

Section D contains policies, regulations and exhibits on school finances and the management of funds. It includes policies on budget, banking, accounting, purchasing and payroll. Policies on the financing of school construction and renovation, however, are filed in Section F - Facilities Development.

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Fiscal Management Goals/Priority Objectives

The Board recognizes that money and money management comprise the foundational support of the whole school program. To make that support as effective as possible, the Board intends to:

1. Encourage advance planning through the best possible budget procedures.
2. Explore all practical and legal sources of income.
3. Guide the expenditure of funds so as to achieve the greatest educational returns.
4. Require maximum efficiency in accounting and reporting procedures.
5. Maintain the level of per student expenditure needed to provide high quality education.

As trustee of community, state and federal funds allocated for use in local education, the Board has the responsibility to protect the funds and use them wisely.

Adopted: April 22, 1985

Reviewed: April 13, 1998

Revised: February 17, 2021

Financial Administration

With respect to the actual, ongoing financial condition and activities of the district, the superintendent shall not cause or allow fiscal jeopardy or a material deviation from the annual budget or any budget policies adopted by the Board, or any fiscal condition that is inconsistent with achieving the district's objectives.

Expending district funds

The superintendent shall take reasonable steps to ensure that only funds that have been received in the fiscal year to date are expended, unless authorized by Board resolution.

Reporting to Board and community

Audits

All district funds and accounts shall be audited by an independent auditor annually in accordance with state law and Board policy concerning the annual audit. All district funds and accounts shall be audited internally on a quarterly basis. Timely and appropriate corrective actions shall be taken in accordance with any internal or external audit findings.

The Board shall receive all audit reports and be informed of all corrective actions taken.

Financial reports

Monthly and Quarterly reports

The superintendent or designee shall prepare and submit to the Board a quarterly fiscal actions report of all district funds. The **monthly and quarterly** report shall include:

- the actual amounts spent and received as of the date of the report from each of the funds budgeted by the district for the fiscal year, expressed as dollar amounts and as percentages of the annual budget
- the actual amounts spent and received for each fund for the same period in the preceding fiscal year, expressed as dollar amounts and as percentages of the annual budget
- the expected year-end fund balances, expressed as dollar amounts and as percentages of the annual budget
- a comparison of the expected year-end fund balances with the amount budgeted for that fiscal year
- details on the district's major tax and revenue sources, with variance analysis that shows the factors that are affecting revenue inflow.

The format and basis for reporting shall be consistent with the adopted budget and the past year's generally accepted accounting procedures results.

Reconciliation report

The superintendent or designee shall prepare for the Board an itemized reconciliation between the fiscal year-end fund balances based on the budgetary basis of accounting and the modified accrual basis of accounting. The reconciliation shall include, but is not limited to, the liability for accrued salaries and related benefits. The reconciliation shall be included with the final version of the amended budget and the annual audited financial statements.

The Board shall receive all financial reports in a timely manner and be informed of all corrective actions taken.

The superintendent or designee shall conduct quarterly financial reviews with the Board using reports described above.

The Board may request other financial reports as needed.

Oral notification

The superintendent shall assure that immediate verbal notification be given to the Board regarding any potential financial problem or any matter that may affect the district's financial condition or ability to achieve its mission.

Available to public

Financial and audit reports shall be made available to the public and shall be posted online as required and in accordance with the Public School Financial Transparency Act.

Legally-required reports

Reports and filings required by state and federal law and agencies shall be accurately and timely filed.

Record keeping

Complete and accurate financial records shall be kept for all district funds and accounts.

Operating losses or deficits

The superintendent, as well as all fund directors, program directors, department heads and school principals, shall take all reasonable steps to identify funds, programs, departments or schools that may end the fiscal year with an operating loss or deficit. A corrective action plan shall be developed and implemented within 30 days of such identification.

The superintendent, as well as all fund directors, program directors, department heads and school principals, shall develop and implement processes whereby variations or deviations in cash flow, revenues or other important financial indicators can be identified and dealt with in a timely manner.

Employee reporting

The superintendent shall develop and implement procedures to encourage all district employees to report suspected financial problems or wrongdoing. No adverse employment decisions shall be taken in response to a good faith report by an employee.

Contingency planning

The superintendent or designee shall continually be aware of the financial and political landscape both internally and externally and shall develop contingency plans against possible events.

Adopted: February 17, 2021

LEGAL REFS.: C.R.S. 22-2-113.8 (*annual report required regarding additional local property tax revenues received and the amount distributed directly to the district's schools*)
C.R.S. 22-44-105 (1.5)(b) (*itemized reconciliation*)
C.R.S. 22-44-301 *et seq.* (*Public School Financial Transparency Act*)
C.R.S. 22-45-102 (1)(b) (*quarterly financial reports*)

CROSS REF.: KD, Public Information and Communications

Federal Fiscal Compliance

Federal funds received by the district shall be administered in accordance with this policy and applicable federal law, including but not limited to the federal Uniform Grant Guidance. The Board designates the Chief Financial Officer as the district contact for all federal programs and funding.

The superintendent or designee may develop and implement accompanying regulations to assist in the proper administration of federal funds and implementation of this policy, including but not limited to cash management procedures and allowability of costs.

Subrecipient monitoring

If the district awards subgrants, the district shall monitor grant subrecipients to ensure compliance with applicable law and Board policy.

Time and effort reporting

District employees paid with federal funds shall document the time they expend in work performed in support of each federal program and/or such program's cost objective(s), in accordance with applicable federal law. Time and effort reporting requirements do not apply to contracted individuals.

Recordkeeping

The district shall maintain proper federal fiscal records in accordance with Board policy and applicable law. Such records shall be retrievable and available for programmatic or financial audit.

Adopted: February 17, 2021

LEGAL REFS.: 2 C.F.R. Part 200 (*Uniform Grant Guidance*)
34 C.F.R. Parts 75, 76 (*EDGAR - Education Department
General Administrative Regulations*)

CROSS REFS.: BCB, School Board Member Conflict of Interest
DJB*, Federal Procurement
EHB, Records Retention
GBEA, Staff Ethics/Conflict of Interest

Annual Budget

The annual budget is the financial plan for the operation of the school system. It provides the framework for both expenditures and revenues for the year and translates into financial terms the educational programs and objectives of the district.

Budget process

Public school budgeting is regulated and controlled by statutes and by requirements of the State Board of Education that prescribe the form of district budgets in order to ensure uniformity throughout the state.

The budget shall be presented in a summary format that is understandable by any layperson. The budget format shall itemize expenditures of the district by fund and by student. It shall describe the expenditure, and show the amount budgeted for the current fiscal year and the amount budgeted for the ensuing fiscal year. When budgeting for any enterprise funds, the district shall use the full accrual basis of accounting. The budget shall summarize revenues by revenue source and expenditures by function, fund and object.

The budget shall include a uniform summary sheet for each fund administered by the district that details the beginning fund balance and anticipated ending fund balance for the budget year; the anticipated fund revenues for the budget year; the anticipated transfers and allocations that will occur to and from the fund during the budget year; the anticipated expenditures that will be made from the fund during the budget year; and the amount of reserves in the fund.

The budget also shall disclose planned compliance with spending limitations outlined in Article X, Section 20, of the Colorado Constitution, including holding TABOR reserve funds in an unrestricted general fund or in cash funds.

The Board assigns to the superintendent overall responsibility for annual budget preparation, budget presentation and budget administration. As part of the superintendent's budget responsibility, the superintendent shall cause to be prepared a budget preparation calendar that shall ensure that all deadlines established by law for budget presentation, hearings and adoption and for certification of amounts to be raised by school tax levies are met by the school district. The budget calendar shall take into consideration the possible need to submit a request to raise additional local revenue to a vote by the district's electorate. The superintendent shall have authority to delegate portions of his or her budget responsibility to the business manager of the district.

The budget prepared and presented by the superintendent shall be consistent with the budget priorities of the Board as established in policy DBD.

Operating reserve

Maintaining a fiscal year-end fund balance as an operating reserve in the general fund is a beneficial and sound financial management practice. The Board of Education assigns to the superintendent or designee the responsibility of accumulating and maintaining a general fund balance amounting to 5% to 10% of the district's current fiscal year adopted revenue budget for the General Fund as an

operating reserve. Accumulation of the full operating reserve general fund balance will be completed by the end of the 2022-23 fiscal year, unless otherwise approved by the Board. This amount will be in excess of the emergency reserve required by Article X, Section 20 of the Colorado Constitution (TABOR).

The operating reserve is intended to serve as a “rainy day” fund and will be used only for an unexpected loss of revenue or an extraordinary expenditure. Expenditures from this reserve shall be reported to the Board.

If any part of the operating reserve is used in any fiscal year to cover an unexpected loss of revenue or an extraordinary expenditure, funds will be reallocated to restore the year-end fund balance in the operating reserve before any other budget allocations in the subsequent fiscal year, unless the Board of Education approves otherwise.

Adopted: January 10, 1994

Revised: April 13, 1998

Revised: February 17, 2021

LEGAL REFS.: C.R.S. 22-11-302 (1)(a) (*district accountability committee budget recommendations*)
C.R.S. 22-11-402 (1)(a) (*school level accountability committee budget recommendations*)
C.R.S. 22-32-109 (1)(b)
C.R.S. 22-44-101 through 117 (*school district budget law, Board shall cause a proposed budget to be prepared and shall adopt a budget for each fiscal year*)
C.R.S. 22-44-106 (*operating reserve*)
C.R.S. 22-44-301 et seq. (*Public School Financial Transparency Act*)
C.R.S. 22-45-103 (1)(c) (*authorized expenditures from capital reserve fund*)
C.R.S. 29-1-103 (3) (*budget to reflect lease-purchase payment obligations*)

CROSS REFS.: DAB*, Financial Administration

DB (*subcodes, all relate to the budget*)

Determination of Budget Priorities

All resources of the district shall be directed toward ensuring that all students reach their learning potential.

In order to fulfill its trustee obligation with regard to district resources, the Board must know how resources are currently allocated, whether such allocation is effective and what changes should be made to achieve the greatest educational returns. The superintendent shall develop a comprehensive and ongoing system to collect and analyze resource allocation information. The analysis of this information shall form the basis for the budget prepared by the superintendent for presentation to the Board. The system shall:

1. determine how resources are currently allocated by school, grade and program
2. link specific inputs with results for students and determine whether the current allocation of resources is effective in raising student achievement
3. identify ways to better use resources to achieve the district's educational objectives and improve teaching and learning

As part of the budget preparation process, each school-level accountability committee shall make recommendations to the principal relative to priorities for expenditures of district funds by the school. The principal shall consider these recommendations when formulating budget requests to be presented to the superintendent. The superintendent shall also consider the accountability committee recommendations when preparing the budget to be presented to the Board of Education. A copy of the school-level accountability recommendations shall be sent to the district accountability committee and to the Board.

The district accountability committee shall make recommendations to the Board relative to priorities for expenditures of district funds and provide a copy of the recommendations to the superintendent. The Board shall consider these priorities when it adopts the annual budget. The superintendent shall consider the district accountability committee recommendations when preparing the budget to be presented to the Board.

Accordingly, the budget prepared and presented by the superintendent shall:

1. include contingency plans in the event budget assumptions prove erroneous
2. be in a summary format understandable by a lay person
3. itemize district expenditures by fund
4. include information regarding school-level expenditures
5. adequately describe proposed expenditures
6. show the amount budgeted for the current fiscal year and the amount

budgeted for the ensuing fiscal year

7. consider recommendations made by each school-level accountability committee relative to priorities for expenditures of district funds
8. contain enough information to enable credible projection of revenue and expenses
9. disclose budget planning assumptions
10. not excessively rely on nonrecurring revenues
11. not provide for expenditures, interfund transfers or reserves in excess of available revenues and beginning fund balances
12. not include the use of beginning fund balance unless the Board has adopted a resolution as described in state law specifically authorizing such use
13. not reduce without approval of the Board, the current cash reserves at any time to less than the minimum amount required by the spending limitations set forth in the state constitution
14. provide adequate and reasonable budget support for Board development and other governance priorities, including the costs of fiscal audits, Board and committee meetings, Board memberships and district legal fees
15. take into consideration fiscal soundness in future years and plans for the building of organizational capabilities sufficient to achieve the Board's goals in future years
16. reflect anticipated changes in employee compensation including inflationary adjustments, step increases, performance increases and benefits
17. achieve a 5% to 10% operating reserve in the unallocated general fund by 2022-23
18. comply with state and federal law
19. provide sufficient resources to address the district's facility needs.

Adopted: March 23, 1998

Reviewed: August 10, 1998

Revised: February 17, 2021

LEGAL REFS.: C.R.S. 22-11-302 (1)(a) (*district accountability committee budget recommendations*)
C.R.S. 22-11-402 (1)(a) (*school-level accountability committee budget recommendations*)
C.R.S. 22-44-105 (1.5) (*budget parameters regarding expenses not exceeding revenue and use of beginning fund balance*)

CROSS REF.: AE, Accountability/Commitment to Accomplishment

Budget Adoption Process

Following consideration of the budget proposal presented by the administration, the Board shall approve a proposed budget.

Within 10 days of submission of a proposed budget to the Board, a notice shall be published in a newspaper having general circulation within the school district that:

1. The proposed budget is available for inspection by the public at the administration office during business hours.
2. The Board will consider the adoption of the proposed budget at a hearing to be held at the date, time and place specified in the notice.
3. Any interested taxpayer may inspect the proposed budget and file or register any objections thereto at any time prior to final adoption of the budget by the Board.

At the budget hearing specified in the notice, the Board will present and explain the proposed budget, inviting questions and discussion from the audience. If the budget is to be adopted at a future meeting, the date, time and place of such meeting shall be entered in the minutes of the hearing.

The Board shall officially adopt the budget and an accompanying appropriations resolution prior to the end of the fiscal year. The adopted budget shall be posted online in accordance with the Public School Financial Transparency Act.

After adoption of the budget, the Board may review and change the budget with respect to both revenues and expenditures at any time prior to January 31 of the fiscal year for which adopted. After January 31 the Board shall not review or change the budget except as otherwise authorized by state law including declaration of a fiscal emergency.

If money for a specific purpose other than *ad valorem* taxes becomes available to meet a contingency after January 31, the Board may adopt a supplemental budget for expenditures not to exceed that amount.

If the district is authorized to raise and expend additional local property tax revenues at an election, the Board may adopt a supplemental budget and appropriations resolution to cover the remainder of the fiscal year following the election based on the additional dollar amount authorized.

Adopted: January 10, 1994

Revised: April 13, 1998

Revised: September 13, 1999

Revised: August 11, 2008

Revised: February 17, 2021

LEGAL REFS.: See citations on exhibit coded DBG-E
C.R.S. 22-44-103
C.R.S. 22-44-107 through 111
C.R.S. 22-44-115
C.R.S. 22-44-115.5
C.R.S. 22-44-301 *et seq.* (*Public School Financial Transparency Act*)

CROSS REFS.: DAB*, Financial Administration
DBK*, Fiscal Emergencies
DEA, Funds from Local Tax Sources

Deadlines in Budgeting Process Set by Statute

By December 15	Board of Education must certify to Board of County Commissioners the separate amounts necessary to be raised by taxes for the school district's general, bond redemption, transportation and special building funds [C.R.S. 22-40-102 (1); C.R.S. 39-5-128]
By June 1	Proposed budget must be submitted to Board of Education for tentative approval [C.R.S. 22-44-108 (1)]
Within 10 days of above	Notice of proposed budget must be published; budget must be made available for public inspection [C.R.S. 22-44-109 (1)]
Before final adoption	Public hearings must be held [C.R.S. 22-44-110 (1)]
Before end of fiscal year (June 30)	Board must adopt official budget and appropriations resolution [C.R.S. 22-44-103 (1), 22-44-107 (1), 22-44-110 (4)]
Within 60 days of final adoption	District must post the Board's adopted budget online, in a downloadable format, for free public access [C.R.S. 22-44-304 (1)(a)(I), (3)(a)]
By January 31	Board may review and change the budget with respect to both revenues and expenditures [C.R.S. 22-44-110 (5)]
<i>Additional deadlines if district seeks authorization to raise additional local revenues at an election:</i>	
At least 60 days prior to election	Ballot question must be delivered to county clerk and recorder [C.R.S. 1-5-203 (3)]

First Tuesday in November in odd-numbered years; general election date in even-numbered years

District may request authorization to raise additional local revenues subject to limitations set forth in law [Colorado Constitution, Article X, Section 20; C.R.S. 22-54-108]

Following election

If the district is authorized to raise and spend additional local revenues, Board may adopt a supplemental budget [C.R.S. 22-44-110 (6)]

Issued: prior to 2018
Revised: February 17, 2021

Budget Transfers

Unencumbered moneys shall not be transferred from one fund to another unless authorized in advance by the Board. When a contingency occurs, the Board of Education by resolution may transfer any unencumbered moneys from the general fund, to any other fund or function.

The Board shall not transfer moneys from the bond redemption fund, the special building fund, or the transportation fund.

School budget accounts

Principals and their designees are responsible for funds budgeted to that school and may transfer moneys between their discretionary accounts. The superintendent and/or business manager shall be notified of such transfers. However, moneys in school staffing salary and benefit accounts cannot be transferred without Board approval.

Program budget accounts

Program managers and their designees are responsible for funds budgeted to that program and may transfer discretionary moneys according to procedures established by the program manager. Transfers between programs must have the approval of each program manager's immediate supervisor. The superintendent and/or business manager shall be notified of such transfers.

Adopted: January 10, 1994

Reviewed: April 13, 1998

Revised: February 17, 2021

LEGAL REFS.: C.R.S. 22-32-107 (*duties of treasurer*)
C.R.S. 22-44-102 (3) (*definition of contingency*)
C.R.S. 22-44-112(*transfer of moneys*)
C.R.S. 22-44-113 (*borrowing from funds*)
C.R.S. 22-45-103 (1)(a)(II) (*general fund*)
C.R.S. 24-10-115 (*authority for public entities to obtain insurance*)

Fiscal Emergencies

If the Board of Education determines during any budget year that the anticipated revenues and amounts appropriated for expenditure in the budget exceed actual revenues available to the district due, in whole or in part, to action of the legislature or governor, the Board may declare a fiscal emergency. Such action shall require the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the Board.

If a fiscal emergency is declared by the Board of Education, the Board may implement a reduction in salaries for all employees of the school district on a proportional basis or may alter the work year of employees. Such reduction in salaries may be made notwithstanding any adopted salary schedule or policy.

Prior to taking such action, the Board shall hold at least one public hearing.

Adopted: January 10, 1994

Reviewed: April 13, 1998

Revised: February 17, 2021

LEGAL REFS.: C.R.S. 22-44-115.5 (*reduction in salaries or alteration of work year due to fiscal emergency*)
C.R.S. 22-45-112 (2)(a) (*sale of real property if fiscal emergency*)
C.R.S. 22-54-110 (2)(d) (*loans in form of lease-purchase agreements with state treasurer if fiscal emergency*)

CROSS REFS.: DEB, Loan Programs
GCBA, Instructional Staff Contracts/Compensation/Salary Schedules
GCL, Professional Staff Schedules and Calendars
GCQA, Instructional Staff Reduction in Force
GDBA, Support Staff Salary Schedules

Funds from Local Tax Sources

Mill levies

If the Board of Education is of the opinion that revenues in excess of those provided through equalization program funding are necessary to provide for the needs of the district, the Board may seek authorization at an election to raise additional local property tax revenues. The district shall cooperate with district charter schools regarding any such election in accordance with the requirements of state law.

The requested amount shall not exceed 25 percent of the district's total program funding for the budget year in which the limitation was reached or \$200,000, whichever is greater.

The Board shall call an election to raise additional local revenues if an initiative petition containing signatures of at least five percent of the registered electors in the district is properly submitted to the Board. An initiative petition shall be submitted at least 90 days prior to the election date in order to be valid.

Such elections shall be held on the first Tuesday in November in odd-numbered years in conjunction with the regular biennial school election or on general election day in even-numbered years. The election shall be conducted by the county clerk and recorder in accordance with applicable law.

Beginning in the 2019-20 fiscal year, additional mill levy revenue shall be distributed to the district's charter schools and innovation schools in accordance with C.R.S. 22-32-108.5 (5) and subject to any other purpose specifically approved by the voters.

Transportation mill levies

The Board of Education may submit the question of whether to impose a mill levy for the payment of excess transportation costs at an election held in conjunction with the regular biennial election in odd-numbered years or with the general election in even-numbered years. The term "excess transportation costs" is defined in state law and generally means ~~as~~ the district's operating and capital expenditures for the transportation program that are not reimbursed by the state.

If the measure passes, the district shall deposit the resulting revenue in the transportation fund.

Bonded indebtedness

Upon the approval of the electorate, the Board may incur a bonded indebtedness which does not exceed amounts specified by law.

The Board may authorize the issuance of debt to achieve the following goals and objectives:

1. To provide capital improvements which satisfy the district's physical plant needs
2. To provide the capability of financing district equipment needs

3. To refinance existing debt when it is in the best interests of the district

To accomplish these goals the Board has developed the following guidelines for managing the district's debt.

1. The superintendent and a designee shall be responsible for implementing this policy and its procedures.
2. The superintendent and a designee shall serve as the district's liaison with the investment banking community and will keep the Board informed about investment banking activities, changes in laws which affect the issuance of debt, and any topics which bear on the district's financial activities and needs.
3. When developing the district's financial plan, the superintendent shall analyze the need for financial advisory or investment banking assistance in defining the district's financial goals and objectives, establishing its financial plan and preparing for the issuance of debt or the refinancing of existing debt. Based on that analysis, the superintendent may recommend that the district secure the services of financial advisory and/or investment bankers.
4. The type of financial advisory or investment banking services and the method of selecting the firm or firms to provide such services shall be determined by the Board.
5. All investment banking firms or financial advisors employed by the district shall comply with the provisions and rules of the Municipal Securities Regulatory Board when performing services for the district.
6. The superintendent and chief financial officer shall recommend to the Board whether to use a competitive bid or negotiated sale method for each transaction. All financing completed by the district shall be conducted in compliance with state and federal statutes and regulations.

Notice to public

At least 20 days prior to any election wherein the Board has submitted a ballot issue concerning the creation of any debt or other financial obligation, the district shall post on its website a notice regarding financial information as specified in state law. This notice is in addition to other notices required by law.

Adopted: January 10, 1994

Revised and recoded: February 17, 2021

LEGAL REFS.: Constitution of Colorado, Article X, Section 20
C.R.S. 1-1-101 through 1-13-108 *et seq.* (*Uniform Election Code of 1992*)
C.R.S. 1-7-908 (*financial information district must post prior to any financial election*)
C.R.S. 1-45-117 (*Fair Campaign Practices Act*)
C.R.S. 22-30.5-118 (*inclusion of charter schools in district mill levy elections*)
C.R.S. 22-30.5-119 (*mill levy for charter school operating revenues*)

C.R.S. 22-32-108.5 (*additional mill levy revenue sharing with charter schools and innovation schools*)

C.R.S. 22-42-101 *et seq.* (*bonded indebtedness*)

C.R.S. 22-54-108 (*authorization of additional local revenues*)

C.R.S. 22-54-108.5 (*mill levy to fund full-day kindergarten*)

CROSS REFS.: DBG, Budget Adoption Process

EEA, Student Transportation

FA, Facilities Development Goals/Priority Objectives

FB, Facilities Planning

FBC*, Prioritization of Facility Improvement

FD, Facilities Funding

FDA, Bond Campaigns

LBDA*, Facilities Planning and Funding for District Charter Schools

Loan Programs
(Funds from State Tax Sources)

Short-term borrowing

The superintendent shall notify the Board when it becomes evident, early in the fiscal year before substantial tax moneys have been received, that cash balances will not meet anticipated obligations. Under such circumstances the Board may negotiate, under the provisions of Colorado statutes, for a loan in such amounts as may be required to meet such obligations. Such a loan may not be obtained without prior approval of the Board.

The Board may authorize the president and the secretary to execute promissory notes on behalf of the school district from time to time as such borrowing of funds becomes necessary and may further authorize them to execute any and all other documents necessary or incidental to the borrowing of funds. By law, these short-term loans are liquidated within six months of the close of the fiscal year from moneys received by the district for the general fund.

State interest-free or low-interest loan program

When it becomes evident that a general fund cash deficit will occur in any month, the district's chief financial officer and the superintendent shall notify the Board. The notice shall explain the need for a loan and the requested amount. Under such circumstances the Board may elect to participate in an interest-free or low-interest loan program through the state treasurer's office by adopting a resolution approving the amount of the loan prior to the loan being made. The loan may not exceed the amount certified by the district's chief financial officer and the superintendent. However, the superintendent may not apply for such loan without a resolution of the Board. The state treasurer shall determine the method for calculating cash deficits and appropriate reporting mechanisms.

If, in order to receive an interest-free loan, the district seeks to have tax and revenue anticipation notes issued on its behalf pursuant to state law, the notice to the Board shall not only explain the district's anticipated cash flow deficit for the upcoming year, but also the total amount of tax and revenue anticipation notes needed to cover the deficit.

All loans shall be repaid by June 25 of the fiscal year in which they were made or an alternate date determined by the state treasurer.

Lease-purchase agreements with state

Under certain conditions the district may sell real property to the state treasurer if the district has been denied a loan or is unable to pay a loan made by the state pursuant to the interest-free loan program.

Tax anticipation notes

The Board may issue tax anticipation notes without an election if it determines that taxes due the district will not be received in time to pay projected budgeted expenses.

Tax anticipation notes shall mature on or before August 31 of the fiscal year immediately following the fiscal year in which the tax anticipation notes were issued.

The state treasurer is authorized to issue tax anticipation notes for school districts pursuant to terms and conditions negotiated by the state treasurer and the district.

Tax anticipation notes issued by the district shall not exceed 75 percent of the taxes the district expects to receive in the current fiscal year as shown by the current budget.

Loans for renewable energy or energy efficiency projects

The Board may authorize the superintendent to apply to the state's energy office for a loan to fund renewable energy projects or energy efficiency projects. Prior to applying for a loan from the state for this purpose, the district shall establish a renewable energy project team in accordance with state law.

Adopted: September 10, 1990

Reviewed: April 13, 1998

Revised and recoded: February 17, 2021

LEGAL REFS.: C.R.S. 22-40-107 (*short term loans*)
C.R.S. 22-45-112 (*sale of assets*)
C.R.S. 22-54-110 (*loans to alleviate cash flow problems*)
C.R.S. 22-54-110 (2)(d) (*loans in form of lease-purchase agreements with state treasurer if fiscal emergency*)
C.R.S. 22-92-101 *et seq.* (*Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency for Schools Loan Program Act*)
C.R.S. 29-15-101 *et seq.* (*Tax Anticipation Note Act*)
1 CCR 301-85 (*State Board of Education rules governing the renewable energy and energy efficiency for schools loan program*)

CROSS REF.: DBK*, Fiscal Emergencies

Revenues from Investments/Use of Surplus Funds

The Board of Education recognizes the importance of prudent and profitable investment of district moneys and its responsibility in overseeing this part of the district's financial program.

This policy shall apply to the investment of all financial assets and all funds of the district over which the Board exercises financial control. In order to effectively make use of the district's cash resources, all moneys shall be pooled into one investment account and accounted for separately. The investment income derived from this account shall be distributed to the various district funds as directed by the Board of Education in accordance with state law.

All district funds allocated to a specific use but temporarily not needed shall be invested by the treasurer, assistant treasurer or other administrator appointed by the Board in accordance with state law and in a manner designed to accomplish the following objectives:

1. ensure the safety of funds.
2. ensure that adequate funds are available at all times to meet the financial obligations of the district when due.
3. ensure a market rate of return on the funds available for investment throughout the budget cycle.
4. ensure that all funds are deposited and invested in accordance with state law.

The intent of the district is to support financial institutions located within district boundaries. Investments in institutions located outside of the district will be made when competitive rates or lack of collateral available from local financial institutions make this decision in the best interest of the district, or when investment timing requires investment alternatives and short-term yields not conveniently available in the district. If the district is contemplating any investment or deposit outside of the state, the Board shall be notified. The Board shall seek legal advice prior to any such investment or deposit.

The Board shall be kept informed of investments and yields through regular monthly reports. These reports shall be formatted in a manner that allows the Board to evaluate the success of its investment practices in light of its stated objectives.

Adopted: January 10, 1994

Reviewed: April 13, 1998

Revised: February 17, 2021

LEGAL REFS.: C.R.S. 11-10.5-101 *et seq.* (*Public Deposit Protection Act*)
C.R.S. 11-47-101 *et seq.* (*Savings and Loan Association Public Deposit Protection Act*)
C.R.S. 22-45-103 (*bond redemption fund trustee or escrow*)

requirement)

C.R.S. 24-75-601 *et seq.* (*public funds – legal investments*)

C.R.S. 24-75-701 *et seq.* (*investment funds – local government pooling*)

CROSS REFS.: DA, Fiscal Management Goals/Priority Objectives
DG, Banking Services

Banking Services (And Deposit of Funds)

All revenue received by the school district shall be deposited in an official bank(s) or savings and loan institution(s) as designated by the Board. Such financial institution(s) must qualify as an eligible public depository in accordance with state law.

When moneys are withdrawn from the custody of the county treasurer, such withdrawn moneys and all other moneys belonging to the district, including moneys derived from food services and school activities, shall be deposited by the treasurer of the Board or official custodian to the credit of the district in a depository designated by the Board.

The treasurer or official custodian shall comply with all requirements of state law regarding the deposit of district funds.

Bond redemption fund

Revenues from a tax levy for the purposes of satisfying bonded indebtedness obligations shall be administered by a commercial bank or depository trust company located in Colorado or placed in an escrow account in accordance with the requirements set forth in state law.

Safety deposit box

The Board shall maintain a safety deposit box at a designated depository and shall name the superintendent and/or designee and a Board member as official custodians of the safety deposit box.

Adopted: April 22, 1985

Reviewed: April 13, 1998

Revised: February 17, 2021

LEGAL REFS.: C.R.S. 11-10.5-101 *et seq.* (Public Deposit Protection Act)
C.R.S. 11-47-101 *et seq.* (Savings and Loan Association
Public Deposit Protection Act)
C.R.S. 22-32-104 (4)(c) (board may appoint custodian of moneys)
C.R.S. 22-32-107 (3), (4), (6) (board treasurer duties)
C.R.S. 22-32-109 (1)(g) (board duty to require deposit of money)
C.R.S. 22-32-110 (1)(x) (withdrawing district funds from
county treasurer)
C.R.S. 22-40-104 (relates to county treasurer)
C.R.S. 22-40-105 (depositories designated by board)
C.R.S. 22-45-103 (bond redemption fund trustee or escrow
requirement)
C.R.S. 22-45-104 (relates to collection and deposit of fees and fines)

CROSS REF.: BDB, Board Officers

Bonded Employees and Officers

All district employees who are responsible for moneys controlled by the Board or who may have more than \$50 from such funds in their custody shall be bonded in an amount at least sufficient to cover the amount of district money which is likely to be in the employee's custody at any one time.

The secretary and treasurer of the Board and any custodian of moneys authorized and appointed by the Board shall be individually bonded. This bond shall be in an amount not less than \$5,000.

In lieu of a bond, the district may maintain equivalent insurance coverage for such district employees, Board officers and Board-appointed custodians.

The cost of bonding or insurance coverage shall be borne by the school district.

Adopted: April 22, 1985

Reviewed: April 13, 1998

Revised: February 17, 2021

LEGAL REFS.: C.R.S. 22-32-104 (4)(b), (c), (d) (*surety bond or insurance coverage required*)
C.R.S. 22-32-109 (1)(h) (*bond or insurance requirement*)
C.R.S. 22-32-121 (3) (*bond required if authorized to affix facsimile signature of treasurer*)

Fiscal Accounting

The superintendent shall be responsible for receiving and properly accounting for all funds of the district.

All funds received and/or disbursed by any agency of the school system including any and all district transactions shall be accounted for carefully and accurately; shall conform with generally accepted principles of governmental accounting providing for the appropriate separation of accounts, funds and special moneys, and shall be done in a manner that is easily reviewed and lends itself to auditing.

When accounting for any enterprise funds the district shall use the full accrual basis of accounting.

Adopted: February 17, 2021

LEGAL REFS.: C.R.S. 22-44-103 (*enterprise funds accounting methods*)
C.R.S. 22-45-102

Online Schools and Online Programs (Permissible Documentation)

The district includes schools and programs that provide blended learning and differentiated instruction for students, including online instruction. This policy addresses the types of documentation the district may utilize as proof of a student's enrollment, attendance, interaction with teachers and participation in any district online school or online program.

In accordance with applicable state law, documentation of the following educational activities is acceptable for purposes of tracking a student's enrollment, attendance, interaction with teachers and participation in educational activities to support student learning in any district online school or online program:

- assessment,
- orientation and induction activities,
- in-person educational instruction,
- synchronous and asynchronous Internet-based educational activities,
- field trips,
- work study,
- peer mentoring,
- concurrent enrollment, and
- internship hours or similar forms of instruction.

Documentation of these educational activities may be in addition to or as a substitute to any student management system login for the district's online schools and programs. All such documentation shall be used to determine whether the student is enrolled in a district online school or program on a part-time or full-time basis, in accordance with applicable state law.

Adopted: February 17, 2021

LEGAL REFS.: C.R.S. 22-30.7-105 (2)(a) (*online programs and online schools must document student attendance and participation in educational activities*)
C.R.S. 22-54-104 (*district total program requirements, including pupil count*) 1 CCR 301-39 (*Rules for the Administration of the Public School Finance Act of 1994*)
1 CCR 301-71, Rules 3.02.9 and 8.0 (*must adopt policy tracking student enrollment, attendance and participation if the district authorizes an online program or online school*)

Inventories

The school district shall maintain a system for an annual inventory of all real and personal property. The Board shall set the threshold cost required for items to be inventoried. Equipment permanently fixed in a building such as heaters or lockers shall not be inventoried.

The equipment inventory shall serve both the function of control and conservation.

Responsibility for the system shall lie with the superintendent to whom principals shall be accountable for the maintenance of proper inventories in their schools.

Adopted: April 22, 1985

Reviewed: April 13, 1998

Revised: August 25, 2003

Reviewed: February 17, 2021

LEGAL REF.: C.R.S. 29-1-506 (1) (*local government – continuing inventory*)

Annual Audit

In accordance with state law, all funds and accounts of the district shall be audited annually, following the close of the fiscal year.

The Board shall issue a request for proposal (RFP) or use some other similar process for selection of an independent auditor licensed to practice in Colorado and knowledgeable in government accounting to conduct the audit. The independent auditor also shall audit the activities accounts of the district for report to the Board of Education.

The audit report shall contain among other information:

1. Financial statements prepared insofar as possible in conformity with generally accepted governmental accounting principles. (The financial statements are the representation of the district whether prepared by the district or by the auditor.)
2. Disclosures in accordance with the *Financial Policies and Procedures Handbook*. The supplemental schedules of receipts and expenditures for each fund shall be in the format prescribed by the State Board of Education and shall be in agreement with the audited financial statements of the district.
3. All funds and activities of the school district.
4. A budget to actual comparison for each fund and activity.
5. The auditor's opinion on the financial statements. If the opinion is anything other than unqualified, the reason must be explained. The opinion shall include general fixed assets.
6. Disclosure of all instances of noncompliance with state law, including the Public School Finance Act of 1994, irrespective of materiality.
7. A supplemental listing of all investments held by the district at the date of the financial statement.
8. A calculation of the school district's fiscal year spending in accordance with the state constitution.

The auditor shall meet with the Board to discuss the audit report, make recommendations to the Board concerning its accounting records, procedures and related activities as may appear necessary or desirable, and shall perform such other related services as may be requested by the Board.

The audit report shall be completed and submitted by the auditor to the school district within five months after the close of the fiscal year, unless a request for an extension of time is granted by the state auditor. Within 30 days after the Board receives the audit it shall be submitted to the state auditor and the state commissioner of education.

The Board reserves the right to request an audit at more frequent intervals, if desired.

Adopted: January 10, 1994
Reviewed: April 13, 1998
Revised: February 17, 2021

LEGAL REFS.: C.R.S. 22-32-109 (1)(k)
C.R.S. 24-75-601.3
C.R.S. 29-1-601 *et seq.*

Federal Procurement

This policy and its accompanying regulation applies to the purchase of services, supplies, equipment, or other property with federal funds that are subject to the federal Uniform Grant Guidance (UGG) and other applicable federal law, including but not limited to the Education Department General Administration Regulations (EDGAR), and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) regulations governing school food service programs. In the event this policy or its accompanying regulation conflict or are otherwise inconsistent with mandatory provisions of the UGG, EDGAR, or other applicable federal law, the mandatory provisions of such laws control.

District employees must follow Board policy concerning employee purchasing authority when making any purchase with federal funds and must obtain prior Board approval in those instances when it is required by Board policy. District employees must also follow applicable state law and Board policy concerning competitive bidding, to the extent state law and/or Board policy establish additional requirements or procedures--including conducting criminal background checks for any person providing direct services to students pursuant to a written contract--that do not conflict with this policy and its accompanying regulation.

Federal micro-purchases (less than \$10,000)

A "micro-purchase" is a purchase of supplies or services using simplified acquisition procedures, the aggregate amount of which does not exceed the micro-purchase threshold.

Micro-purchases may be made or awarded without soliciting competitive quotations, to the extent district staff determine that the cost of the purchase is reasonable. For purposes of this policy, "reasonable" means the purchase is comparable to market prices for the geographic area.

To the extent practicable, the district will distribute micro-purchases equitably among qualified suppliers when the same or materially interchangeable products are identified and such suppliers offer effectively equivalent rates, prices, and other terms.

Federal simplified acquisition threshold (\$10,000 to under \$250,000)

"Simplified acquisition threshold" means the dollar amount below which a non-Federal entity may purchase property or services using small purchase methods. Non-Federal entities adopt small purchase procedures in order to expedite the purchase of items costing less than the simplified acquisition threshold.

For small purchases, price or rate quotes must be obtained in advance from a reasonable number of qualified sources, as detailed in this policy's accompanying regulation, unless:

1. a valid basis exists under the federal Uniform Grant Guidance for relying on procurement by a noncompetitive proposal (i.e., "single source" procurement); or
2. the district elects to use a more formal competitive bid or request for proposal process.

Competitive bidding threshold (\$250,000 or more)

The district must conduct a cost or price analysis for purchases that exceed the simplified acquisition threshold. At a minimum, this must include making an independent estimate before receiving bids or proposals (including noncompetitive proposals). A cost analysis means evaluating the separate cost elements that make up the price. A price analysis means evaluating the total price, without looking at the individual cost elements.

Whenever appropriate and relevant to the specific transaction, the cost analysis may include life-cycle cost estimates which must then be incorporated into any solicitations of bids or proposals.

Unnecessary or duplicative items

The district must avoid the acquisition of unnecessary or duplicative items.

Consideration must also be given to consolidating or breaking out purchases to obtain a more economical purchase.

Recordkeeping

The district must maintain records sufficient to detail the history of procurements made with federal funds. These records may include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following: rationale for the method of procurement, contractor selection or rejection, and the basis for the contract price (including a cost or price analysis).

Retention of such procurement records must be in accordance with applicable law and Board policy.

Adopted: February 17, 2021

LEGAL REFS.: 2 C.F.R. Part 200 Subpart D (*post-award requirements under the federal Uniform Grant Guidance*)
2 C.F.R. 200.318 (*general standards for procurement supported by federal funds*)

- 2 C.F.R. 200.319 (*written procurement standards required*)
- 2 C.F.R. 200.320 (*methods of procurement to be followed*)
- 2 C.F.R. 200.323 (*cost or price analysis*)
- 2 C.F.R. 200.333 (*record retention requirements*)
- 2 C.F.R. 200.336 (*access to records*)
- 7 C.F.R. 226 (*USDA procurement thresholds*)
- 7 C.F.R. 3016.36 (*USDA's procurement standards*)
- 7 C.F.R. 3016.37 (*USDA's procurement requirements for subgrants*)
- 34 C.F.R. Parts 75, 76 (*EDGAR - Education Department General Administrative Regulations*)
- 48 C.F.R. Subpart 2.1 (*micro-purchase and competitive bidding thresholds*)
- C.R.S. 22-32-144 (4) (*background check provision required in service contracts*)

CROSS REFS.: BCB, School Board Member Conflict of Interest
 DAC*, Federal Fiscal Compliance
 DJ/DJA, Purchasing/Purchasing Authority
 DJE, Bidding Procedures
 DKC, Expense Authorization/Reimbursement (Mileage and Travel)
 EHB, Records Retention
 GBEA, Staff Ethics/Conflict of Interest

<i>NOTE: The federal government periodically adjusts the threshold amounts for federal procurement. See Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Memo 18-18 (June 20, 2018). This table lists the amounts effective as of July 1, 2018:</i>	
<i>Procurement Method</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Micro Purchase Threshold	\$10,000 or less
Simplified Acquisition Threshold (for small purchases)	\$10,000 - \$250,000
Competitive Bidding Threshold	\$250,000 or more

Federal Procurement

“Single source” procurement

One or more of the following conditions justify procurement of a small or large purchase pursuant to a noncompetitive proposal (i.e., “single source” procurement):

1. The item is only available from a single source;
2. A public exigency or emergency exists and does not permit the delay that would result from a competitive solicitation;
3. After solicitation of a number of sources, the district determines that competition is inadequate; or
4. The federal awarding agency or the state as the pass-through entity has expressly authorized noncompetitive proposals in response to a written request from the district.

The district shall document the grounds for using a single source procurement process in lieu of an otherwise-required competitive method of procurement.

Standards for obtaining price or rate quotations

The following standards apply to district procurement decisions that include the consideration of price or rate quotations:

1. Obtain at least two price or rate quotations that represent acceptable procurement options.
2. Price or rate quotations may be obtained from an online search, publicly advertised prices, written quotations prepared upon request or by documenting verbal quotations.
3. The specific price or rate quotation need not be the sole determining factor in the procurement decision if:
 - a. other relevant and material differences exist among the quotations (e.g., quality, functionality, vendor-supplied support services, life-cycle cost estimates, vendor experience in connection with the purchase of services, etc.); and
 - b. such differences predominate over a strict cost comparison.
4. If the district determines that it is in the district’s best interests to not select the lowest price or rate quotation based upon the criteria listed in the above paragraph, the reason for deviating from using cost as the determining factor shall be documented.

Additional standards applicable to procurements under the federal Uniform Grant Guidance

Unless expressly authorized by the federal Uniform Grant Guidance and/or other applicable federal law, the following standards shall apply to district purchases made in whole or in part with federal funds:

1. The district shall take affirmative steps to assure that minority businesses, women's business enterprises and labor surplus area firms are used when possible. These affirmative steps include, but are not limited to, placing qualified small and minority businesses and women's business enterprises on solicitation lists and ensuring the small and minority businesses and women's business enterprises are solicited whenever they are potential sources.
2. A time and materials contract may be used only after a determination that no other contract is suitable and if the contract includes a ceiling price that the contractor exceeds at its own risk.
3. District procurement supported by federal funds may be subject to the federal Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. The general requirements include procuring solid waste management services in a manner that maximizes energy and resource recovery; and establishing an affirmative program for procurement of recovered materials as identified in Environment Protection Agency (EPA) guidelines.

Approved: February 17, 2021

Purchasing/Purchasing Authority

The Board's authority for the purchase of materials, equipment, supplies and services is extended to the superintendent through the detailed listing of such items compiled as part of the budget-making process, and approved by the Board through its adoption of the annual operating budget.

Except in emergencies or for reasons of economy, the annual purchase of major pieces of equipment such as school buses shall be scheduled so that annual budgetary appropriations for capital purposes will be of similar size or will show a continuous trend without severe fluctuations.

The superintendent shall direct the purchase of such books, supplies, equipment and other materials as is required and permitted within the limits of the budget. The purchase of these items shall require no further Board approval except in those instances where Board policy requires certain purchases to be put to bid. However, any single, non-budgeted purchase or expenditure greater than \$25,000, shall require advance approval by the Board.

In order to receive the greatest value for each dollar expended, it shall be the policy of the school district to obtain comparative prices based on similar quality, to consider a balance between long-term quality and cost, and to purchase in quantity whenever possible and practical.

Adopted: January 10, 1994

Reviewed: April 13, 1998

Revised: February 17, 2021

LEGAL REF.: C.R.S. 22-32-109 (1)(b) (*board required to adopt bidding procedures*)

CROSS REFS.: DJB*, Federal Procurement
DJE, Bidding Procedures

Bidding Procedures

All contractual services and purchases of supplies, materials and equipment in the amount of \$5,000 or more will be put to bid. This does not apply, however, to professional services or instructional services or materials. Other purchases may be made in the open market but will, when possible, be based on competitive quotations or prices.

Competitive Selection

All contracts and all open market orders will be awarded to the lowest responsible qualified supplier, taking into consideration the quality of materials/ (services) desired and their contribution to program goals.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to accept that bid which appears to be in the best interest of the district.

Pre-qualification

With regard to materials or services for which bids are required, the superintendent or designee will develop a procedure to pre-qualify bidders. Suppliers will be invited to have their names placed on mailing lists to receive information about pre-qualifying. When specifications are prepared, they will be mailed to all merchants and firms who have pre-qualified. Only pre-qualified bidders may submit bids.

Response receipt and opening

All bids must be submitted in sealed envelopes, addressed to the Board, and plainly marked with the bid number and the time of the bid opening. Bids will be opened in public by appropriate district officials or employees at the time specified, and all bidders will be invited to be present.

Awarding a bid

The bidder to whom an award is made will be required to submit to the district proof of liability insurance and when appropriate, proof of workers' compensation insurance, and may be required to enter into a written contract with the district. Any written contract must include a provision requiring a criminal background check for any person providing direct services to students under the contract, including but not limited to transportation, instruction or food services as required by law. The contracting entity is responsible for any costs associated with the background check.

Adopted: April 22, 1985

Reviewed: April 13, 1998

Revised: February 17, 2021

LEGAL REFS.: C.R.S. 22-32-109 (1)(b) (*board required to adopt bidding procedures*)
C.R.S. 22-32-109.7 (board duties regarding the employment of
personnel)
C.R.S. 22-32-122 (4) (*background check provision required in
service contracts*)

C.R.S. 24-18-201 (*public official's interest in contract*)

CROSS REFS.: BCB, School Board Member Conflict of Interest
DJB*, Federal Procurement

Vendor Relations

No favoritism shall be extended to any vendor. All employees of the district must exercise sound judgment in avoiding conflicts of interest or the appearance of impropriety in dealing with vendors. Gifts or gratuities of other than nominal value or which might obligate a district employee in any manner shall be politely and firmly refused.

Any vendor or bidder who offers items in excess or in violation of the spirit of this policy may be disqualified indefinitely.

No person officially connected with or employed in the public schools shall be an agent or be in any way pecuniarily or beneficially interested in or receive any compensation or reward of any kind from any vendor for the sale of supplies, material, equipment or services to the district without the express prior written consent of the Board of Education.

Adopted: January 10, 1994

Reviewed: April 13, 1998

Reviewed: February 17, 2021

LEGAL REF.: C.R.S. 24-18-104 (*code of ethics – rules of conduct*)

CROSS REFS.: BC, School Board Member Conduct
GBEB, Staff Conduct
GBEBC, Gifts to and Solicitations by Staff

Salary Deductions

Deductions shall be made from the paychecks of all employees for retirement and federal and state income tax, in keeping with federal and state requirements and Medicare tax if applicable.

Salary deductions shall be made for absences not covered by leave policies adopted by the Board of Education. Such deductions shall be calculated on the basis of the employee's work year.

Except for deductions required by court order (i.e. wage garnishments, court-ordered child support, etc.), other deductions shall require Board approval and permission of the employee.

Employees may elect to participate in a tax-sheltered annuity account.

Adopted: April 22, 1985

Reviewed: April 13, 1998

Revised: February 17, 2021

Expense Authorization/Reimbursement (Mileage and Travel)

This policy shall apply to all district employees and Board members in regard to reimbursement of expenses.

District employees and Board members who incur expenses in carrying out their authorized duties shall be reimbursed by the district upon submission of a properly completed and approved expense form and accompanying receipt(s).

Such expenses shall be approved and incurred in line with budgetary allocations for the specific type of expenses, Board policy and applicable law.

Travel costs

This policy ensures that:

- district employees and Board members are reimbursed for the cost of approved district-related travel;
- reimbursed travel costs are properly documented;
- reimbursed travel costs are consistent with cost-effectiveness and efficiency principles;
- reimbursed travel costs are within this policy's parameters and applicable state and federal law.

For purposes of this policy, travel costs shall mean the expenses for transportation, lodging, meals and related items incurred by district employees or Board members who are on district-related travel. District-related travel is defined as attendance at conferences, seminars, meetings or other events related to district business and that promote or benefit the district.

When district-related travel by an employee's or Board member's personally owned vehicle has been authorized, mileage reimbursement shall be made at the rate approved by the Board or superintendent. Such mileage reimbursement rate shall not exceed the mileage rate established by the Internal Revenue Service.

Actual costs for meals, lodging and other allowable expenses shall be reimbursed only to the extent they are reasonable and do not exceed the per diem limits established by the Internal Revenue Service.

Travel costs not covered by the district

The following expenses shall not be reimbursed:

- alcohol

- expenses for spouse, significant other or guest
- gas for personal use of private vehicles
- mini-bar in hotel
- room service
- movie rental (which includes in-room movies)
- other forms of entertainment
- fines for parking or traffic violations

Adopted: January 10, 1994

Reviewed: April 13, 1998

Revised: September 26, 2005

Revised: August 25, 2008

Revised: February 17, 2021

LEGAL REFS.: 2 C.F.R. 200.474(b) (*travel reimbursement requirements under the federal Uniform Grant Guidance*)
C.R.S. 24-18-104 (3)(d), (e) (*code of ethics – rules of conduct – permissible payments and reimbursement*)

School Properties Disposition

It shall be the policy of the district to dispose of surplus, worn-out and unusable school property. Board policy encourages competitive bidding for surplus or obsolete property at public sale whenever possible.

Obsolete or worn-out equipment equal to or in excess of \$10,000 replacement value shall be sold or otherwise disposed of only upon approval of the Board of Education. Equipment with replacement value of less than \$10,000 may be sold or otherwise disposed of upon approval of the superintendent of schools. All sales or disposal of such equipment shall be a matter of record and reported to the Board.

District policy encourages the "trading in" of obsolete or worn-out equipment in contrast to outright sale whenever feasible.

Land and buildings shall be sold only upon approval of the Board of Education under such terms and conditions as the Board may direct. If the property is sold to a state agency or political subdivision of the state, it shall not be necessary to find that the property may not be needed.

Adopted: August 8, 1988

Reviewed: April 13, 1998

Revised: February 17, 2021

LEGAL REFS.: C.R.S. 22-32-110 (1) (e) (*power to sell, lease and convey district property*)
C.R.S. 22-54-110 (2) (d) (*loans in form of lease-purchase agreements with state treasurer*)
C.R.S. 24-18-202 (*public officials can't be purchasers at sale of public property*)