KASB Board of Education Policy Changes
January, 2025

BDA - Developing, Adopting, Amending, and Repealing Board Policy

Current BOE Policy

Developing, Adopting, Amending, and Repealing Board Policy **BDA**

(See CM, GAA, and JA)

The board shall adopt all policies, regulations, and handbooks, all of which are deemed to be board policy. Board policies, regulations, and handbooks may be amended or repealed at any board meeting by a majority vote of the board.

Drafting Policy

The superintendent shall recommend policy changes. The superintendent may involve appropriate staff members, patrons, community members, or students when revising or drafting new policy.

Attorney Involvement

Board policies or recommended changes thereto may be submitted to legal counsel to determine their legality before they are submitted to the board.

Policy Dissemination

Changes in board policy shall be disseminated as appropriate. The superintendent shall ensure appropriate dissemination of current policy and removal of obsolete policies from the board's policy system. At least one current policy manual shall be accessible in the central business office. Current board-approved policies may be posted on the district website, or other website designated by the board. Board members, district staff, patrons and others will be encouraged to use the website to access current board policy.

Historical Policy Files

The clerk shall keep an historical set of board policies which will reflect all revisions or other actions pertaining to every policy.

Public Input on Policy

Individuals or groups may submit proposed changes in board policy.

Action Allowed When No Policy Exists

In an emergency, when action must be taken but present policy does not dictate appropriate action, the superintendent shall have authority to act. Any decision shall be subject to board review at the next meeting. The superintendent should recommend any policy needs the incident may have created.

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: October 17, 2022

BDA - Developing, Adopting, Amending, and Repealing Board Policy

Recommended KASB Policy Changes

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BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: October 17, 2022

CC - Organizational Chart

Do Not Have Current BOE Policy
(New KASB Policy)

CC - Organizational Chart

Recommended KASB Policy Changes
(New KASB Policy)

Organizational Chart

CC

The board may approve an organizational chart for the school district and update it as needed. The organizational chart may be available on the school's website or upon request from the board clerk.

CD - Administrative Line and Staff Relations

Current BOE Policy

Administrative Line and Staff Relations **CD**

(See GACA and GACB)

All administrators are ultimately responsible to the board. Within the limits of policy and terms of the job description, the superintendent's administrative subordinates have full authority to administer district programs.

BOE Approved: July 7, 2003

BOE Reviewed and Approved: March 3, 2008

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: November 15, 2022

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Recommended KASB Policy Changes

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~~(See GACA and GACB)~~

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~~BOE Approved: July 7, 2003~~

~~BOE Reviewed and Approved: March 3, 2008~~

~~BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: November 15, 2022~~

CG - Administrative Personnel

Current BOE Policy

Administrative Personnel **CG**

(See CEF and GAN)

The board shall employ administrative personnel as needed.

Compensation Guides and Contracts

Administrative personnel shall be compensated for their services with a contracted salary determined by the board. Administrative contracts shall be reviewed annually. The board shall determine the terms and length of each contract. The board's attorney may develop and review administrator contracts.

Qualifications and Duties

The superintendent shall develop appropriate job descriptions for each administrative position. When adopted by the board, job descriptions shall be filed in the central office and may be published in the appropriate handbook.

Recruitment

The board delegates to the superintendent the authority to identify and recommend the appointment of individuals to fill vacant administrative positions. The superintendent shall screen all applicants and may use other staff members to assist. The superintendent shall make recommendations to the board. The district may pay preapproved expenses incurred by candidates interviewed for an administrative position.

Assignment

The board shall solicit the superintendent's recommendations in appointment, assignment, transfer, demotion, termination or non-renewal of any administrative personnel.

Orientation

The superintendent shall conduct an appropriate administrative orientation program.

Supervision

The superintendent shall be responsible for supervising all administrative personnel.

Administrative Intern Program

The board may establish, by contract with an approved administrator training institution, an administrative intern program.

Travel Expense and Reimbursement

Travel expense for administrative staff shall be provided in accordance with CEF and GAN.

BOE Approved: July 7, 2003

BOE Reviewed and Approved: April 21, 2008

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: November 15, 2022

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Supervision

The superintendent shall be responsible for supervising all administrative personnel.

Evaluation of Administrative Personnel

Administrative personnel shall be evaluated in writing by the superintendent or designee in accordance with legal requirements for the first four years of employment and at least annually thereafter. Administrative personnel files and evaluations shall be available only to the board, the appropriate administrator, the superintendent, and others authorized by law.

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BOE Approved: July 7, 2003

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BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: November 15, 2022

CGI - Administrator Evaluation

Current BOE Policy

Administrator Evaluation **CGI**

(See CEI and GAK)

Administrative personnel shall be evaluated in writing by the superintendent in accordance with legal requirements for the first four years of employment and at least annually thereafter. Administrative personnel files and evaluations shall be available only to the board, the appropriate administrator, the superintendent, and others authorized by law.

The board's procedures concerning evaluation of district administrators shall be on file with the clerk in the central office and may be published in the appropriate handbook.

BOE Approved: July 7, 2003

BOE Revised and Approved: April 21, 2008

BOE Revised and Approved: September 15, 2024

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: November 15, 2022

CGI - Administrator Evaluation

Recommended KASB Policy Changes

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(See CEI and GAK)

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BOE Approved: July 7, 2003

BOE Revised and Approved: April 21, 2008

BOE Revised and Approved: September 15, 2024

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: November 15, 2022

CNA - Document Production, Including Electronic Information

Current BOE Policy

Document Production, Including Electronic Information **CNA**

(See BCBK, BE, CN, ECA, IDAE, II, JGGA, JR et seq. and KBA)

Destroying Documents

After the district receives knowledge of legal action against the district or its employees, no documents or electronic information pertaining to the subject of the action, maintained in any form, may be destroyed as long as the legal action is pending.

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: August 20, 2007

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: November 15, 2022

* For detailed information, see Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. 34 Production of Documents, Electronically Stored Information.

CNA - Document Production, Including Electronic Information

Recommended KASB Policy

Preservation of Documents Pending Legal Action ~~Production, Including Electronic Information~~ **CNA**

(See BCBK, BE, CN, ECA, IDAE, II, JGGA, JR et seq. and KBA)

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BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: August 20, 2007

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: November 15, 2022

* For detailed information, see Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. 34 Production of Documents, Electronically Stored Information, and Tangible Things, or Entering onto Land, for Inspection and Other Purposes.

DE - Fraud Prevention and Investigation

Current BOE Policy

All employees, board members, consultants, vendors, contractors, and other parties maintaining a business relationship with the district shall act with due diligence in duties involving the district's fiscal resources. The superintendent shall develop internal controls that aid in the prevention and detection of fraud, financial impropriety, or irregularity.

Reporting Fraud

An employee who suspects fraud, impropriety, or irregularity shall promptly report those suspicions to the immediate supervisor and/or the superintendent. If the superintendent is the subject of the complaint, reports shall be made to the board president or the board's legal counsel. The superintendent shall generally have primary responsibility for any investigations, in coordination with legal counsel and other internal or external departments and agencies as appropriate. If the superintendent is the subject of the report of fraud, impropriety, or irregularity, the board shall retain control over the investigation or may designate its legal counsel or another investigator to act on behalf of the board in investigating the matter and reporting any findings back to the board.

Whistleblowers

The district encourages complaints, reports, or inquiries about illegal practices or violations of district policies, including illegal or improper conduct by the district, its leadership, or by others on its behalf. Reports may include, but not be limited to, financial improprieties, accounting, or audit matters, ethical violations, or other similar illegal or improper practices or policies. The district prohibits retaliation by or on behalf of the district against staff members who make good faith complaints, reports, or inquiries under this policy or for participations in a review or investigation under this policy. This protection extends to those whose allegations are made in good faith but prove to be mistaken. The district reserves the right to discipline persons who make bad faith, knowingly false, or vexatious complaints, reports, or inquiries or who otherwise abuse this policy.

Complaints, reports, or inquiries may be made under this policy on a confidential or anonymous basis. They should describe in detail the specific facts demonstrating the bases for the complaints, reports, or inquiries. They should be directed to the superintendent unless otherwise provided above. If the superintendent is implicated in the complaint, report, or inquiry, it should be directed to the board or its legal counsel. The district will conduct a prompt, review or investigation. The district may be unable to fully evaluate a vague or general complaint, report, or inquiry that is made anonymously.

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: November 15, 2022

DE - Fraud Prevention and Investigation

Recommended KASB Policy Changes

(See DFAC and KN)

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or investigation in accordance with policy KN. The district may be unable to fully evaluate a vague or general complaint, report, or inquiry that is made anonymously.

An employee who reports evidence of gross misconduct relating to a federal grant or contract shall have the protections afforded in policy DFAC.

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: November 15, 2022

DFAC - Allowability of Costs - Federal Programs

Do Not Have Current BOE Policy

DFAC - Allowability of Costs - Federal Programs

Recommended KASB Policy Changes

DFAC - ALLOWABILITY OF COSTS – FEDERAL PROGRAMS

(Sample Procedure)

Allowability of Costs – Federal Programs

Expenditures of federal funds must be aligned with approved budgeted items. Any changes or variations from the state-approved budget and grant application need prior approval from the state.

Delegation of Responsibility

When determining how the school district will spend its grant funds, the ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *Federal Programs Coordinator* will review the proposed cost to determine whether it is an allowable use of federal grant funds before obligating and spending those funds on the proposed good or service.

Allowability Determinations

All costs supported by federal education funds must meet the standards outlined in EDGAR, 2 CFR Part 3474 and 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E, which are listed below. The ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *Federal Programs Coordinator* must consider these factors when making an allowability determination. A section entitled, *Helpful Questions for Determining Whether Costs are Allowable,* is located at the end of this document.

Part 200 sets forth general cost guidelines that must be considered, as well as rules for specific types of items, both of which must be considered when determining whether a cost is an allowable expenditure of federal funds. The expenditure must also be allowable under the applicable program statute (e.g., Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), or the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act (Perkins)), along with accompanying program regulations, nonregulatory guidance, and grant award notifications.

Restrictions in state and local rules or policy also must be considered. For example, travel and other job-related expenses incurred by employees are not allowable unless they also are in compliance with board policy GAN, administrative regulations, and related procedures.

Whichever allowability requirements are stricter will govern whether a cost is allowable.

General allowability determination factors include the following:

1. **Be Necessary and Reasonable for the performance of the federal award.** A cost is reasonable if it does not exceed an amount that a prudent person would under the circumstances prevailing when the decision to incur the cost. For example, **reasonable** means that sound business practices were followed, and purchases were comparable to market prices.

When determining reasonableness of a cost, consideration must be given to:

- Whether the cost is generally recognized as ordinary and necessary for the operation of the district or the proper and efficient performance of the federal award.
- The restraints or requirements imposed by such factors, as: sound business practices; arm's-length bargaining; federal, state, and other laws and regulations; and terms and conditions of the federal award.
- Market prices for comparable costs for the geographic area.
- Whether the individual incurring the cost acted with prudence in the circumstances considering their responsibility to the district, its employees, its students, the public at large, and the federal government.
- Whether the cost represents a deviation from the district established written policies and procedures for incurring costs. (2 CFR Sec. 200.404)

Whether a cost is **necessary** will be determined based on the needs of the program. Specifically, the expenditure must be necessary to achieve an important program objective. A key aspect in determining whether a cost is necessary is whether the district can demonstrate that the cost addresses an existing need and can prove it. For example, the school entity may deem a language skills software program necessary for a limited English proficiency program.

When determining whether a cost is necessary, consideration may be given to:

- Whether the cost is needed for the proper and efficient performance of the federal award program
- Whether the cost is identified in the approved budget or application.
- Whether there is an educational benefit associated with the cost.
- Whether the cost aligns with identified needs based on results and findings from a needs assessment.

- Whether the cost addresses program goals and objectives and is based on program data.

2. **Allocable to the federal award.** A cost is allocable to the federal award if the cost is assignable to the federal award or other cost objective in accordance with the relative benefit received. This means that the federal grant program derived a benefit in proportion to the funds charged to the program. (2 CFR Sec. 200.405)

   For example, if fifty percent (50%) of a teacher's salary is paid with grant funds, then that teacher must spend at least fifty percent (50%) of his/her time on the grant program.

3. **Consistent with policies and procedures that apply uniformly to both federally-financed and other activities of the school entity.**

4. **Conform to any limitations or exclusions set forth as cost principles in Part 200 or in the terms and conditions of the federal award.**

5. **Consistent treatment.** A cost must not be assigned to a federal award as a direct cost if any other cost incurred for the same purpose in like circumstances has been allocated to the federal award as an indirect cost.

6. **Adequately documented.** All expenditures must be properly documented. (§ 200.300 through 200.309)

7. **Be determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), unless provided otherwise in Part 200.**

8. **Not be included as a cost or used to meet cost sharing requirements of federally-financed program in either the current or prior period .** Some federal program statutes require the nonfederal entity to contribute a certain amount of nonfederal resources to be eligible for the federal program.

9. **Be the net of all applicable credits.** The term "applicable credits" refers to transactions that offset or reduce direct or indirect costs allocable to the federal award. Typical examples of such transactions are purchase discounts, rebates or allowances, recoveries or indemnities on losses, and adjustments of overpayments or erroneous charges. To the extent that such credits accruing to or received by the direct relate to allowable costs, they must be credited to the federal award, either as a cost reduction or a cash refund, as appropriate. (2 CFR Sec. 200.406)

Selected Items of Cost

Subpart E of Part 200 sets forth principles to be applied in establishing the allowability of fifty-five (55) specific cost items (commonly referred to as Selected Items of Cost), at 2 CFR Sec. 200.420-200.475. These specific cost items are listed in the chart below along with the citation to the section of Subpart E addressing the allowability of that item. These principles are in addition to the other general allowability standards and apply whether or not a particular item of cost is properly treated as direct cost or indirect (F&A) cost. Meeting the specific criteria for a listed item does not by itself mean the cost is allowable, as it may be unallowable under other standards or for other reasons, such as restrictions contained in the terms and conditions of a particular grant or restrictions established by the state or in Board policy. If an item is unallowable for any of these reasons, federal funds cannot be used to purchase it.

School district employees responsible for spending federal grant funds and for determining allowability must be familiar with and refer to the Part 200 selected items of cost section. These rules must be followed when charging these specific expenditures to a federal grant. When applicable, employees must check costs against the selected items of cost requirements to ensure the cost is allowable and also check state, district, and program-specific rules.

The selected item of cost addressed in Part 200 includes the following (in alphabetical order):

Item of Cost	Citation of Allowability Rule
Advertising and public relations costs	2 CFR § 200.421
Advisory councils	2 CFR § 200.422
Alcoholic beverages	2 CFR § 200.423
Alumni/ae activities	2 CFR § 200.424
Audit services	2 CFR § 200.425
Bad debts	2 CFR § 200.426
Bonding costs	2 CFR § 200.427
Collection of improper payments	2 CFR § 200.428
Commencement and convocation costs	2 CFR § 200.429
Compensation – personal services	2 CFR § 200.430
Compensation – fringe benefits	2 CFR § 200.431
Conferences	2 CFR § 200.432
Contingency provisions	2 CFR § 200.433
Contributions and donations	2 CFR § 200.434
Defense and prosecution of criminal and civil proceedings, claims, appeals and patent infringements	2 CFR § 200.435
Depreciation	2 CFR § 200.436
Employee health and welfare costs	2 CFR § 200.437
Entertainment and prizes	2 CFR § 200.438
Equipment and other capital expenditures	2 CFR § 200.439
Exchange rates	2 CFR § 200.440
Fines, penalties, damages and other settlements	2 CFR § 200.441
Fund raising and investment management costs	2 CFR § 200.442
Gains and losses on disposition of depreciable assets	2 CFR § 200.443
General costs of government	2 CFR § 200.444

Goods and services for personal use	2 CFR § 200.445
Idle facilities and idle capacity	2 CFR § 200.446
Insurance and indemnification	2 CFR § 200.447
Intellectual property	2 CFR § 200.448
Interest	2 CFR § 200.449
Lobbying	2 CFR § 200.450
Losses on other awards or contracts	2 CFR § 200.451
Maintenance and repair costs	2 CFR § 200.452
Materials and supplies costs, including costs of computing devices	2 CFR § 200.453
Memberships, subscriptions, and professional activity costs	2 CFR § 200.454
Organization costs	2 CFR § 200.455
Participant support costs	2 CFR § 200.456
Plant and security costs	2 CFR § 200.457
Pre-award costs	2 CFR § 200.458
Professional services costs	2 CFR § 200.459
Proposal costs	2 CFR § 200.460
Publication and printing costs	2 CFR § 200.461
Rearrangement and reconversion costs	2 CFR § 200.462
Recruiting costs	2 CFR § 200.463
Relocation costs of employees	2 CFR § 200.464
Rental costs of real property and equipment	2 CFR § 200.465
Scholarships, student aid costs, and tuition remission	2 CFR § 200.466
Selling and marketing costs	2 CFR § 200.467
Specialized service facilities	2 CFR § 200.468
Student activity costs	2 CFR § 200.469
Taxes (including Value Added Tax)	2 CFR § 200.470
Telecommunication and video surveillance costs	2 CFR § 200.471
Termination costs	2 CFR § 200.472

Training and education costs	2 CFR § 200.473
Transportation costs	2 CFR § 200.474
Travel costs	2 CFR § 200.475
Trustees	2 CFR § 200.476

Helpful Questions for Determining Whether Costs are Allowable -

In addition to applying the cost principles and standards described above, district staff involved in expending federal funds should ask the following questions when assessing the allowability of a particular cost:

1. Is the proposed cost allowable under the relevant program?

2. Is the proposed cost consistent with an approved program plan and budget?

3. Is the proposed cost consistent with program specific fiscal rules? For example, the school entity may be required to use federal funds only to supplement the amount of funds available from nonfederal (and possibly other federal) sources, or only as a match for funds from nonfederal sources.

4. Is the proposed cost consistent with EDGAR?

5. Is the proposed cost consistent with specific conditions imposed on the grant (if applicable)?

6. Is the proposed cost consistent with the underlying needs of the program? For example, program funds must benefit the appropriate population of students for which they are allocated. This means that, for instance, funds allocated under Title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) governing language instruction programs for Limited English Proficient (LEP) students must only be spent on LEP students and cannot be used to benefit non-LEP students.

7. Will the cost be targeted at addressing specific areas of weakness that are the focus of the program, as indicated by available data?

Any questions related to specific costs should be forwarded to the ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *Federal Programs Coordinator* who shall consult with the board's legal counsel for clarification as appropriate.

DFAC - Cash Management - Federal Programs

Do Not Have Current BOE Policy

DFAC - Cash Management - Federal Programs

Recommended KASB Policy Changes

DFAC - CASH MANAGEMENT – FEDERAL PROGRAMS

(Sample Procedure)

Cash Management – Federal Programs

Generally, the school district receives payment of federal funds from the Kansas State Department of Education (KSDE) on a reimbursement basis. In some circumstances, the district may receive an advance of federal grant funds. This procedure addresses responsibilities of the district and district staff under those alternative payment methods. In either case, the district shall maintain accounting methods and internal controls and procedures that assure those responsibilities are met when dealing with federal funding.

Payment Methods

Reimbursements -

The school district will initially charge federal grant expenditures to nonfederal funds.

The ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *Federal Programs Coordinator* will request reimbursement for actual expenditures incurred under the federal grants ☐ *monthly* ☐ *quarterly*.

Such requests shall be submitted with appropriate documentation and signed by the requestor.

Requests for reimbursements will be approved by the ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *Federal Programs Coordinator*.

Reimbursement will be submitted on the appropriate form to the KSDE portal. All reimbursements are based on actual disbursements, not on obligations. KSDE will process reimbursement requests within the timeframes required for disbursement.

Consistent with state and federal requirements, the school district will maintain source documentation supporting the federal expenditures (invoices, time sheets, payroll stubs, etc.) and will make such documentation available for KSDE to review upon request.

Reimbursements of actual expenditures do not involve interest calculations.

Advances

When the district receives advance payments of federal grant funds, it must minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds to the district and the expenditure of those funds on allowable costs of the applicable federal program. (2 CFR Sec. 200.305(b)) The district shall attempt to expend all advances of federal funds within seventy-two (72) hours of receipt.

When applicable, the district shall use existing resources available within a program before requesting additional advances. If available, the recipient or subrecipient must disburse funds available from program income (including repayments to a revolving fund), rebates, refunds, contract settlements, audit recoveries, and interest earned on federal funds before requesting additional cash payments. (2 CFR Sec. 305(b)(5))

Advance payments of Federal funds must be deposited and maintained in insured accounts whenever possible.

The recipient or subrecipient must maintain advance payments of Federal funds in interest-bearing accounts unless one of the following applies:

(i) The recipient or subrecipient receives less than $250,000 in Federal funding per year;

(ii) The best available interest-bearing account would not reasonably be expected to earn interest in excess of $500 per year on Federal cash balances;

(iii) The depository would require an average or minimum balance so high that it would not be feasible with the expected Federal and non-Federal cash resources;

(iv) A foreign government or banking system prohibits or precludes interest-bearing accounts; or

(v) An interest-bearing account is not readily accessible (for example, due to public or political unrest in a foreign country).

The school district is permitted to retain for administrative expenses up to $500 per year of interest earned on federal funds. Regardless of the federal awarding agency, interest earnings exceeding $500 per year shall be remitted annually to the Department of Health and Human Services Payment Management System (PMS) through either the Automated Clearing House (ACH) network or a Fedwire Funds Service payment. (2 CFR Sec. 200.305(b)(12))

Pursuant to federal guidelines, interest earnings shall be calculated from the date that the federal funds are drawn down from the G5/G6 system until the date on which those funds are disbursed by the district.

Consistent with state guidelines, interest accruing on total federal grant cash balances shall be calculated on cash balances per grant and applying the actual or average interest rate earned.

Remittance of interest shall be responsibility of the ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *Federal Programs Coordinator*.

DFAC - Federal Fiscal Compliance

Current BOE Policy

Federal Fiscal Compliance **DFAC**

(See CN, DFAA, and DFAB)

The board shall ensure federal funds received by the district are administered in accordance with federal requirements, including but not limited to the federal Uniform Grant Guidance. This policy outlines the district's responsibilities when federal funding is considered. The board designates the associate superintendent for business affairs as the federal programs coordinator and district contact for all federal programs and funding.

The associate superintendent for business affairs shall establish and maintain a sound fiscal management system to include internal controls and federal grant management standards covering the receipt of both direct and state-administered federal grants and to track costs and expenditures of funds associated with grant awards. The superintendent, to assist in the proper administration of federal funds and implementation of this policy, may recommend additional procedures and regulations be adopted to supplement this policy.

The district's fiscal management system shall be designed with strong internal controls, a high level of transparency and accountability, and documented procedures to ensure that all fiscal management system requirements are met. Fiscal management standards and procedures shall assure that the following responsibilities are fulfilled:

- Identification – The district must identify, in its accounts, all federal awards received and expended and the federal programs under which they were received.
- Financial Reporting – Accurate, current, and complete disclosure of the financial results of each federal award or program must be made in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR).
- Accounting Records – The district must maintain records which adequately identify the source and application of funds provided for federally-assisted activities.
- Internal Controls – Effective control and accountability must be maintained for all federal funds, real and personal property purchased therewith, and other assets acquired with federal funding. The district must adequately safeguard all such property and must assure that it is used solely for authorized purposes.
- Budget Control – Actual expenditures or outlays must be compared with budgeted amounts for each federal award. Procedures shall be developed to establish determination for allowability of costs for federal funds.

- Cash Management – The district shall maintain written procedures to implement the cash management requirements found in EDGAR.
- Allowability of Costs – The district shall ensure that allowability of all costs charged to each federal award is accurately determined and documented.

Time and Effort Reporting by Employees

All district employees paid with federal funds shall document the time they expend in work performed in support of each federal program, in accordance with law. Time and effort reporting requirements do not apply to contracted individuals.

Recordkeeping

The district shall develop and maintain a records management plan and related board policy, administrative regulations, and/or procedures for the retention, retrieval, and disposition of print and electronic records, including emails.

The district shall ensure the proper maintenance of federal fiscal records documenting:

- Amount of federal funds,
- How funds are used,
- Total cost of each project,
- Share of total cost of each project provided from other sources,
- Other records to facilitate an effective audit,
- Other records to show compliance with federal program requirements, and
- Significant project experiences and results.

All records must be retrievable and available for programmatic or financial audit.

The district shall provide the federal awarding agency, Inspectors General, the Comptroller General of the United States, and the pass-through entity, or any of their authorized representatives, the right of access to any documents, papers, or other district records which are pertinent to the federal award. The district shall also permit timely and reasonable access to the district's personnel for interview and discussion related to such documents.

Records shall be retained for a minimum of three (3) years from the date on which the final Financial Status Report is submitted, or as otherwise specified in federal law or in the requirements of the federal award, unless a written extension is provided by the awarding agency, cognizant agency for audit, oversight agency for audit, or cognizant agency for indirect

costs. If any litigation, claim or audit is started before the expiration of the standard record retention period, the records shall be retained until all litigation, claims or audits have been resolved and final action has been taken.

The district shall ensure that all personally identifiable data protected by statute or regulation is handled in accordance with the requirements of applicable law, regulations, board policy, administrative regulations, and procedures.

Subrecipient Monitoring

If the district awards subgrants, the district shall establish procedures to:

- Assess the risk of noncompliance.
- Monitor grant subrecipients to ensure compliance with federal, state, and local laws and board policy, regulations, and procedures.
- Ensure the district's records are adjusted to cure recordkeeping issues discovered through the subrecipient's audits, on-site reviews, or other monitoring.

Compliance Violations

Employees and contractors involved in federally funded programs and subrecipients shall be made aware that failure to comply with federal law, regulations, or terms and conditions of a federal award may result in the federal awarding agency or pass-through entity imposing additional conditions or terminating the award in whole or in part.

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: November 15, 2022

DFAC - Federal Fiscal Compliance

Recommended KASB Policy Changes

Federal Fiscal Compliance **DFAC**

(See CN, DE, DFAA, and DFAB)

The board shall ensure federal funds received by the district are administered in accordance with federal requirements, including but not limited to the federal Uniform Grant Guidance. This policy outlines the district's responsibilities when federal funding is considered. The board designates the ~~associate~~ superintendent or designee for business affairs as the federal programs coordinator and district contact for all federal programs and funding.

The ~~associate~~ superintendent or designee for business affairs shall establish, document, and maintain a sound fiscal management system to include internal controls and federal grant management standards covering the receipt of both direct and state-administered federal grants and to track costs and expenditures of funds associated with grant awards. The superintendent or designee, to assist in the proper administration of federal funds and implementation of this policy, may recommend additional procedures and regulations be adopted to supplement this policy.

The district's fiscal management system shall be designed with strong internal controls, including reasonable cybersecurity and other measures to safeguard information consistent with applicable law, a high level of transparency and accountability, and documented procedures to ensure that all fiscal management system requirements are met. Fiscal management standards and procedures shall assure that the following responsibilities are fulfilled:

- Identification – The district must identify~~, in its accounts,~~ all federal awards received and expended and the federal programs under which they were received.
- Financial Reporting – Accurate, current, and complete disclosure of the financial results of each federal award or program must be made in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the Education Department General Administrative Regulations (EDGAR).
- Accounting Records – The district must maintain records which ~~adequately~~ sufficiently identify the amount, source, and ~~application~~ expenditure of funds provided for federally-assisted activities.
- Internal Controls – Effective control and accountability must be maintained for all federal funds, real and personal property purchased therewith, and other assets acquired with federal funding. The district must ~~adequately~~ safeguard all asset ~~such property~~ and ~~must assure that~~ ensure it is used solely for authorized purposes.

- Budget Control – Actual expenditures or outlays must be compared with budgeted amounts for each federal award. Procedures shall be developed to establish determination for allowability of costs for federal funds.
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- How funds are used,
- Total cost of each project,
- Share of total cost of each project provided from other sources,
- Other records to facilitate an effective audit,
- Other records to show compliance with federal program requirements, and
- Significant project experiences and results.

All records must be retrievable and available for programmatic or financial audit.

The district shall provide the federal awarding agency, Inspectors General, the Comptroller General of the United States, and the pass-through entity, or any of their authorized representatives, the right of access to any documents, papers, or other district records which are pertinent to the federal award. The district shall also permit timely and reasonable access to the district's personnel for interview and discussion related to such documents.

Records shall be retained for a minimum of three (3) years from the date on which the final Financial Status Report is submitted, or as otherwise specified in federal law or in the requirements of the federal award, unless a written extension is provided by the awarding agency, cognizant agency for audit, oversight agency for audit, or cognizant agency for indirect costs. If any litigation, claim or audit is started before the expiration of the standard record retention period, the records shall be retained until all litigation, claims or audits have been resolved and final action has been taken.

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- Ensure the district's records are adjusted to cure recordkeeping issues discovered through the subrecipient's audits, on-site reviews, or other monitoring.

Mandatory Disclosures

Employees and contractors 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 incolving fraud, conflict of interest, bribery, or gratuity violations found in Title 18 of the Unitied State Code or a violation of the civil False Claims Act (31 U.S.C. 3729-3733). The disclosure must be made in writing to the federal agency, the agency's Office of the Inspector General, and passthrough entity, if applicable. Recipients and subrecipients are also required to report matters related to recipient integrity and performance in accordance with the law.

~~Compliance Violations~~

Employees and contractors involved in federally funded programs and subrecipients shall be made aware that failure to comply with federal law, regulations, or terms and conditions of a federal award may result in the federal awarding agency or pass-through entity imposing additional conditions or terminating the award in whole or in part.

Whistleblower Protections

An employee shall not be discharged, demoted, or otherwise discriminated against as a reprisal for reporting or disclosing information that the employee reasonably believes is evidence of gross mismanagement of a federal contract or grant, a gross waste of federal funds, an abuse of authority relating to a federal contract or grant, a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, or a violation of law, rule, or regulation related to a federal contract (including the competition for or negotiation of a contract) or person or body described in paragraph (a)(2) of 41 U.S.C. 4712.

The superintendent or designee shall inform their employees in writing of employee whistleblower rights and protections under the law.

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: November 15, 2022

DFAC - Grant Subrecipient Monitoring Procedures - Federal Programs

Do Not Have Current BOE Policy

DFAC - Grant Subrecipient Monitoring Procedures - Federal Programs

Recommended KASB Policy Changes

DFAC - GRANT SUBRECIPIENT MONITORING PROCEDURES – FEDERAL PROGRAMS

(Sample Procedure)

Grant Subrecipient Monitoring Procedures – Federal Programs

In the event the district disperses federal funds received through a federal award to other entities and assigns responsibilities to the outside entity to conduct a portion of the work, the district shall be responsible for determining, on a case-by-case basis, whether the agreement with such entity places the outside entity in the role of a subrecipient receiving a subaward of federal funding, or the role of a contractor.

If the district grants subawards of federal funding to other entities as subrecipients, the district shall be responsible for:

1. Evaluating the entity for risk of noncompliance to determine appropriate monitoring practices.

2. Monitoring the subrecipient entity's implementation to ensure compliance with federal, state, and local laws, conditions of the federal funding award, and board policy and procedures.

3. Notifying the subrecipient entity of identified deficiencies found during the monitoring process and ensuring that identified deficiencies are corrected.

4. Documenting and retaining records on subrecipient identification, notification, evaluation, monitoring, and corrective actions taken.

Definitions

For purposes of policies and procedures related to federal programs, the following definitions shall apply:

Contract – a legal instrument by which a non-federal entity conducts procurement transactions under a federal award. The term as used here does not include a legal instrument, even if the entity considers it a contract, when the substance of the transaction meets the definition of a federal program award or subaward. (2 CFR 200.1)

Contractor – an entity that receives a contract by which a non-federal entity purchases property or services needed to carry out the project or program under a federal award. (2 CFR 200.1)

Pass-through entity – a recipient or subrecipient that provides a subaward to a subrecipient including lower tier subrecipients to carry out part of a federal program. The authority of the pass-through entity under this part flows through the subaward agreement between the pass-through entity and subrecipient. (2 CFR 200.1)

Subaward – an award provided by a pass-through entity to a subrecipient for the subrecipient to contribute to the goals and objectives of the project by carrying out part of a federal award received by the pass-through entity. It does not include payments to a contractor beneficiary, participant. A subaward may be provided through any form of legal agreement consistent with criteria in with §200.331, including an agreement the pass-through entity considers a contract. (2 CFR 200.1)

Subrecipient – an entity that receives a subaward from a pass-through entity to carry out part of a federal program. The term subrecipient does not include a beneficiary or participant. A subrecipient may also be a recipient of other federal awards directly from a federal agency. (2 CFR 200.1)

Subrecipient Versus Contractor

The district must determine, on a case-by-case basis, whether an entity receiving funds from the district as part of a federal funding program serves in a role of subrecipient or contractor. (2 CFR 200.331)

The ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Federal Programs Coordinator* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *other* _____ shall be responsible for analyzing the criteria listed in the chart below. The _____ may consult with the board's legal counsel or other qualified counsel in making such determination.

Subrecipient	Contractor
Creates a Federal assistance relationship	Purpose is to obtain goods and services for the recipient or subrecipient's uses and creates a procurement relationship
Determines who is eligible to receive what Federal assistance	Provides the goods and services within normal business operations
Has its performance measured in relation to whether the objectives of a Federal program were met	Provides similar goods or services to many different purchasers
Has responsibility for programmatic decision making	Normally operates in a competitive environment
Is responsible for adherence to applicable Federal program requirements specified in the Federal award; and	Provides goods or services that are ancillary to the implementation of a Federal program; and
Implements a program for a public purpose specified in authorizing statute, as opposed to providing goods or services for the benefit of the pass-through entity.	Is not subject to compliance requirements of a Federal program as a result of the agreement. However, similar requirements may apply for other reasons

The district shall notify subrecipients that they have been identified as a subrecipient and that the funding qualifies as a subaward. The district shall provide the subrecipient with the following information as specified at 2 CFR Sec. 200.332(b) regarding the federal funding award, and any subsequent changes.

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 State 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 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 award is R&D for Research and Development; and
   xiv. Indirect cost rate for the federal award (including if the de minimis rate is used in accordance with §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 certification (see§ 200.415) required for submitting financial and performance reports that the pass-through entity must provide to the federal agency;

4. Indirect cost rate:

   i. An approved indirect cost rate negotiated between the subrecipient and the federal government. If no such rate exists, a pass-through entity must determine the appropriate rate in collaboration with the subrecipient. The indirect cost rate may be either:

      (A) An indirect cost rate negotiated between the pass-through entity and the subrecipient. These rates may be based on a prior negotiated rate between a different pass-through entity and the subrecipient, in which case the pass-through entity is not required to collect information justifying the rate but may elect to do so; or

      (B) The de minimis indirect cost rate.

   ii. The pass-through entity must not require the use of the de minimis indirect cost rate if the subrecipient has an approved indirect cost rate negotiated with the Federal Government. Subrecipient may elect to use the cost allocation method to account for indirect costs in accordance with § 200.405(d).

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.

Evaluation of Risk

The district shall evaluate each subrecipient's fraud risk and risk of noncompliance with a subaward to determine appropriate subrecipient monitoring practices. (2 CFR 200.332(c))

The ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Federal Programs Coordinator* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *other* _____ or designee shall be responsible for evaluating risk based on the following factors:

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

2. The results of previous audits, including whether or not the subrecipient receives a single audit and the extent to which the same or similar subawards have been audited as a major program;

3. Whether the subrecipient has new personnel, or new or substantially changed systems and processes;

4. The extent and results of any federal agency monitoring.

The _____ or designee shall request adequate documentation from the subrecipient to conduct the evaluation of risk; such documentation may include but may not be limited to ☐ *audit reports* ☐ *financial reports* ☐ *policies and procedures* ☐ *detailed descriptions or users' guides of current systems and processes.*

The district shall evaluate subrecipients for risk of noncompliance ☐ *annually* ☐ *as specified in the legal agreement or contract.*

Based on the results of the risk evaluation, the district may consider imposing specific conditions on implementation of the subaward, in accordance with applicable law and regulations. (2 CFR 200.208, 200.332)

Monitoring

The district shall monitor the implementation and activities of each subrecipient as necessary to ensure that the subrecipient complies with law, 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 award are achieved.

As part of the monitoring process, the district shall complete the following steps: (2 CFR 200.332)

1. Review financial and performance reports.

2. Ensure that the subrecipient takes corrective action on all significant development 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.

3. Issue a management decision for audit findings pertaining to the subaward provided to the subrecipient, in accordance with applicable law and regulations. (2 CFR 200.521)

4. 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 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.

Monitoring Tools

The ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Federal Programs Coordinator* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *other* _____ or designee shall be responsible for monitoring of subrecipients. 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:

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

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

3. Arranging for agreed-upon-procedures engagements as described in § 200.425.

The district shall verify that subrecipients are audited as required by applicable law and regulations.

Follow-Up Actions

The _____ or designee shall provide subrecipients with written documentation detailing their monitoring results and listing any identified deficiencies. The district shall consider whether the results of monitoring indicate the need to revise existing district policy and procedures. (2 CFR 200.332)

The district shall require subrecipients to take immediate action on issues involving ineligible or illegal use of federal funding and notify the district of corrective action taken.

The district shall require subrecipients to develop a corrective action plan to address other identified deficiencies or noncompliance issues; such plan shall be submitted to the district ☐ *within 60 days* ☐ *as soon as possible* ☐ *as specified in the agreed-upon procedures*, and the district shall evaluate and monitor the activities taken by the subrecipient under the corrective action plan. The district may provide technical assistance and/or training to subrecipients in complying with corrective action requirements.

The _____ or designee shall maintain all documentation on monitoring of subrecipients and corrective action taken during the monitoring process.

The district shall report issues of noncompliance to the appropriate federal agency where required by law, regulations, or requirements of the federal funding program.

Remedies for Noncompliance

When monitoring activities identify issues of noncompliance that are not addressed through corrective action, the district may take the following actions: (2 CFR 200.332, 200.339)

1. Impose specific conditions on the subrecipient, in accordance with applicable law and regulations. (2 CFR 200.208)

2. Temporarily withhold payments, until the recipient or subrecipient takes corrective action.

3. Disallow costs for all or part of the activity associated with the noncompliance of recipient or subrecipient.

4. Suspend or terminate the federal award in part or in its entirety.

5. Recommend that the federal agency initiate suspension or debarment proceedings.

6. Withhold further awards or agreements for the project or program.

7. Pursue other legal remedies legally available.

Record Retention

The ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Federal Programs Coordinator* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *other* _____ shall ensure that all documentation regarding subrecipient identification, notification, evaluation, monitoring activities, and corrective action is maintained in accordance with board policy and regulations.

Records shall be retained in accordance with applicable law, regulations, specific requirements of the federal program, and the district's policies and regulations. (2 CFR 200.334-200.338)

DFAC - Procurement - Federal Programs

Do Not Have Current BOE Policy

DFAC - Procurement - Federal Programs

Recommended KASB Policy Changes

DFAC - PROCUREMENT – FEDERAL PROGRAMS

(Sample Procedure)

Procurement – Federal Programs

This document is intended to integrate standard district purchasing procedures with additional requirements applicable to procurements that are subject to the federal Uniform Grant Guidance regulations concerning the use of federal funds and/or U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) regulations governing school food service programs. The district maintains the following purchasing procedures, in accordance with federal and state laws, regulations, and board policy to aid in making purchases with federal funds. (2 CFR 200.318-200.327; 7 CFR 210.16, 210.19, 210.21, 215.14a, 220.16; K.S.A. 72-1151; board policies DFAB, DFAC, DJE, DJEB, DJED, DJEE, DJEF, DJEG, DJEJ, DJFA, and DJFAB)

Procurement Thresholds (reviewed 2024)		
Kansas Bid Threshold	$20,000	For construction, reconstruction or remodeling or for the purchase of materials, goods or wares
Federal Micro-Purchase Threshold	$10,000	Adjusted periodically and published in Federal Register (48 CFR Subpart 2.1)
Federal Simplified Acquisition Threshold	$250,000	Adjusted periodically and published in Federal Register (48 CFR Subpart 2.1)

*Please review this Procurement attachment annually and update amounts accordingly

Responsibility for Purchasing

The board has outlined standard district purchasing responsibility, methods of purchasing, price quotations and bid, requirements in the following board policies and their accompanying administrative regulations and/or procedures:

DFAB: Standard of Conduct for Federally Funded Contracts
DFAC: Federal Fiscal Compliance
DJE: Purchasing
DJEB: Quality Control
DJED: Bids and Quotations Requirements
DJEE: Local Purchasing
DJEF: Requisitions
DJEG: Purchase Orders and Contracts
DJEJ: Payment Procedures
DJFA: Purchasing Authority
DJFAB: Administrative Leeway

Purchase Methods

When a request for expenses for construction, reconstruction, or remodeling or for the purchase of materials, goods, or wares has been submitted and approved as outlined below, the procurement method to be used will be determined based on the type of purchase and the total cost of the purchase as further outlined below. This procedure outlines how the cost thresholds for determining when the quote or formal bidding procedures that are required by state law as reflected in Policy DJED must be modified when making purchases for federally funded purposes to which the Uniform Grant Guidance or USDA regulations apply to comply with both state and federal requirements. At each point where requirements for food service-related procurement under USDA regulations differ, a note will refer to the Food Service Program Notes at the end of this procedure. Final determination of which purchasing procedures are to be applied is delegated to the ☐ *Purchasing Agent* ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Business Manager* under the authority of the Board.

Standard Procurement Documents and Purchase Request Process

The district shall use ☐ *purchase orders* ☐ *requisitions* for purchase requests in accordance with the applicable purchase method.

The district shall use ☐ *paper* ☐ *electronic* purchasing records, which are pre-numbered and are accessible to designated purchasing staff in ☐ *the district office* ☐ *the business office* ☐ *Purchasing Agent's office* ☐ *Other* _____.

Purchase requests by an employee must be submitted to the building administrator or immediate supervisor. Purchase of all budgeted items or items approved by an administrator or supervisor must be initiated by use of a purchase order or requisition submitted to the purchasing agent.
Purchase orders and requisitions shall contain information including, but not necessarily limited to:

1. Description of the services to be performed or goods to be purchased;
2. Location of where services will be performed, or goods will be delivered;
3. Appropriate dates of service or delivery;

☐ Other (describe) _____.

Documentation on purchase orders and requisitions shall be maintained in accordance with the district's Public Records policy (CN) and Federal Fiscal Compliance policy (DFAC).

Contracts shall be reviewed by the ☐ *Board Clerk* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Board's Attorney* prior to submission to the board for approval.

Contracts to which the Uniform Grant Guidance apply shall contain the clauses specified in Appendix II to 2 CFR Part 200 (Contract Provisions for Non-Federal Entity Contracts Under Federal Awards), when applicable.

[See Food Service Program Notes below for specific clauses required by USDA regulations to be included in cost reimbursable procurement contracts.]

Micro-Purchases Not Requiring Quotes or Bidding

For purposes of this procedure, **micro-purchase** means an individual procurement transaction for supplies or services the aggregate amount of which does not exceed a base amount of $10,000. The micro-purchase dollar threshold is adjusted periodically by the federal government, and the threshold most recently established and published in the Federal Register shall apply if other than $10,000. (48 CFR Subpart 2.101)

Note: The micro-purchase threshold for federal purposes is lower than the bid threshold amount outlined in K.S.A. 72-1151, which allows purchase for nonfederal purposes to be made without using formal competitive bidding.

The micro-purchase method is used to expedite the completion of its lowest dollar small purchase transactions and minimize the associated administrative burden and cost. Procurement by micro-purchase is the acquisition of supplies or services, the aggregate dollar amount of which does not exceed the micro-purchase threshold.

To the extent practicable, the district distributes 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. The ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *Purchasing Agent* ☐ *Board Clerk* ☐ *Board Treasurer* will be responsible to determine the equitable distribution of micro-purchases.

Micro-purchases may be awarded without soliciting competitive quotations if the district considers the price to be reasonable. The district will maintain evidence of this reasonableness in the records of all micro-purchases. **Reasonable** means that sound business practices were followed, and the purchase is comparable to market prices for the geographic area. Such determinations of reasonableness may include comparison of the price to previous purchases of the same item or comparison of the price of items similar to the item being purchased.

Even if the cost of a purchase qualifies it as a micro-purchase, bidding or small purchase procedures may be used optionally when those procedures may result in cost savings.

Simplified Acquisition Procedures

For purposes of this procedure, **simplified acquisition procedures** are those relatively simple and informal procurement methods for securing materials, goods, or wares or for completing construction, reconstruction, or remodeling that cost more than the amount qualifying as a micro-purchase and do not cost $20,000 or more, or in the case of services other than construction, reconstruction or remodeling, where the total cost does not exceed the $250,000 federal Simplified Acquisition Threshold at which formal competitive bidding or competitive proposals are required. Small purchase procedures cannot be used for construction, reconstruction or remodeling costing $20,000 or more or for the purchase of materials, goods or wares costing $20,000 or more because the board policy and Kansas law requires formal competitive bidding at that level of cost.

The base amount at which bidding is required under state law for construction, reconstruction or remodeling or for the purchase of materials, goods or wares is $20,000. (K.S.A. 72-1151)

The federal Simplified Acquisition Threshold at which competitive bidding or competitive proposals are required is adjusted periodically by the federal government, and the threshold most recently established and published in the Federal Register shall apply if other than $250,000. (48 CFR Subpart 2.101)

Because state law does not require **competitive** bidding for the purchase of services other than for construction, reconstruction or remodeling with a cost in excess of $20.000, simplified acquisition procedures, including a request for proposal (RFP) procedure, may be used for procurement of such other services except when the estimated total cost will be at or over the federal threshold at which formal competitive bidding or competitive proposals are required ($250,000).

[See Food Service Program Notes below for exemption from bidding for purchases of perishable food items costing less than $250,000.]

Formal Competitive Bidding

Publicly Solicited Sealed Competitive Bids:

For construction, reconstruction, or remodeling or for the purchase of materials, goods or wares, sealed competitive bids are publicly solicited and awarded to the lowest responsible bidder as provided in Policy DJED when the total cost is estimated to be $20,000 or more.

Note: The amount at which formal competitive bidding or competitive proposals are required by federal regulations is much higher than the base amount at which the policy and state law requires competitive bidding. Therefore, the lower base amount specified by state law will be used for purchases of equipment or supplies, or for obtaining services for construction, reconstruction or remodeling costing $20,000 or more.

State law does not require bidding for the purchase of services other than for construction, reconstruction or remodeling regardless of total cost. For procurement of such other services for federally funded purposes to which the Uniform Grant Guidance applies, formal competitive bidding or competitive proposals will be used when the estimated total cost will be at or over the federal threshold of $250,000.

The federal Simplified Acquisition Threshold at which competitive bidding or competitive proposals are required is adjusted periodically by the federal government, and the threshold most recently established and published in the Federal Register shall apply if other than $250,000. (48 CFR Subpart 2.101)

For procurement of services costing at or over the $250,000 federal threshold other than for construction, reconstruction or remodeling, the use of competitive sealed bidding is considered feasible and appropriate when:

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

2. Two (2) or more responsible bidders have been identified as willing and able to compete effectively for the business; and

3. The procurement lends itself to a firm-fixed-price contract, and the selection of the successful bidder can be made principally based on price.

If sealed bids are used, the following requirements apply:

(A) Bids must be solicited from an adequate number of qualified sources, providing them with sufficient response time prior to the date set for opening the bids. Unless specified by the federal agency, the district may exercise judgment in determining what number is adequate. For local governments the invitation for bids must be publicly advertised.

(B) The invitation for bids must define the items or services with specific information, including any required specifications, for the bidder to properly respond.

(C) All bids will be opened at the time and place prescribed in the invitation for bids. For local governments, the bids must be opened publicly.

(D) A firm-fixed- price contract is awarded in writing to the lowest responsive when specified in the invitation for bids, factors such as discounts, transportation cost, and life-cycle costs must be considered in determining which bid is the lowest. Payment discounts must only be used to determine the low bid when the district determines they are a valid factor based on prior experience.

(E) The district must document and provide a justification for all bids it rejects.

[See Food Service Program Notes below for reference to state requirements regarding contracts with food service management companies and contractors of pre-plated meals.]

Competitive Proposals

State law does not require public school entities to solicit competitive bids for services other than for construction, reconstruction or remodeling, for which competitive bidding is required if the cost will be a base amount of $20,000 or more.

Federal regulations allow the use of competitive proposals as an alternative to formal competitive bidding when conditions are not appropriate for the use of sealed bids.

In the case of services other than for construction, reconstruction or remodeling costing less than that threshold, the district may use simplified acquisition procedures or micro-purchase procedures as applicable based on total cost. A request for proposal (RFP) process can also meet or exceed the simplified acquisition competition requirements under state law and Policy DJED for the acquisition of services other than for construction, reconstruction or remodeling, and can be used if the total cost will be less than $250,000.

When permitted, the technique of competitive proposals is normally conducted with more than one (1) source submitting an offer, and either a fixed price or cost-reimbursement type contract is awarded. Competitors' qualifications are evaluated, and the most qualified competitor is selected, subject to negotiation of fair and reasonable compensation. The district shall comply with other applicable state and federal law and regulations, board policy and administrative regulations or procedures regarding purchasing; the district may consult with the school solicitor or other qualified counsel in determining the required process for purchasing through competitive proposals when necessary.

If this method is used, the following requirements apply:

1. Requests for proposals required public notice, and all evaluation factors and their relative importance. 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. There must be a written method for conducting technical evaluations of the proposals received and for selecting recipients.

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

5. Competitive proposal procedures for qualifications-based procurement for architectural/engineering (A/E) professional services whereby offeror's qualifications are evaluated and the most qualified offeror 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 to procure an A/E professional services and cannot be used to purchase other services through A/E firms.

Competitive proposals shall be evaluated by the ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *Federal Programs Coordinator* based on factors including but not limited to:

1. Cost.

☐ *Experience of contractor.*

☐ *Availability.*

☐ *Personnel qualifications.*

☐ *Financial stability.*

☐ *Minority business, women's business enterprise, or labor surplus area firm status.*

☐ *Project management expertise.*

☐ *Understanding of district needs.*

☐ *Other* _____.

Evaluations shall be completed in a timely manner, documented, and shall be reviewed by the ☐ *Board* ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *Federal Programs Coordinator* ☐ *school solicitor.*

Contract/Price Analysis

The district performs a cost or price analysis for every procurement transaction in excess of $250,000, including contract modifications. (2 CFR Sec. 200.324(a)).

A **cost analysis** generally means evaluating the separate cost elements that make up the total price, while a **price analysis** means evaluating the total price, without looking at the individual cost elements.

The method and degree of analysis conducted depend on the facts surrounding the particular procurement transaction. However, the ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *Federal Programs Coordinator* must make an independent estimate prior to receiving bids or proposals. (2 CFR Sec. 200.324(a)). As part of the analysis, the _____ will enact established business practices which may include evaluation of similar prior procurements and a review process.

Noncompetitive Proposals (Sole Sourcing)

Procurement by noncompetitive proposals means procurement through solicitation of a proposal from only one (1) source and may be used only when one of the following circumstances apply:

1. The aggregate amount of the procurement transaction does not exceed the micro-purchases threshold as defined in 48 CFR 2.101.

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. An **emergency** exists whenever the time required for the board to act in accordance with regular procedures would endanger life or property or threaten continuance of existing school classes.

4. The federal awarding agency or pass-through entity expressly authorizes noncompetitive proposals in response to a written request from the district.

5. After solicitation of several sources, the district determines the competition is inadequate.

In addition to standard procurement policy and procedures, the district will document the grounds for using the noncompetitive method in lieu of an otherwise required competitive method of procurement, which may include written confirmation from the contractor as the sole source of the item. Documentation must be submitted to and maintained by the district office.

All noncompetitive proposals will ultimately be approved by the board. The district may utilize legal advice regarding noncompetitive proposals.

Profit must be negotiated separately for noncompetitive proposals, and a cost or price analysis will also be performed for noncompetitive proposals when the price exceeds $250,000.

Purchase Cards

The district approves the use of purchase cards for permissible purchases by designated employees to improve the efficiency of purchasing activities, reduce processing expenses, improve controls for small-dollar purchases, and streamline contractor payment.

Purchase cards may be used for purchases under federal programs.

Full and Open Competition

All procurement transactions must be conducted in a manner providing full and open competition consistent with 2 CFR Sec. 200.320. In order to ensure objective contractor performance and eliminate unfair competitive advantage, contractors that develop or draft specifications, requirements, statements of work, or invitations for bids must be excluded from competing on those procurements. Examples of situations that may restrict competition include but are not limited to:

1. Placing unreasonable requirements on firms for them to qualify to do business.

2. Requiring unnecessary experience and excessive bonding.

3. Noncompetitive pricing practices between firms or between affiliated companies.

4. Noncompetitive contracts to consultants that are on retainer contracts.

5. Organizational conflicts of interest.

6. Specifying only a "brand name" product instead of allowing "an equal" product to be offered and describing the performance or other relevant requirements of the procurement.

7. Any arbitrary action in the procurement process.

Minority Businesses, Women's Business Enterprises, Labor Surplus Area Firms

The district should ensure that small businesses, minority businesses, women's business enterprises, veteran-owned businesses, and labor surplus area firms are considered when possible. Such consideration means: (2 CFR Sec. 200.321)

1. Placing these business types on solicitation lists.

2. Assuring these business types are solicited whenever they are potential sources.

3. Dividing procurement transactions into separate procurements to permit maximum participation by these business types.

4. Establishing delivery schedules that encourage participation by these business types.

5. Utilizing organizations such as the Small Business Administration and the Minority Business Development Agency of the Department of Commerce.

6. Requiring a contractor under a federal award to apply these considerations to subcontracts.

Prequalified Lists

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

[See Food Service Program Notes below for reference to state requirements regarding contracts with food service management companies and contractors of pre-plated meals.]

Solicitation Language

The district must ensure that all solicitations incorporate a clear and accurate description of the technical requirements for the property, equipment, or service to be procured. The description may include a statement of the qualitative nature of the property, equipment, or service to be procured. When necessary, the description must provide minimum essential characteristics and standards to which the property, equipment, or service must conform. Detailed product specifications should be avoided if possible.

When it is impractical or uneconomical to clearly and accurately described, the technical requirements, a "brand name or equivalent" description of features may be used to provide procurement requirements. The specific features of the named brand must be clearly stated; and identify any additional requirements which the offerors must fulfill and all other factors that will be used in evaluating bids or proposals.

Avoiding Acquisition of Unnecessary or Duplicative Items

The district must avoid the acquisition of unnecessary or duplicative items. Additionally, consideration must be given to consolidating or breaking out procurements to obtain a more

economical purchase; and, where appropriate, an analysis should be made between leasing and purchasing property or equipment to determine the most economical approach.

These considerations are given as part of the process to determine the allowability of each purchase made with federal funds. Such considerations are accessible in the procedure to Policy DFAC: Allowability of Costs – Federal Programs.

Use of Intergovernmental Agreements and Cooperative Purchasing

To foster greater economy and efficiency, the district enters into state and local intergovernmental agreements where appropriate for cooperative purchasing or use of common or shared goods and services, as permitted by the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act.

When procuring supplies or services for federally funded purposes to which the Uniform Grant Guidance applies, the district shall verify that the organization conducting the procurement pursuant to such agreements complies with the applicable procurement methods, requirements, and standards of the Uniform Grant Guidance as outlined in this procedure.

Use of Federal Excess and Surplus Property

The district encouraged use of federal excess and surplus property instead of purchasing new equipment and property when it is feasible and reduces project costs.

Debarment and Suspension

The district awards 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.

[See Food Service Program Notes below for reference to state requirements regarding contracts with food service management companies and contractors of pre-plated meals.]

The district may not subcontract with or award subgrants to any person or company who is debarred or suspended. For all contracts over $25,000 the district verifies that the contractor with whom the district intends to do business is not excluded or disqualified. (2 CFR 200.214, Appendix II, and 2 CFR Part 180)

All successful contractors must provide written certification that they have not been suspended or debarred from federal projects. The ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *Federal Programs Coordinator* will be responsible for verification. Such verification may include accessing the online federal System for Award Management (SAM) to determine whether any relevant party is subject to any suspension or debarment restrictions.

Maintenance of Procurement Records

The district must maintain records sufficient to detail the history of each procurement transaction. These records must include the rationale for the procurement, method, selection of contract type, contractor selection or rejection, the basis for the contract price (including a cost or price analysis), and verification that the contractor is not suspended or debarred.

Maintenance of records of procurement will be governed by board Policies CN and DFAC.

Time and Materials Contracts

The district may use a time and materials type contract only: (1) after a determination that no other contract is suitable; and (2) if the contract includes a ceiling price that the contractor exceeds at its own risk. **Time and materials type contract** means a contract whose cost to the district is the sum of: the actual costs of materials, and direct labor hours charged at fixed hourly rates that reflect wages, general and administrative expenses, and profit.

Since this formula generates an open-ended contract price, a time-and-materials contract provides no positive profit incentive to the contractor for cost control or labor efficiency. Therefore, each contract must set a ceiling price that the contractor exceeds at its own risk. Further, the district must assert a high degree of oversight to obtain reasonable assurance that the contractor is using efficient methods and effective cost controls.

Settlements of Issues Arising Out of Procurements

The district is responsible 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 district of any contractual responsibilities under its contracts. The district must report violations of law to the local, state, or federal authority having proper jurisdiction.

Protest Procedures to Resolve Dispute

The district maintains protest procedures to handle and resolve disputes relating to procurements and, in all instances, discloses information regarding the protest to the awarding agency. Protest procedures will be acted on in accordance with current state law and regulations, board policy and administrative regulations and procedures, and the advice of the board's legal counsel.

Food Service Program Notes:

Exemption from Bidding for Perishable Food Items

Kansas law exempts purchases of food and foodstuffs necessary for the implementation or operation of any child nutrition program from bidding requirements. Bidding for such items is required only if the cost would be at or over the federal threshold at which formal competitive bidding is required ($250,000). Small purchase procedures may be used for purchases below $250,000, or micro-purchase procedures for purchases below $10,000. Use of bidding should be considered as an option if it is feasible and likely to result in cost savings.

Buy American

The district shall purchase, to the maximum extent practicable, domestic commodities or products for food service purposes. The term **domestic commodity or product** means: (7 CFR Sec. 210.21, 220.16)

1. An agricultural commodity that is produced in the United States; and

2. A food product that is processed in the United States substantially using agricultural commodities that are produced in the United States.

Mandatory Contract Clauses

The following provisions shall be included in all cost reimbursable contracts for food services purchases, including contracts with cost reimbursable provisions, and in solicitation documents prepared to obtain offers for such contracts: (7 CFR Sec. 210.21, 215.14a, 220.16)

1. Allowable costs will be paid from the nonprofit school food service account to the contractor net of all discounts, rebates and other applicable credits accruing to or received by the contractor or any assignee under the contract, to the extent those credits are allocable to the allowable portion of the costs billed to the school food authority;

2. (a) The contractor must separately identify for each cost submitted for payment to the school food authority the amount of that cost that is allowable (can be paid from the nonprofit school food service account) and the amount that is unallowable (cannot be paid from the nonprofit school food service account); or

   (b) The contractor must exclude all unallowable costs from its billing documents and certify that only allowable costs are submitted for payment and records have been established that maintain the visibility of unallowable costs, including directly associated costs in a manner suitable for contract cost determination and verification;

3. The contractor's determination of its allowable costs must be made in compliance with the applicable departmental and program regulations and Office of Management and Budget cost circulars;

4. The contractor must identify the amount of each discount, rebate and other applicable credit on bills and invoices presented to the school food authority for payment and individually identify the amount as a discount, rebate, or in the case of other applicable credits, the nature of the credit. If approved by the state agency, the school food

authority may permit the contractor to report this information on a less frequent basis than monthly, but no less frequently than annually;

5. The contractor must identify the method by which it will report discounts, rebates and other applicable credits allocable to the contract that are not reported prior to conclusion of the contract; and

6. The contractor must maintain documentation of costs and discounts, rebates and other applicable credits, and must furnish such documentation upon request to the school food authority, the state agency, or the department.

Contracts with Food Service Management Companies

Procedures for selecting and contracting with a food service management company (FSMC) shall comply with guidance provided by the Kansas State Department of Education, Division of Child Nutrition and Wellness, including standard forms, procedures and timelines for solicitation, selection and approval of proposals and contracts. (7 CFR Sec. 210.16, 210.19, 210.21, 215.14a, 220.16)

Pre-Plated Meals

Procedures for selecting and contracting with contractors of pre-plated meals shall comply with guidance provided by the Kansas State Department of Education, Division of Child Nutrition and Wellness, including standard forms, procedures and timelines for solicitation, selection and approval of proposals and contracts. (7 CFR Sec. 210.16, 210.19, 210.21, 220.16)

DFAC - Type of Costs, Obligations and Property Management - Federal Programs

Do Not Have Current BOE Policy

DFAC - Type of Costs, Obligations and Property Management - Federal Programs

Recommended KASB Policy Changes

DFAC - TYPE OF COSTS, OBLIGATIONS AND PROPERTY MANAGEMENT – FEDERAL PROGRAM

(Sample Procedure)

Type of Costs, Obligations and Property Management – Federal Programs

The district establishes and maintains board policies, administrative regulations, and administrative procedures on administration of federal funds in federal programs as required by the Uniform Grant Guidance and other federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and requirements. The district's fiscal management system includes internal controls and grant management standards in the following areas when federal funds are involved.

Direct and Indirect Costs

Direct costs – 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.

Indirect costs – costs incurred for a common or joint purpose benefiting more than one (1) cost objective and not readily assignable to the cost objectives specifically benefitted, without effort disproportionate to the results achieved.

Costs incurred for the same purpose in like circumstances must be treated consistently as either direct or indirect costs. (2 CFR Sec. 200.405, 200.413)

The association of costs with a federal award determines whether costs are direct or indirect.

Direct and indirect costs shall be determined in accordance with law, regulations, the terms and conditions of the federal award, and the district's negotiated indirect cost rate.

The district shall develop an indirect cost rate proposal and cost allocation plan in accordance with law, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the federal award.

Timely Obligation of Funds

Financial Obligations – orders placed for property and services, contracts, and subawards made and similar transactions during a given period that require payment by the district during the same or a future period.

The following table illustrates when funds must be obligated under federal regulations:

Obligation is for:	**Obligation is made:**
Acquisition of property	On the date on which the district makes a binding written commitment to acquire the property
Personal services by a district employee	When the services are performed
Personal services by a contractor who is not a district employee	On the date on which the district makes a binding written commitment to obtain the services
Public utility services	When the district receives the services
Travel	When the travel occurs
Rental of property	When the district uses the property
A pre-agreement cost that was properly approved by the Secretary under the cost principles in 2 CFR Part 200, Subpart E - Cost Principles	On the first day of the project period

34 CFR §75.707; 34 CFR §76.707

All obligations must occur between the beginning and ending dates of the federal award project, which is known as the period of performance. The period of performance is dictated by law and regulations and will be indicated in the federal award. Specific requirements for carryover funds may be specified in the federal award and must be adhered to by the district. (2 CFR Sec. 200.1, 200.309)

The district will handle obligations and carry over of state-administered and direct grants in accordance with state and federal law and regulations and the terms and conditions of the federal award. Carryover will be calculated and documented by the ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *Federal Programs Coordinator*.

The district may initiate an extension of the period of performance under a direct grant in accordance with law, regulations, and the terms and conditions of the federal award when written notice is provided to the federal awarding agency at least ten (10) calendar days the conclusion of the period of performance. (2 CFR Sec. 200.308(g)(2))

The ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *Federal Programs Coordinator* will decide when an extension of the period of performance is necessary and will recommend that the board approve this process.

The ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *Federal Programs Coordinator* will develop the required written notice that includes that supporting justification and revised period of performance; the notice will be issued no later than ten (10) calendar days prior to the end of the currently documented period of performance in the federal award.

The district must seek approval from the federal awarding agency for an extension of the period of performance when the extension is not contrary to federal law or regulations, and the following conditions apply:

1. The terms and conditions of the federal award prohibit the extension;

2. The extension requires additional federal funds; or

3. The extension involves any change in the approved scope of the project. (2 CFR Sec. §200.308)

The ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *Federal Programs Coordinator* will determine when an extension must be requested for approval by the federal awarding agency, draft the written request and notify the ☐ *Board* ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *Federal Programs Coordinator* of the requested extension.

Management of Property Acquired with Federal Funds

Contract and Purchasing Administration

The district maintains internal controls, administrative regulations, and procedures to ensure that contractors deliver goods and services in accordance with the terms, conditions, and specifications of the designated contract, purchase order, or requisition.

Property Classifications

Property shall be classified as **real or personal property** as defined and specified in accordance with law and regulations.

Inventory Control/Management

All personal property, other than intangible property, which is purchased with federal funds, regardless of cost, will be inventoried as a safeguard.

Inventory will be received by the department or program requesting the item; designated staff will inspect the property, compare it to the applicable purchase order or requisition, and ensure it is appropriately logged and tagged in the district's property management system.

Items acquired will be physically labeled by source of funding and acquisition date.

Inventory records of equipment and computing devices must be current and available for review and audit, and include the following information:

1. Description of the property.

2. Manufacturer's serial number or another identification number.

3. Identification of funding source including the FAIN, and the title holder.

4. Acquisition date and the property cost.

5. Source of items, such as company name.

6. Percentage of the federal agency contribution towards the original purchase.

7. Present location, use, condition of the property, and date information was reported.

8. Pertinent information on the ultimate transfer, replacement or disposition of the item and sale price of the property.

The recipient and subrecipient are responsible for maintaining and updating property records when there is a change in the status of the property.

Physical Inventory

Physical inventory of property will be completed by designated district staff in accordance with applicable federal law and regulation and board policy DIC.

The physical inventory of items will be conducted annually, and the results will be reconciled with the inventory records and reported to the federal awarding agency.

Maintenance

The district establishes regular maintenance procedures to ensure that property is maintained in proper working condition in accordance with law, regulation, and board policy.

Safeguards

The district ensures that safeguards are in place for preventing property loss, damage, or theft. The district will follow the requirements:

1. Any loss, damage or theft will be reported to the ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *Federal Programs Coordinator*, investigated and fully documented, and may be reported to local law enforcement and shall notify the federal agency or pass-through entity of any loss, damage, or theft of equipment that will have an impact on the program.

2. If stolen items are not recovered, the district will submit copies of the investigative report and insurance claim to the federal awarding agency.

3. The district may be responsible for replacing or repairing lost, damaged, destroyed, or stolen items.

4. Replaced equipment is property of the originally funded program and should be inventoried accordingly.

5. District property may only be loaned in accordance with board policy KGA and administrative regulations and procedures.

Disposition of Property Acquired with Federal Funds

When the district determines that real property, including land, land improvements, structures, and accessories thereto, acquired under a federal award is no longer needed for the originally authorized purpose, the district must obtain disposition instructions from the federal awarding agency or pass-through entity administering the program, in accordance with applicable law and regulations. (2 CFR Sec. 200.313)

When the district determines that equipment or supplies acquired under a federal award are no longer needed for the original project, program or for other activities currently or previously supported by a federal agency, the ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *Federal*

Programs Coordinator will contact the federal agency or pass-through entity for disposition instructions if required by the terms and conditions of the federal award.

However, if the equipment has a fair market value of $10,000 or less per unit, the district may retain, sell, or otherwise dispose of equipment or supplies acquired under a federal award with no further responsibility to the federal agency or pass-through entity.

Further, if the equipment has a fair market value in excess of $10,000 and the federal agency or pass-through entity fails to provide requested disposition instructions within 120 days, the district may retain or sell the equipment, however the federal agency is entitled to an amount calculated by multiplying the percentage of the federal agency's contribution towards the original purchase by the current market value or proceeds from the sale. If the equipment is sold, the federal agency or pass-through entity may permit the district to retain from the federal share $1,000 of the proceeds to cover expenses associated with the selling and handling of the equipment.

The district may transfer title to the property to the Federal Government or to an eligible third party. In such cases, the district shall be entitled to compensation for its attributable percentage of the current fair market value of the property.

If the district fails to take appropriate disposition actions, the federal agency or pass-through entity may direct the district to take disposition actions.

When acquiring replacement equipment, the district may either trade-in or sell the equipment and use the proceeds to offset the cost of the replacement equipment.

The district may use the following methods in disposing of unnecessary equipment or supplies acquired with federal funds:

- ☐ *Public auction and/or online sale – generally conducted by a licensed auctioneer.*
- ☐ *Salvage – scrap sold to local dealers.*
- ☐ *Negotiated sale – normally used when disposing of items of substantial value.*
- ☐ *Sealed bid – normally used for items of substantial value or unique qualities.*

- ☐ *Pre-priced sale – large quantities of obsolete or surplus equipment or supplies may be sold by this method.*
- ☐ *Donation to charitable organizations, for equipment or supplies with little to no value*
- ☐ *Disposition to trash for equipment or supplies with no value.*

The ☐ *Superintendent* ☐ *Business Manager* ☐ *Federal Programs Coordinator* will be responsible for maintaining records of obsolete and surplus property disposed of and will report to the federal agency when required.

DFH - Fundraising Activities

Do Not Have Current BOE Policy
(New KASB Policy)

DFH - Fundraising Activities

Recommended KASB Policy Changes
(New KASB Policy)

Fundraising Activities DFH

Fundraising activities at school, on school property, or at school-sponsored events are prohibited except as provided in this policy.

Promotion of commercial or private financial interests either through direct sales or through promotion of competitive goods or services by students and employees is not fundraising and is prohibited at school, on school property, or at school-sponsored events.

Faculty and student participation in fundraising shall be strictly voluntary. At no time shall participation in fundraising impact a student's grade or membership, participation time or standing on a team, club, or group. Door-to-door sales are strongly discouraged. Faculty and sponsors shall not require or promote door-to-door sales.

The district will manage, restrict, or decline funds, gifts, or fundraising activities to assure that fundraising and expenditures comply with applicable district, state, and federal law and guidelines, including, but not limited to, Title IX and Kansas State High School Activities Association (KSHSAA) rules and regulations.

Fundraising activities must be pre-approved by the superintendent or designee, and adhere to the following guidelines:

- Fundraising activities shall not interfere with instructional time, infringe upon or detract from the classroom activities, or the educational process as determined by the superintendent or designee.
- Online fundraising, utilizing websites such as DonorsChoose or GoFundMe, must comply with this policy, district rules and regulations concerning fundraising, and the rules governing the fundraising site.
- Approval of fundraising requests shall depend on factors including, but not limited to:
    - Compatibility with the district's educational program, mission, vision, core values, and beliefs;
    - Compatibility with any terms, conditions, and requirements of grants or other specific funding sources;
    - Compatibility with existing district technology;
    - Congruence with the district and school goals that positively impact student performance;
    - The district's instructional priorities;
    - The manner in which donations are collected and distributed;
    - Equity in funding; and
    - Other factors deemed relevant or appropriate by the district.

- If approved, the requestor shall be responsible for preparing all materials and information related to the fundraising campaign and keeping district administration apprised of the campaign's status. The requestor is responsible for compliance with all state and federal laws, the rules governing the fundraising site, and other relevant district policies and procedures, as well as the following:
  - Fundraising proceeds shall not be deposited into a staff member's personal bank account or peer to peer payment network.
  - Money raised or items secured by a fundraising campaign by a person or entity acting on behalf of the school or the district will be the property of the district.
  - All items and money generated on behalf of the district are subject to the same controls and regulations as other district property and shall be deposited or inventoried accordingly. No money raised or items purchased shall be distributed to individual employees without the express written consent of the superintendent.
  - Pictures of students in conjunction with fundraising activities shall not occur unless parents of students have consented in writing to the use of the picture for this specific purpose.
  - Fundraising activities must comply with all board policies, including, but not limited to, policies governing the privacy rights of students.

Nothing in this policy is intended to prohibit an employee from using online fundraising campaigns for personal items or reasons. In such cases, the employees shall not be acting on behalf of the district or school, identify themselves as employees of the district, or suggest the fundraising campaign is for the benefit of students, classrooms or schools of the school district.

For purposes of this section, "acting on behalf of the district or the school" means an employee holding oneself out as an employee of the district and/or seeks donations for the benefit of the district, a particular school, classroom, or student.

GAAC - Sexual Harassment

Current BOE Policy

The "Title IX Coordinator" is the individual designated at the district level who has responsibility to coordinate compliance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 regarding discrimination on the basis of sex, and the Kansas Act Against Discrimination. The Title IX Coordinator's responsibilities include, but are not limited to: developing materials and ensuring professional development occurs for staff involved in Title IX compliance, creating systems to centralize records, gathering relevant data, contacting the complainant (and/or parents or guardians, if applicable) once the district has actual knowledge of alleged sexual harassment, coordinating the implementation of supportive measures, signing a formal complaint to initiate a grievance process, and ensuring any remedies are implemented.

The Title IX Coordinator, any investigator, decision-maker, or any person who facilitates an informal resolution process shall not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or respondent. These individuals shall receive training on the definition of sexual harassment; the scope of the education program and activities; how to conduct an investigation, including appeals and informal resolution processes; and how to serve impartially, including avoiding prejudgment of the facts, conflicts of interest, and bias. Decision-makers shall receive training on issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant. Investigators shall receive training on issues of relevance of questions and evidence in order for them to create investigative reports that fairly summarize relevant evidence.

Any employee who witnesses an act of sexual harassment or receives a complaint of harassment from another employee or a student shall report the complaint to their immediate supervisor, building administrator, or Title IX Coordinator. Employees who fail to report complaints or incidents of sexual harassment to appropriate district officials may face disciplinary action. District officials who fail to investigate and take appropriate corrective action in response to complaints of sexual harassment may also face disciplinary action.

Complaints received will be investigated to determine whether, under the totality of the circumstances, the alleged behavior constitutes sexual harassment under the definition outlined above. Unacceptable conduct may or may not constitute sexual harassment, depending on the nature of the conduct and its severity, pervasiveness, and persistence. Behaviors which are unacceptable but do not constitute harassment may also result in employee discipline.

If discrimination or harassment has occurred, the district will take prompt, remedial action to stop it and prevent its reoccurrence.

The Title IX Coordinator shall promptly respond in a meaningful way to any reports of sexual discrimination including sexual harassment of which the district has actual knowledge as follows:

- Contact the complainant within 10 business days and discuss the availability of supportive measures, with or without the filing of a formal complaint, and consider the complainant's wishes as to supportive measures; and
- Inform the complainant of the right to a formal complaint investigation consistent with Title IX and the informal resolution process.

Supportive Measures

The district will treat the complainant and respondent equitably by offering supportive measures. These non-disciplinary and non-punitive measures will be offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without cost to the complainant or the respondent. Supportive measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party. "Supportive Measures" shall include, but not be limited to, measures designed to protect the safety of all parties, to protect the district's educational environment, or to deter sexual harassment. These measures may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring, and other similar measures. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures.

The Formal Complaint

No investigation of alleged sexual harassment may occur until after a formal complaint has been filed.

A formal complaint is a document filed by the complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment and requesting an investigation. The procedures for filing a formal complaint are as follows:

- At the time of filing a formal complaint, a complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the district concerning which the formal complaint is filed.
- A formal complaint should be filed in writing and contain the name and address of the person filing the complaint. The complaint should briefly describe the alleged violation. Filing of the complaint with the Title IX Coordinator may be done in person, by mail, or by email. If an individual does not wish to file a written complaint, and the matter has not been adequately resolved, the Title IX Coordinator may initiate the complaint. Forms for filing written complaints are available in each school building office and the central office.
- A complaint should be filed as soon as possible after the conduct occurs, but not later than 180 calendar days after the complainant becomes aware of the alleged violation, unless the conduct forming the basis for the complaint is ongoing.
- An investigation shall follow the filing of the complaint. If the complaint is against the superintendent, the board shall appoint an investigating officer. In other instances, the investigation shall be conducted by a qualified individual designated by the Title IX Coordinator or another individual appointed by the board. The investigation shall be thorough. All interested persons, including the complainant and the respondent, will be afforded an opportunity to submit written or oral evidence relevant to the complaint.

Formal Complaint Notice Requirements

Upon filing of a formal complaint, the district shall provide written notice to the known parties including:

- Notice of the allegations of sexual harassment including sufficient details to prepare a response before any initial interview including:
  - the identities of the parties involved, if known;
  - the conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment; and
  - the date and location of the alleged incident, if known.
- The district's investigation procedures, including any informal resolution process;

- A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility will be made by the decision-maker at the conclusion of the investigation;
- Notice to the parties they may have an advisor of their choice and may inspect and review any evidence; and
- Notice to the parties of any provision in the district's code of conduct or policy that prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information.

If, in the course of an investigation, the investigator decides to investigate allegations about the complainant or respondent that are not included in the notice initially provided, notice of the additional allegations shall be provided to known parties.

Formal Complaint Investigation Procedures

To ensure a complete and thorough investigation and to protect the parties, the investigator shall:

- Ensure that the preponderance of the evidence burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rests on the district and not the parties;
- Provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses and evidence;
- Not restrict either party's ability to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence;
- Allow the parties to be accompanied with an advisor of the party's choice;
- Provide written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of any interview, meeting, or hearing at which a party is expected to participate;
- Provide the parties equal access to review all the evidence collected which is directly related to the allegations raised in a formal complaint, including the investigative report, and the opportunity to respond to that evidence before a determination is made;
- Be impartial and objectively evaluate all relevant evidence without relying on sex stereotypes;

- Not have conflicts of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondent;
- Not make credibility determinations based on the individual's status as complainant, respondent, or witness.

Formal Complaint Investigation Report

The investigator shall prepare an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence and share the report with the parties and their advisors for review and response.

Before completing the investigative report, the investigator must send each party and their advisors the investigative report for review and allow the parties 10 days to submit a written response for the investigator's consideration.

Decision-Maker's Determination

Upon receiving the investigator's report, the decision-maker must make a determination regarding responsibility and afford each party the opportunity to submit written, relevant questions that the parties want asked of any party or witness, provide each party with the answers, and allow for additional, limited follow-up questions.

The decision-maker must issue a written determination regarding responsibility based on a preponderance of the evidence. The decision-maker's written determination shall:

- Identify the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment;
- Describe the procedural steps taken, including any notifications to the parties, site visits, methods used to gather evidence, and interviews;
- Include the findings of fact supporting the determination;
- Address any district policies and/or conduct rules which apply to the facts;

A statement of, and rational for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility; and

- The procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and/or respondent to appeal the determination.

The written determination may, but is not required to, recommend disciplinary sanctions and any remedies designed to preserve access to the educational program or activity that may be provided by the district to the complainant.

A copy of the written determination shall be provided to both parties simultaneously.

The range of disciplinary sanctions and remedies may include, but may not be limited to, supportive measures, short term suspension, long term suspension, expulsion for students, and/or termination for employees. Complainants and respondents shall be treated equitably by providing remedies to a complainant where a determination of responsibility for sexual harassment has been made. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for the effective implementation of any remedies. If the investigation results in a recommendation that a student be suspended or expelled, procedures outlined in board policy and state law governing student suspension and expulsion will be followed.

If the investigation results in a recommendation that an employee be suspended with or without pay or terminated, procedures outlined in board policy, the negotiated agreement (as applicable), and/or state law will be followed.

Records relating to complaints filed and their resolution shall be maintained by the Title IX Coordinator for seven years.

The decision becomes final on the date the parties receive the results of an appeal, if any appeal is filed, or on the date the opportunity for an appeal expires.

Appeals

The complainant or respondent may appeal the decision-maker's determination regarding responsibility or a dismissal of a formal complaint, on the following base:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcomes;
- New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time that could affect the outcome; and/or
- The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decision-maker had a conflict of interest or bias against either party that affected the outcome.

The request to appeal shall be made in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within 10 days after the date of the written determination. Appeals shall be a review of the record by an attorney, an independent hearing officer appointed by the board, or the board. The appeal decision-maker may not be the Title IX Coordinator, the Investigator, or the decision-maker from the original determination.

The appeal decision-maker will issue a written decision within 30 days after the appeal is filed. The appeal decision-maker will describe the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result.

The appeal decision-maker shall:

- Review the evidence gathered by the investigator, the investigator's report, and the original decision-maker's determination;
- Notify both parties in writing of the filing of an appeal and give them an opportunity to submit further evidence in writing;
- Not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainant or respondent and receive the required training;
- Issue a written decision and the rationale for the decision within 30 days after the appeal is filed;
- Describe the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result in the decision; and
- Provide the written decision simultaneously to both parties and to the Title IX Coordinator.

Informal Resolution Process

At any time during the formal complaint process and prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility, the district may facilitate an informal resolution process, such as mediation, that does not involve a full investigation and determination of responsibility.

The informal resolution process may be facilitated by a trained educational professional, consultant, or other individual selected by the Title IX Coordinator under the following conditions:

- The parties are provided a written notice disclosing the allegations, the requirements of the informal resolution process, information on when it may preclude the parties from resuming a formal complaint arising from the same allegations;
- At any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the investigation of the formal complaint and be informed of any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process;

- The parties voluntarily and in writing consent to the informal resolution process; and
- The informal resolution process cannot be used to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

If the matter is resolved to the satisfaction of the parties, the facilitator shall document the nature of the complaint and the proposed resolution, have both parties sign the documentation and receive a copy, and forward it to the Title IX Coordinator. Within 20 days after the complaint is resolved in this manner, the Title IX Coordinator shall contact the complainant to determine if the resolution of the matter remains acceptable. If the matter is not resolved, or if the individual does not believe the resolution remains acceptable within 20 days after the informal resolution document is executed, the individual or the Title IX Coordinator may proceed with the formal complaint process.

If discrimination or harassment has occurred, the district will take prompt, remedial action to prevent its reoccurrence. The district prohibits retaliation or discrimination against any person for opposing discrimination, including harassment; for participating in the complaint process; or making a complaint, testifying, assisting, or participating in any investigation, proceeding, or appeal.

Use of this complaint procedure is not a prerequisite to the pursuit of any other remedies including the right to file a complaint with the Office for Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Education, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, or the Kansas Human Rights Commission.

Initiation of a complaint of sexual harassment in good faith will not adversely affect the job security or status of an employee, nor will it affect his or her compensation. Any act of retaliation or discrimination against any person who has filed a complaint or testified, assisted, or participated in any investigation, proceeding, or hearing involving sex discrimination including sexual harassment is prohibited. Any person who retaliates is subject to immediate disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

To the extent possible while still following the above procedures, confidentiality will be maintained throughout the investigation and resolution of a complaint. The desire for confidentiality must be balanced with the district's obligation to conduct a thorough investigation, to provide supportive measures to both parties, to take appropriate corrective action, and to provide due process to the complainant and the respondent.

False or malicious complaints of sexual harassment may result in corrective or disciplinary action against the complainant.

A summary of this policy and the complaint procedures including how to report or file a formal complaint of sex discrimination or sexual harassment shall be posted in each district facility, shall be published in employee handbooks, and on the district's website as directed by the Title IX Coordinator. Notification of the policy may include posting information notices, publishing in local newspapers, publishing in newspapers and magazines operated by the school, or distributing memoranda or other written communications to students and employees. In addition, the district is required to include a statement of nondiscriminatory policy in any bulletins, announcements, publications, catalogs, application forms, or other recruitment materials that are made available to participants, students, applicants, or employees.

BOE Approved: July 7, 2003

BOE Reviewed and Approved: August 17, 2009

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: January 23, 2023

GAAC - Sexual Harassment

Recommended KASB Policy Changes

(See CAF and JGEC)

The board of education is committed to providing a positive and productive working and learning environment, free from discrimination on the basis of sex, including sexual harassment. The district does not discriminate on the basis of sex in admissions, employment, or the educational programs or activities it operates and is prohibited by Title IX from engaging in such discrimination. Discrimination on the basis of sex, including sexual harassment, will not be tolerated in the school district. Discrimination on the basis of sex of employees or students of the district by board members, administrators, licensed and classified personnel, students, vendors, and any others having business or other contact with the school district is strictly prohibited.

Sexual harassment is unlawful discrimination on the basis of sex under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the Kansas Act Against Discrimination. All forms of sexual harassment are prohibited at school, on school property, and at all school-sponsored activities, programs, or events within the United States. Sexual harassment against individuals associated with the school is prohibited, whether or not the harassment occurs on school grounds.

It shall be a violation of this policy for any student, employee, or third party (visitor, vendor, etc.) to sexually harass any student, employee, or other individual associated with the school. It shall further be a violation for any employee to discourage a student or another employee from filing a complaint, or to fail to investigate or refer for investigation, any complaint lodged under the provisions of this policy. Violation of this policy by any employee shall result in disciplinary action, up to and including termination.

Sexual harassment shall include conduct on the basis of sex involving one or more of the following: (1) A district employee conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the district on an individual's participation in unwelcomed sexual conduct; (2) unwelcomed conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the district's educational program or activity; or (3) sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking.

Sexual harassment may result from verbal or physical conduct or written or graphic material. Sexual harassment may include but is not limited to: verbal harassment or abuse of a sexual nature; pressure for sexual activity; repeated remarks to a person with sexual or demeaning implication; unwelcome touching; or suggesting or demanding sexual involvement accompanied by implied or explicit threats concerning an employee's job status.

The district encourages all victims of sexual harassment and persons with knowledge of such harassment to report the harassment immediately. Complaints of sexual harassment will be promptly investigated and resolved. Any person may make a verbal or written report of sex discrimination by any means and at any time.

(Position or name, address, email address, and phone number of the Title IX Coordinator) has been designated to coordinate compliance with nondiscrimination requirements contained in Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 regarding discrimination on the basis of sex, and the Kansas Act Against Discrimination.

Information concerning the provisions of these Acts, and the rights provided thereunder, are available from the Title IX Coordinator. Inquiries about the application of Title IX to the district may be referred to the Title IX Coordinator; to the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights at the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington D.C. 20202-1100, (800)421-3481, or at OCR@ed.gov; or both.

Response to Harassment Complaints

The district takes all reports of sexual harassment seriously and will respond meaningfully to every report of discrimination based on sex, including sexual harassment, of which the district has actual knowledge. Employees who believe they have been subjected to sexual harassment should discuss the problem with their immediate supervisor. If an employee's immediate supervisor is the alleged harasser, the employee should discuss the problem with the building administrator or the Title IX Coordinator. All employees receiving reports of alleged sexual harassment shall notify the Title IX Coordinator.

Definitions

The following definitions apply to the district in responding to complaints of sexual discrimination including sexual harassment as defined by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the Kansas Act Against Discrimination.

The "complainant" means an individual who is alleged to be a victim of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.

"Dating violence" means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved.

The "decision-maker" reviews all the evidence and prepares an impartial written responsibility determination as to whether the alleged conduct occurred and provides an opportunity for the parties and their representatives to prepare written questions to be answered by the other party. The decision-maker shall not be the Title IX Coordinator or investigator.

"Domestic violence" includes crimes of violence committed by a person who is a current or former spouse, partner, person with whom the victim shares a child, or who is or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse or partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under Kansas or applicable federal law, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim having protection from such person's acts by Kansas or applicable federal law.

A "formal complaint" means a document filed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment against a respondent and requesting that the district investigate the allegation of sexual harassment.

The "investigator" is the person who carries out the investigation after the formal complaint is filed and conducts interviews of the witnesses, collects and documents evidence, and drafts an investigative report.

A "respondent" is an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.

"Sexual assault" means an offense classified as a forcible or nonforcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"Stalking" means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others or to suffer substantial emotional distress.

The "Title IX Coordinator" is the individual designated at the district level who has responsibility to coordinate compliance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 regarding discrimination on the basis of sex, and the Kansas Act Against Discrimination. The Title IX Coordinator's responsibilities include, but are not limited to: developing materials and ensuring professional development occurs for staff involved in Title IX compliance, creating systems to centralize records, gathering relevant data, contacting the complainant (and/or parents or guardians, if applicable) once the district has actual knowledge of alleged sexual harassment, coordinating the implementation of supportive measures, signing a formal complaint to initiate a grievance process, and ensuring any remedies are implemented.

The Title IX Coordinator, any investigator, decision-maker, or any person who facilitates an informal resolution process shall not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the

complainant or respondent. These individuals shall receive training on the definition of sexual harassment; the scope of the education program and activities; how to conduct an investigation, including appeals and informal resolution processes; and how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts, conflicts of interest, and bias. Decision-makers shall receive training on issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant. Investigators shall receive training on issues of relevance of questions and evidence in order for them to create investigative reports that fairly summarize relevant evidence.

Any employee who witnesses an act of sexual harassment or receives a complaint of harassment from another employee or a student shall report the complaint to their immediate supervisor, building administrator, or Title IX Coordinator. Employees who fail to report complaints or incidents of sexual harassment to appropriate district officials may face disciplinary action. District officials who fail to investigate and take appropriate corrective action in response to complaints of sexual harassment may also face disciplinary action.

Complaints received will be investigated to determine whether, under the totality of the circumstances, the alleged behavior constitutes sexual harassment under the definition outlined above. Unacceptable conduct may or may not constitute sexual harassment, depending on the nature of the conduct and its severity, pervasiveness, and persistence. Behaviors which are unacceptable but do not constitute harassment may also result in employee discipline.

If discrimination or harassment has occurred, the district will take prompt, remedial action to stop it and prevent its reoccurrence.

The Title IX Coordinator shall promptly respond in a meaningful way to any reports of sexual discrimination including sexual harassment of which the district has actual knowledge as follows:

- Contact the complainant within 10 business days and discuss the availability of supportive measures, with or without the filing of a formal complaint, and consider the complainant's wishes as to supportive measures; and
- Inform the complainant of the right to a formal complaint investigation consistent with Title IX and the informal resolution process.

<u>Supportive Measures</u>

The district will treat the complainant and respondent equitably by offering supportive measures. These non-disciplinary and non-punitive measures will be offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without cost to the complainant or the respondent. Supportive

measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party. "Supportive Measures" shall include, but not be limited to, measures designed to protect the safety of all parties, to protect the district's educational environment, or to deter sexual harassment. These measures may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring, and other similar measures. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures.

The Formal Complaint

No investigation of alleged sexual harassment may occur until after a formal complaint has been filed.

A formal complaint is a document filed by the complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment and requesting an investigation. The procedures for filing a formal complaint are as follows:

- At the time of filing a formal complaint, a complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the district concerning which the formal complaint is filed.
- A formal complaint should be filed in writing and contain the name and address of the person filing the complaint. The complaint should briefly describe the alleged violation. Filing of the complaint with the Title IX Coordinator may be done in person, by mail, or by email. If an individual does not wish to file a written complaint, and the matter has not been adequately resolved, the Title IX Coordinator may initiate the complaint. Forms for filing written complaints are available in each school building office and the central office.
- A complaint should be filed as soon as possible after the conduct occurs, but not later than 180 calendar days after the complainant becomes aware of the alleged violation, unless the conduct forming the basis for the complaint is ongoing.
- An investigation shall follow the filing of the complaint. If the complaint is against the superintendent, the board shall appoint an investigating officer. In other instances, the investigation shall be conducted by a qualified individual designated by the Title IX Coordinator or another individual appointed by the board. The investigation shall

be thorough. All interested persons, including the complainant and the respondent, will be afforded an opportunity to submit written or oral evidence relevant to the complaint.

Formal Complaint Notice Requirements

Upon filing of a formal complaint, the district shall provide written notice to the known parties including:

- Notice of the allegations of sexual harassment including sufficient details to prepare a response before any initial interview including:
  - the identities of the parties involved, if known;
  - the conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment; and
  - the date and location of the alleged incident, if known.
- The district's investigation procedures, including any informal resolution process;
- A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility will be made by the decision-maker at the conclusion of the investigation;
- Notice to the parties they may have an advisor of their choice and may inspect and review any evidence; and
- Notice to the parties of any provision in the district's code of conduct or policy that prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information.

If, in the course of an investigation, the investigator decides to investigate allegations about the complainant or respondent that are not included in the notice initially provided, notice of the additional allegations shall be provided to known parties.

Formal Complaint Investigation Procedures

To ensure a complete and thorough investigation and to protect the parties, the investigator shall:

- Ensure that the preponderance of the evidence burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rests on the district and not the parties;
- Provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses and evidence;
- Not restrict either party's ability to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence;
- Allow the parties to be accompanied with an advisor of the party's choice;

- Provide written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of any interview, meeting, or hearing at which a party is expected to participate;
- Provide the parties equal access to review all the evidence collected which is directly related to the allegations raised in a formal complaint, including the investigative report, and the opportunity to respond to that evidence before a determination is made;
- Be impartial and objectively evaluate all relevant evidence without relying on sex stereotypes;
- Not have conflicts of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondent;
- Not make credibility determinations based on the individual's status as complainant, respondent, or witness.

Formal Complaint Investigation Report

The investigator shall prepare an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence and share the report with the parties and their advisors for review and response.

Before completing the investigative report, the investigator must send each party and their advisors the investigative report for review and allow the parties 10 days to submit a written response for the investigator's consideration.

The investigator's written report shall include an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence using a preponderance of the evidence standard to determine responsibility.

Decision-Maker's Determination

Upon receiving the investigator's report, the decision-maker must make a determination regarding responsibility and afford each party the opportunity to submit written, relevant questions that the parties want asked of any party or witness, provide each party with the answers, and allow for additional, limited follow-up questions.

The decision-maker must issue a written determination regarding responsibility based on a preponderance of the evidence. The decision-maker's written determination shall:

- Identify the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment;
- Describe the procedural steps taken, including any notifications to the parties, site visits, methods used to gather evidence, and interviews;
- Include the findings of fact supporting the determination;
- Address any district policies and/or conduct rules which apply to the facts;

~~A statement of, and rational for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility; and~~

- Address each allegation and a resolution of the complaint including a determination regarding responsibility, the rationale therefor, any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the respondent, and whether the remedies are designed to preserve access to the educational program or activity will be provided by the district to the complainant; and
- The procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and/or respondent to appeal the determination.

A copy of the written determination shall be provided to both parties simultaneously.

The range of disciplinary sanctions and remedies may include, but may not be limited to, supportive measures, short term suspension, long term suspension, expulsion for students, and/or termination for employees. Complainants and respondents shall be treated equitably by providing remedies to a complainant where a determination of responsibility for sexual harassment has been made. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for the effective implementation of any remedies. If the investigation results in a recommendation that a student be suspended or expelled, procedures outlined in board policy and state law governing student suspension and expulsion will be followed.

If the investigation results in a recommendation that an employee be suspended with or without pay or terminated, procedures outlined in board policy, the negotiated agreement (as applicable), and/or state law will be followed.

Records relating to complaints filed and their resolution shall be maintained by the Title IX Coordinator for seven years.

The decision becomes final on the date the parties receive the results of an appeal, if any appeal is filed, or on the date the opportunity for an appeal expires.

Appeals

The complainant or respondent may appeal the decision-maker's determination regarding responsibility or a dismissal of a formal complaint, on the following base:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcomes;
- New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time that could affect the outcome; and/or
- The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decision-maker had a conflict of interest or bias against either party that affected the outcome.

The request to appeal shall be made in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within ~~10~~ 20 days after the date of the written determination. Appeals shall be on the record and heard by an attorney, an independent hearing officer appointed by the board, or the board. The appeal decision-maker may not be the Title IX Coordinator, the Investigator, or the decision-maker from the original determination.

The appeal decision-maker will issue a written decision within 30 days after the appeal is filed. The appeal decision-maker will describe the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result.

The appeal decision-maker shall:

- Review the evidence gathered by the investigator, the investigator's report, and the original decision-maker's determination;
- Notify both parties in writing of the filing of an appeal and give them ~~an opportunity~~ 10 days after the appeal is filed to submit further evidence in writing;
- Not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainant or respondent and receive the required training;
- Issue a written decision and the rationale for the decision within 30 days after the appeal is filed;
- Describe the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result in the decision; and
- Provide the written decision simultaneously to both parties and to the Title IX Coordinator.

Informal Resolution Process

At any time during the formal complaint process and prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility, the district may facilitate an informal resolution process, such as mediation, that does not involve a full investigation and determination of responsibility.

The informal resolution process may be facilitated by a trained educational professional, consultant, or other individual selected by the Title IX Coordinator under the following conditions:

- The parties are provided a written notice disclosing the allegations, the requirements of the informal resolution process, information on when it may preclude the parties from resuming a formal complaint arising from the same allegations;

- At any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process and resume the investigation of the formal complaint and be informed of any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process;
- The parties voluntarily and in writing consent to the informal resolution process; and
- The informal resolution process cannot be used to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

If the matter is resolved to the satisfaction of the parties, the facilitator shall document the nature of the complaint and the proposed resolution, have both parties sign the documentation and receive a copy, and forward it to the Title IX Coordinator. Within 20 days after the complaint is resolved in this manner, the Title IX Coordinator shall contact the complainant to determine if the resolution of the matter remains acceptable. If the matter is not resolved, or if the individual does not believe the resolution remains acceptable within 20 days after the informal resolution document is executed, the individual or the Title IX Coordinator may proceed with the formal complaint process.

If discrimination or harassment has occurred, the district will take prompt, remedial action to prevent its reoccurrence. The district prohibits retaliation or discrimination against any person for opposing discrimination, including harassment; for participating in the complaint process; or making a complaint, testifying, assisting, or participating in any investigation, proceeding, or appeal.

Use of this complaint procedure is not a prerequisite to the pursuit of any other remedies including the right to file a complaint with the Office for Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Education, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, or the Kansas Human Rights Commission.

Initiation of a complaint of sexual harassment in good faith will not adversely affect the job security or status of an employee, nor will it affect his or her compensation. Any act of retaliation or discrimination against any person who has filed a complaint or testified, assisted, or participated in any investigation, proceeding, or hearing involving sex discrimination including sexual harassment is prohibited. Any person who retaliates is subject to immediate disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment.

To the extent possible while still following the above procedures, confidentiality will be maintained throughout the investigation and resolution of a complaint. The desire for confidentiality must be balanced with the district's obligation to conduct a thorough investigation, to provide supportive measures to both parties, to take appropriate corrective action, and to provide due process to the complainant and the respondent.

False or malicious complaints of sexual harassment may result in corrective or disciplinary action against the complainant.

A summary of this policy and the complaint procedures including how to report or file a formal complaint of sex discrimination or sexual harassment shall be posted in each district facility, shall be published in employee handbooks, and on the district's website as directed by the Title IX Coordinator. Notification of the policy may include posting information notices, publishing in local newspapers, publishing in newspapers and magazines operated by the school, or distributing memoranda or other written communications to students and employees. In addition, the district is required to include a statement of nondiscriminatory policy in any bulletins, announcements, publications, catalogs, application forms, or other recruitment materials that are made available to participants, students, applicants, or employees.

BOE Approved: July 7, 2003

BOE Reviewed and Approved: August 17, 2009

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: January 23, 2023

GAE - Complaints

Current BOE Policy

Complaints **GAE**

Any employee may file a complaint with their supervisor concerning a school rule, regulation, policy or decision that affects the employee. The complaint shall be in writing, filed within ten (10) days following the event complained of, and shall specify the basis of the complaint. The supervisor shall meet with the employee and provide a written response within ten (10) days. If the employee disagrees with the decision, the employee may appeal to the superintendent. The superintendent's decision shall be final. Employees covered by the negotiated agreement shall follow procedures outlined in that document.

BOE Approved: July 7, 2003

BOE Reviewed and Approved: October 19, 2009

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: January 23, 2023

GAE - Complaints

Recommended KASB Policy Changes

Complaints **GAE**

Any employee may file a complaint with their supervisor concerning a school rule, regulation, policy or decision that affects the employee. The complaint shall be in writing, filed ~~within~~ as soon as possible after the conduct occurs but not later than ten (10) days following the ~~event complained of~~ conduct, and shall specify the basis of the complaint. The supervisor shall meet with the employee and provide a written response within ten (10) days. If the employee disagrees with the decision, the employee may appeal to the superintendent. The superintendent's decision shall be final. Employees covered by the negotiated agreement shall follow procedures outlined in that document.

BOE Approved: July 7, 2003

BOE Reviewed and Approved: October 19, 2009

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: January 23, 2023

GAO - Workers Compensation

Current BOE Policy

Workers Compensation **GAOE**

(See KFD)

The district will participate in workers compensation as required by current statute. The combined workers compensation benefits and salary received under allowed paid leave shall not exceed one full day's pay.

All employees of the district shall be covered by workers compensation. Workers compensation coverage is provided for all employees regardless of assignment, length of assignment, and/or hours worked per day. Benefits are for personal injury from accident or industrial diseases arising out of and in the course of employment in the district.

An injured employee must notify the designated employer's workers compensation coordinator or, if the coordinator is unavailable, his or her supervisor within 20 days of the injury or within 20 days of repetitive trauma in order to be eligible for benefits.

The workers compensation plan will provide coverage for medical expenses and wages to the extent required by statute to those employees who qualify; however, the amount of workers compensation benefits and paid leave benefits shall not exceed a regular daily rate of pay. An employee using paid leave in combination with workers compensation will be charged for one full or partial day of paid leave, as provided for in the applicable leave policy or the negotiated agreement, for each day of absence until the employee's paid leave is exhausted.

Any employee who is off work and receiving workers compensation benefits shall be required to provide the designated workers compensation coordinator with a written doctor's release before the employee is allowed to return to work. In addition, should the employee be released to return to work

by a doctor and fail to do so, all benefits under paid leave shall terminate, and those benefits under workers compensation shall be restricted as provided by current statute.

Whenever an employee is absent from work and is receiving workers compensation benefits due to a work-related injury or is receiving district paid disability insurance, the employee may use available paid leave to supplement the workers compensation or district paid disability insurance payments. Workers compensation benefits and FMLA benefits provided in a board approved plan shall run concurrently if both are applicable.

In no event shall the employee be entitled to a combination of workers compensation benefits, district paid disability insurance, and salary in excess of his/her full salary. Available paid leave may be used for this purpose until 1) available paid leave benefits are exhausted; 2)

the employee returns to work; 3) the employee is released by the medical provider and a position is offered by the employer, but the employee declines to return to work; or 4) employment is terminated. Paid leave shall be calculated on a prorata amount equal to the percentage of salary paid by the district.

Testing

The board, through its designated workers compensation coordinator, may require employees who claim or are involved in an accident in the course of employment to submit to a post-injury chemical test. This includes instances where the district administration or workers compensation coordinator has actual knowledge of an accident whether the employee has or has not requested medical treatment. If an employee refuses to submit to an employer requested post-injury chemical test, the employee forfeits all related workers compensation benefits as provided in K.S.A. 44-501(b)(1)(E). Chemical test collection, labeling, and performance shall meet the requirements found in K.S.A. 44-501(b)(3).

Choice of Physician

The board shall have the right to choose a designated health care provider to provide medical assistance to any employee who suffers an injury while performing their job. However, if the injured employee chooses to go to a medical provider other than the designated provider, the recovery for such expenses shall be limited to $500.00.

BOE Reviewed and Revised: October 19, 2015
BOE Approved: July 7, 2003
BOE Reviewed and Approved: March 22, 2010
BOE Reviewed and Approved: August 15, 2011
BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: January 23, 2023

GAO - Workers Compensation

Recommended KASB Policy Changes

Workers Compensation **GAOE**

(See KFD)

The district will participate in workers compensation as required by current statute. The combined workers compensation benefits and salary received under allowed paid leave shall not exceed one full day's pay.

All employees of the district shall be covered by workers compensation. Workers compensation coverage is provided for all employees regardless of assignment, length of assignment, and/or hours worked per day. Benefits are for personal injury from accident or industrial diseases arising out of and in the course of employment in the district.

An injured employee must notify the designated employer's workers compensation coordinator or, if the coordinator is unavailable, his or her supervisor, either orally or in writing within ~~20~~ 30 days of the accidental injury or ~~within 20 days of~~ repetitive trauma in order to be eligible for benefits. If the individual no longer works for the district, the former employee has 20 calendar days after the individual's last day of employment with the district to report an injury suffered during a work-related accident or repetitive trauma.

The workers compensation plan will provide coverage for medical expenses and wages to the extent required by statute to those employees who qualify; however, the amount of workers compensation benefits and paid leave benefits shall not exceed a regular daily rate of pay. An employee using paid leave in combination with workers compensation will be charged for one full or partial day of paid leave, as provided for in the applicable leave policy or the negotiated agreement, for each day of absence until the employee's paid leave is exhausted.

Any employee who is off work and receiving workers compensation benefits shall be required to provide the designated workers compensation coordinator with a written doctor's release before the employee is allowed to return to work. In addition, should the employee be released to return to work

by a doctor and fail to do so, all benefits under paid leave shall terminate, and those benefits under workers compensation shall be restricted as provided by current statute.

Whenever an employee is absent from work and is receiving workers compensation benefits due to a work-related injury or is receiving district paid disability insurance, the employee may use available paid leave to supplement the workers compensation or district paid disability insurance payments. Workers compensation benefits and FMLA benefits provided in a board approved plan shall run concurrently if both are applicable.

In no event shall the employee be entitled to a combination of workers compensation benefits, district paid disability insurance, and salary in excess of his/her full salary. Available paid leave may be used for this purpose until 1) available paid leave benefits are exhausted; 2) the employee returns to work; 3) the employee is released by the medical provider and a position is offered by the employer, but the employee declines to return to work; or 4) employment is terminated. Paid leave shall be calculated on a ~~prorata~~ pro rata amount equal to the percentage of salary paid by the district.

Testing

The board, through its designated workers compensation coordinator, may require employees who claim or are involved in an accident in the course of employment to submit to a post-injury chemical test. This includes instances where the district administration or workers compensation coordinator has actual knowledge of an accident whether the employee has or has not requested medical treatment. If an employee refuses to submit to an employer requested post-injury chemical test, the employee forfeits all related workers compensation benefits as provided in K.S.A. 44-501(b)(1)(E). Testing and the procedures used therefore shall conform to all relevant Kansas statutes. ~~Chemical test collection, labeling, and performance shall meet the requirements found in K.S.A. 44-501(b)(3).~~

Choice of Physician

The board shall have the right to choose a designated health care provider to provide medical assistance to any employee who suffers an injury while performing their job. However, if the injured employee chooses to go to a medical provider other than the designated provider, the recovery for such expenses shall be limited to ~~$500.00~~ $800.00.

BOE Reviewed and Revised: October 19, 2015

BOE Approved: July 7, 2003

BOE Reviewed and Approved: March 22, 2010

BOE Reviewed and Approved: August 15, 2011

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: January 23, 2023

GARIA - Pregnant and Parenting Employees

Do Not Have Current BOE Policy

GARIA - Pregnant and Parenting Employees

Recommended KASB Policy Changes

Pregnant and Parenting Employees **GARIA**

(See GAAA and GAAB)

The board prohibits discrimination in employment on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions. Pregnant and nursing employees will be provided accommodations as required by law.

Reasonable Accommodations for Pregnancy-Related Limitations

The Pregnant Workers Fairness Act requires employers to provide reasonable accommodations to qualified applicants and employees with known limitations related to pregnancy, childbirth, or related medical conditions. An accommodation is not reasonable if it would impose an undue hardship on the operation of the school system. No adverse action will be taken against an applicant or employee for requesting or using a reasonable accommodation.

Break Time to Express Milk

Qualified employees will be provided reasonable break times to express breast milk each time the employee has need to express milk. The principal or the site supervisor will designate a place, other than a bathroom, that the employee may use to express milk. Any designated place must be functional as a space for expressing milk, shielded from view, and free from intrusion from others.

ICA - Pilot Projects

Current BOE Policy

Pilot Projects

(See IDAE)

The board supports the use of pilot projects before any new instructional technique is implemented on a district-wide basis.

Pilot project means any research or experimentation program or project designed to explore or develop new, unproven teaching methods or techniques. All instructional materials, including teachers' manuals, audio/visual materials or any other supplementary instructional material to be used in connection with a pilot project shall be available for inspection by parents or guardians of students engaged in the program or project.

Pilot Project Evaluation

Before any pilot project proposal is submitted to the board for approval, an evaluation format shall be developed and included with the pilot project.

Student Surveys

Except as provided in board policy IDAE with regard to surveys about a student's or the student's parents' or guardians' personal beliefs or practices on issues such as sex, family life, morality, or religion, any instrument designed to survey students, either by district staff or by an outside agency or individual, shall be made available for inspection by parents or guardians before the survey is administered.

BOE Approved: July 7, 2003

BOE Reviewed and Approved: February 28, 2011

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: October 20, 2014

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: March 6, 2023

ICA - Pilot Projects

Recommended KASB Policy Changes

Pilot Projects **ICA**

(See IDAE)

The board supports the use of pilot projects before any new instructional technique is implemented on a district-wide basis.

Pilot project means any research or experimentation program or project designed to explore or develop new, unproven teaching methods or techniques. All instructional materials, including teachers' manuals, audio/visual materials

or any other supplementary instructional material to be used in connection with a pilot project shall be available for inspection by parents or guardians of students engaged in the program or project.

Pilot Project Evaluation

Before any pilot project proposal is submitted to the board for approval, an evaluation format shall be developed and included with the pilot

project.

Student Surveys

~~Except as provided in board policy IDAE with regard to surveys about a student's or the student's parents' or guardians' personal beliefs or practices on issues such as sex, family life, morality, or religion.~~ As required by the Protection of Pupil Rights Amendment (PPRA), any instrument designed to survey students, either by district staff or by an outside agency or individual, shall be made available for inspection by parents or guardians before the survey is administered. Further, pursuant to the Kansas Student Data Privacy Act (SDPA), no nonacademic test, questionnaire, survey, or examination containing any questions about the personal and private attitudes, values, beliefs, or practices of the student or the student's parents, guardians, family members, associates, friends, or peers that is administered during the school day shall be administered to any kindergarten through 12th grade students unless the requirements outlined in policy IDAE are followed.

BOE Approved: July 7, 2003

BOE Reviewed and Approved: February 28, 2011

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: October 20, 2014

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: March 6, 2023

IDACA - Special Education Services

Current BOE Policy

Special Education Services **IDACA**

In accordance with the provisions of Federal and state law, it is the policy of this district to provide a free appropriate public education for every exceptional child (as defined by K.S.A. 72-3404) who is a resident of this district or attends a private or parochial school located in this district. Special education services are provided for such children, including individual educational programs offered in the least restrictive environment.

Child Find, Identification, and Eligibility

The district shall coordinate and maintain a system which schedules and structures available services for pupils who are referred to determine eligibility for special education services in accordance with procedural processes established in Federal and state law.

Actions and Due Process for Students

Parental involvement and cooperation is important to the success of these educational programs. In order to encourage the involvement and cooperation of parents in special education services and to safeguard the rights of exceptional children to a free appropriate public education, the board utilizes and refers parents to the "Procedural Safeguards in Parent Rights in Special Education" published by the Kansas State Department of Education.

In the provision of special education and related services, the district will implement all Federal and Kansas statutes, rules, and regulations.

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: October 20, 2014

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: March 6, 2023

IDACA - Special Education Services

Recommended KASB Policy Changes

Special Education Services **IDACA**

In accordance with the provisions of Federal and state law, it is the policy of this district to provide a free appropriate public education for every exceptional child ~~(as defined by K.S.A. 72-3404) who is a resident of this district or attends a private or parochial school located in this district~~. Special education services are provided for such children, including individual educational programs offered in the least restrictive environment.

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In the provision of special education and related services, the district will implement all Federal and Kansas statutes, rules, and regulations.

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: October 20, 2014

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: March 6, 2023

JBCC - Enrollment of Nonresident Students

Current BOE Policy

(See JBC, JBCA, JBCB, and JQKA)

Kansas law requires the board to allow nonresident students to enroll in and attend the schools of the district if the board's capacity determination finds there are open seats for such students. In order to determine the district's capacity to accept nonresident students at each grade level in each district school, the board has adopted this policy.

Details concerning the open enrollment and continued enrollment processes for nonresident students may be found in this policy, while general processes on enrollment documentation, assignment to buildings and classes, etc., may be found in board policy JBC.

Definitions

For the purposes of this policy, the following definitions apply.

"Homeless child" means a child who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence and whose primary nighttime residence is:

A. A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations, including welfare hotels, congregate shelters and transitional housing for the mentally ill;

B. an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or

C. a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for humans.

"Nonresident student" means a student who is enrolled and in attendance at or seeking to enroll and attend a school located in a district where such student is not a resident.

"Parent" means and includes natural parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, and foster parents.

"Person acting as parent" means:

A. A guardian or conservator; or

B. a person, other than a parent, who:

   i. Is liable by law to maintain, care for or support the child;

   ii. has actual care and control of the child and is contributing the major portion of the cost of support of the child;

   iii. has actual care and control of the child with the written consent of a person who has legal custody of the child; or

iv. has been granted custody of the child by a court of competent jurisdiction.

"Receiving school district" means a school district of nonresidence of a student who attends school in such school district.

"Sibling" means a brother or sister of the whole or half blood, adoptive brother or sister, a stepbrother or stepsister or a foster brother or foster sister.

Determining Capacity for Nonresident Enrollment

The superintendent or designee has the responsibility for studying capacity in each school of the school district and at each grade level within each school and for making recommendations to the board regarding the district's capacity to accept nonresident students. To make recommendations to the board to assist with determining capacity, the superintendent or the superintendent's designee(s) shall do the following.

The superintendent or designee shall develop recommendations on capacity and classroom student-to-teacher ratios in each grade level in each school serving kindergarten students and students in grades one through eight. Such recommendations may be based on, but not be limited to, the following factors:

- Present classroom student-teacher ratios in each grade level in each school;
- projected enrollment shifts based on the resident student population, which may include a percentage adjustment for anticipated growth or decline based on documented enrollment trends; and
- maximum capacity of the classroom and associated learning, activity, and common area spaces.

The superintendent or designee shall develop recommendations on capacity and student-to-teacher ratios for each school building or program serving students in grades nine through twelve. Such recommendations may be based on, but not be limited to, the following factors:

- Present building or program student-teacher ratios;
- projected enrollment shifts based on the resident student population, which may include a percentage adjustment for anticipated growth or decline based on documented enrollment trends;
- anticipated demand for particular courses or programming; and
- maximum capacity of the classroom and associated learning, activity, and common area spaces.

On or before May 1 of each year, the superintendent shall present the recommendations concerning capacity and student-to-teacher ratios to the board for adoption or modification, and the board shall determine, for each grade level in each school building of the school district for the next succeeding school year, the following:

- Capacity based on the study conducted by the superintendent or the superintendent's designee;
- the number of students expected to attend school in the school district; and
- the number of open seats available to nonresidents at each grade, building, or program level.

On or before June 1 of each year, the district shall publish the number of open seats available to nonresident students in each grade level for each school building of the district for the next succeeding school year on the school district's website.

From June 1 through June 30, district administration shall accept applications from nonresident students.

If the number of applications for a grade level in a school building is less than the number of available seats for that grade level in the school building, the nonresident students shall be accepted for enrollment and attendance at the school district, except as provided below for nonresident students regarding continued enrollment.

If the number of applications for a grade level in a school building is greater than the number of available seats for the grade level in the school building, district administration shall randomly select nonresident students using a confidential lottery process. This process shall be completed on or before July 15 of each year.

The district shall provide to the parent or person acting as a parent of a nonresident student who was not accepted for or denied enrollment at such school district the reason for the nonacceptance or
denial and an explanation of the nonresident student selection process.

Priority in Filling Open Seats

Subject to having capacity to enroll nonresident students, the district shall give priority in enrollment to the following nonresident students, who shall receive open seats without necessity of being selected through the open-seat lottery:

- Any sibling of a nonresident student who was accepted to enroll in and attend school in the district, with priority given when the nonresident student is first accepted and, if necessary, at any other time the district considers transfer applications; and
- any nonresident student who is a military student as defined in K.S.A. 72-5139, with priority given when the student is first accepted and, if necessary, at any other time the district considers transfer applications.

Regardless of capacity determinations, the following categories of students shall be allowed to enroll as if resident students:

- any child who is in the custody of the Department for Children and Families and who is living in the home of a nonresident student who transfers to the district;
- any nonresident student who has a parent or person acting as parent employed by the district, while the parent or person acting as a parent remains employed by the district; or
- any child who is experiencing homelessness shall be permitted to enroll in and attend the school district of origin or the school district of residence.

If one of these exceptions no longer applies to the student, the student's enrollment status would be subject to review under the terms for continued enrollment under this policy.

Prohibitions Regarding Open Enrollment Provisions of this Policy

The district shall not:

- Charge tuition or fees to any nonresident student who transfers to the district pursuant to this policy, except fees that are otherwise charged to every student enrolled in and attending school in the district; or
- accept or deny a nonresident student transfer based on ethnicity; national origin; gender; income level; disabling condition; proficiency in the English language; or measure of achievement, aptitude, or athletic ability.

Except for a child in the custody of the Department for Children and Families or a child who is experiencing homelessness, a nonresident student shall not transfer more than once per school year to

one or more receiving school districts pursuant to the provisions of this policy or authorizing Kansas law.

Transportation of Nonresident Students

The district, by virtue of being a receiving school district of a nonresident student, shall not be required to provide transportation to nonresident students unless otherwise required to do so by state

and/or federal law, as a related service through a student's individualized education program, or as an accommodation pursuant to the student's Section 504 plan. If space is available on district transportation vehicles, the district may assign nonresident students an in-district bus stop to and from which transportation may be provided by the district for nonresident students. The district shall ensure that transportation for nonresident homeless students is provided comparably to that of housed students.

KSHSAA Eligibility

Nothing in this policy or state law shall exempt a nonresident student who transfers into the district from the requirements of the Kansas State High School Activities Association ("KSHSAA") regarding eligibility to participate in KSHSAA activities.

Information Share with the Kansas State Department of Education

The superintendent shall submit, or have submitted, to the Kansas State Department of Education this policy, the number of nonresident student transfers approved and denied in each grade level, and whether the denials were based on capacity or in accordance with the policy's terms, as required.

Nonresident Student Continued Enrollment

A nonresident student who has been accepted for enrollment and attendance at a district school shall be permitted to continue enrollment and attendance in the district until such student graduates from high school, reaches the age of 21 (if the student is a student with an exceptionality, not solely eligible for gifted services under an individualized education program), or receives a G.E.D., unless such student is no longer deemed by district administration to be in good standing.

Except as otherwise specified herein, nonresident students who have previously been accepted for enrollment by the school district will be allowed to continue enrolling in the district as specified above. The district will not require parents to resubmit a new application each school year and will advance the previous application of an enrolled student amending only the grade placement of the student unless the district provides notification to the parent, person

acting as a parent, or student that enrollment is not going to be continued for the upcoming school year for reasons specified as follows.

Regardless of capacity to accept nonresident students at a nonresident student's grade level or in the student's designated school or program, an individual student may be denied continued enrollment for not being in good standing. Nonresident students admitted to the district shall be evaluated each spring by district administration to determine standing for continued enrollment.

Students may be denied continued enrollment for the next school year based on the results of these evaluations. However, if the student has a disability, the student's ability to meet these expectations shall be considered prior to denying continued enrollment in the district. Similarly, administration shall

consider the adverse impact of homelessness on a student's attendance and any resulting suspensions or expulsions before making a determination on the continued enrollment of a student who is homeless. As part of this reflection, administration shall consider the obstacles a homeless student faces to arrive at school on time or each day due to housing instability, lack of transportation, or lack of other basic resources that can hinder consistent attendance.

A student meeting one or more of the following criteria shall automatically be deemed not in good standing and may be denied continued enrollment based solely thereon.

- The nonresident student failed to maintain a 90% attendance rate in the last school year, excluding excused absences under board policy JBD and/or any relevant student handbook language;
- the nonresident student or the student's parent or person acting as a parent provided false or fraudulent information in the application process;
- the nonresident student is not a resident of Kansas;
- the student is currently under a period of suspension or expulsion from any Kansas school district, and such suspension or expulsion will not expire until after the next school year has begun.
- the student has had three or more out-of-school suspensions in the current school year, excluding suspensions a manifestation determination determined to be a manifestation of the student's disability or a failure on the part of school staff to implement an individualized education program, Section 504 plan, or behavior intervention plan; or

- the student has been given a long-term suspension or expulsion by the district in the current school year.

Parents shall be informed of any administrative decision not to continue enrollment of a nonresident student no later than May 15.

BOE Approved: December 11, 2023

JBCC - Enrollment of Nonresident Students

Recommended KASB Policy Changes

Enrollment of Nonresident Students **JBCC**

(See JBC, JBCA, JBCB, and JQKA)

Kansas law requires the board to allow nonresident students to enroll in and attend the schools of the district if the board's c apacity determination finds there are open seats for such students. In order to determine the district's capacity to accept nonresident students at each grade level in each district school, the board has adopted this policy.

Details concerning the ~~open~~ nonresident enrollment and continued enrollment processes for nonresident students may be found in this policy, while general processes on enrollment documentation, assignment to buildings and classes, etc., may be found in board policy JBC.

This policy does not apply to any virtual school, as defined by Kansas law, or to any school located on a military installation.

Any child who is experiencing homelessness shall be permitted to enroll in and attend the school district of origin or the school district of residence whiteout application and acceptance through this policy.

Definitions

For the purposes of this policy, the following definitions apply.

"Homeless child" means a child who lacks a fixed, regular and adequate nighttime residence and whose primary nighttime residence is:

A. A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations, including welfare hotels, congregate shelters and transitional housing for the mentally ill;

B. an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or

C. a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for humans.

"Nonresident student" means a child of school age, pursuant to Kansa law, ~~student~~ who resides in Kansas and is enrolled and in attendance at or seeking to enroll and attend a school located in a district where such student is not a resident.

"Parent" means and includes natural parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, and foster parents.

"Person acting as parent" means:

A. A guardian or conservator; or

B. a person, other than a parent, who:

i. Is liable by law to maintain, care for or support the child;

ii. has actual care and control of the child and is contributing the major portion of the cost of support of the child;

iii. has actual care and control of the child with the written consent of a person who has legal custody of the child; or

iv. has been granted custody of the child by a court of competent jurisdiction.

"Receiving school district" means a school district of nonresidence of a student who attends school in such school district.

"Sibling" means a brother or sister of the whole or half blood, adoptive brother or sister, a stepbrother or stepsister or a foster brother or foster sister.

Determining Capacity for Nonresident Enrollment

The superintendent or designee has the responsibility for studying capacity in each school of the school district and at each grade level within each school and for making recommendations to the board regarding the district's capacity to accept nonresident students. To make recommendations to the board to assist with determining capacity, the superintendent or the superintendent's designee(s) shall do the following.

The superintendent or designee shall develop recommendations on capacity and classroom student-to-teacher ratios in each grade level in each school serving kindergarten students and students in grades one through eight. Such recommendations may be based on, but not be limited to, the following factors:

- Present classroom student-teacher ratios in each grade level in each school;
- projected enrollment shifts based on the resident student population, which may include a percentage adjustment for anticipated growth or decline based on documented enrollment trends; and
- maximum capacity of the classroom and associated learning, activity, and common area spaces.

The superintendent or designee shall develop recommendations on capacity and student-to-teacher ratios for each school building or program serving students in grades nine through twelve. Such recommendations may be based on, but not be limited to, the following factors:

- Present building or program student-teacher ratios;

- projected enrollment shifts based on the resident student population, which may include a percentage adjustment for anticipated growth or decline based on documented enrollment trends;
- anticipated demand for particular courses or programming; and
- maximum capacity of the classroom and associated learning, activity, and common area spaces.

On or before May 1st of each year, the superintendent shall present the recommendations concerning capacity and student-to-teacher ratios to the board for adoption or modification, and the board shall determine, for each grade level in each school building of the school district for the next succeeding school year, the following:

- Capacity based on the study conducted by the superintendent or the superintendent's designee;
- the number of students expected to attend school in the school district; and
- the number of open seats available to nonresidents at each grade, building, or program level.

On or before June 1st of each year, the district shall publish the number of open seats available to nonresident students in each grade level for each school building of the district for the next succeeding school year on the school district's website.

From ~~June~~ January 1st through June ~~30~~ 15th, district administration shall accept applications from nonresident students seeking to enroll in and attend the district in the next school year.

If the number of applications for a grade level in a school building is less than the number of available seats for that grade level in the school building, the nonresident students shall be accepted for enrollment and attendance at the school district, ~~except as provided below for~~ unless the nonresident student~~s regarding continued enrollment~~ is deemed not in good standing.

If the number of applications for a grade level in a school building is greater than the number of available seats for the grade level in the school building, district administration shall randomly select nonresident students deemed in good standing using a confidential lottery process. This process shall be completed on or before July 15th of each year.

The district shall provide to the parent or person acting as a parent of a nonresident student who was not accepted for or denied enrollment at such school district the reason for the nonacceptance or denial and an explanation of the nonresident student selection process on or before July 30th of each year.

Priority in Filling Open Seats

Regardless of capacity determinations, the following categories of students shall be allowed to enroll as if resident students if they are deemed to be in good standing by district administration:

- any child who is in the custody of the Department for Children and Families and who is living in the home of a nonresident student who transfers to the district; or
- any nonresident student who has a parent or person acting as parent employed by the district, while the parent or person acting as a parent remains employed by the district.

Subject to having capacity to enroll nonresident students, the district shall give priority in enrollment to the following nonresident students deemed in good standing to enroll. These students~~, who~~ shall receive open seats without necessity of being selected through ~~the~~ any open-seat lottery:

- Any sibling of a nonresident student who is enrolled in and attending school in the district or who is ~~was~~ accepted to enroll in and attend school in the district, with priority given when the nonresident student is first accepted and, if necessary, at any other time the district considers transfer applications; and
- any nonresident student who is a military student as defined in K.S.A. 72-5139, with priority given when the student is first accepted and, if necessary, at any other time the district considers transfer applications.

~~Regardless of capacity determinations, the following categories of students shall be allowed to enroll as if resident students:~~

- ~~any child who is in the custody of the Department for Children and Families and who is living in the home of a nonresident student who transfers to the district;~~
- ~~any nonresident student who has a parent or person acting as parent employed by the district, while the parent or person acting as a parent remains employed by the district; or~~
- ~~any child who is experiencing homelessness shall be permitted to enroll in and attend the school district of origin or the school district of residence.~~

If one of these exceptions no longer applies to the student, the student's enrollment status would be subject to review based upon the considerations ~~under the terms~~ for determining good standing in ~~continued enrollment under~~ this policy.

Prohibitions Regarding Open Enrollment Provisions of this Policy

The district shall not:

- Charge tuition or fees to any nonresident student who transfers to the district pursuant to this policy, except fees that are otherwise charged to every student enrolled in and attending school in the district; or
- accept or deny a nonresident student transfer based on ethnicity; national origin; gender; income level; disabling condition; proficiency in the English language; or measure of achievement, aptitude, or athletic ability.

Except for a child in the custody of the Department for Children and Families or a child who is experiencing homelessness, a nonresident student shall not transfer more than once per school year to

one or more receiving school districts pursuant to the provisions of this policy or authorizing Kansas law.

Transportation of ~~Nonresident~~ Students

Neither a resident school district nor a receiving school district shall be required to provide transportation to nonresident students unless otherwise required by applicable law. ~~The district, by virtue of being a receiving school district of a nonresident student, shall not be required to provide transportation to nonresident students unless otherwise required to do so by state and/or federal law, as a related service through a student's individualized education program, or as an accommodation pursuant to the student's Section 504 plan.~~ If space is available on district transportation vehicles, the district may assign nonresident students an in-district bus stop to and from which transportation may be provided by the district for nonresident students. The district shall ensure that transportation for nonresident homeless students is provided comparably to that of housed students.

KSHSAA Eligibility

Nothing in this policy or state law shall exempt a nonresident student who transfers into the district from the requirements of the Kansas State High School Activities Association ("KSHSAA") regarding eligibility to participate in KSHSAA activities.

Information Share with the Kansas State Department of Education

The superintendent shall annually submit, or have submitted, to the Kansas State Department of Education this policy, the number of nonresident student transfers approved and denied in each grade level, and whether the denials were based on capacity or in accordance with the policy's terms~~, as required~~.

Nonresident Student Continued Enrollment

A nonresident student who has been accepted for enrollment and attendance at a district school shall be permitted to continue enrollment and attendance in the district until such student graduates from high school, reaches the age of 21 (if the student is a student with an exceptionality, not solely eligible for gifted services under an individualized education program), or receives a G.E.D., unless such student is no longer deemed by district administration to be in good standing.

Except as otherwise specified herein, nonresident students who were enrolled in and attending the district during school year 2023-2024, who were attending the district as a resident student in 2023-2024 but have since moved out of the district, or who have ~~previously~~ been accepted for enrollment by the school district on or after June 1, 2024, will be allowed to continue enrollmenting in the district as specified above. The district will not require parents of such students or adult or emancipated students to resubmit a new application each school year ~~and will advance the previous application of an enrolled student amending only the grade placement of the student unless the district provides notification to the parent, person acting as a parent, or student that enrollment is not going to be continued for the upcoming school year for reasons specified as follows~~.

Determining Good Standing

Regardless of capacity to accept nonresident students at a nonresident student's grade level or in the student's designated school or program, an individual student may be denied enrollment or continued enrollment for not being in good standing. Nonresident students applicants for enrollment and nonresident students ~~admitted~~ already enrolled in and attending school in ~~to~~ the district shall be evaluated ~~each spring~~ by district administration to determine standing for enrollment or continued enrollment.

Students may be denied enrollment or continued enrollment for the next school year based on the results of these evaluations. However, if the student has a disability, the student's ability to meet these expectations shall be considered prior to denying continued enrollment in the district. Similarly, administration shall

consider the adverse impact of homelessness on a student's attendance and any resulting suspensions or expulsions before making a determination on the enrollment or continued enrollment of a student who is homeless. As part of this reflection, administration shall consider the obstacles a homeless student faces to arrive at school on time or each day due to housing instability, lack of transportation, or lack of other basic resources that can hinder consistent attendance.

A student meeting one or more of the following criteria shall automatically be deemed not in good standing and may be denied enrollment or continued enrollment based solely thereon.

- The nonresident student failed to maintain a 90% attendance rate in the last school year, excluding excused absences under board policy JBD and/or any relevant student handbook language;
- the nonresident student or the student's parent or person acting as a parent provided false or fraudulent information in the application process;
- the nonresident student is not a ~~resident of~~ Kansas resident;
- the student is currently under a period of suspension or expulsion from any Kansas school district, and such suspension or expulsion will not expire until after the next school year has begun.
- the student has had three or more out-of-school suspensions in the current school year, excluding suspensions ~~a manifestation determination~~ determined to be a manifestation of the student's disability or a failure on the part of school staff to implement an individualized education program, Section 504 plan, or behavior intervention plan; or
- the student has been given a long-term suspension or expulsion by a school ~~the~~ district in the current school year.

Parents shall be informed of any administrative decision not to enroll or to discontinue enrollment of a nonresident student ~~no later than May 15~~.

If district administration denies the enrollment application of a nonresident student due to the school district deeming the nonresident student as not in good standing, the parent or person acting as a parent of such student may appeal the decision to the board. A current nonresident student who is determined not to be in good standing shall not be entitled to the appeal process outlined herein.

Any student who has been denied enrollment or continued enrollment due to being deemed not in good standing may reapply for nonresident enrollment in subsequent school years.

Appeal Process

If a nonresident student's application for enrollment is denied because the student is determined not to be in good standing, the parent or person acting as a parent may appeal the administrative decision to the board.

If a parent or person acting as a parent wishes to appeal this decision, a written request for an appeal must be submitted to the clerk of the board within 10 days of receiving notice the student's application has been denied for lack of good standing. Such request shall include the individual's reasons for disagreeing with the administration's decision.

The board shall consider any appeal of these decisions and any supplemental documentation provided therewith at the next regularly scheduled board meeting following receipt of the request for appeal, and the board's designee shall notify the requestor of the result of the appeal in writing within 10 days of the board's decision thereon.

Enrollment of Out-of-State Students

If capacity for nonresident student enrollment remains after the aforementioned application, enrollment, and the disenrollment process has concluded, district administration may consider applications for enrollment submitted by students who are not Kansas residents. However, priority in enrollment shall be given to Kansas residents.

If a student who is an out-of-state resident is in good standing and has a parent or a person acting as a parent who is employed by the district, district administration may allow the student to enroll in and attend school in the district as if they were a resident of the district.

BOE Approved: December 11, 2023

JGEC - Sexual Harassment

Current BOE Policy

(See GAAC, GAAD, GAF, JDDC and KN)

The board of education is committed to providing a positive and productive learning and working environment, free from discrimination on the basis of sex, including sexual harassment. The district does not discriminate on the basis of sex in admissions, employment, or the educational programs or activities it operates and is prohibited by Title IX from engaging in such discrimination. Discrimination on the basis of sex, including sexual harassment, will not be tolerated in the school district. Discrimination on the basis of sex of employees or students of the district in any district education program or activity is strictly prohibited.

Sexual harassment is unlawful discrimination on the basis of sex under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the Kansas Act Against Discrimination. All forms of sexual harassment are prohibited at school, on school property, and at all school-sponsored activities, programs, or events within the United States.

It shall be a violation for any employee to discourage a student from filing a complaint, or to fail to investigate or refer for investigation, any complaint lodged under the provisions of this policy.

Sexual harassment shall include conduct on the basis of sex involving one or more of the following: (1) A district employee conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the district on an individual's participation in unwelcomed sexual conduct; (2) unwelcomed conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the district's educational program or activity; or (3) sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking.

Sexual harassment may result from verbal or physical conduct or written or graphic material. Sexual harassment may include, but is not limited to: verbal harassment or abuse of a sexual nature; pressure for sexual activity; repeated remarks to a person with sexual or demeaning implication; unwelcome touching; or suggesting or demanding sexual involvement accompanied by implied or explicit threats concerning a student's grades, participation in extra-curricular activities, etc.

The district encourages all victims of sexual harassment and persons with knowledge of such harassment to report the harassment immediately. Complaints of sexual harassment will be promptly investigated and resolved. Any person may make a verbal or written report of sex discrimination by any means and at any time.

The Assistant Superintendent for Human Services, 1745 W. Grand, Haysville, Kansas 67060, 316-554-2206 has been designated to coordinate compliance with nondiscrimination requirements contained in Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 regarding discrimination on the basis of sex, and the Kansas Act Against Discrimination. Information concerning the provisions of these Acts, and the rights provided thereunder, are available from the Title IX Coordinator. Inquiries about the application of Title IX to the district may be referred to the Title IX Coordinator; to the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights at the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington D.C. 20202-1100, (800)421-3481, or at OCR@ed.gov; or both.

Response to Harassment Complaints

The district takes all reports of sexual harassment seriously and will respond meaningfully to every report of discrimination based on sex, including sexual harassment, of which the district has actual knowledge. Any students who believe that he or she has been subjected to sexual harassment should report the alleged harassment to the building principal, another administrator, the guidance counselor, the Title IX Coordinator, or another licensed staff member. All employees receiving reports of sexual harassment from a student shall notify the Title IX Coordinator.

Definitions

The following definitions apply to the district in responding to complaints of sexual discrimination including sexual harassment as defined by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the Kansas Act Against Discrimination.

The "complainant" means an individual who is alleged to be a victim of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.

"Dating violence" means violence committed by a person who is or has been in a social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim where the existence of such a relationship shall be determined based on a consideration of the length of the relationship, the type of relationship, and the frequency of interaction between the persons involved.

The "decision-maker" reviews all the evidence and prepares an impartial written responsibility determination as to whether the alleged conduct occurred and provides an opportunity for the parties and their representatives to prepare written questions to be answered by the other party. The decision-maker shall not be the Title IX Coordinator or investigator.

"Domestic violence" includes crimes of violence committed by a person who is a current or former spouse, partner, person with whom the victim shares a child, or who is or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse or partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under Kansas or applicable federal law, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim having protection from such person's acts by Kansas or applicable federal law.

A "formal complaint" means a document filed by a complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment against a respondent and requesting that the district investigate the allegation of sexual harassment.

The "investigator" is the person who carries out the investigation after the formal complaint is filed and conducts interviews of the witnesses, collects and documents evidence, and drafts an investigative report.

A "respondent" is an individual who has been reported to be the perpetrator of conduct that could constitute sexual harassment.

"Sexual assault" means an offense classified as a forcible or nonforcible sex offense under the uniform crime reporting system of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"Stalking" means engaging in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that would cause a reasonable person to fear for his or her safety or the safety of others or to suffer substantial emotional distress.

The "Title IX Coordinator" is the individual designated at the district level who has responsibility to coordinate compliance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 regarding discrimination on the basis of sex, and the Kansas Act Against Discrimination. The Title IX Coordinator's responsibilities include, but are not limited to: developing materials and ensuring professional development occurs for staff involved in Title IX compliance, creating systems to centralize records, gathering relevant data, contacting the complainant (and/or parents or guardians, if applicable) once the district has actual knowledge of alleged sexual harassment, coordinating the implementation of supportive measures, signing a formal complaint to initiate a grievance process, and ensuring any remedies are implemented.

The Title IX Coordinator, any investigator, decision-maker, or any person who facilitates an informal resolution process shall not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or respondent. These individuals shall receive training on the definition of sexual harassment; the scope of the education program and activities; how to conduct an investigation,

including appeals and informal resolution processes; and how to serve impartially, including avoiding prejudgment of the facts, conflicts of interest, and bias.

Decision-makers shall receive training on issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant. Investigators shall receive training on issues of relevance of questions and evidence in order for them to create investigative reports that fairly summarize relevant evidence.

Any employee who witnesses an act of sexual harassment or receives a complaint of harassment from another employee or a student shall report the complaint to their immediate supervisor, building administrator, or Title IX Coordinator. Employees who fail to report complaints or incidents of sexual harassment to appropriate district officials may face disciplinary action. District officials who fail to investigate and take appropriate corrective action in response to complaints of sexual harassment may also face disciplinary action.

Complaints received will be investigated to determine whether, under the totality of the circumstances, the alleged behavior constitutes sexual harassment under the definition outlined above. Unacceptable student conduct may or may not constitute sexual harassment, depending on the nature of the conduct and its severity, pervasiveness, and persistence. Behaviors which are unacceptable but do not constitute harassment may provide grounds for discipline under the code of student conduct.

If discrimination or harassment has occurred, the district will take prompt, remedial action to stop it and prevent its reoccurrence.

The Title IX Coordinator shall promptly respond in a meaningful way to any reports of sexual discrimination including sexual harassment of which the district has actual knowledge as follows:

- Contact the complainant within 10 business days and discuss the availability of supportive measures, with or without the filing of a formal complaint, and consider the complainant's wishes as to supportive measures; and
- Inform the complainant of the right to a formal complaint investigation consistent with Title IX and the informal resolution process.

<u>Supportive Measures</u>

The district will treat the complainant and respondent equitably by offering supportive measures. These non-disciplinary and non-punitive measures will be offered as appropriate, as

reasonably available, and without cost to the complainant or the respondent. Supportive measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party. "Supportive Measures" shall include, but not be limited to, measures designed to protect the safety of all parties, to protect the district's educational environment, or to deter sexual harassment. These measures may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring, and other similar measures. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures.

The Formal Complaint

No investigation of alleged sexual harassment may occur until after a formal complaint has been filed.

A formal complaint is a document filed by the complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment and requesting an investigation. The procedures for filing a formal complaint are as follows:

- At the time of filing a formal complaint, a complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the district concerning which the formal complaint is filed.
- A formal complaint should be filed in writing and contain the name and address of the person filing the complaint. The complaint should briefly describe the alleged violation. Filing of the complaint with the Title IX Coordinator may be done in person, by mail, or by email. If an individual does not wish to file a written complaint, and the matter has not been adequately resolved, the Title IX Coordinator may initiate the complaint. Forms for filing written complaints are available in each school building office and the central office.
- A complaint should be filed as soon as possible after the conduct occurs, but not later than 180 calendar days after the complainant becomes aware of the alleged violation, unless the conduct forming the basis for the complaint is ongoing.
- An investigation shall follow the filing of the complaint. If the complaint is against the superintendent, the board shall appoint an investigating officer. In other instances, the investigation shall be conducted by a qualified individual designated by the Title

IX Coordinator or another individual appointed by the board. The investigation shall be thorough. All interested persons, including the complainant and the respondent, will be afforded an opportunity to submit written or oral evidence relevant to the complaint.

Formal Complaint Notice Requirements

Upon filing of a formal complaint, the district shall provide written notice to the known parties including:

- Notice of the allegations of sexual harassment including sufficient details to prepare a response before any initial interview including:
  - the identities of the parties involved, if known;
  - the conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment; and
  - the date and location of the alleged incident, if known.
- An explanation of the district's investigation procedures, including any informal resolution process;
- A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility will be made by the decision-maker at the conclusion of the investigation;
- Notice to the parties they may have an advisor of their choice and may inspect and review any evidence; and
- Notice to the parties of any provision in the district's code of conduct or policy that prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information.

If, in the course of an investigation, the investigator decides to investigate allegations about the complainant or respondent that are not included in the notice initially provided, notice of the additional allegations shall be provided to known parties.

Formal Complaint Investigation Procedures

To ensure a complete and thorough investigation and to protect the parties, the investigator shall:

- Ensure that the preponderance of the evidence burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rests on the district and not the parties;

- Provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses and evidence;
- Not restrict either party's ability to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence;
- Allow the parties to be accompanied with an advisor of the party's choice;
- Provide written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of any interview or meeting at which a party is expected to participate;
- Provide the parties equal access to review all the evidence collected which is directly related to the allegations raised in a formal complaint, including the investigative report, and the opportunity to respond to that evidence before a determination is made;
- Be impartial and objectively evaluate all relevant evidence without relying on sex stereotypes;
- Not have conflicts of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents;
- Not make credibility determinations based on the individual's status as complainant, respondent, or witness.

Formal Complaint Investigation Report

The investigator shall prepare an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence and share the report with the parties and their advisors for review and response.

Before completing the investigative report, the investigator must send each party and their advisors the investigative report for review and allow the parties 10 days to submit a written response for the investigator's consideration.

Decision-Maker's Determination

Upon receiving the investigator's report, the decision-maker must make a determination regarding responsibility and afford each party the opportunity to submit written, relevant questions that the parties want asked of any party or witness, provide each party with the answers, and allow for additional, limited follow-up questions.

The decision-maker must issue a written determination regarding responsibility based on a preponderance of the evidence. The decision-maker's written determination shall:

- Identify the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment;
- Describe the procedural steps taken, including any notifications to the parties, site visits, methods used to gather evidence, and interviews;

- Include the findings of fact supporting the determination;
- Address any district policies and/or conduct rules which apply to the facts;
- A statement of, and rational for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility; and
- The procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and/or respondent to appeal the determination.

The written determination may, but is not required to, recommend disciplinary sanctions and any remedies designed to preserve access to the educational program or activity that may be provided by the district to the complainant.

A copy of the written determination shall be provided to both parties simultaneously.

The range of disciplinary sanctions and remedies may include, but may not be limited to, supportive measures, short term suspension, long term suspension, expulsion for students, and/or termination for employees. Complainants and respondents shall be treated equitably by providing remedies to a complainant where a determination of responsibility for sexual harassment has been made. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for the effective implementation of any remedies. If the investigation results in a recommendation that a student be suspended or expelled, procedures outlined inboard policy and state law governing student suspension and expulsion will be followed.

If the investigation results in a recommendation that an employee be suspended with or without pay or terminated, procedures outlined in board policy, the negotiated agreement (as applicable), and/or state law will be followed.

Records relating to complaints filed and their resolution shall be maintained by the Title IX Coordinator for seven years.

The decision becomes final on the date the parties receive the results of an appeal, if any appeal is filed; or on the date the opportunity for an appeal expires.

Appeals

The complainant or respondent may appeal the decision-maker's determination regarding responsibility or a dismissal of a formal complaint, on the following bases:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcomes;
- New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time that could affect the outcome; and/or

- The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decision-maker had a conflict of interest or bias against either party that affected the outcome.

The request to appeal shall be made in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within 10 days after the date of the written determination. Appeals shall be a review of the record an attorney, an independent hearing officer appointed by the board, or the board. The appeal decision-maker may not be the Title IX Coordinator, the Investigator, or the decision-maker from the original determination.

The appeal decision-maker will issue a written decision within 30 days after the appeal is filed. The appeal decision-maker will describe the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result.

The appeal decision-maker shall:

- Review the evidence gathered by the investigator, the investigator's report, and the original decision-maker's determination;
- Notify both parties in writing of the filing of an appeal and give an opportunity to submit further evidence in writing;
- Not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainant or respondent and receive the required training;
- Issue a written decision and the rationale for the decision within 30 days after the appeal is filed;
- Describe the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result in the decision; and
- Provide the written decision simultaneously to both parties and to the Title IX Coordinator.

Informal Resolution Process

At any time during the formal complaint process and prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility, the district may facilitate an informal resolution process, such as mediation, that does not involve a full investigation and determination of responsibility.

The informal resolution process may be facilitated by a trained educational professional, consultant, or other individual selected by the Title IX Coordinator under the following conditions:

- The parties are provided a written notice disclosing the allegations, the requirements of the informal resolution process, and information on when it may preclude the parties from resuming a formal complaint arising from the same allegations;

- At any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process, resume the investigation of the formal complaint, and be informed of any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process;
- The parties voluntarily and in writing consent to the informal resolution process; and
- The informal resolution process cannot be used to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

If the matter is resolved to the satisfaction of the parties, the facilitator shall document the nature of the complaint and the proposed resolution, have both parties sign the documentation and receive a copy, and forward it to the Title IX Coordinator. Within 20 days after the complaint is resolved in this manner, the Title IX Coordinator shall contact the complainant to determine if the resolution of the matter remains acceptable. If the matter is not resolved, or if the individual does not believe the resolution remains acceptable within 20 days after the informal resolution document is executed, the individual or the Title IX Coordinator may proceed with the formal complaint process.

If discrimination or harassment has occurred, the district will take prompt, remedial action to prevent its reoccurrence. The district prohibits retaliation or discrimination against any person for opposing discrimination, including harassment; for participating in the complaint process; or making a complaint, testifying, assisting, or participating in any investigation, proceeding, or appeal.

Use of this complaint procedure is not a prerequisite to the pursuit of any other remedies, including the right to file a complaint with the Office for Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Education, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, or the Kansas Human Rights Commission.

The filing of a complaint or otherwise reporting sex discrimination including sexual harassment shall not reflect upon the individual's status or grades. Any act of retaliation or discrimination against any person who has filed a complaint or testified, assisted, or participated in any investigation, proceeding, or hearing involving sex discrimination, including sexual harassment, is prohibited. Any person who retaliates is subject to immediate disciplinary action, up to and including expulsion for a student or termination of employment for an employee.

False or malicious complaints of sexual harassment may result in corrective or disciplinary action against the complainant.

A summary of this policy and the complaint procedures including how to report or file a formal complaint of sex discrimination or sexual harassment shall be posted in each district facility shall be published in student handbooks, and on the district's website as directed by the Title IX Coordinator. Notification of the policy may include posting informational notices, publishing in local newspapers, publishing in newspapers and magazines operated by the school, or distributing memoranda or other written communications to students and employees. In addition, the district is required to include a statement of nondiscriminatory policy in any bulletins, announcements, publications, catalogs, application forms, or other recruitment materials that are made available to participants, students, applicants, or employees.

BOE Approved: July 7, 2003
BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: May 22, 2023

JGEC - Sexual Harassment

Recommended KASB Policy Changes

Sexual Harassment **JGEC**

(See GAAC, GAAD, GAF, JDDC and KN)

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Sexual harassment is unlawful discrimination on the basis of sex under Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and the Kansas Act Against Discrimination. All forms of sexual harassment are prohibited at school, on school property, and at all school-sponsored activities, programs, or events within the United States. Sexual harassment against individuals associated with the school is prohibited, whether or not the harassment occurs on school grounds.

It shall be a violation of this policy for any student, employee, or third party (visitor, vendor, etc.) to sexually harass any student, employee, or other individual associated with the school. It shall further be a violation for any employee to discourage a student from filing a complaint, or to fail to investigate or refer for investigation, any complaint lodged under the provisions of this policy.

Sexual harassment shall include conduct on the basis of sex involving one or more of the following: (1) A district employee conditioning the provision of an aid, benefit, or service of the district on an individual's participation in unwelcomed sexual conduct; (2) unwelcomed conduct determined by a reasonable person to be so severe, pervasive, and objectively offensive that it effectively denies a person equal access to the district's educational program or activity; or (3) sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, or stalking.

Sexual harassment may result from verbal or physical conduct or written or graphic material. Sexual harassment may include, but is not limited to: verbal harassment or abuse of a sexual nature; pressure for sexual activity; repeated remarks to a person with sexual or demeaning implication; unwelcome touching; or suggesting or demanding sexual involvement accompanied by implied or explicit threats concerning a student's grades, participation in extra-curricular activities, etc.

The district encourages all victims of sexual harassment and persons with knowledge of such harassment to report the harassment immediately. Complaints of sexual harassment will be promptly investigated and resolved. Any person may make a verbal or written report of sex discrimination by any means and at any time.

(Position or name, address, email address, and phone number of the Title IX Coordinator) has been designated to coordinate compliance with nondiscrimination requirements contained in Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 regarding discrimination on the basis of sex, and the Kansas Act Against Discrimination. Information concerning the provisions of these Acts, and the rights provided thereunder, are available from the Title IX Coordinator. Inquiries about the application of Title IX to the district may be referred to the Title IX Coordinator; to the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights at the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights, 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington D.C. 20202-1100, (800)421-3481, or at OCR@ed.gov; or both.

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The "decision-maker" reviews all the evidence and prepares an impartial written responsibility determination as to whether the alleged conduct occurred and provides an opportunity for the parties and their representatives to prepare written questions to be answered by the other party. The decision-maker shall not be the Title IX Coordinator or investigator.

"Domestic violence" includes crimes of violence committed by a person who is a current or former spouse, partner, person with whom the victim shares a child, or who is or has cohabited with the victim as a spouse or partner, by a person similarly situated to a spouse of the victim under Kansas or applicable federal law, or by any other person against an adult or youth victim having protection from such person's acts by Kansas or applicable federal law.

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The "Title IX Coordinator" is the individual designated at the district level who has responsibility to coordinate compliance with Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 regarding discrimination on the basis of sex, and the Kansas Act Against Discrimination. The Title IX Coordinator's responsibilities include, but are not limited to: developing materials and ensuring professional development occurs for staff involved in Title IX compliance, creating systems to centralize records, gathering relevant data, contacting the complainant (and/or parents or guardians, if applicable) once the district has actual knowledge of alleged sexual harassment, coordinating the implementation of supportive measures, signing a formal complaint to initiate a grievance process, and ensuring any remedies are implemented.

The Title IX Coordinator, any investigator, decision-maker, or any person who facilitates an informal resolution process shall not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against the complainant or respondent. These individuals shall receive training on the definition of sexual harassment; the scope of the education program and activities; how to conduct an investigation, including appeals and informal resolution processes; and how to serve impartially, including by avoiding prejudgment of the facts, conflicts of interest, and bias. Decision-makers shall receive training on issues of relevance of questions and evidence, including when questions and evidence about the complainant's sexual predisposition or prior sexual behavior are not relevant. Investigators shall receive training on issues of relevance of questions and evidence in order for them to create investigative reports that fairly summarize relevant evidence.

Any employee who witnesses an act of sexual harassment or receives a complaint of harassment from another employee or a student shall report the complaint to their immediate supervisor, building administrator, or Title IX Coordinator. Employees who fail to report complaints or incidents of sexual harassment to appropriate district officials may face disciplinary action. District officials who fail to investigate and take appropriate corrective action in response to complaints of sexual harassment may also face disciplinary action.

Complaints received will be investigated to determine whether, under the totality of the circumstances, the alleged behavior constitutes sexual harassment under the definition outlined above. Unacceptable student conduct may or may not constitute sexual harassment, depending on the nature of the conduct and its severity, pervasiveness, and persistence. Behaviors which are unacceptable but do not constitute harassment may provide grounds for discipline under the code of student conduct.

If discrimination or harassment has occurred, the district will take prompt, remedial action to stop it and prevent its reoccurrence.

The Title IX Coordinator shall promptly respond in a meaningful way to any reports of sexual discrimination including sexual harassment of which the district has actual knowledge as follows:

- Contact the complainant within 10 business days and discuss the availability of supportive measures, with or without the filing of a formal complaint, and consider the complainant's wishes as to supportive measures; and
- Inform the complainant of the right to a formal complaint investigation consistent with Title IX and the informal resolution process.

Supportive Measures

The district will treat the complainant and respondent equitably by offering supportive measures. These non-disciplinary and non-punitive measures will be offered as appropriate, as reasonably available, and without cost to the complainant or the respondent. Supportive measures are designed to restore or preserve equal access to the education program or activity without unreasonably burdening the other party. "Supportive Measures" shall include, but not be limited to, measures designed to protect the safety of all parties, to protect the district's educational environment, or to deter sexual harassment. These measures may include counseling, extensions of deadlines or course-related adjustments, modifications of work or class schedules, escort services, mutual restrictions on contact between the parties, changes in work locations, leaves of absence, increased security and monitoring, and other similar measures. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for coordinating the effective implementation of supportive measures.

The Formal Complaint

No investigation of alleged sexual harassment may occur until after a formal complaint has been filed.

A formal complaint is a document filed by the complainant or signed by the Title IX Coordinator alleging sexual harassment and requesting an investigation. The procedures for filing a formal complaint are as follows:

- At the time of filing a formal complaint, a complainant must be participating in or attempting to participate in the education program or activity of the district concerning which the formal complaint is filed.
- A formal complaint should be filed in writing and contain the name and address of the person filing the complaint. The complaint should briefly describe the alleged violation. Filing of the complaint with the Title IX Coordinator may be done in person, by mail, or by email. If an individual does not wish to file a written complaint, and the matter has not been adequately resolved, the Title IX Coordinator may initiate the complaint. Forms for filing written complaints are available in each school building office and the central office.
- A complaint should be filed as soon as possible after the conduct occurs, but not later than 180 calendar days after the complainant becomes aware of the alleged violation, unless the conduct forming the basis for the complaint is ongoing.

- An investigation shall follow the filing of the complaint. If the complaint is against the superintendent, the board shall appoint an investigating officer. In other instances, the investigation shall be conducted by a qualified individual designated by the Title IX Coordinator or another individual appointed by the board. The investigation shall be thorough. All interested persons, including the complainant and the respondent, will be afforded an opportunity to submit written or oral evidence relevant to the complaint.

Formal Complaint Notice Requirements

Upon filing of a formal complaint, the district shall provide written notice to the known parties including:

- Notice of the allegations of sexual harassment including sufficient details to prepare a response before any initial interview including:
  - the identities of the parties involved, if known;
  - the conduct allegedly constituting sexual harassment; and
  - the date and location of the alleged incident, if known.
- An explanation of the district's investigation procedures, including any informal resolution process;
- A statement that the respondent is presumed not responsible for the alleged conduct and that a determination regarding responsibility will be made by the decision-maker at the conclusion of the investigation;
- Notice to the parties they may have an advisor of their choice and may inspect and review any evidence; and
- Notice to the parties of any provision in the district's code of conduct or policy that prohibits knowingly making false statements or knowingly submitting false information.

If, in the course of an investigation, the investigator decides to investigate allegations about the complainant or respondent that are not included in the notice initially provided, notice of the additional allegations shall be provided to known parties.

Formal Complaint Investigation Procedures

To ensure a complete and thorough investigation and to protect the parties, the investigator shall:

- Ensure that the preponderance of the evidence burden of proof and the burden of gathering evidence sufficient to reach a determination regarding responsibility rests on the district and not the parties;
- Provide an equal opportunity for the parties to present witnesses and evidence;
- Not restrict either party's ability to discuss the allegations under investigation or to gather and present relevant evidence;
- Allow the parties to be accompanied with an advisor of the party's choice;
- Provide written notice of the date, time, location, participants, and purpose of any interview or meeting at which a party is expected to participate;
- Provide the parties equal access to review all the evidence collected which is directly related to the allegations raised in a formal complaint, including the investigative report, and the opportunity to respond to that evidence before a determination is made;
- Be impartial and objectively evaluate all relevant evidence without relying on sex stereotypes;
- Not have conflicts of interest or bias for or against complainants or respondents;
- Not make credibility determinations based on the individual's status as complainant, respondent, or witness.

Formal Complaint Investigation Report

The investigator shall prepare an investigative report that fairly summarizes relevant evidence and share the report with the parties and their advisors for review and response.

Before completing the investigative report, the investigator must send each party and their advisors the investigative report for review and allow the parties 10 days to submit a written response for the investigator's consideration.

The investigator's written report shall include an objective evaluation of all relevant evidence using a preponderance of the evidence standard to determine responsibility.

Decision-Maker's Determination

Upon receiving the investigator's report, the decision-maker must make a determination regarding responsibility and afford each party the opportunity to submit written, relevant questions that the parties want asked of any party or witness, provide each party with the answers, and allow for additional, limited follow-up questions.

The decision-maker must issue a written determination regarding responsibility based on a preponderance of the evidence. The decision-maker's written determination shall:

- Identify the allegations potentially constituting sexual harassment;
- Describe the procedural steps taken, including any notifications to the parties, site visits, methods used to gather evidence, and interviews;
- Include the findings of fact supporting the determination;
- Address any district policies and/or conduct rules which apply to the facts;
- ~~A statement of, and rational for, the result as to each allegation, including a determination regarding responsibility; and~~
- Address each allegation and a resolution of the complaint including a determination regarding responsibility, the rationale therefor, any disciplinary sanctions imposed on the respondent, and whether remedies designed to restore or preserve access to the educational program or activity will be provided by the district to the complainant; and
- The procedures and permissible bases for the complainant and/or respondent to appeal the determination.

~~The written determination may, but is not required to, recommend disciplinary sanctions and any remedies designed to preserve access to the educational program or activity that may be provided by the district to the complainant.~~

A copy of the written determination shall be provided to both parties simultaneously.

The range of disciplinary sanctions and remedies may include, but may not be limited to, supportive measures, short term suspension, long term suspension, expulsion for students, and/or termination for employees. Complainants and respondents shall be treated equitably by providing remedies to a complainant where a determination of responsibility for sexual harassment has been made. The Title IX Coordinator is responsible for the effective implementation of any remedies. If the investigation results in a recommendation that a student be suspended or expelled, procedures outlined in board policy and state law governing student suspension and expulsion will be followed.

If the investigation results in a recommendation that an employee be suspended with or without pay or terminated, procedures outlined in board policy, the negotiated agreement (as applicable), and/or state law will be followed.

Records relating to complaints filed and their resolution shall be maintained by the Title IX Coordinator for seven years.

The decision becomes final on the date the parties receive the results of an appeal, if any appeal is filed; or on the date the opportunity for an appeal expires.

Appeals

The complainant or respondent may appeal the decision-maker's determination regarding responsibility or a dismissal of a formal complaint, on the following bases:

- Procedural irregularity that affected the outcomes;
- New evidence that was not reasonably available at the time that could affect the outcome; and/or
- The Title IX Coordinator, investigator, or decision-maker had a conflict of interest or bias against either party that affected the outcome.

The request to appeal shall be made in writing to the Title IX Coordinator within ~~10~~ 20 days after the date of the written determination. Appeals shall be ~~a review of the record~~ on the record and heard by an attorney, an independent hearing officer appointed by the board, or the board. The appeal decision-maker may not be the Title IX Coordinator, the Investigator, or the decision-maker from the original determination.

The appeal decision-maker will issue a written decision within 30 days after the appeal is filed. The appeal decision-maker will describe the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result.

The appeal decision-maker shall:

- Review the evidence gathered by the investigator, the investigator's report, and the original decision-maker's determination;
- Notify both parties in writing of the filing of an appeal and give them ~~an opportunity~~ 10 days after the appeal is filed to submit further evidence in writing;
- Not have a conflict of interest or bias for or against complainant or respondent and receive the required training;
- Issue a written decision and the rationale for the decision within 30 days after the appeal is filed;

- Describe the result of the appeal and the rationale for the result in the decision; and
- Provide the written decision simultaneously to both parties and to the Title IX Coordinator.

Informal Resolution Process

At any time during the formal complaint process and prior to reaching a determination regarding responsibility, the district may facilitate an informal resolution process, such as mediation, that does not involve a full investigation and determination of responsibility.

The informal resolution process may be facilitated by a trained educational professional, consultant, or other individual selected by the Title IX Coordinator under the following conditions:

- The parties are provided a written notice disclosing the allegations, the requirements of the informal resolution process, and information on when it may preclude the parties from resuming a formal complaint arising from the same allegations;
- At any time prior to agreeing to a resolution, any party has the right to withdraw from the informal resolution process, resume the investigation of the formal complaint, and be informed of any consequences resulting from participating in the informal resolution process;
- The parties voluntarily and in writing consent to the informal resolution process; and
- The informal resolution process cannot be used to resolve allegations that an employee sexually harassed a student.

If the matter is resolved to the satisfaction of the parties, the facilitator shall document the nature of the complaint and the proposed resolution, have both parties sign the documentation and receive a copy, and forward it to the Title IX Coordinator. Within 20 days after the complaint is resolved in this manner, the Title IX Coordinator shall contact the complainant to determine if the resolution of the matter remains acceptable. If the matter is not resolved, or if the individual does not believe the resolution remains acceptable within 20 days after the informal resolution document is executed, the individual or the Title IX Coordinator may proceed with the formal complaint process.

If discrimination or harassment has occurred, the district will take prompt, remedial action to prevent its reoccurrence. The district prohibits retaliation or discrimination against any person for opposing discrimination, including harassment; for participating in the complaint process; or making a complaint, testifying, assisting, or participating in any investigation, proceeding, or appeal.

Use of this complaint procedure is not a prerequisite to the pursuit of any other remedies, including the right to file a complaint with the Office for Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Education, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, or the Kansas Human Rights Commission.

The filing of a complaint or otherwise reporting sex discrimination including sexual harassment shall not reflect upon the individual's status or grades. Any act of retaliation or discrimination against any person who has filed a complaint or testified, assisted, or participated in any investigation, proceeding, or hearing involving sex discrimination, including sexual harassment, is prohibited. Any person who retaliates is subject to immediate disciplinary action, up to and including expulsion for a student or termination of employment for an employee.

False or malicious complaints of sexual harassment may result in corrective or disciplinary action against the complainant.

A summary of this policy and the complaint procedures including how to report or file a formal complaint of sex discrimination or sexual harassment shall be posted in each district facility shall be published in student handbooks, and on the district's website as directed by the Title IX Coordinator. Notification of the policy may include posting informational notices, publishing in local newspapers, publishing in newspapers and magazines operated by the school, or distributing memoranda or other written communications to students and employees. In addition, the district is required to include a statement of nondiscriminatory policy in any bulletins, announcements, publications, catalogs, application forms, or other recruitment materials that are made available to participants, students, applicants, or employees.

BOE Approved: July 7, 2003
BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: May 22, 2023

JGFGAA - Stock Supply of Emergency Medication

Do Not Have Current BOE Policy
(New KASB Policy)

JGFGAA - Stock Supply of Emergency Medication

Recommended KASB Policy Changes
(New KASB Policy)

Any school may maintain a stock supply of emergency medication, such as epinephrine and/or albuterol, upon obtaining a prescription from a physician, certified nurse-midwife, a licensed advanced practice registered nurse, or a licensed physician assistant.

A stock supply of epinephrine may consist of one or more standard-dose or pediatric-dose epinephrine auto-injectors. A school nurse or designated school personnel may administer epinephrine in an emergency situation to any individual who displays the signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis at school, on school property or at a school-sponsored event if the staff member reasonably believes that an individual is exhibiting the signs and symptoms of an anaphylactic reaction.

A stock supply of albuterol may consist of one or more albuterol metered-dose inhalers, one or more doses of albuterol solution and one or more spacers or nebulizers. A school nurse or designated school personnel may administer albuterol in an emergency situation to any individual who displays the signs and symptoms of respiratory distress at school, on school property or at a school-sponsored event if the staff member reasonably believes that an individual is exhibiting the signs and symptoms of respiratory distress.

A school that maintains a stock supply of emergency medication shall adhere to the following requirements and establish procedures in accordance therewith:

- The emergency medication will be stored in a safe location that is readily accessible to the school nurse or designated school personnel in accordance with manufacturer temperature recommendations;
- The school nurse or designated school personnel shall periodically monitor the inventory and expiration dates of the emergency medication;
- Emergency medication shall only be administered by designated school personnel; and
- Training requirements for designated school personnel shall be conducted as outlined in this policy.

Information related to the school's emergency medication policies and procedures shall be published.

A school may accept monetary gifts, grants, and donations to carry out the provisions of this section or may accept epinephrine auto-injectors, albuterol metered-dose inhalers, albuterol solution, spacers, or nebulizers from a manufacturer or wholesaler.

Training

Training shall be conducted by a school nurse, physician, or mid-level practitioner at least annually for designated school personnel. Such training shall include, but may not be limited to, the following:

- Recognition of the symptoms of anaphylaxis and respiratory distress;
- Administration of emergency medication;
- Calling for emergency medical system responders;
- Monitoring the condition of an individual after emergency medication has been administered;
- Notification of the parent, guardian, or next of kin; and
- Safe disposal and sanitation of used equipment.

The school shall maintain records of the training provided to designated school personnel.

Use of Stock Medication

If epinephrine or albuterol is administered in an emergency situation, the school nurse, designee, or other individual shall follow the protocols outlined in the training or product instructions.

Follow-up

After administration of the emergency medication, the school nurse or other designated staff member will report appropriate information to emergency services, parents or guardians, central office personnel, and, if determined necessary, the patient will be transported to a hospital.

The school nurse or other designated staff member will complete an incident report and file the report with the school nurse or district office, whichever is applicable.

Protection from Liability

The practice of the healing arts shall not be construed to include any person administering epinephrine or albuterol in emergency situations to an individual if:

- The person administering the epinephrine reasonably believes that the individual is exhibiting the signs and symptoms of an anaphylactic reaction; or
- The person administering the albuterol reasonably believes that the individual is exhibiting the signs and symptoms of respiratory distress;

- A physician or mid-level practitioner, after reviewing the school's policies and procedures, has authorized, in writing, the school to maintain a stock supply of emergency medication; and

Stock Supply of Emergency Medication JGFGAA-3

- The emergency medication is administered at school, on school property or at a school-sponsored event.

Any person who in good faith renders emergency care or treatment, without compensation, through the administration of emergency medication to an individual at school, on school property, or at a school-sponsored event, and any school that employs or contracts such person shall not be held liable for any civil damages as a result of such care or administration or as a result of any act or failure to act in providing or arranging further medical treatment when the person acts as an ordinary reasonably prudent person would have acted under the same or similar circumstances.

JGFGBA - Student Self-Administration of Medications

Current BOE Policy

(See JGFGB)

The self-administration of medication is allowed for eligible students in grades K–12. As used in this policy, medication includes, but is not limited to, a medicine for the treatment of anaphylaxis or asthma listed in current federal regulation as an inhaled bronchodilator or auto-injectable epinephrine. Self-administration is the student's discretionary use of an approved medication for which the student has a prescription or written direction from a health care provider or written parental authorization on file in the school office for over-the counter medications. Self-administration of medication at a dosage or rate exceeding product label instructions may result in denial of privilege to self-administer medications and/or disciplinary action as appropriate.

As used in this policy health care provider means a physician licensed to practice medicine and surgery; an advanced registered nurse practitioner, or a licensed physician assistant who has authority to prescribe drugs under the supervision of a responsible physician.

Student Eligibility

An eligible student shall meet all the following requirements:

- Have a written statement from the student's health care provider stating the name and purpose of any prescription medication/s or written authorization from the student's parent for use of over-the-counter medication/s;
- Know the prescribed or recommended dosage;
- Know the time the medication is to be regularly administered;
- Be able to articulate any additional special circumstances under which the medication is to be administered;
- Know the length of time for which the medication is prescribed;
- The student shall also demonstrate to the health care provider or the provider's designee, as applicable, and the school nurse or the nurse's designee the skill level necessary to use the medication and any device that is necessary to administer the medication. In the absence of a school nurse, the school shall designate a person who is trained to witness the demonstration.

Authorization Required

With regard to prescription medications which are not administered on a regular schedule, the student's health care provider shall prepare a written treatment plan for managing the student's condition, such as asthma attacks or anaphylaxis episodes, and for medication

use by the student during school hours. The student's parent or guardian shall annually complete and submit to the school any written documentation required by the school, including the treatment plan prepared by the student's health care provider. Permission forms shall be updated during enrollment.

Employee Immunity

All teachers responsible for the student's supervision shall be notified that permission to carry medications and self-administer has been granted. The school district shall provide written notification to the parent or guardian of a student that the school district and its officers, employees, and agents are not liable for damage, injury, or death resulting directly or indirectly from the self-administration of medication.

Waiver of Liability

The student's parent or guardian shall sign a statement acknowledging that the school district and its officers, employees, or agents incur no liability for damage, injury, or death resulting directly or indirectly from the self-administration of medication and agreeing to release, indemnify, and hold the district and its officers, employees, and agents, harmless from and against any claims relating to the self-administration of medication allowed by this policy.

Additional Requirements for Students Prone to Specified Emergencies

- The school district shall require that any back-up medication provided by the student's parent or guardian be kept at the student's school in a location to which the student has immediate access if there is an asthma or anaphylaxis emergency;
- The school district shall require that all necessary and pertinent information be kept on file at the student's school in a location easily accessible if there is an asthma or anaphylaxis emergency;
- Eligible students shall be allowed to possess and use approved medications at any place where the student is subject to the jurisdiction or supervision or the school district, its officers, employees, or agents;
- The board may adopt policy or handbook language which imposes additional requirements relating to the self-administration of medication allowed for in this policy and may establish a procedure for, and the conditions under which, the authorization for student self-administration of medication may be revoked.

BOE Approved: August 14, 2006

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: May 22, 2023

JGFGBA - Student Self-Administration of Medications

Recommended KASB Policy Changes

(See JGFGB)

Epinephrine and Inhalers

The self-administration of medication is allowed for eligible students in grades K–12. As used in this policy, medication includes, but is not limited to, a medicine for the treatment of anaphylaxis or asthma listed in current federal regulation as an inhaled bronchodilator or auto-injectable epinephrine. Self-administration is the student's discretionary use of an approved medication for which the student has a prescription or written direction from a health care provider ~~or written parental authorization on file in the school office for over-the-counter medications. Self-administration of medication at a dosage or rate exceeding product label instructions may result in denial of privilege to self-administer medications and/or disciplinary action as appropriate.~~

As used in this policy health care provider means a physician licensed to practice medicine and surgery; an advanced registered nurse practitioner, or a licensed physician assistant who has authority to prescribe drugs under the supervision of a responsible physician.

Student Eligibility

An eligible student shall meet all the following requirements:

- Have a written statement from the student's health care provider stating the name and purpose of any prescription medication/s ~~or written authorization from the student's parent for use of over-the-counter medication/s~~;
- Know the prescribed or recommended dosage;
- Know the time the medication is to be regularly administered;
- Be able to articulate any additional special circumstances under which the medication is to be administered;
- Know the length of time for which the medication is prescribed;
- The student shall also demonstrate to the health care provider or the provider's designee, as applicable, and the school nurse or the nurse's designee the skill level necessary to use the medication and any device that is necessary to administer the medication. In the absence of a school nurse, the school shall designate a person who is trained to witness the demonstration.

Authorization Required

With regard to prescription medications which are not administered on a regular schedule, the student's health care provider shall prepare a written treatment plan for managing

the student's condition, such as asthma attacks or anaphylaxis episodes, and for medication use by the student during school hours. The student's parent or guardian shall annually complete and submit to the school any written documentation required by the school, including the treatment plan prepared by the student's health care provider. Permission forms shall be updated during enrollment.

Employee Immunity

All teachers responsible for the student's supervision shall be notified that permission to carry medications and self-administer has been granted. The school district shall provide written notification to the parent or guardian of a student that the school district and its officers, employees, and agents are not liable for damage, injury, or death resulting directly or indirectly from the self-administration of medication.

Waiver of Liability

The student's parent or guardian shall sign a statement acknowledging that the school district and its officers, employees, or agents incur no liability for damage, injury, or death resulting directly or indirectly from the self-administration of medication and agreeing to release, indemnify, and hold the district and its officers, employees, and agents, harmless from and against any claims relating to the self-administration of medication allowed by this policy.

Additional Requirements for Students Prone to Specified Emergencies

- The school district shall require that any back-up medication provided by the student's parent or guardian be kept at the student's school in a location to which the student has immediate access if there is an asthma or anaphylaxis emergency;
- The school district shall require that all necessary and pertinent information be kept on file at the student's school in a location easily accessible if there is an asthma or anaphylaxis emergency;
- Eligible students shall be allowed to possess and use approved medications at any place where the student is subject to the jurisdiction or supervision or the school district, its officers, employees, or agents;
- The board may adopt policy or handbook language which imposes additional requirements relating to the self-administration of medication allowed for in this policy and may establish a procedure for, and the conditions under which, the authorization for student self-administration of medication may be revoked.

Over-the-Counter Medications

A student may self-administer specified over-the-counter medications with written parental authorization on file in the school office.

The student's parent or guardian shall sign a statement acknowledging that the school district and its officers, employees, or agents incur no liability for damage, injury, or death resulting directly or indirectly from the self-administration of over-the-counter medication and agreeing to release, indemnify, and hold the district and its officers, employees, and agents, harmless from and against any claims relating to the self-administration of medication allowed by this policy.

Misuse of Medications

Self-administration of any medication, including prescription and over-the-counter medication, at a dosage or rate exceeding product label instructions may result in denial of the privilege to self-administer any medication and/or disciplinary action as outlined in policy JDDAA.

BOE Approved: August 14, 2006

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: May 22, 2023

KN - Complaints

Current BOE Policy

Complaints **KN**

(See BCBI, GAAC, GAACA, GAAB, GAAF, IF, IKD, JCE, JGEC, JGECA, and KNA)

The board encourages all complaints regarding the district to be resolved at the lowest possible administrative level. Whenever a complaint is made directly to the board as a whole or to a board member as an individual, it will be referred to the administration for study and possible resolution.

Discrimination against any individual on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, age, or religion in the admission or access to, or treatment or employment in the district's programs and activities is prohibited. Harassment of an individual on any of these grounds is also prohibited. The Assistant Superintendent for Human Services, 1745 W. Grand, Haysville, Kansas 67060, 316-554-2200 has been designated to coordinate compliance with nondiscrimination requirements contained in Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 regarding discrimination on the basis of sex, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, the Personal Responsibility Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, and the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended. Information concerning the provisions of these Acts, and the rights provided thereunder, are available from the compliance coordinator.

Complaints About Discrimination or Discriminatory Harassment

Complaints of discrimination or discriminatory harassment by an employee, excluding complaints regarding discrimination or harassment on the basis of sex or in child nutrition programs, should be addressed to the employee's supervisor, the building principal, or the district compliance coordinator. Such complaints by a student should be addressed to the building principal, another administrator, the guidance counselor, or another certified staff member. Any school employee who receives a complaint of such discrimination or harassment from a student shall inform the student of the employee's obligation to report the complaint and any proposed resolution of the complaint to the building principal. If the building principal is the alleged harasser, the complaint shall be reported to the district compliance coordinator. Complaints by any other person alleging such discrimination should be addressed to the building principal or the district compliance coordinator. Except as otherwise provided in this policy regarding complaints of discrimination on the basis of sex or regarding child nutrition programs, complaints about discrimination, including complaints of harassment, will be resolved through the following complaint procedures:

Informal Procedures

The building principal shall attempt to resolve complaints of discrimination or harassment in an informal manner at the building level. Any school employee who receives a complaint of such discrimination or harassment from a student, another employee, or any other individual shall inform the individual of the employee's obligation to report the complaint and any proposed resolution of the complaint to the building principal. The building principal shall discuss the complaint with the individual to determine if it can be resolved. If the matter is resolved to the satisfaction of the individual, the building principal shall document the nature of the complaint and the proposed resolution of the complaint and forward this record to the district compliance coordinator. Within 20 days after the complaint is resolved in this manner, the principal shall contact the complainant to determine if the resolution of the matter remains acceptable. If the matter is not resolved to the satisfaction of the individual in the meeting with the principal, or if the individual does not believe the resolution remains acceptable, the individual may initiate a formal complaint. If such discrimination or harassment has occurred, the district will take prompt, remedial action to prevent its reoccurrence. The district prohibits retaliation or discrimination against any person for opposing discrimination, including harassment; for participating in the complaint process; or making a complaint, testifying, assisting, or participating in any investigation, proceeding, or hearing.

Formal Complaint Procedures

- A formal complaint should be filed in writing and contain the name and address of the person filing the complaint. The complaint should briefly describe the alleged violation. If an individual does not wish to file a written complaint, and the matter has not been adequately resolved, the building principal may initiate the complaint. Forms for filing written complaints are available in each school building office and the central office.
- A complaint should be filed as soon as possible after the conduct occurs but not later than 180 days after the complainant becomes aware of the alleged violation, unless the conduct forming the basis for the complaint is ongoing.
- If appropriate, an investigation shall follow the filing of the complaint. If the complaint is against the superintendent, the board shall appoint an investigating officer. In other instances, the investigation shall be conducted by the building principal, the compliance coordinator, or another individual appointed by the board. The

investigation shall be informal but thorough. All interested persons, including the complainant and the person against whom the complaint is lodged, will be afforded an opportunity to submit written or oral evidence relevant to the complaint.

- A written determination of the complaint's validity and a description of the resolution shall be issued by the investigator, and a copy forwarded to the complainant and the accused no later than 30 days after the filing of the complaint.
  - If the investigation results in a recommendation that a student be suspended or expelled, procedures outlined in board policy and state law governing student suspension and expulsion will be followed.
  - If the investigation results in a recommendation that an employee be suspended without pay or terminated, procedures outlined in board policy, the negotiated agreement (as applicable), and state law will be followed.
- Records relating to complaints filed and their resolution shall be forwarded to and maintained in a confidential manner by the district compliance coordinator.
- The complainant may appeal the determination of the complaint. Appeals shall be heard by the district compliance coordinator, a hearing officer appointed by the board, or by the board itself as determined by the board. The request to appeal the resolution shall be made within 20 days after the date of the written resolution of the complaint at the lower level. The appeal officer shall review the evidence gathered by the investigator and the investigator's report and shall afford the complainant and the person against whom the complaint is filed an opportunity to submit further evidence, orally or in writing, within 10 days after the appeal is filed. The appeal officer will issue a written determination of the complaint's validity and a description of its resolution within 30 days after the appeal is filed.
- If discrimination or harassment has occurred, the district will take prompt, remedial action to prevent its reoccurrence. The district prohibits retaliation or discrimination against any person for opposing discrimination, including harassment; for participating in the complaint process; or making a complaint, testifying, assisting, or participating in any investigation, proceeding, or hearing.
- Use of this complaint procedure is not a prerequisite to the pursuit of any other remedies including the right to file a complaint with the Office for Civil Rights of the

U.S. Department of Education, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, or the Kansas Human Rights Commission.

Complaints About Discrimination on the Basis of Sex

Complaints regarding alleged discrimination on the basis of sex, as prohibited by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and other federal and state laws regulating such discrimination and discriminatory harassment, shall be handled in accordance with the procedures outlined in board policies GAAC and JGEC and shall be directed to the Title IX Coordinator at Assistant Superintendent for Human Services, 1745 W. Grand, Haysville, Kansas 67060, 316-554-2206.

Complaints Concerning Child Nutrition Programs

Complaints alleging discrimination in child nutrition programs offered by the district shall be handled in accordance with the procedures outlined in board policy KNA.

Complaints About Policy

The superintendent shall report any unresolved complaint about policies to the board at the next regularly scheduled board meeting.

Complaints About Curriculum (See IF)

The superintendent shall report a failure to resolve any complaint about curriculum to the board at the next regularly scheduled board meeting.

Complaints About Instructional Materials

The building principal shall report any unresolved complaint about instructional materials to the superintendent immediately after receiving the complaint.

Complaints About Facilities and Services

The superintendent shall report any unresolved complaint about facilities and services to the board at the next regularly scheduled board meeting.

Complaints About Personnel

The superintendent or the building principal involved shall report any unresolved complaint about personnel to the board at the next regularly scheduled board meeting.

Complaints About Emergency Safety Intervention Use

Complaints concerning the use of emergency safety interventions by district staff shall be addressed in accordance with the local dispute resolution process outlined in board policy GAAF.

BOE Approved: July 7, 2003

BOE Reviewed and Revised: August 19, 2013

BOE Approved KASB Recommendation: June 12, 2023

KN - Complaints

Recommended KASB Policy Changes

(See BCBI, ~~DE~~, GAAC, GAACA, GAAB, GAAF, IF, IKD, JCE, JGEC, JGECA, and KNA)

General Complaints

The board encourages all complaints regarding the district to be resolved at the lowest possible administrative level. If the investigation and determination procedures of a complaint are not regulated in another board policy or the negotiated agreement, as applicable, it will be designated a general complaint subject to processing under this policy. Whenever a general complaint is made directly to the board as a whole or to a board member as an individual, it will be referred to the administration for study and possible resolution pursuant to the procedures outlined in this policy.

~~Discrimination against any individual on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, age, or religion in the admission or access to, or treatment or employment in the district's programs and activities is prohibited. Harassment of an individual on any of these grounds is also prohibited. The Assistant Superintendent for Human Services, 1745 W. Grand, Haysville, Kansas 67060, 316-554-2200 has been designated to coordinate compliance with nondiscrimination requirements contained in Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 regarding discrimination on the basis of sex, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, the Personal Responsibility Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, and the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended. Information concerning the provisions of these Acts, and the rights provided thereunder, are available from the compliance coordinator.~~

~~Complaints About Discrimination or Discriminatory Harassment~~

~~Complaints of discrimination or discriminatory harassment by an employee, excluding complaints regarding discrimination or harassment on the basis of sex or in child nutrition programs, should be addressed to the employee's supervisor, the building principal, or the district compliance coordinator. Such complaints by a student should be addressed to the building principal, another administrator, the guidance counselor, or another certified staff member. Any school employee who receives a complaint of such discrimination or harassment from a student shall inform the student of the employee's obligation to report the complaint and any proposed resolution of the complaint to the building principal. If the building principal is the alleged harasser, the complaint shall be reported to the district compliance coordinator. Complaints by any other person alleging such discrimination should be addressed to the building principal or the district compliance coordinator. Except as otherwise provided in this~~

~~policy regarding complaints of discrimination on the basis of sex or regarding child nutrition programs, complaints about discrimination, including complaints of harassment, will be resolved through the following complaint procedures:~~

Informal Procedures

The building principal shall attempt to resolve general complaints ~~of discrimination or harassment~~ in an informal manner at the building level. Any school employee who receives a general complaint ~~of such discrimination or harassment from a student, another employee, or any other individual and~~ shall inform the individual of the employee's obligation to report the complaint any proposed resolution of the complaint to the building principal. ~~The building principal shall discuss the complaint with the individual to determine if it can be resolved.~~ Upon becoming aware of a complaint, the building principal shall, within a reasonable time, but without delay, discuss the complaint with the individual to determine if it can be resolved. If the matter is resolved to the satisfaction of the individual, the building principal shall document the nature of the complaint and the proposed resolution ~~of the complaint~~ and forward this record to the district compliance coordinator. ~~Within 20 days after the complaint is resolved in this manner, the principal shall contact the complainant to determine if the resolution of the matter remains acceptable.~~

If the matter is not resolved to the satisfaction of the individual in the meeting with the principal, or if the individual does not believe the resolution remains acceptable, the individual may initiate a formal complaint. ~~If such discrimination or harassment has occurred, the district will take prompt, remedial action to prevent its reoccurrence. The district prohibits retaliation or discrimination against any person for opposing discrimination, including harassment; for participating in the complaint process; or making a complaint, testifying, assisting, or participating in any investigation, proceeding, or hearing.~~

Formal Complaint Procedures

- A formal complaint ~~should~~ shall be filed within 10 school days of the conclusion of the informal procedures ~~and contain the name and address of the person filing the complaint~~. The formal complaint ~~should~~ shall be in writing and contain the name and address of the person filing the complaint. The complaint ~~should~~ shall briefly describe the alleged violation. If an individual does not wish to file a written complaint, and the matter has not been adequately resolved through the informal

procedures, the building principal may initiate the complaint. Forms for filing written complaints are available in each school building office and the central office.

- ~~A complaint should be filed as soon as possible after the conduct occurs but not later than 180 days after the complainant becomes aware of the alleged violation, unless the conduct forming the basis for the complaint is ongoing.~~
- If appropriate, an investigation shall follow the filing of the complaint. If the complaint is against the superintendent, the board ~~shall~~ may appoint an investigating officer. In other instances, the investigation shall be conducted by the building principal, the compliance coordinator, or another individual appointed by the board or the superintendent. The investigation shall be informal but thorough. ~~All interested persons, including the complainant and the person against whom the complaint is lodged, will be afforded an opportunity to submit written or oral evidence relevant to the complaint.~~ The complainant and the respondent will be afforded an opportunity to submit written or oral evidence relevant to the complaint and to provide the names of potential witnesses who may have useful information.
- A written determination of the complaint's validity and a description of the resolution shall be issued by the investigator, and ~~a copy~~ forwarded to the complainant and the ~~accused no later than 30 days after the filing of the complaint~~ respondent. If the investigator anticipates a determination will not be issued within 45 days after the filing of the complaint, the investigator shall provide written notification to the parties including an anticipated deadline for completion.
  - If the investigation results in a recommendation that a student or staff member be subject to discipline, the specifics will not be included in the written determination provided to the parties to protect the privacy rights of the student or staff member.
  - If the investigation results in a recommendation that a student be suspended or expelled, procedures outlined in board policy and state law governing student suspension and expulsion will be followed.
  - If the investigation results in a recommendation that an employee be suspended without pay or terminated, procedures outlined in board policy, the negotiated agreement (as applicable), and state law will be followed.
- Records relating to complaints filed and their resolution shall be forwarded to and maintained in a confidential manner by the district compliance coordinator.

Appeal Procedures

The complainant or respondent may appeal the determination of the complaint. Appeals shall be heard by the district compliance coordinator, a hearing officer appointed by the board or superintendent, or by the board itself ~~as determined by the board~~. The request to appeal the ~~resolution~~ determination shall be made within 20 days after the date of the written as ~~resolution~~ determination of the complaint at the lower level. The appeal officer shall review the evidence gathered by the investigator at the lower level and the investigator's report and shall afford the complainant and the ~~person against whom the complaint if filed~~ respondent an opportunity to submit further evidence, orally or in writing, within 10 days after the appeal is filed. ~~The appeal officer will issue a written determination of the complaint's validity and a description of its resolution within 30 days after the appeal is filed.~~ Whenever an appeal officer is appointed to review an appeal, the appeal officer will prepare a written report to the board within 30 days after the appeal is submitted for decision. The board shall render its decision not later than the next regularly scheduled meeting of the board following the receipt of the report and provide the parties with notice of the result of the appeal. Any matter determined by the board in accordance with this process shall be valid to the same extent as if the matter were fully heard by the board without an appeal officer.

Use of this complaint procedure is not a prerequisite to the pursuit of any other remedies including the right to file a complaint with the Office for Civil Rights of the U.S. Department of Education, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, or the Kansas Human Rights Commission.

If ~~discrimination or harassment has~~ it is determined at any level that a violation of board policy or school rules occurred, the district will take prompt, remedial action to prevent reoccurrence. The district prohibits retaliation or discrimination against any person for ~~opposing discrimination, including harassment;~~ participating in the complaint process; or making a complaint, testifying, assisting, or participating in any investigation, proceeding, or hearing.

Complaints Against the Superintendent

A complaint against the superintendent shall be filed in writing with the clerk of the board of education as soon as possible after the conduct occurs that led to filing a complaint but not later than 20 days after the complainant becomes aware of the alleged violation, unless the conduct forming the complaint is ongoing. The board, or the board's designee, shall investigate

the complaint. If the board appoints a designee to conduct the investigation, the designee shall submit a report of the designee's findings upon which the board will decide the complaint. The board shall review the report and decide the matter as soon as reasonably possible but not later than sixty (60) days after the complaint is filed. After the board has reviewed the report, it may, in its sole discretion, request a meeting with the investigator or any party. The board may extend the timeframe for issuing a decision by providing the complainant with written notice of the proposed decision date. There is no appeal from the board's decision.

Complaints About Discrimination on the Basis of Sex

Complaints regarding alleged discrimination on the basis of sex, as prohibited by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and other federal and state laws regulating such discrimination and discriminatory harassment, shall be handled in accordance with the procedures outlined in board policies GAAC, for staff, and JGEC, for students, and shall be directed to the Title IX Coordinator at (Position or name, address, email address, and phone number of Title IX Coordinator).

Complaints About Discrimination or Discriminatory Harassment Not on the Basis of Sex

Discrimination against any individual on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, disability, age, genetic information, or religion in the admission to, access to, treatment, or employment in the district's programs and activities is prohibited. (Position, address, email address, and phone number of the district compliance coordinator) has been designated to coordinate compliance with nondiscrimination requirements contained in Title VI and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (with the exception of discrimination on the basis of sex), Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, the Personal Responsibility Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, and the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended.

For more information regarding what qualifies as discrimination or harassment on the basis of race or disability, see board policies GAACA applying to staff members and JGECA applying to students.

For information regarding the investigation or resolution process for complaints of discrimination or discriminatory harassment not involving sex-based conduct or district child nutrition programs, see board policies GAAB for staff members and JCE for students.

Complaints Concerning Child Nutrition Programs

Complaints alleging discrimination in child nutrition programs offered by the district shall be handled in accordance with the procedures outlined in board policy KNA.

Complaints About Policy

The superintendent shall report any unresolved complaint about policies to the board at the next regularly scheduled board meeting.

Complaints About Curriculum ~~(See IF)~~

The superintendent shall report a failure to resolve any complaint about curriculum to the board at the next regularly scheduled board meeting. See board policy IF for complaints dealing with textbooks and instructional materials.

Complaints About Instructional Materials

The building principal shall report any unresolved complaint about instructional materials to the superintendent ~~immediately~~ promptly after receiving the complaint. See board policy IF.

Complaints About Facilities and Services

The superintendent shall report any unresolved complaint about facilities and services to the board at the next regularly scheduled board meeting.

Complaints About Personnel

The superintendent or the building principal involved shall report any unresolved complaint about personnel to the board at the next regularly scheduled board meeting.

Complaints About Emergency Safety Intervention Use

Complaints concerning the use of emergency safety interventions by district staff shall be addressed in accordance with the local dispute resolution process outlined in board policy GAAF.

Complaints About School Rules

Any student may file a complaint with the principal concerning a school rule or regulation that applies to the student. The complaint shall be in writing, filed within 20 days following the application of the rule or regulation, and must specify the basis for the complaint. The principal shall investigate the complaint and inform the student of the resolution within 10 days after the complaint is filed.

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