

DISCRIMINATION, HARASSMENT, AND BULLYING COMPLAINT PROCEDURE *Policy Code: REVISED1720/4015/7225*

The board takes seriously all complaints of unlawful discrimination, harassment, and bullying. The process provided in this policy is designed for those individuals who believe that they may have been discriminated against, bullied, or harassed in violation of policy 1710/4021/7230, Prohibition Against Discrimination, Harassment, and Bullying or policy 1730/4022/7231, Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disabilities. Individuals who have witnessed or have reliable information that another person has been subject to unlawful discrimination, harassment, or bullying also should report such violations to one of the school system officials listed in subsection C.1. of this policy. Reports may be made anonymously.

A. DEFINITIONS

1. Alleged Perpetrator

The alleged perpetrator is the individual alleged to have discriminated against, harassed, or bullied the complainant.

2. Complaint

A complaint is an oral or written notification made by a person who believes he or she is the victim of unlawful discrimination, harassment, or bullying.

3. Complainant

The complainant is the individual complaining of being discriminated against, harassed, or bullied.

4. Days

Days are the working days, exclusive of Saturdays, Sundays, vacation days, or holidays, as set forth in the school calendar. In counting days, the first day will be the first full working day following receipt of the complaint. When a complaint is submitted on or after May 1, time limits will consist of all weekdays (Monday – Friday) so that the matter may be resolved before the close of the school term or as soon thereafter as possible.

5. Investigative Report

The investigative report is a written account of the findings of the investigation conducted in response to a complaint.

6. Investigator

The investigator is the school official responsible for investigating and responding to the complaint.

7. Report

A report is an oral or written notification that an individual, other than the reporter, is a suspected perpetrator or victim of unlawful discrimination, harassment, or bullying.

B. REPORTING BY EMPLOYEES OR OTHER THIRD PARTIES

1. Mandatory Reporting by School Employees

Any employee who witnessed or who has reliable information or reason to believe that an individual may have been discriminated against, harassed, or bullied in violation of policy 1710/4021/7230 or policy 1730/4022/7231 must report the offense immediately to an appropriate individual designated in subsection C.1., below. An employee who does not promptly report possible discrimination, harassment, or bullying shall be subject to disciplinary action.

2. Reporting by Other Third Parties

All members of the school community including students, parents, volunteers, and visitors are also strongly encouraged to report any act that may constitute an incident of discrimination, harassment, or bullying.

3. Anonymous Reporting

Reports of discrimination, harassment, or bullying may be made anonymously but formal disciplinary action may not be taken solely on the basis of an anonymous report.

4. Investigation of Reports

Reports of discrimination, harassment, or bullying will be investigated sufficiently to determine whether further action under this policy or otherwise is necessary, and school officials shall take such action as appropriate under the circumstances, regardless of the alleged victim's willingness to cooperate. At the option of the alleged victim, the report may be treated as a complaint by the alleged victim under this policy.

C. COMPLAINTS BROUGHT BY ALLEGED VICTIMS OF DISCRIMINATION, HARASSMENT, OR BULLYING

1. Filing a Complaint

Any individual who believes that he or she has been discriminated against, harassed, or bullied is strongly encouraged to file a complaint orally or in writing to any of the following individuals:

- a. the principal or assistant principal of the school at which either the alleged perpetrator or alleged victim attends or is employed;
- b. an immediate supervisor if the individual making the complaint is an employee;
- c. the assistant superintendent of human resources if the alleged perpetrator or alleged victim is an employee of the school system (or the superintendent if the assistant superintendent of human resources is the alleged perpetrator);
- d. the Title IX coordinator for claims of sex discrimination or sexual harassment (see policy 1710/4021/7230 for contact information);
- e. the Section 504 coordinator or the ADA coordinator for claims of discrimination on the basis of a disability (see policy 1710/4021/7230 for contact information); or
- f. for claims of other forms of prohibited discrimination, the applicable civil rights coordinator as established in policy 1710/4021/7230.

2. Time Period for Filing a Complaint

A complaint should be filed as soon as possible but no later than 30 days after disclosure or discovery of the facts giving rise to the complaint. Complaints submitted after the 30-day period may be investigated; however, individuals should recognize that delays in reporting may significantly impair the ability of school officials to investigate and respond to such complaints.

3. Informal Resolution

The board acknowledges that many complaints may be addressed informally through such methods as conferences or mediation. The board encourages the use of informal procedures such as mediation to the extent possible; however, mediation or other informal procedures will not be used to resolve complaints alleging sexual assault or sexual violence, complaints by a student of sexual harassment perpetrated by an employee, or when otherwise inappropriate. Informal procedures may be used only if the parties involved voluntarily agree.

If an informal process is used, the principal or other designated personnel must (1) notify the complainant that he or she has the option to end the informal process and begin formal procedures at any time and (2) make a copy of this policy and

other relevant policies available to the complainant. Any informal process should be completed within a reasonable period of time, not to exceed 30 days unless special circumstances necessitate more time. If informal procedures fail to resolve the matter in a reasonable period of time or are inappropriate, or if the complainant requests formal procedures, the complaints will be investigated promptly, impartially, and thoroughly according to the procedures outlined in the remainder of this policy.

4. Other Resources

Individuals may also contact the Office for Civil Rights at the U.S. Department of Education:

4000 Maryland Ave, SW
Washington, DC 20202-1475
Telephone: 202-453-6020 TDD: 800-877-8339
FAX: 202-453-6021 Email: OCR.DC@ed.gov

D. PROCESS FOR ADDRESSING COMPLAINTS OF ALLEGED INCIDENTS OF DISCRIMINATION, HARASSMENT, OR BULLYING

1. Initiating the Investigation

- a. Whoever receives a complaint of discrimination, harassment, or bullying pursuant to subsection C.1. shall immediately notify the appropriate investigator who shall respond to the complaint and investigate. The investigator of a complaint is determined as follows.
 - 1) If the alleged incident occurred under the jurisdiction of the principal, the investigator is the principal or designee, unless the alleged perpetrator is the principal, the assistant superintendent of human resources, the superintendent, or a member of the board. If the alleged perpetrator is any other employee, the principal or designee shall conduct the investigation in consultation with the assistant superintendent of human resources or designee.
 - 2) If the alleged perpetrator is the principal, the assistant superintendent of human resources or designee is the investigator.
 - 3) If the alleged incident occurred outside of the jurisdiction of a principal (for example, at the central office), the assistant superintendent of human resources or designee is the investigator unless the alleged perpetrator is the assistant superintendent of human resources, the superintendent, or a member of the board.
 - 4) If the alleged perpetrator is the assistant superintendent of human

resources, the superintendent or designee is the investigator.

- 5) If the alleged perpetrator is the superintendent, the board attorney is the investigator. (In such cases, whoever receives a complaint of discrimination, harassment, or bullying shall immediately notify the assistant superintendent of human resources who shall immediately notify the board chair. The board chair shall direct the board attorney to respond to the complaint and investigate.)
 - 6) If the alleged perpetrator is a member of the board, the board attorney is the investigator. (In such cases, whoever receives a complaint of discrimination, harassment, or bullying shall immediately notify the superintendent who shall direct the board attorney to respond to the complaint and investigate. Unless the board chair is the alleged perpetrator, the superintendent shall also notify the board chair of the complaint.)
- b. As applicable, the investigator shall immediately notify the Title IX, Section 504, ADA, or other relevant coordinator of the complaint, and, as appropriate, may designate the coordinator to conduct the investigation.
 - c. The investigator shall explain the process of the investigation to the complainant and inquire as to whether the complainant would like to suggest a course of corrective action.
 - d. Written documentation of all reports and complaints, as well as the school system's response, must be maintained in accordance with policy 1710/4021/7230.
 - e. Failure to investigate and/or address claims of discrimination, harassment, or bullying shall result in disciplinary action.

2. Conducting the Investigation

- a. The investigator is responsible for determining whether the alleged act(s) constitutes a violation of policy 1710/4021/7230 or policy 1730/4022/7231. In so doing, the investigator shall impartially, promptly, and thoroughly investigate the complaint. The investigator shall interview (1) the complainant; (2) the alleged perpetrator(s); (3) individuals identified as witnesses by the complainant or alleged perpetrator(s); and (4) any other individuals, including other possible victims, who may have relevant information. The investigation will include a review of all evidence presented by the complainant or alleged perpetrator.
- b. The complaint and investigation will be kept confidential to the extent possible. Information may be shared only with individuals who need the

information in order to investigate and address the complaint appropriately and those with a legal right to access the information. Any requests by the complainant for further confidentiality will be evaluated within the context of the legal responsibilities of the school system. Any complaints withdrawn to protect confidentiality must be recorded in accordance with policy 1710/4021/7230.

- c. The investigator shall review the factual information gathered through the investigation to determine whether, based on a preponderance of the evidence, the alleged conduct constitutes discrimination, harassment, or bullying, giving consideration to all factual information, the context in which the alleged incidents occurred, the age, and maturity of the complainant and alleged perpetrator(s), and any other relevant circumstances. The investigator shall submit a written investigative report to the superintendent and, as applicable, to the Title IX, Section 504, ADA, or other coordinator.

3. Notice to Complainant and Alleged Perpetrator

- a. The investigator shall provide written notification to the complainant of the results of the investigation within 15 days of receiving the complaint, unless additional time is necessary to conduct an impartial, thorough investigation. The investigator shall specify whether the complaint was substantiated and, if so, shall also specify:
 - 1) reasonable, timely, age-appropriate, corrective action intended to end the discrimination, harassment, or bullying, and prevent it from recurring;
 - 2) as needed, reasonable steps to address the effects of the discrimination, harassment, or bullying on the complainant; and
 - 3) as needed, reasonable steps to protect the complainant from retaliation as a result of communicating the complaint.
- b. If required by federal law, information regarding specific disciplinary action imposed on the alleged perpetrator(s) will ~~not~~ be given to the complainant, unless such as when the information relates directly to the complainant (e.g., an order requiring the perpetrator not to have contact with the complainant). School officials are encouraged to consult with the superintendent and board attorney before releasing such information, however.
- c. If the investigator determines that the complaint was substantiated, the perpetrator(s) shall be subject to discipline or other corrective steps, as described in policy 1710/4021/7230. If the corrective steps involve

actions outside the scope of the investigator's authority, the superintendent will be notified so that responsibility for taking the corrective steps may be delegated to the appropriate individual.

- d. Each alleged perpetrator will be provided with a written summary of the results of the investigation in regard to whether the complaint was substantiated, whether the alleged perpetrator violated relevant law or board policies by his or her actions, and what, if any, disciplinary actions or consequences will be imposed upon the perpetrator in accordance with board policy. The perpetrator may appeal any disciplinary action or consequence in accordance with board policy and law. However, an appeal by the perpetrator of disciplinary action does not preclude school officials from taking appropriate action to address the discrimination, harassment, or bullying.

4. Appeal

- a. If the complainant is dissatisfied with the results of the investigation, he or she may appeal the decision to the superintendent (unless the alleged perpetrator is the assistant superintendent of human resources or the superintendent, in which cases the complainant may appeal directly to the board in accordance with the procedure described in subsection D.4.b below). The appeal must be submitted in writing within five days of receiving the notice of the results of the investigation. The superintendent may review the documents, conduct any further investigation necessary, or take any other steps the superintendent determines to be appropriate in order to respond to the complaint. The superintendent shall provide a written response within 10 days after receiving the appeal, unless further investigation is needed.
- b. If the complainant is dissatisfied with the superintendent's response, he or she may appeal the decision to the board within five days of receiving the superintendent's response. The board will review the documents, direct that further investigation be conducted if necessary, and take any other steps that the board determines to be appropriate in order to respond to the complaint. Upon request of the complainant, the board will hold a hearing pursuant to policy 2500, Hearings Before the Board. The board will provide a written response within 30 days after receiving the appeal, unless further investigation is necessary or the hearing necessitates that more time be taken to respond.

E. TIMELINESS OF PROCESS

The number of days indicated at each step of the process should be considered a maximum. Every effort should be made to expedite the process.

If any school official charged with investigating the complaint or reviewing the investigation fails at any step in the process to communicate a decision within the specified time limit, the complainant will be entitled to appeal the complaint to the next step unless the official has notified the complainant of the delay and the reason for the delay, such as the complexity of the investigation, review, or report. The school official shall make reasonable efforts to keep the complainant apprised of progress being made during any period of delay. Delays that interfere with the exercise of any legal rights are not permitted.

Failure by the complainant at any step in the process to appeal a complaint to the next step within the specified time limit will be considered acceptance of the decision at that step, unless the complainant has notified the investigator of a delay and the reason for the delay and the investigator has consented in writing to the delay.

F. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. No reprisals or retaliation of any kind will be taken by the board or by an employee of the school system against the complainant or other individual on account of his or her filing a complaint or report or participating in an investigation of a complaint or report filed and decided pursuant to this policy, unless the person knew or had reason to believe that the complaint or report was false or knowingly provided false information.
2. All meetings and hearings conducted pursuant to this policy will be private.
3. The board and school system officials will consider requests to hear complaints from a group, but the board and officials have the discretion to hear and respond to complainants individually.
4. The complainant may be represented by an advocate, such as an attorney, at any meeting with school system officials.
5. Should, in the judgment of the superintendent or designee, the investigation or processing of a complaint require that an employee be absent from regular work assignments, such absences shall be excused without loss of pay or benefits. This shall not prevent the superintendent or designee from suspending the alleged perpetrator without pay during the course of the investigation.

G. RECORDS

Records will be maintained as required by policy 1710/4021/7230.

Legal References: Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, 29 U.S.C. 621 *et seq.*, 34 C.F.R. pt. 110; Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. 12101 *et seq.*, 28 C.F.R. pt. 35; Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C. 1232g; Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. 705(20), 794, 34 C.F.R. pt. 104; Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C.

2000d *et seq.*, 34 C.F.R. pt. 100; Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000e *et seq.*, 29 C.F.R. pt. 1604; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. 1681 *et seq.*, 34 C.F.R. pt. 106; Boy Scouts of America Equal Access Act, 20 U.S.C. 7905, 34 C.F.R. pt. 108; *Racial Incidents and Harassment Against Students at Educational Institutions; Investigative Guidance*, U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights (1994); *Revised Sexual Harassment Guidance: Harassment of Students by School Employees, Other Students, or Third Parties*, U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights (2001); *Notice of Non-Discrimination*, U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights (2010); *Gebser v. Lago Vista Independent School District*, 524 U.S. 274 (1998); *Davis v. Monroe County Board of Education*, 526 U.S. 629 (1999); G.S. 115C-407.15 through -407.18

Cross References: Prohibition Against Discrimination, Harassment, and Bullying (policy 1710/4021/7230), Student and Parent Grievance Procedure (policy 1740/4010), Hearings Before the Board (policy 2500), Assaults, Threats, and Harassment (policy 4331)

Adopted: January 11, 2016

Updated: May ,2016

PROHIBITION AGAINST RETALIATION

Policy Code: ~~REVISED~~ 1760/7280

Board members and employees are expected to be honest and ethical in the performance of their duties and to comply with applicable federal, state, and local laws, policies, and regulations. The board encourages employees to report possible financial improprieties, ethical violations, and other illegal practices and intends that employees who report such matters in good faith will not be subject to retaliation or other adverse employment consequences.

If an employee reasonably believes that (1) there has been a violation of federal, state, or local law, policy, or regulation, public policy, or an individual's ethical duties and (2) the violation is due to a practice, policy, act, or omission of the board of education, an individual board member, a school system employee, or an entity/person with whom the school system has a business relationship, the employee should report that matter in accordance with policy 1750/7220, Grievance Procedure for Employees, or policy 1720/4015/7225, Discrimination, Harassment, and Bullying Complaint Procedure. Any complaint alleging a violation by the superintendent or the board should be filed with the board chair for investigation. The board chair will report the complaint to the board, and the board will authorize a prompt and thorough investigation or other action as necessary.

The board ~~of education~~ prohibits and will not tolerate any form of reprisal, retaliation, or discrimination against any employee who (1) in good faith, has made or intends to make a report ~~of wrongdoing described in this policy; that there has been a violation of federal, state or local law, regulation or public policy due to a practice, policy, act or omission of the board of education, of a school system employee or of an entity/person with whom the school system has a business relationship;~~ or (2) has refused to carry out a directive which may constitute a violation of federal, state, or federal-local law, ~~rule~~policy, or regulation, or poses a substantial or specific danger to public health and safety.

~~An employee who reasonably believes that any such violation exists may file a grievance in accordance with policy 1750/7220, Grievance Procedure for Employees, or a complaint in accordance with policy 1720/4015/7225, Discrimination, Harassment and Bullying Complaint Procedure.~~

To be protected by this policy, employees who report violations or suspected violations must be acting in good faith based on a reasonable belief that the reported information represents an unlawful activity, policy, or practice. The protection extends to those whose allegations are made in good faith but prove to be mistaken. The board reserves the right to discipline employees who know or have reason to believe that the report is inaccurate. Further, except as otherwise required by law, ~~the~~ provisions of this policy apply only to those situations in which an employee brings the alleged unlawful activity, policy, or practice to the attention of school officials or the board and provides school officials or the board with a reasonable opportunity to investigate and correct the alleged unlawful activity. If necessary, school officials or the board may specify reasonable steps to protect the complaining employee from retaliation.

Each employee will receive a copy of this policy and will sign a statement verifying his or her receipt and understanding of this policy.

Legal References: Sarbanes-Oxley Act, 18 U.S.C. 1513(e); G.S. 115C-335.5; 126-5(c5), -84, -85, -86, -87, -88

Cross References: Discrimination, Harassment, and Bullying Complaint Procedure (policy 1720/4015/7225), Grievance Procedure for Employees (policy 1750/7220), [Code of Ethics for School Board Members \(policy 2120\)](#), [Board Member Conflict of Interest \(policy 2121\)](#), [Ethics and the Purchasing Function \(policy 6401\)](#), [Staff Responsibilities \(policy 7300\)](#), [Employee Conflict of Interest \(policy 7730\)](#)

Adopted: April 6, 2009

Updated: May 4, 2010

Updated: May, 2016

BOARD MEMBER COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES

Policy Code: **REVISED** 2130

A. COMPENSATION

Board members will be compensated for the performance of official school system business. The amount of compensation will be established according to applicable laws.

Compensation will be at the following rate:

Chairman - \$4800 per year

Members - \$2400 per year

B. EXPENSES FOR CONFERENCES, CONVENTIONS, AND OTHER BOARD DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Subject to budgetary limitations, the board will defray reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by board members for professional and board development. In accordance with policy 2123, Board Member Opportunities for Development, funds for board member participation in development activities will be budgeted annually. The board chair will monitor expenditures to ensure that expenditures do not exceed the amount of funds allocated in the budget.

1. Authorization to Attend Professional and Board Development

All professional and board development expenses to be paid with school system funds must support school system objectives and be reasonable in cost.

Board members who wish to use school system funds to attend a development opportunity within the state must have the prior written approval of the board chair. In order for a board member to use school system funds to attend a development opportunity located out-of-state, the board member must receive the written approval of the board in advance at an official board meeting.

Board members who attend a conference, convention, or other professional development activity will provide a report of the event to other board members.

2. Reimbursable Expenses

The board intends that its members exercise good judgment in incurring travel expenses when pursuing professional and board development opportunities. Members are expected to exercise the same care in incurring expenses that a prudent person would exercise if traveling on personal business and expending personal funds. School system funds are not to be used to pay excess costs or additional expenses that are for the convenience or personal preference of a board member or to pay for expenses incurred by family members or other guests of a board member.

School system funds may be used to pay the following expenses incurred by a board member for attendance at an approved conference, convention, or other professional development activity.

a. Conference Registration Fees

The board will pay registration fees for approved conferences and other events. Ordinarily, registration is arranged through the superintendent's office and prepaid. If not prepaid, registration fees will be reimbursed in accordance with the requirements of subsection D.1.

b. Lodging Expense

Hotel reservations will be scheduled through the superintendent's office. Hotel expenses not prepaid will be reimbursed in accordance with the requirement of subsection D.1. The allowance for lodging will be limited to reasonable actual and necessary expenses. A board member sharing a room with a family member or guest will be limited to the single occupancy rate. Tips for room service, valet, and other hotel services are not reimbursable. Personal services available at the hotel, such as spa services, laundry, child care, and other personal services, are not reimbursable.

c. Meals

The total daily allowance for meals while traveling overnight on official school system business will be limited to the current state allowances. No reimbursement will be provided for meals for family members or other guests of the board member. Alcoholic beverages are not reimbursable.

In extenuating circumstances, the board chair may authorize reasonable meal costs in excess of the state-approved rates. The vice-chair may authorize excess meal costs incurred by the board chair.

d. Travel by Private Vehicle

Mileage for approved travel will be reimbursed at the current state rate, using the board member's home as the origination point. Parking fees and tolls are also reimbursable.

e. Air Travel

If air travel is necessary, airline reservations will be scheduled through the superintendent's office and paid by the school system in advance. Reservations will be for coach fare only. Airline reservations for traveling

companions may be booked at the same time if the board member provides a personal credit card or makes other advance arrangements with the finance officer for personal payment. Taxi or other reasonable and necessary transportation fees for travel to and from airports are reimbursable. Rental car fees will be reimbursed when it is more reasonable to rent a car than to use a taxi or other transportation option.

3. Personal Expenses

All other travel and related expenses not covered in these guidelines, including, but not limited to, expenses for laundry, entertainment, between meal snacks, pet boarding, and toiletries or other personal items, are considered personal expenses and are not reimbursable.

4. Cancelled Trips and Missed Events

If a board member cancels a trip or otherwise fails to attend an event for which the school system has prepaid or incurred other expense, the board member is responsible for reimbursing the school system for all funds advanced or expended on the member's behalf, including any cancellation fees.

A board member will not be required to reimburse the school system for expenses paid on the member's behalf if the member is not able to travel because of a medical emergency or death in the immediate family or an emergency work situation; however, the board member must reimburse the school system any funds advanced for the travel.

C. OTHER BUSINESS EXPENSES

1. Purchase of Merchandise or Products

Board members should not ordinarily find it necessary to purchase merchandise or other products to carry out official school business. In circumstances when it is reasonable for a board member to make such a purchase, the member should notify the board chair and superintendent in advance of any purchase in an amount greater than \$50. Requests for reimbursement for the expenditure of personal funds for merchandise or other products must follow the procedures established in subsection D.1 below, and any additional procedures requested by the finance officer.

2. Other Expenses Incurred in the Conduct of Official Board Business

The board chair may approve reimbursement of other reasonable and necessary business expenses incurred by board members. The vice-chair may approve reimbursement of other reasonable and necessary business expenses incurred by the board chair. Expenses associated with overnight travel require prior written

approval from the board chair (or vice-chair for overnight travel by the board chair). All reimbursements will be made in accordance with subsection D.1, below.

B-D. PROCESS FOR REIMBURSEMENT AND TRAVEL ADVANCES

1. Reimbursements

Board members will be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the performance of their duties as provided in Sections B and C. All reimbursements are contingent upon funds available.

Board members should submit requests for reimbursement, along with supporting documentation of the expenses, within 30 days of incurring the expenses.

All claims for reimbursement of expenses must (1) be in writing, itemized, and supported with original detailed receipts, except that no receipt is required for meals that will be reimbursed at the state-approved flat rates; (2) document the official school business purpose for which the expenses were incurred; (3) be signed by the board member; and (4) be approved by the board chair (or vice-chair for requests submitted by the board chair). Claims for reimbursement of expenses that required prior approval must also include a copy of the prior written approval. Claims related to attendance at a conference, convention, or other board development activity must also include a copy of the event agenda. Claims involving an event hosted by a board member must also include a list of the individuals in attendance. The board member incurring the expense must sign the reimbursement request, and the board chairperson will approve such requests provided the expenses are reasonable and appropriately documented. Requests for reimbursement submitted by the chairperson will be approved by the superintendent.

2. Travel Advances

Board members may request an advance of funds for estimated out-of-pocket travel and related reimbursable expenses. The board member is responsible for returning any funds advanced in excess of the board member's documented reimbursable expenses.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-38; 138-6; 153A-92

Cross References: Board Member Opportunities for Development (policy 2123)

Other References: North Carolina Budget Manual, Section 5 (Office of State Budget and Management), available at <https://www.osbm.nc.gov/library>

Adopted: March 6, 2000

Updated: June 2, 2014

Updated: May, 2016

The board believes that an effective testing and assessment program evaluates the progress of individual students and helps ensure that educational goals and objectives are being met for every child. A testing program also assists in the continued refinement of the instructional program. In addition, data from tests and assessments provide measures of student learning that are useful for evaluating educator effectiveness.

Every effort will be made to ensure that the testing program contributes to the learning process rather than detracts from it. Efforts also will be made to use only culture-free or culture-fair tests in order to ensure that measurements are reasonably accurate.

A. ADMINISTRATION OF TESTS, SCREENINGS, AND OTHER ASSESSMENTS

The superintendent shall provide for the proper administration of all state-required tests, screenings, and other assessments and any state-required remedial instruction and/or retesting in accordance with all requirements established by law or the State Board of Education. The superintendent, in consultation with the school principals, shall determine how results from such measures will be used in determining students' final grades, provided that the requirements described in Section B, below, and any other applicable state requirements are met.

The superintendent shall provide for the online administration of state-required tests to the extent required by the State Board of Education or the Department of Public Instruction, and otherwise as feasible within available resources. The superintendent shall keep the board informed of any resources or other measures needed to support online test administration.

Students may participate in field testing and other sample testing as designated by the State Board or the Department of Public Instruction.

The superintendent shall develop security and administration procedures for the state testing program and other assessments that are consistent with State Board of Education requirements and relevant law. The superintendent shall ensure that all relevant personnel are instructed in such procedures. All testing personnel, teachers, and school administrators are required to be familiar with and adhere to all applicable testing manuals, handbooks, and guides, including the Testing Code of Ethics, for state and locally-required tests. Failure to follow procedures may result in disciplinary sanctions, including termination or revocation of administrative and/or teaching licenses.

~~Consistent with state goals, the superintendent shall submit to the board for approval a plan for transitioning to online administration of all end-of-grade and end-of-course tests beginning in the 2014-2015 school year. The superintendent shall conduct any necessary evaluation of the school system's connectivity, personnel, and hardware needs prior to developing the plan and shall consider State Board of Education best practices for online~~

~~assessments in the development of the plan. Once the school system has fully transitioned to online assessments, the superintendent shall keep the board informed of any resources or other measures needed to enable continued full participation in online assessments.~~

B. HIGH SCHOOL FINAL EXAMS AND END-OF-COURSE TESTING

High school students must take all end-of-course (EOC) tests, NC Final Exams, and Career and Technical Education State Assessments (CTE Post-Assessments) required by the State Board of Education. The results of EOC tests, NC Final Exams, and CTE Post-Assessments will count as 20 percent of a student's final grade in each high school course for which there is an EOC test, NC Final Exam, or CTE Post-Assessment. This requirement does not apply to EOC tests for students following the Occupational Course of Study. Further, CTE students who earn a credential will not be required to take the CTE Post-Assessment in the course.

C. MINIMIZING TIME SPENT TESTING

The superintendent or designee shall ensure that the time students spend taking standardized state and local tests and the frequency of field testing at a particular school are minimized. Specifically, the superintendent shall ensure the following.

1. Schools will devote no more than two days of instructional time per year to the taking of practice tests that do not have the primary purpose of assessing current student learning.
2. Students will not be subject to field tests or national tests during the two-week period preceding their school's administration of end-of-grade tests, end-of-course tests, or regularly scheduled final exams.
3. No school will participate in more than two field tests at any one grade level during a school year.
4. All annual assessments of student achievement adopted by the State Board of Education pursuant to G.S. 115C-174.11(c)(1) or other applicable law and all final exams for courses will be administered within the final ten instructional days of the school year for year-long courses and within the final five instructional days of the semester for semester courses. Exceptions will be permitted to accommodate a student's individualized education program and Section 504 plans and for the administration of final exams for courses with national or international curricula required to be held at designated times.

Legal References: The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C. 1232g, -h; 34 C.F.R. pt. 99; G.S. 115C, art. 10A; 115C-47, -81, -83.5, -83.6, -174.11, -174.12(a), -174.13, -174.22, -174.25, -276, -288, -307, -402.5; State Board of Education Policies GCS-A series; GCS-C series; GCS-N series; TCP-C-006; 16 N.C.A.C. 6D .0301 – .0306

Cross References: Professional and Staff Development (policy 1610/7800), Goals and Objectives of the Educational Program (policy 3000), Student Promotion and Accountability (policy 3420), Student Records (policy 4700), Public Records – Retention, Release, and Disposition (policy 5070/7350)

Other References: ~~Online Assessments Best Practices Guide (NC DPI), available at <http://www.dpi.state.nc.us/acre/assessment/guide/>; Measures of Student Learning: NC's Common Exams (NC DPI), available at <http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/accountability/common-exams/implementation-guide.pdf> NC Final Exams Test Administrators' Guides, available at <http://www.dpi.state.nc.us/accountability/common-exams/>~~

Adopted: March 6, 2000

Updated: June 1, 2009

Updated: March 6, 2010

Updated: December 6, 2011

Updated: January 14, 2013

Updated: June 3, 2013

Updated: June 2, 2014

Updated: December 8, 2014

Updated: May, 2016

A. PURPOSE

The board believes that students should progress to the next level of study only after they are proficient in their knowledge and application of the current curriculum level. To the extent reasonably possible, students should be given as much time or as little time as they need to be proficient at a particular level of study. Students will be promoted to the next level of study as described in this policy.

B. STUDENT PROMOTION STANDARDS

The superintendent will develop (1) proposed promotion standards and (2) a process to be used in determining a student's readiness to progress to the next level of study and shall submit the standards and process to the board for approval. The standards will be based, in part, upon proficiency in reading. The standards and process must provide multiple criteria for assessing a student's readiness to progress to the next level of study, such as standardized test scores, formative and diagnostic assessments, grades, a portfolio or anthology of the student's work, and, when appropriate, accepted standards for assessing developmental growth. The standards and process will incorporate all state law and State Board of Education policy requirements, including those for the assessment and promotion of third grade students as described in G.S. 115C-83.6 *et seq.* and State Board of Education Policies GCS-J-002 and -003.

Principals shall ensure that the promotion standards are used by teachers and school administrators in assessing each student's readiness to progress to the next level of study. Principals have the authority to promote or retain students based upon the standards approved by the board and any applicable standards set by the State Board of Education.

To reduce the number of students who do not meet promotion standards, the board directs school administrators and teachers to [use personal education plans as required by policy 3405, Students at Risk of Academic Failure, address the needs of students who are not making adequate academic progress](#)

C. DIPLOMA STANDARDS

To receive a North Carolina high school diploma, a student must complete the requirements set forth in policy 3460, Graduation Requirements.

D. APPEALS OF PROMOTION DECISIONS**1. Appeal to the Superintendent**

Within five workdays of receiving the principal's written decision to promote or retain a student, the student's parents may appeal the decision to the

superintendent. The superintendent may overturn the principal's decision only upon a finding that the principal's decision was arbitrary and capricious (i.e., without a rational basis) or was otherwise an abuse of discretion.

The superintendent must render a decision within 10 workdays of receiving the appeal. The superintendent may support the principal's decision, remand it back to the principal for consideration of additional issues, or reverse the decision.

The superintendent's findings must be in writing and must be provided to the parents.

2. Appeal to the Board of Education

The superintendent's decision to promote or retain a student may be appealed to the board in accordance with the procedures set forth in subsection E.5 of policy 1740/4010, Student and Parent Grievance Procedure.

E. READING CAMPS

The board will provide reading camp opportunities as required by law at no fee for students who have not yet demonstrated reading proficiency on a third grade level at the end of third grade and for first and second grade students whose demonstrated reading comprehension is below grade level. The superintendent or designee shall encourage parents of eligible students to enroll their students in a reading camp. To the extent resources permit, the board will offer fee-based reading camp opportunities to students who have successfully demonstrated reading proficiency appropriate for a third grade student. ~~and to first and second grade students who have demonstrated appropriate developmental abilities in reading comprehension.~~ Annually, the board will establish criteria for priority enrollment in its fee-based reading camps and will set the attendance fee at an amount not to exceed the statutory limit. The superintendent ~~or designee~~ shall notify interested parents of the application procedure for the fee-based reading camps.

F. PROMOTION STANDARDS FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

To the extent possible, students with disabilities must be held to the same promotion standards as all other students. However, for students who take alternative assessments in lieu of the end-of-grade (EOG) or end-of-course (EOC) tests, promotion decisions must be based on criteria recommended by the IEP team.

All intervention strategies and other opportunities, benefits, and resources that are made available to students without disabilities must be made available to those students with disabilities who are subject to the student promotion standards. Such opportunities must be in addition to the special education services provided to the student.

G. CREDIT BY DEMONSTRATED MASTERY

Beginning with the 2014-15 school year, the superintendent shall provide opportunities

for students in grades 9 through 12 to earn course credit by demonstrating mastery of course material without first completing the regular period of classroom instruction in the course. Students in grades 6 through 8 may earn credit by demonstrated mastery for high school courses offered in middle school. To earn credit by demonstrated mastery, students must demonstrate a deep understanding of the content standards and application of knowledge through a multi-phase assessment, in accordance with standards established by the State Board of Education and any additional standards established by the superintendent.

H. REPEATING A COURSE FOR CREDIT

1. Repeating a Previously Failed Course

As provided in State Board of Education policy GCS-M-001, high school students who fail a course for credit may repeat that course. To take advantage of this option, the student must repeat the entire course. Beginning with the 2015-16 school year, when a student initially fails a high school course and successfully repeats the course for credit, the new course grade will replace the original failing grade for the course on the student's transcript and in calculations of the student's GPA, class rank, and honor roll eligibility. The superintendent may develop procedures for students to indicate their intent to repeat a course for credit under this paragraph and may establish any other rules as necessary and consistent with State Board policy.

2. Repeating a Course for which Credit was Earned (Grade Replacement)

The board recognizes that high school students may need to repeat a course for which they have earned credit in order to increase their understanding of the course content, to improve skill mastery, or to meet postsecondary goals. Students may repeat a course for which they have previously earned credit, subject to the following preconditions and any other reasonable rules established by the superintendent:

- a. the student must have earned a letter grade of C or lower in the course on the first attempt;
- b. the student must make a written request to repeat the course;
- c. the principal or designee must approve the request;
- d. there must be space available after seats have been assigned to students who are taking the course for the first time or repeating a previously failed course;
- e. the course to be repeated must be a duplicate of the original class and must be taken during the regular school day at a high school in this school

system or through the North Carolina Virtual Public School;

- f. upon completion of the repeated course, the new course grade will replace the student's original grade on the student's transcript and in calculations of the student's GPA, class rank, and honor roll eligibility, regardless of whether the later grade is higher or lower than the student's original mark;
- g. credit towards graduation for the same course will be given only once;
- h. a course may be repeated only one time; and
- i. students may repeat a maximum of four previously passed courses during their high school careers.

The superintendent shall require notice to students and parents of these preconditions and of any other relevant information deemed advisable by the superintendent.

H.I. ACCELERATION

Some students may need less time to learn the curriculum. Teachers are encouraged to challenge these students by expanding the curriculum, providing opportunities to explore subjects in greater detail or providing different types of educational experiences. To challenge a student sufficiently, the principal may reassign the student to a different class or level of study and/or may identify concurrent enrollment or other curriculum expansion options (see policy 3101, Dual Enrollment).

The principal, after consulting with the professional staff and the student's parents, may determine that skipping a grade level is appropriate. If permitted by state law and State Board Policy, credit toward high school graduation may be awarded for advancement or placement out of a high school course. The superintendent shall provide any additional criteria necessary to make a determination of whether credit may be awarded.

H.J. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Superintendent's Report to the Board

At least on an annual basis, the superintendent shall provide the board with the following information for each school:

- a. aggregate student performance scores on state-mandated tests and any other standardized tests used by a school or the school system;
- b. the number and percentage of students retained and/or not meeting the standards for their grade level;
- c. the number and percentage of third grade students exempt from mandatory third grade retention by category of exemption as listed in state law; and

- d. remedial or additional educational opportunities provided by the school system and the success of these efforts in helping students meet promotion standards.
2. Report to the North Carolina State Board of Education and Department of Public Instruction

Pursuant to statutory requirements and standards established by the Department of Public Instruction, all required information regarding student performance will be provided annually to the State Board of Education and the Department of Public Instruction.

3. Publication on the School System Website

Information about the reading performance of first, second, and third grade students will be posted on the school system website in accordance with state law.

J.K. RESOURCES

Consistent with the objective of improving student performance, the board will provide schools with maximum flexibility in the allocation of state funds. School personnel are expected to budget financial resources in a manner that will meet the standards established in this policy. The board will consider requests to transfer funds from other funding allotment categories to intervention strategies as part of the school improvement plan submitted by school officials. All funds will be used in a fiscally sound manner in accordance with policy 8300, Fiscal Management Standards.

K.L. NOTIFICATION TO PARENTS

The superintendent or designee shall provide information regarding promotion standards to all students and parents. In addition, if a kindergarten, first grade, second grade, or third grade student (1) is demonstrating difficulty with reading development or (2) is not reading at grade level, the student's teacher shall provide the student's parents timely written notice advising that if the student is not demonstrating reading proficiency by the end of third grade, the student will be retained, unless exempt from mandatory retention for good cause. Parents are encouraged to help their children meet the promotion standards and will have opportunities to discuss the promotion standards and procedures with teachers and the principal. Information provided to parents should be in the parents' native language when appropriate foreign language resources are readily available.

The teacher of a student who does not meet promotion standards must notify the student's parents that the student has failed to meet the standards for progression to the next level of study and must provide the parents with information concerning retesting, intervention, review, and appeal opportunities. When a student is to be retained, the principal shall provide the student's parents written notice of the retention and, if the student will be retained in accordance with G.S. 115C-83.7(a) for failure to demonstrate

reading proficiency, (1) written notice of the reason the student is not eligible for a good cause exemption as provided in G.S. 115C-83.7(b) and (2) a description of proposed reading interventions that will be provided to the student to remediate identified areas of reading deficiency. Teachers shall provide parents of students retained under G.S. 115C-83.7(a) at least monthly written reports on student progress toward reading proficiency. The evaluation of a student's progress will be based upon the student's classroom work, observations, tests, assessments, and other relevant information.

L.M. CHILDREN OF MILITARY FAMILIES

As required by the Interstate Compact on Educational Opportunity for Military Children (G.S. 115C-407.5) and policy 4155, Assignment to Classes, school administrators have the authority to exercise flexibility in waiving course or program prerequisites or other preconditions for the placement of children of military families in courses or programs offered by the school system.

M.N. ATHLETIC ELIGIBILITY

Montgomery County Schools will follow the North Carolina High School Athletic Association Rules.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-36, -45(c), -47, -81, -83.2, -83.3, -83.6, -83.7, -83.8, -83.9, -83.10, -83.11, -105.21, -174.11, -288(a), -407.5; State Board of Education Policies GCS-J-002, GCS-J-003, GCS-M-001

Cross References: Student and Parent Grievance Procedure (policy 1740/4010), Goals and Objectives of the Educational Program (policy 3000), Dual Enrollment (policy 3101), Students at Risk of Academic Failure (policy 3405), School Improvement Plan (policy 3430), Graduation Requirements (policy 3460), Extracurricular Activities and Student Organizations (policy 3620), Children of Military Families (policy 4050), Assignment to Classes (policy 4155), Fiscal Management Standards (policy 8300)

Other Resources: *Guidelines for Testing Students Identified as Limited English Proficient*, (N.C. Department of Public Instruction), available at <http://www.dpi.state.nc.us/docs/accountability/policyoperations/lep/testinglep1314.pdf>; *North Carolina Read to Achieve: A Guide to Implementing House Bill 950/S.L. 2012-143 Section 7A* (N.C. Department of Public Instruction), available at <http://www.dpi.state.nc.us/docs/k-3literacy/resources/guidebook.pdf>

Adopted: March 6, 2000

Updated: December 8, 2014

Updated: June 1, 2009

Updated: May, 2016

Updated: November 2, 2009

Updated: April 13, 2010

Updated: November 3, 2010

Updated: September 14, 2011

Updated: June 3, 2013

Updated: June 2, 2014

WEAPONS, BOMB THREATS AND CLEAR THREATS TO SAFETY

Policy Code: **REVISED 4333**

The board will not tolerate the presence of weapons or destructive devices, bomb or terrorist threats or actions that constitute a clear threat to the safety of students or employees. Any student who violates this policy will be removed from the classroom or school environment for as long as necessary to provide a safe and orderly environment for learning

A. PROHIBITED BEHAVIOR

1. Weapons and Weapon-Like Items

Students are prohibited from possessing, handling, using or transmitting, whether concealed or open, any weapon, or any instrument that reasonably looks like a weapon or could be used as a weapon. Weapons include, but are not limited to the following:

- loaded and unloaded firearm, including guns, pistols and rifles;
- destructive devices, as described in subsection B.2 of this policy, including explosives, such as dynamite cartridges, bombs, grenades or mines;
- knives, including pocket knives, bowie knives, switchblades, dirks and daggers;
- slingshots and slungshots;
- leaded canes;
- blackjacks;
- metal knuckles;
- BB guns;
- air rifles and air pistols;
- stun guns and other electric shock weapons, such as tasers
- icepicks;
- razors and razor blades (except solely for personal shaving);
- fireworks;
- gun powder, ammunition, or bullets, **regardless of size or caliber;; and**
- any sharp pointed or edged instrument except unaltered nail files and clips and tools used solely for preparation of food, instruction and maintenance. **; and**
- **mace, pepper spray, and other personal defense sprays.**

Any weapon or weapon like object, whether industrially manufactured or homemade, that is reasonably likely to represent a danger to the school environment. Such objects include but are not limited to box cutters, utility

blades, blowguns, and other like objects fitting the above description.

No student may knowingly or willfully cause, encourage or aid another student to possess, handle or use any of the weapons or weapon-like items listed above. A student who finds a weapon or weapon-like item, who witnesses another student or other persons with such an item, or becomes aware that another student or other persons intends to possess, handle or use an item, must notify a teacher or the principal immediately.

This section does not apply to board-approved and –authorized activities for which the board has adopted appropriate safeguards to protect student safety.

2. Bomb Threats

Students are prohibited from making, aiding and/or abetting in making a bomb threat or perpetrating a bomb hoax against school system property by making a false report that a device designed to cause damage or destruction by explosion, blasting or burning is located on school property.

No student may knowingly or willfully cause, encourage or aid another student to make a bomb threat or perpetrate a bomb hoax. Any student who becomes aware that another student or another person intends to use a bomb, make a bomb threat or perpetrate a bomb hoax must notify a teacher or the principal immediately.

3. Terrorist Threats

Students are prohibited from making, aiding, conspiring and/or abetting in making a terrorist threat or perpetrating a terrorist hoax against school system property by making a false report that a device, substance or material designed to cause harmful or life-threatening injury to another person is located on school property.

No student may knowingly or willfully cause, encourage or aid another student to make a terrorist threat or perpetrate a terrorist hoax. Any student who becomes aware that another student or other person intends to use a device, substance or material designed to cause harmful or life-threatening illness or injury to another person, make a terrorist threat or perpetrate a terrorist hoax must notify a teacher or the principal immediately.

4. Clear Threats to Student and Employee Safety

Students are prohibited from engaging in behavior that constitutes a clear threat to

the safety of other students or employees. Behavior constituting a clear threat to the safety of others includes, but is not limited to:

- a. theft or attempted theft by a student from another person by using or threatening to use a weapon;
- b. the intentional and malicious burning of any structure or personal property, including any vehicle;
- c. an attack or threatened attack by a student against another person wherein the student uses a weapon or displays a weapon in a manner found threatening to that person.
- d. an attack by a student on any employee, adult volunteer or other student that does not result in serious injury but that is intended to cause or reasonably could cause serious injury;
- e. an attack by a student on another person whereby the victim suffers obvious severe or aggravated bodily injury, such as broken bones, loss of teeth, possible internal injuries, laceration requiring stitches, loss of consciousness, or significant bruising or pain; or whereby the victim requires hospitalization or treatment in a hospital emergency room as a result of the attack;
- f. any intentional, highly reckless or negligent act that results in the death of another person;
- g. confining, restraining or removing another person from one place to another, without the victim's consent or the consent of the victim's parent, for the purpose of committing a felony or for the purpose of holding the victim as a hostage, for ransom, or for use as a shield;
- h. the possession of a weapon on any school property, including in a vehicle, with the intent to use or transmit for another's use or possession in a reckless manner so that harm is reasonably foreseeable;
- i. taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody or control of another person or persons, by force, threat of force, or violence, or by putting the victim in fear;
- j. any unauthorized and unwanted intentional touching, or attempt to touch,

by one person of the sex organ of another, including the breast of the female and the genital areas of the male and female;

- k. the possession, manufacture, sale or delivery, or any attempted sale or delivery, of a controlled substance in violation of Chapter 90 of the North Carolina General Statutes;
- l. any behavior resulting in a felony conviction on a weapons, drug, assault or other charge that implicates the safety of other persons; and
- m. any other behavior that demonstrates a clear threat to the safety of others in the school environment.

B. CONSEQUENCES

1. General Consequences

The disciplinary consequences for violations of this policy shall be consistent with Section D, of policy 4300, Student Behavior Policies. The superintendent or designee shall list in the Code of Student Conduct the specific range of consequences that may be imposed on a student for violations of this policy.

2. Specific Consequences Mandated by Law

As required by law, a student who brings or possesses a firearm or destructive device on school property or at a school-sponsored event must be suspended for 365 days, unless the superintendent modifies, in writing, the required 365-day suspension for an individual student on a case-by-case basis. The superintendent shall not impose a 365-day suspension if the superintendent determines that the student (1) took or received the firearm or destructive device from another person at school or found the firearm or destructive device at school, (2) delivered or reported other firearm or destructive device as soon as practicable to a law enforcement officer or school personnel and (3) had no intent to use the firearm or destructive device in a harmful or threatening way.

For the purpose of this subsection, a firearm is (1) a weapon, including any starter gun that will, is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive, (2) the frame or receiver of any such weapon or (3) any firearm muffler or firearm silencer. A firearm does not include an inoperable antique firearm, a BB gun, a stun

gun, an air rifle or an air pistol. For the purposes of this subsection, a destructive device is an explosive, incendiary or poison gas (1) bomb, (2) grenade, (3) rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, (4) missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, (5) mine or (6) similar device.

A student may not be suspended for 365 days for a weapons violation except in accordance with this subsection.

Legal Reference: Gun-Free Schools Act 20 U.S.C. 7151; G.S. 14-17 to -18, -27.2 through -27.5A, -32, -33, -34 through -34.2, -41, -60, -69.1, -69.2, -87, -87.1, -132, -132.2, -202.2, -208.18, -269.2; -277.5; ch. 90, art. 5; 115C-47, -276(r), -288(g), -307, -390 .1, -390.2 -390.10

Cross Reference: Student Sex Offenders (policy 4260), Student Behavior Policies (policy 4300), Integrity and Civility (policy 4310), Disruptive Behavior (policy 4315), Theft, Trespass and Damage to Property (policy 4330), Assaults, Threats and Harassment (policy 4331), Criminal Behavior (policy 4335)

Adopted: April 10, 2000

Revised: January 12, 2009

Updated: September 12, 2011

Updated: January 9, 2012

Updated: June 3, 2014

Updated: May, 2016

The board of education is committed to providing a safe school environment that is free from violence, to the maximum extent possible. Employees, students, visitors, and other persons are prohibited from possessing, carrying, using, or threatening to use, or encouraging another person to possess, carry, use, or threaten to use, weapons or explosives on school property or while attending curricular or extracurricular activities sponsored by the school system. This policy applies to weapons or explosives carried openly or concealed.

Any employee who violates this policy will be subject to immediate termination. Any visitor or other person who violates this policy will be escorted from the premises and/or school activity immediately. The superintendent or principal shall immediately report any violation of this policy to law enforcement officials. Any employee who is aware that a weapon or explosive is present on school property or at a school event in violation of this policy must immediately report this information to the principal or designee or the school resource officer as appropriate.

Students who violate this policy are subject to discipline as provided in policy 4333, Weapons, Bomb Threats, Terrorist Threats, and Clear Threats to Safety.

A. WEAPONS AND EXPLOSIVES DEFINED

For purposes of this policy, a weapon includes, but is not limited to, any gun, rifle, pistol, or other firearm of any kind; any BB gun, stun gun, air rifle, air pistol, bowie knife, dirk, dagger, slingshot, leaded cane, switchblade knife, blackjack, metallic knuckles, razors, and razor blades (except solely for personal shaving), or fireworks; ~~and~~ any sharp-pointed or -edged instrument, except instructional supplies, unaltered nail files, and clips and tools used solely for the preparation of food, instruction, and/or maintenance on educational property; and mace, pepper spray, and other personal defense sprays. For purposes of this policy, an explosive includes, but is not limited to, any dynamite cartridge, bomb, grenade, mine, or powerful explosive as defined in G.S. 14-284.1.

B. SCHOOL PROPERTY

For purposes of this policy, school property is any school building or bus, school campus, grounds, recreational area, athletic field, or other property owned, used, or operated by the board of education.

C. EXCLUSIONS

This policy does not apply to:

1. a weapon or explosive used solely for educational or school-sanctioned ceremonial purposes, or used in a school-approved program conducted under the supervision of an adult whose supervision has been approved by the school authority; [ef](#)

2. a person who has a concealed handgun permit that is valid under state law or who is exempted by state law from needing a permit to carry a concealed handgun, if any of the following conditions are met:
 - a. the person has a handgun in a closed compartment or container within the person's locked vehicle or in a locked container securely affixed to the person's vehicle (the person may unlock the vehicle to enter or exit the vehicle provided the handgun remains in the closed compartment at all times and the vehicle is locked immediately following the entrance or exit);
 - b. the person has a handgun concealed on the person and the person remains in a locked vehicle (the person may unlock the vehicle to allow another person to enter or exit); or
 - c. the person is within a locked vehicle and removes the handgun from concealment only for the amount of time reasonably necessary to move it to a closed compartment or container within the vehicle or to move it from the closed compartment or container to concealment on the person.
3. firefighters, emergency service personnel, North Carolina Forest Service personnel, and any private police employed by the board of education, when acting in the discharge of their official duties;
4. law enforcement officers or other persons as provided in G.S. 14-269.2(g)(1a); or
5. a volunteer school safety resource officer providing security at a school pursuant to an agreement as provided in G.S. 115C-47(61), provided that the volunteer school safety resource officer is acting in the discharge of his or her official duties and is on the educational property of the school that the officer was assigned to by the head of the local law enforcement agency.

Legal References: G.S. 14-69.2, -269, -269.2, -284.1; 20-17; 115C-47(61), -288(g)

Cross References: Weapons, Bomb Threats, Terrorist Threats, and Clear Threats to Safety (policy 4333)

Adopted: April 10, 2000

Updated: January 19, 2011

Updated: May, 2016

The board is the sole entity authorized to execute formal contracts between the school system and any firm or person offering to provide materials, equipment, or services to the school system. Creditors are on notice that the board may choose not to honor contracts entered into by school or school system officials without authority to enter into contracts.

A. AUTHORIZATION TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS

No contract requiring the expenditure of funds may be entered into unless the budget resolution adopted pursuant to policy 8110, Budget Resolution, authorizes the expense and there is a sufficient unencumbered balance to pay the amount to be disbursed. (See policy 6421, Pre-Audit Certification.) No contract may be entered into with a person or entity that is on the state treasurer's Final Divestment List or Iran Parent and Subsidiary Guidance List, except as permitted by G.S. 147, art. 6E.

Any contract involving expenditures in excess of \$5,000.00 must be reviewed by the board attorney and approved in advance by the board. Unless otherwise prohibited by statute or regulation, the superintendent or designee is authorized to enter into contracts or approve change orders involving amounts up to \$5,000.00.

To provide greater flexibility at the school level, the superintendent also may establish circumstances in which principals may enter contracts involving amounts up to \$5,000.0088990. The superintendent, with appropriate involvement of the finance officer, shall establish any procedures necessary to ensure fiscal accountability and reporting by principals who enter into contracts.

B. CONTRACT FORMS

The board attorney shall review any contract forms developed for use by a school or the school system.

C. LEASE PURCHASE CONTRACTS

The finance officer must approve any request to enter lease purchase contracts as authorized by G.S. 115C-528, regardless of the dollar amount. After considering the principal and amount of interest, the superintendent must determine that the lease purchase is a fiscally prudent choice that is consistent with board policy.

The finance officer shall provide the board with periodic reports on lease purchase contracts, including the amount of the principal, interest paid, and the amount of the outstanding obligation.

D. OTHER APPLICABLE POLICIES AND LAWS

Purchases may be made through the State Division of Purchase and Contract in accordance with the Division's rules and regulations, as authorized by G.S. 115C-522.

All contracts involving construction or repair work or purchase of apparatus, supplies, materials, or equipment must be undertaken in compliance with Chapter 143 of the North Carolina General Statutes, except as provided elsewhere by state law. Contracts must also comply with applicable board policies.

All contracts subject to the E-Verify requirement will contain a provision stating that the contractor and the contractor's subcontractors must comply with the requirements of Article 2 of Chapter 64 of the General Statutes.

Legal References: G.S. [64, art. 2](#); 115C-36, -47, [-264](#), -440, -441, -522, -528; 143-49 [and art. 8](#)

Cross References: Pre-Audit Certification (policy 6421), Budget Resolution (policy 8110)

Adopted: January 11, 2016

Updated: May, 2016

STATE PURCHASING REQUIREMENTS FOR EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS, AND SUPPLIES

Policy Code: **REVISED 6430**

All purchases of apparatus, supplies, materials, and equipment will be made in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including Chapter 143, Article 8, of the North Carolina General Statutes, board policy, and school system purchasing procedures. Purchasing contracts subject to the E-Verify requirement will contain a provision stating that the contractor and contractor's subcontractors must comply with the requirements of G.S. Chapter 64, Article 2. For purchases and contracts valued at \$1,000 or more, the board will require each bidder or vendor to certify that it is not listed on the state treasurer's Final Divestment List or Iran Parent and Subsidiary Guidance List, as required by G.S. 147, Article 6E, and that it will not engage subcontractors who are on either list. All employees involved in purchasing must be familiar with applicable requirements.

The purchasing officer shall ensure that written specifications for desired products are descriptive and clear and incorporate the quality requirements and service needs of the school system. There is no minimum number of bids, proposals, or quotes required for the purchase of apparatus, supplies, materials, and equipment (whether formally or informally bid); however, the board encourages the purchasing officer to obtain at least two bids, proposals, or quotes when feasible.

Except as otherwise required by law or specified by the board, the board delegates to the superintendent the authority to award contracts for the purchase of apparatus, supplies, materials, and equipment involving amounts up to \$50,000.00. Any purchases or contracts involving expenditures greater than this amount must be approved by the board. The purchasing officer and any additional staff deemed appropriate by the superintendent shall review submissions of bids, proposals, or quotes to determine if they are responsive to the system's specifications and make recommendations to the superintendent. The superintendent may award the contract based upon such recommendations or make a recommendation to the board for award of the contract by the board.

Apparatus, supplies, materials, and equipment must be purchased in accordance with the following requirements.

A. FORMAL BIDS (EQUAL TO OR MORE THAN \$90,000)

The purchase of apparatus, supplies, materials, or equipment for expenditures equal to or more than \$90,000 must be secured through the competitive bid process governed by G.S. 143-129. The superintendent, in consultation with the purchasing officer, is authorized to determine the best method for formally bidding a product or, as appropriate, utilizing one of the exceptions to formal bidding as provided below in Section E. The purchasing officer shall oversee the use of any purchasing method and ensure that all state requirements are met, including advertisement, sealed bids, maintaining records, and public opening of bids. The board authorizes the use of newspaper advertisement, electronic advertisement, or both for formal bids; however, the superintendent has the authority to determine which method will be used for a specific purchase or categories of purchases.

Awards will be made to the lowest responsible bidder(s) whose bid or proposal meets the requirements and criteria set forth by the school system, taking into consideration quality, performance, and the time specified in the proposal for the performance of the contract. To be eligible for an award of a contract subject to G.S. 143-129, the contractor and its subcontractors, if any, must demonstrate compliance with all applicable provisions of G.S. Chapter 64, Article 2, including the responsibility to use E-Verify. All contracts awarded must be in writing.

The board permits the use of the following processes for contracts that require formal bidding.

1. Competitive Sealed Bids

A competitive sealed bid (or invitation to bid) may be used to request the cost of particular goods by providing detailed specifications in advance.

2. Reverse Auction

Pursuant to G.S. 143-129.9(a)(1), the school system may use reverse auctions as an alternative to sealed bid procedures. For purposes of this policy, “reverse auction” means a real-time purchasing process in which bidders compete to provide goods at the lowest selling price in an open and interactive environment. The superintendent, in consultation with the purchasing officer, shall determine whether reverse auctions are appropriate for a specific purchase or category of purchases. To conduct a reverse auction, the purchase officer may use a third party, may use the state’s electronic procurement system, or, if appropriate equipment is available, may conduct the auction using school system equipment.

3. Exceptions to Formal Bids

Any of the processes outlined below in Section E may be used in lieu of formal bidding, so long as all requirements of state law are met.

B. INFORMAL BIDS (\$30,000 TO \$90,000)

The purchase of apparatus, supplies, materials, or equipment for expenditures of at least \$30,000 but less than \$90,000 must be secured through the informal bidding process governed by G.S. 143-131. The superintendent, in consultation with the purchasing officer, is authorized to determine the best method for securing informal bids on a product. The purchasing officer shall oversee the use of any purchasing method and ensure that all state requirements are met, including maintaining records of all bids submitted. Awards will be made to the lowest responsible, responsive bidder(s) whose bid or proposal meets the requirements and criteria set forth by the school system, taking into consideration quality, performance, and the time specified in the proposal for the performance of the contract.

1. Competitive Sealed Bids

Informal bid requirements may be met by the use of sealed bids. The purchasing officer may utilize the methods for formal competitive bids provided in Section A or may determine other appropriate methods for soliciting sealed bids. The bid specifications must include the time, date, and place for opening bids. No advertisement for bids is necessary (unless the formal bid process is used); however, the purchasing officer may advertise for bids as he or she deems appropriate.

2. Quotations

Informal bid requirements may be met by the solicitation of quotes from prospective vendors. Quotations may be solicited and submitted via telephone, fax, e-mail, or the North Carolina E-Procurement system. Telephone quotes must be placed in writing

before a final contract will be awarded. Written quotations must be on the vendor's letterhead or an official quotation form.

3. Reverse Auction

A reverse auction may be used to solicit informal bids, consistent with the process provided in section A.2.

4. Exceptions to Informal Bids

Any of the processes outlined below in Section E may be used in lieu of informal bidding, so long as all requirements of state law are met.

C. PURCHASES FOR LESS THAN \$30,000

Purchases for apparatus, supplies, materials, and equipment costing less than \$30,000 will be awarded pursuant to the standards provided in policy 6440, Local Purchasing Requirements for Equipment, Materials, and Supplies.

D. ELECTRONIC BIDDING

Pursuant to G.S. 143-129.9(a)(2), the school system may receive bids electronically in addition to or instead of paper bids. If electronic bids are used for purchases that must be formally bid, procedures for receipt of electronic bids must be designed to ensure the security, authenticity, and confidentiality of the bids to at least the same extent as provided with paper bids. The superintendent, in consultation with the purchasing officer, shall determine whether electronic bidding is appropriate for a specific purchase or category of purchases.

E. EXCEPTIONS TO THE FORMAL AND INFORMAL BIDDING REQUIREMENTS

The school system may utilize the following purchasing options instead of pursuing competitive bidding. Formal or informal bidding is not required if any of these processes are used. The purchasing officer shall gather information to document the basis for the use of any exceptions to the competitive bidding requirements. The superintendent, in consultation with the purchasing officer, may determine that using one of the following exceptions is appropriate for a specific purchase or group of purchases.

1. Purchases from Other Governmental Agencies

Pursuant to G.S. 143-129(e)(1), the school system may contract for the purchase, lease, or other acquisition of apparatus, supplies, materials, or equipment from any other federal, state, or local governmental agency.

2. Special Emergencies

Pursuant to G.S. 143-129(e)(2), competitive bidding is not required in cases of special emergencies involving the health and safety of people or their property. For an emergency to exist under the statute, the following factors must exist: (1) the emergency is present, immediate, and existing; (2) the harm cannot be averted through temporary measures; and (3) the emergency was not self-created by the school system.

3. Competitive Group Purchasing

Pursuant to G.S. 143-129(e)(3), the school system may make purchases through a competitive bidding group purchasing program, through which another entity uses a competitive process to establish contracts on behalf of multiple entities at discount prices.

4. State Term Contract

Pursuant to G.S. 143-129(e)(9), the school system may purchase products included in state term contracts with the state vendor for the price stipulated in the state contract, if the vendor is willing to extend to the school system the same or more favorable prices, terms, and conditions as established in the state contract.

5. Sole Source Items

Pursuant to G.S. 143-129(e)(6), upon approval of the board of education, the school system may purchase an item through a single or sole source contract under the following circumstances: (1) when performance or price competition is not available; (2) when a needed product is available from only one source of supply; or (3) when standardization or compatibility is the overriding consideration. When requesting a purchase under the sole source exception, the purchasing officer shall provide the board with documentation that justifies the use of the exception.

6. “Piggybacking” or Previously Bid Contracts

Pursuant to G.S. 143-129(g), upon approval of the board of education, the school system may purchase from any supplier that, within the previous 12 months, has contracted to furnish the needed item to the federal government, to any state government, or to any agency or political subdivision of the federal government or any state government. Before recommending a purchase using the piggybacking exception, the purchasing officer shall ensure that the following requirements are met: (1) the price and other terms and conditions of the contract are at least as favorable as the prior contract; (2) the contract was entered into following a public, formal bidding process substantially similar to that required by North Carolina General Statutes; (3) the same vendor is used; and (4) notice of intent to award the contract without bidding is publicly advertised at least 10 days prior to the regularly-scheduled board meeting at which the contract will be approved. Before approving the contract, the board must determine that using the contract is in the best interest of the school system.

7. Purchases of Information Technology Goods and Services

Pursuant to G.S. 143-129(e)(7) and 143B-1324(b), the school system may purchase or lease information technology through contracts established by the Department of Information Technology. The purchasing officer shall work with the information technology department to ensure that any such purchases meet the needs of the school system.

In addition, the school system also may purchase information technology goods and services by using a request for proposal (RFP) pursuant to G.S. 143-129.8, provided that the following requirements are met: (1) notice of the request is provided consistent with the formal bidding notice requirements and (2) contracts are awarded to the person or

entity that submits the best overall proposal as determined by the purchasing officer and superintendent. The RFP should describe the scope of work, general terms and conditions, specifications of the product needed by the school system, and the application process. The information technology supervisor shall assist the purchasing officer in reviewing the responsiveness of any RFP submitted pursuant to this subsection. RFPs will be evaluated using the “best value” method as defined in G.S. 143-135.9(a)(1) so that the system may select the most appropriate technological solution to meet the school system’s objectives. However, if the purchasing officer considers the purchase to be highly complex or is unable to clearly determine what the optimal solution for the school system is, the “solution-based solicitation” or “government-vendor partnership” method may be used. The purchasing officer may negotiate with the proposer to obtain a final contract that meets the best needs of the school system, so long as the alterations based on such negotiations do not deprive proposers or potential proposers of the opportunity to compete for the contract and do not result in the award of the contract to a different person or entity than would have received it if the alterations had been included in the RFP.

8. Gasoline, Fuel, and Oil Purchases

Pursuant to G.S. 143-129(e)(5), the school system may purchase gasoline, fuel, and oil products without using formal competitive bidding. However, such purchases are subject to the informal bidding requirements provided above.

9. Used Products

Pursuant to G.S. 143-129(e)(10), the school system may purchase previously used apparatus, supplies, materials, or equipment without using formal competitive bidding. Before purchasing used products, the purchasing officer shall ensure that the products are in good, usable condition and will be sufficient to meet the school system’s needs for a reasonable period of time.

10. Publish Materials

Pursuant to G.S. 115C-522(a), compliance with Article 8 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes is not mandatory for the purchase of published books, manuscripts, maps, pamphlets, and periodicals. Such purchase shall be made in accordance with policy 6440, Local Purchasing Requirements for Equipment, Materials, and Supplies.

F. LEASE PURCHASE CONTRACTS AND OTHER CONTRACTS FINANCED OVER TIME

Lease purchase contracts, contracts that include options to purchase, and leases for the life of equipment all must be bid consistent with the requirements of G.S. 143-129 and 143-131. The purchasing officer shall ensure that such contracts meet the legal requirements and the provisions of policy 6420, Contracts with the Board.

G. USE OF SCHOOL SYSTEM TERM CONTRACTS

The school system may create and use term contracts for items that are routinely purchased by the school system. If the estimated expenditure for a routine item under the term contract is equal to or exceeds \$90,000, the contract must be formally bid. If the estimated expenditure is at least \$30,000 but less than \$90,000, the contract must be informally bid. The purchasing officer may incorporate the use of a term contract in the bidding specifications. If term contracts are used, the

board attorney, in consultation with the purchasing officer, shall review the contracts.

H. HISTORICALLY UNDERUTILIZED BUSINESSES

The board affirms the state's commitment to encouraging the participation of historically underutilized businesses in purchasing functions. The board will comply with all legal requirements and the standards in policy 6402, Participation by Historically Underutilized Businesses.

Legal References: G.S. 64, art. 2; 115C-522; 143, art. 8; 143B, art. 14; [147, art. 6E](#); Sess. Law 2013-128

Cross References: Participation by Historically Underutilized Businesses (policy 6402), Organization of the Purchasing Function (policy 6410), Contracts with the Board (policy 6420), Local Purchasing Requirements for Equipment, Materials, and Supplies (policy 6440)

Adopted: January 11th, 2016

Updated: May, 2016

STATE PURCHASING REQUIREMENTS FOR EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS, AND SUPPLIES

Policy Code: **REVISED** 6430

All purchases of apparatus, supplies, materials, and equipment will be made in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations, including Chapter 143, Article 8, of the North Carolina General Statutes, board policy, and school system purchasing procedures. Purchasing contracts subject to the E-Verify requirement will contain a provision stating that the contractor and contractor's subcontractors must comply with the requirements of G.S. Chapter 64, Article 2. For purchases and contracts valued at \$1,000 or more, the board will require each bidder or vendor to certify that it is not listed on the state treasurer's Final Divestment List or Iran Parent and Subsidiary Guidance List, as required by G.S. 147, Article 6E, and that it will not engage subcontractors who are on either list. All employees involved in purchasing must be familiar with applicable requirements.

The purchasing officer shall ensure that written specifications for desired products are descriptive and clear and incorporate the quality requirements and service needs of the school system. There is no minimum number of bids, proposals, or quotes required for the purchase of apparatus, supplies, materials, and equipment (whether formally or informally bid); however, the board encourages the purchasing officer to obtain at least two bids, proposals, or quotes when feasible.

Except as otherwise required by law or specified by the board, the board delegates to the superintendent the authority to award contracts for the purchase of apparatus, supplies, materials, and equipment involving amounts up to \$50,000.00. Any purchases or contracts involving expenditures greater than this amount must be approved by the board. The purchasing officer and any additional staff deemed appropriate by the superintendent shall review submissions of bids, proposals, or quotes to determine if they are responsive to the system's specifications and make recommendations to the superintendent. The superintendent may award the contract based upon such recommendations or make a recommendation to the board for award of the contract by the board.

Apparatus, supplies, materials, and equipment must be purchased in accordance with the following requirements.

A. FORMAL BIDS (EQUAL TO OR MORE THAN \$90,000)

The purchase of apparatus, supplies, materials, or equipment for expenditures equal to or more than \$90,000 must be secured through the competitive bid process governed by G.S. 143-129. The superintendent, in consultation with the purchasing officer, is authorized to determine the best method for formally bidding a product or, as appropriate, utilizing one of the exceptions to formal bidding as provided below in Section E. The purchasing officer shall oversee the use of any purchasing method and ensure that all state requirements are met, including advertisement, sealed bids, maintaining records, and public opening of bids. The board authorizes the use of newspaper advertisement, electronic advertisement, or both for formal bids; however, the superintendent has the authority to determine which method will be used for a specific purchase or categories of purchases.

Awards will be made to the lowest responsible bidder(s) whose bid or proposal meets the requirements and criteria set forth by the school system, taking into consideration quality, performance, and the time specified in the proposal for the performance of the contract. To be eligible for an award of a contract subject to G.S. 143-129, the contractor and its subcontractors, if any, must demonstrate compliance with all applicable provisions of G.S. Chapter 64, Article 2, including the responsibility to use E-Verify. All contracts awarded must be in writing.

The board permits the use of the following processes for contracts that require formal bidding.

1. Competitive Sealed Bids

A competitive sealed bid (or invitation to bid) may be used to request the cost of particular goods by providing detailed specifications in advance.

2. Reverse Auction

Pursuant to G.S. 143-129.9(a)(1), the school system may use reverse auctions as an alternative to sealed bid procedures. For purposes of this policy, “reverse auction” means a real-time purchasing process in which bidders compete to provide goods at the lowest selling price in an open and interactive environment. The superintendent, in consultation with the purchasing officer, shall determine whether reverse auctions are appropriate for a specific purchase or category of purchases. To conduct a reverse auction, the purchase officer may use a third party, may use the state’s electronic procurement system, or, if appropriate equipment is available, may conduct the auction using school system equipment.

3. Exceptions to Formal Bids

Any of the processes outlined below in Section E may be used in lieu of formal bidding, so long as all requirements of state law are met.

B. INFORMAL BIDS (\$30,000 TO \$90,000)

The purchase of apparatus, supplies, materials, or equipment for expenditures of at least \$30,000 but less than \$90,000 must be secured through the informal bidding process governed by G.S. 143-131. The superintendent, in consultation with the purchasing officer, is authorized to determine the best method for securing informal bids on a product. The purchasing officer shall oversee the use of any purchasing method and ensure that all state requirements are met, including maintaining records of all bids submitted. Awards will be made to the lowest responsible, responsive bidder(s) whose bid or proposal meets the requirements and criteria set forth by the school system, taking into consideration quality, performance, and the time specified in the proposal for the performance of the contract.

1. Competitive Sealed Bids

Informal bid requirements may be met by the use of sealed bids. The purchasing officer may utilize the methods for formal competitive bids provided in Section A or may determine other appropriate methods for soliciting sealed bids. The bid specifications must include the time, date, and place for opening bids. No advertisement for bids is necessary (unless the formal bid process is used); however, the purchasing officer may advertise for bids as he or she deems appropriate.

2. Quotations

Informal bid requirements may be met by the solicitation of quotes from prospective vendors. Quotations may be solicited and submitted via telephone, fax, e-mail, or the North Carolina E-Procurement system. Telephone quotes must be placed in writing

before a final contract will be awarded. Written quotations must be on the vendor's letterhead or an official quotation form.

3. Reverse Auction

A reverse auction may be used to solicit informal bids, consistent with the process provided in section A.2.

4. Exceptions to Informal Bids

Any of the processes outlined below in Section E may be used in lieu of informal bidding, so long as all requirements of state law are met.

C. PURCHASES FOR LESS THAN \$30,000

Purchases for apparatus, supplies, materials, and equipment costing less than \$30,000 will be awarded pursuant to the standards provided in policy 6440, Local Purchasing Requirements for Equipment, Materials, and Supplies.

D. ELECTRONIC BIDDING

Pursuant to G.S. 143-129.9(a)(2), the school system may receive bids electronically in addition to or instead of paper bids. If electronic bids are used for purchases that must be formally bid, procedures for receipt of electronic bids must be designed to ensure the security, authenticity, and confidentiality of the bids to at least the same extent as provided with paper bids. The superintendent, in consultation with the purchasing officer, shall determine whether electronic bidding is appropriate for a specific purchase or category of purchases.

E. EXCEPTIONS TO THE FORMAL AND INFORMAL BIDDING REQUIREMENTS

The school system may utilize the following purchasing options instead of pursuing competitive bidding. Formal or informal bidding is not required if any of these processes are used. The purchasing officer shall gather information to document the basis for the use of any exceptions to the competitive bidding requirements. The superintendent, in consultation with the purchasing officer, may determine that using one of the following exceptions is appropriate for a specific purchase or group of purchases.

1. Purchases from Other Governmental Agencies

Pursuant to G.S. 143-129(e)(1), the school system may contract for the purchase, lease, or other acquisition of apparatus, supplies, materials, or equipment from any other federal, state, or local governmental agency.

2. Special Emergencies

Pursuant to G.S. 143-129(e)(2), competitive bidding is not required in cases of special emergencies involving the health and safety of people or their property. For an emergency to exist under the statute, the following factors must exist: (1) the emergency is present, immediate, and existing; (2) the harm cannot be averted through temporary measures; and (3) the emergency was not self-created by the school system.

3. Competitive Group Purchasing

Pursuant to G.S. 143-129(e)(3), the school system may make purchases through a competitive bidding group purchasing program, through which another entity uses a competitive process to establish contracts on behalf of multiple entities at discount prices.

4. State Term Contract

Pursuant to G.S. 143-129(e)(9), the school system may purchase products included in state term contracts with the state vendor for the price stipulated in the state contract, if the vendor is willing to extend to the school system the same or more favorable prices, terms, and conditions as established in the state contract.

5. Sole Source Items

Pursuant to G.S. 143-129(e)(6), upon approval of the board of education, the school system may purchase an item through a single or sole source contract under the following circumstances: (1) when performance or price competition is not available; (2) when a needed product is available from only one source of supply; or (3) when standardization or compatibility is the overriding consideration. When requesting a purchase under the sole source exception, the purchasing officer shall provide the board with documentation that justifies the use of the exception.

6. “Piggybacking” or Previously Bid Contracts

Pursuant to G.S. 143-129(g), upon approval of the board of education, the school system may purchase from any supplier that, within the previous 12 months, has contracted to furnish the needed item to the federal government, to any state government, or to any agency or political subdivision of the federal government or any state government. Before recommending a purchase using the piggybacking exception, the purchasing officer shall ensure that the following requirements are met: (1) the price and other terms and conditions of the contract are at least as favorable as the prior contract; (2) the contract was entered into following a public, formal bidding process substantially similar to that required by North Carolina General Statutes; (3) the same vendor is used; and (4) notice of intent to award the contract without bidding is publicly advertised at least 10 days prior to the regularly-scheduled board meeting at which the contract will be approved. Before approving the contract, the board must determine that using the contract is in the best interest of the school system.

7. Purchases of Information Technology Goods and Services

Pursuant to G.S. 143-129(e)(7) and 143B-1324(b), the school system may purchase or lease information technology through contracts established by the Department of Information Technology. The purchasing officer shall work with the information technology department to ensure that any such purchases meet the needs of the school system.

In addition, the school system also may purchase information technology goods and services by using a request for proposal (RFP) pursuant to G.S. 143-129.8, provided that the following requirements are met: (1) notice of the request is provided consistent with the formal bidding notice requirements and (2) contracts are awarded to the person or

entity that submits the best overall proposal as determined by the purchasing officer and superintendent. The RFP should describe the scope of work, general terms and conditions, specifications of the product needed by the school system, and the application process. The information technology supervisor shall assist the purchasing officer in reviewing the responsiveness of any RFP submitted pursuant to this subsection. RFPs will be evaluated using the “best value” method as defined in G.S. 143-135.9(a)(1) so that the system may select the most appropriate technological solution to meet the school system’s objectives. However, if the purchasing officer considers the purchase to be highly complex or is unable to clearly determine what the optimal solution for the school system is, the “solution-based solicitation” or “government-vendor partnership” method may be used. The purchasing officer may negotiate with the proposer to obtain a final contract that meets the best needs of the school system, so long as the alterations based on such negotiations do not deprive proposers or potential proposers of the opportunity to compete for the contract and do not result in the award of the contract to a different person or entity than would have received it if the alterations had been included in the RFP.

8. Gasoline, Fuel, and Oil Purchases

Pursuant to G.S. 143-129(e)(5), the school system may purchase gasoline, fuel, and oil products without using formal competitive bidding. However, such purchases are subject to the informal bidding requirements provided above.

9. Used Products

Pursuant to G.S. 143-129(e)(10), the school system may purchase previously used apparatus, supplies, materials, or equipment without using formal competitive bidding. Before purchasing used products, the purchasing officer shall ensure that the products are in good, usable condition and will be sufficient to meet the school system’s needs for a reasonable period of time.

10. Publish Materials

Pursuant to G.S. 115C-522(a), compliance with Article 8 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes is not mandatory for the purchase of published books, manuscripts, maps, pamphlets, and periodicals. Such purchase shall be made in accordance with policy 6440, Local Purchasing Requirements for Equipment, Materials, and Supplies.

F. LEASE PURCHASE CONTRACTS AND OTHER CONTRACTS FINANCED OVER TIME

Lease purchase contracts, contracts that include options to purchase, and leases for the life of equipment all must be bid consistent with the requirements of G.S. 143-129 and 143-131. The purchasing officer shall ensure that such contracts meet the legal requirements and the provisions of policy 6420, Contracts with the Board.

G. USE OF SCHOOL SYSTEM TERM CONTRACTS

The school system may create and use term contracts for items that are routinely purchased by the school system. If the estimated expenditure for a routine item under the term contract is equal to or exceeds \$90,000, the contract must be formally bid. If the estimated expenditure is at least \$30,000 but less than \$90,000, the contract must be informally bid. The purchasing officer may incorporate the use of a term contract in the bidding specifications. If term contracts are used, the

board attorney, in consultation with the purchasing officer, shall review the contracts.

H. HISTORICALLY UNDERUTILIZED BUSINESSES

The board affirms the state's commitment to encouraging the participation of historically underutilized businesses in purchasing functions. The board will comply with all legal requirements and the standards in policy 6402, Participation by Historically Underutilized Businesses.

Legal References: G.S. 64, art. 2; 115C-522; 143, art. 8; 143B, art. 14; [147, art. 6E](#); Sess. Law 2013-128

Cross References: Participation by Historically Underutilized Businesses (policy 6402), Organization of the Purchasing Function (policy 6410), Contracts with the Board (policy 6420), Local Purchasing Requirements for Equipment, Materials, and Supplies (policy 6440)

Adopted: January 11th, 2016

Updated: May, 2016

LOCAL PURCHASING REQUIREMENTS FOR EQUIPMENT, MATERIALS, AND SUPPLIES

Policy Code: **REVISED** 6440

All purchases of equipment, materials, and supplies will be made in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, including Chapter 143 Article 8 of the North Carolina General Statutes, board policy, and any school system purchasing procedures. For purchases and contracts valued at \$1,000 or more, the board will obtain certification from each bidder or vendor affirming that it is not listed on the state treasurer's "Final Divestment List," as required by G.S. 147, Article 6E. All employees involved in purchasing must be familiar with these requirements.

When competitive bidding is not required, purchases should be made under conditions which foster competition among potential vendors. Purchase decisions should be made after considering price, quality, suitability for specified need, and timeliness of delivery and performance. The board will not enter into a contract with any supplier or contractor when performance on any previous contract has been found to be unsatisfactory by the superintendent or the board.

Records of all informal bids will be kept and will be available for public inspection until the contract has been awarded. Such records should include the date the bid is received, from whom it is received, and for what item it is made.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-36, -522; 143, art. 8; 143-129, -129.9, -131, -135.9; 147, art. 6E

Cross References: Contracts with the Board (policy 6420), State Purchasing Requirements for Equipment, Materials, and Supplies (policy 6430)

Adopted: April 10, 2000

Updated: July 1, 2009

Updated: May, 2016

VENDOR LISTS

Policy Code: **REVISED** 6442

The board desires to provide opportunities to responsible suppliers to do business with the school district. To this end, the superintendent or designee will develop and maintain lists of potential vendors for the various types of materials, equipment, and supplies. Such lists will be used in the development of a mailing list for distribution of specifications, invitations to bid, and notice of other competitive purchasing processes.

The superintendent or his or her designee has the discretion to determine which vendors are included on the list and may establish standards for being placed on the list or for remaining on the list. The standards shall comply with the requirements of G.S. 147, art. 6E. The superintendent is encouraged to include vendors listed as historically underutilized businesses with the Division of Purchase and Contracts at the State Department of Administration.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-522; 147, art. 6E

Cross References: Local Purchasing Requirements for Equipment, Materials, and Supplies (policy 6440), Participation by Women- and Minority-Owned Businesses (policy 9125)

Adopted: April 10, 2009

Updated: May, 2016

Services will be purchased in a manner consistent with the board's purchasing goals. Competitive bidding is not required for the purchase of services; however, contracts for services will be made under conditions that foster competition among potential providers when feasible and after careful pricing.

For all purchases and contracts valued at \$1,000 or more, the board will require the service provider to certify that it is not listed on the state treasurer's "Final Divestment List" or "Iran Parent and Subsidiary Guidance," as required by G.S. 147, Article 6E, and that it will not engage subcontractors who are on either list.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-36; [147, art. 6E](#)

Cross References: Goals of the Purchasing Function (policy 6400)

Adopted: April 10, 2000

Updated: May, 2016

When personal property becomes unnecessary and undesirable for public school purposes, the school system will sell or dispose of the property in order to provide additional revenue for educational purposes, in accordance with the requirements of G.S. 115C-518 and G.S. 160A, article 12. Contracts for the sale or disposal of surplus property must be consistent with G.S. 147, art. 6E Before any property may be sold or disposed of, it must be removed from the appropriate fixed asset inventory.

The superintendent or designee will ensure that any confidential, proprietary or other identifying information is removed from surplus property prior to disposition. In addition, the disposal of any equipment or other property through waste management services will be done in a manner consistent with environmental or other relevant rules and regulations.

A. PROPERTY WORTH LESS THAN \$30,000

Pursuant to G.S. 160A-266(c), the board permits the superintendent or designee to dispose of personal property worth less than \$500.00 for a single item or group of similar items; to set the property's fair market value; and to convey title to the property for the board of education. Prior to disposition, the superintendent or designee must make a finding that the property is no longer necessary or desirable for school use.

For property worth \$501.00 to \$4,999.00, the superintendent or designee shall determine and recommend to the board of education whether or not items or groups of similar items are unnecessary or undesirable for school purposes. The recommendation will include the description of the items or the groups of items and a recommended method of sale or disposition.

Property covered by this section may be disposed of through a public or private exchange or sale. Pursuant to G.S. 160A-270(c), the board delegates to the superintendent or designee the authority to conduct electronic auctions of surplus property. The superintendent or designee shall choose or recommend a method of disposal that is designed to obtain a fair market value for the property, in the most efficient and economical manner possible, and is in the best interest of the school system as determined by the superintendent or designee.

The superintendent shall provide a semiannual report to the board detailing such transactions. The report must include: (1) a general description of the property sold or exchanged; (2) the name of the person(s) to whom the property was sold or with whom it was exchanged; and (3) the amount of money or other consideration received for each sale or exchange.

B. PROPERTY WORTH \$30,000 OR MORE

Property worth at least \$30,000 will be disposed of pursuant to the requirements of G.S. 160A, article 12.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-518; [147, art. 6ES](#); 160A, art. 12

Cross References: [Inventory of](#) Fixed Assets [Inventory](#) (policy 8350)

Adopted: March 13, 2006

Updated: July 1, 2009

Updated: May, 2016

The board supports the practice of bringing employees back to work after a work-related injury or illness as soon as they are medically able in order to enhance the employees' recovery while minimizing the impact of work-related injuries on school system operations.

The superintendent is directed to establish a return to work program that is consistent with federal and state law, board policy, and State Board of Education requirements. The objectives of the program will be to:

1. assist employees who are recovering from a work-related temporary injury or illness to safely return to full duty without restrictions at the earliest possible time;
2. assist recovering employees who have temporary work restrictions to return to a temporary, time-limited transitional work assignment of modified or alternate duties approved by the authorized health care provider, when practicable and in the best interests of the school system to do so;
3. assist employees with permanent work restrictions to find [available](#) suitable employment [within the school system](#); and
4. maintain close communication, coordination, and cooperation between the employee, school system representatives, and others working to expedite the employee's recovery and return to work.

The superintendent shall provide specific procedures to guide all employees in carrying out the return-to-work program. All supervisory employees are expected to fully comply with the program procedures and to assist in meeting the program's objectives. Employees experiencing work-related injuries or illnesses shall fulfill all responsibilities assigned to them under the return-to-work program and shall fully comply with the applicable requirements of the North Carolina Workers Compensation Act.

If an employee refuses an approved transitional duty assignment or other suitable employment offered under this policy or under the return-to-work program required by this policy, the superintendent or designee shall ~~direct-notify~~ the workers' compensation administrator [who may](#) apply to terminate the employee's workers' compensation benefit payments in accordance with the North Carolina Workers' Compensation Act. In addition, the employee will be subject to disciplinary action to the extent consistent with law.

This policy and any procedures developed by the superintendent to implement this policy are not intended to, and do not, confer any additional employment rights on any employee, including any right to a transitional duty assignment, nor will they be construed as recognition by the school system that any employee who participates in the return-to-work program has a disability as defined by the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, or the North Carolina Persons with Disabilities Protection Act. [Furthermore, nothing in this policy](#)

shall be construed to require the superintendent to create an employment position for an employee returning to work with restrictions that prevent the employee from completing the essential functions of his or her previous position.

Legal References: Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. 12101 *et seq.*, 28 C.F.R. Part 35; Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993, 29 U.S.C. 2601 *et seq.*, 29 C.F.R. Part 825; Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. 701 *et seq.*, 34 C.F.R. Part 104; North Carolina Persons with Disabilities Protection Act, G.S. ch. 168A; North Carolina Workers' Compensation Act, G.S. 97, art. 1; 115C-12(43), -337; State Board of Education Policy TCS-Q-001

Cross References: Family and Medical Leave (policy 7520)

Adopted: May, 2016

EMPLOYEE TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENT

Policy Code: **NEW** **7650**

The board may reimburse employees for reasonable and necessary travel and other expenses incurred while performing school system business. All employee requests for reimbursement for travel or other expenses are subject to this policy. The superintendent and finance officer are responsible for developing and disseminating forms for requesting travel and other expense reimbursement, for maintaining and disseminating current information concerning applicable reimbursement rates, and for establishing any procedures or regulations necessary to implement this policy.

A. EMPLOYEE RESPONSIBILITY FOR CONTROLLING TRAVEL EXPENSES

The board intends that its employees who are required to travel do so in reasonable comfort. All employees traveling on school system business are expected to exercise good judgment in distinguishing between reasonable comfort and extravagance and to exercise the same care in incurring expenses that a prudent person would exercise if traveling on personal business and expending personal funds. Reimbursement will not be approved for excess costs or additional expenses that are for the convenience or personal preference of the employee. Unless specifically approved by the board in advance, unauthorized expenses include, but are not limited to, alcohol or tobacco, entertainment activities (e.g., sporting events, pay TV, movies), personal services (e.g., spa, laundry), personal items (e.g., toiletries, magazines, souvenirs), supplemental insurance on rental cars, fines for traffic violations, and meals, lodging, or other expenses for spouses, children, guests, or pets. Employees are responsible for being aware of applicable reimbursement rates and any other limitations established by the superintendent or finance officer prior to travel.

B. APPROVAL FOR TRAVEL

Out-of-county travel by any employee except the superintendent must receive prior written approval of the employee's supervisor on the designated travel authorization form. Out-of-state travel also requires the superintendent's prior written approval. The request for approval must include an estimate of the anticipated cost of the travel and related expenses. Travel requests that exceed the amount budgeted for such purposes will be denied.

C. REIMBURSEMENT FOR TRAVEL EXPENSES

Employees may request reimbursement of actual expenses for mileage, meals, lodging, and other business-related expenses, such as conference registration fees and parking fees, incurred on approved trips for official school system business. Travel that does not directly benefit the school system is not reimbursable.

The reimbursement rates for mileage, meals, lodging, and other travel expenses will be in

accordance with those established for state employees. Reimbursements will not exceed the annual budget allocated to the respective employee or department. All reimbursements are contingent upon funds available.

All claims for reimbursement of travel expenses must (1) include a copy of the approved travel request form; (2) be in writing, itemized, and supported with original receipts, except that no receipt is required for meals that will be reimbursed at the state-approved flat rates; (3) document the official school business purpose for which the expenses were incurred; (4) include a copy of the agenda if the travel was to a conference, meeting, or similar event; (5) be signed by the employee; and (6) be approved by the employee's supervisor. If reimbursement is to be paid from federal funds, documentation of the business purpose must include the reason the claimant's travel is necessary to the federal program. All claims must be submitted in accordance with any additional requirements, procedures, or deadlines established by the superintendent or finance officer.

In extenuating circumstances, such as when lodging is not reasonably available at the state-approved rate, authorization for reasonable costs in excess of the state-approved rates may be approved by the employee's supervisor and the superintendent or designee.

D. ADVANCEMENT OF TRAVEL EXPENSES

The board discourages providing an advance travel allowance to employees. In extraordinary circumstances, an advancement of funds not to exceed the estimated travel expense with a limit of \$500 for an approved trip may be made to an employee provided the employee makes a written request no later than one month prior to the departure date. The request must be approved by the employee's supervisor and the superintendent or designee. The advance will be forwarded to the employee no sooner than five working days before the scheduled departure date.

Funds advanced may be used only for expenses that are otherwise reimbursable and documented in accordance with this policy. Upon return from the trip, the employee must provide a reconciliation of the actual expenses incurred as compared to the amount advanced in accordance with procedures and any applicable deadline established by the finance officer. The employee shall be responsible for returning any funds advanced in excess of the employee's documented reimbursable trip expenses.

An employee who fails to file a complete reconciliation by the applicable deadline or who does not return travel funds owed to the school system may be subject to disciplinary action and/or to recovery actions for the amount owed.

E. CANCELLED TRIPS

If an employee cancels a trip for which (1) a travel advance has been extended, (2) trip-related expenses have been prepaid by the school system, or (3) a penalty or charge resulting from the cancellation is incurred, the employee is responsible for reimbursing the school system for all funds advanced or expended by the school system as a result of

the cancellation unless otherwise approved by the superintendent or designee. Failure to reimburse the school system as required may result in disciplinary action and/or actions to recover the amounts owed.

F. MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT FOR USE OF PERSONAL VEHICLE

Employees who use their personal vehicle to travel in the performance of their official job duties will be reimbursed at the rate for state employees for mileage incurred when traveling for job-related activities, subject to budgetary limitations. The superintendent may establish criteria for determining which employees are eligible for this mileage reimbursement. Reimbursement will not be authorized for travel between the employees' residence and the first or last scheduled stop of the day.

Mileage reimbursement requests for all employees except the superintendent must be approved by the employee's immediate supervisor and submitted as directed by the finance officer or superintendent.

G. REIMBURSEMENT OF OTHER BUSINESS EXPENSES

Employees purchasing merchandise or other items on behalf of the school system with personal funds must have prior approval of their supervisor and may be reimbursed for reasonable costs, up to a limit of \$50. Expenses of greater than \$50 must be approved in advance by the superintendent or designee. Requests for reimbursement must follow the procedures established by the finance officer. All requests for reimbursement must be accompanied by a statement of the business purpose for the expense and a detailed receipt. Employees who are authorized to use school system procurement cards will not be reimbursed for purchases made using personal funds without prior approval of the superintendent or designee.

H. RESPONSIBILITY FOR MONITORING COMPLIANCE WITH THIS POLICY

The superintendent is responsible for monitoring employee compliance with this policy. The superintendent's expenditures for travel and other expenses will be reviewed by the board chair.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-36, -47(21), 138-6; 2 C.F.R. 200.474

Cross References: Board Member Compensation and Expenses (policy 2130)

Other References: *North Carolina Budget Manual*, Section 5 (Office of State Budget and Management), available at <https://www.osbm.nc.gov/library>

Adopted: May, 2016

The board recognizes that an effective staff is critical to the smooth operation of the school system and to creating a learning environment in which students can succeed. The board further believes that students will not excel in performance unless those who most directly affect students, including school administrators, teachers, and other licensed professionals, excel in their performance. It is the intent of the board to employ only those licensed employees who continuously exhibit a pattern of behavior that exemplifies excellent performance.

The board places a high priority on securing the most competent personnel available and, once they are employed, in assisting them in their professional growth and development throughout their careers. An effective evaluation program that clearly describes an employee's performance is a critical aspect of professional growth and assistance. Further, performance evaluation data is an important factor for consideration in decisions regarding continued employment. The superintendent must be able to substantiate any recommendation for continued employment with evaluation data, among other factors.

The superintendent is directed to develop and implement an effective evaluation system for licensed personnel that is consistent with State Board of Education policies. School administrators who are responsible for conducting evaluations shall comply with all state requirements with regard to the type and frequency of evaluation, including as applicable, the processes for evaluating licensed employees in schools designated as low performing. The school principal shall evaluate teachers and may incorporate any guidelines or strategies developed by the State Board to assist in the evaluations. The principal shall provide teachers' access to EVAAS data as required by law and shall notify teachers at least annually when the data is updated to reflect teacher performance from the previous school year. The superintendent or designee shall evaluate principals and assistant principals.

All licensed personnel must be evaluated at least annually using state-approved evaluation instruments in conformance with the processes established by the State Board in the North Carolina Educator Evaluation System for that class of personnel. Teachers with fewer than three consecutive years of experience shall be evaluated annually in accordance with the comprehensive evaluation cycle established in State Board Policy TCP-C-004. For teachers with three or more years of experience, the abbreviated evaluation process established in State Board Policy TCP-C-004 satisfies the annual evaluation requirement; however, a teacher receiving an abbreviated evaluation may request that the evaluator conduct a formal observation. In addition, in any given year, the principal may elect to use the comprehensive or standard evaluation processes set forth in State Board Policy TCP-C-004 or require additional formal or informal observations to evaluate a teacher with three or more years of experience. The principal also may supplement the State Board evaluation processes for other categories of licensed personnel by requiring additional observations or other evaluation measures. The annual evaluation of principals and assistant principals must include a mid-year review.

The evaluation system must incorporate the following directives.

1. Evaluators must clearly identify exemplary performance as well as deficiencies in performance.
2. Evaluators are encouraged to use supplementary means of assessing and documenting performance in addition to the state performance standards, assessment rubrics, and evaluation instruments, including, but not limited to, additional formal observations, informal observations, conferences, reviews of lesson plans and grade books, interactions with the employee, plans of growth or improvement, and any other accurate indicators of performance.
3. Student performance and growth data will be considered as a part of the evaluation of licensed personnel, as provided in the assessment rubric for the class of employees under evaluation. For teachers, such data shall include analysis of student work for performance-based courses and student performance as measured by the statewide growth model for educator effectiveness or as otherwise authorized by the State Board of Education and approved by the local board. Multiple means of assessing student performance must be used whenever possible. If only one method is used to measure student performance, it must be a clearly valid tool for evaluating an employee's impact on student performance.
4. Peer observations of teachers with fewer than three consecutive years of experience must be conducted as required by law using the evaluation instrument and process established by the State Board and must be considered by the school administrator in evaluating teacher performance.
5. Supervisors and principals should facilitate open communication with employees about performance expectations.
6. An employee who is unclear about how performance is being assessed or who desires additional evaluation opportunities should address these issues with his or her immediate supervisor.
7. Evaluators will be held accountable for following the evaluation system and all applicable state guidelines on the evaluation of employees.
8. Evaluation data will be submitted to the central office personnel file in accordance with state law and policy 7820, Personnel Files.
9. Evaluation data will be used in making employment decisions, including decisions related to professional and staff development (see policy 1610/7800, Professional and Staff Development) and suspension, demotion, and dismissal of employees (see policy 7930, Professional Employees: Demotion and Dismissal and policy 7940, Classified Personnel: Suspension and Dismissal). Employment decisions may be made by the board and administrators regardless of whether evaluators have followed the evaluation system, so long as there is a legally sufficient basis for the decisions.

10. The superintendent and all evaluators are encouraged to develop ways to recognize distinguished performance and to capitalize on the abilities of such exemplary employees in helping other employees. The superintendent and evaluators are encouraged to involve employees in developing these processes.

The superintendent shall develop any other necessary procedures and shall provide training, as necessary, to carry out the board's directives and to meet state requirements.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-47(18), -286.1, -325, -333, -333.1, -333.2; State Board of Education Policies TCP-C-004, -005, -006, -022

Cross References: Professional and Staff Development (policy 1610/7800), School Administrator Contracts (policy 7425), Plans for Growth and Improvement of Licensed Employees (policy 7811), Personnel Files (policy 7820), Professional Employees: Demotion and Dismissal (policy 7930), Classified Personnel: Suspension and Dismissal (policy 7940)

Adopted: January 11, 2016

Updated: May, 2016

GRANTS AND FUNDING FOR SPECIAL PROJECTS

Policy Code: **REVISED** 8210

To fulfill the educational goals of the board, the board will seek as many sources of revenue as possible. The superintendent will seek public and private grants and funding for special projects as a source of supplemental funding. Employees also are encouraged to learn about special funding opportunities and to participate in the development of proposals to obtain the funding.

All applications for grants or specially funded projects will be in accordance with the educational goals of the board. Contracts with non-governmental funding entities must be consistent with G.S. 147, art. 6E.

When required by the funding agency, the proposals will be presented for board approval. The board will be notified of all funds awarded.

The superintendent will establish any procedures necessary to develop an efficient and effective process for seeking special funding.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-36, -47; 147, art. 6E

Cross References: Federal Grant Administration (policy 8305)

Adopted: May 1, 2000

Updated: May, 2016

The board intends to administer federal grant awards efficiently, effectively, and in compliance with all requirements imposed by law, the awarding agency, and the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction or other applicable pass-through entity.

A. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND INTERNAL CONTROLS

The finance officer shall be responsible to the superintendent to develop, monitor, and enforce effective financial management systems and other internal controls over federal awards that provide reasonable assurance that the school system is managing the awards in compliance with all requirements for federal grants and awards. Systems and controls must meet all requirements of federal law and regulation, including the *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (“Uniform Guidance”) issued by the U.S. Office of Budget and Management and any applicable state requirements, and shall be based on best practices.

The financial management and internal controls must provide for (1) identification of all federal funds received and expended and their program source; (2) accurate, current, and complete disclosure of financial data in accordance with federal requirements; (3) records sufficient to track the receipt and use of funds; (4) effective control and accountability over assets to assure they are used only for authorized purposes; and (5) comparison of expenditures against budget. In addition, written procedures must be established for cash management and for determining the allowability of costs, as required by the Uniform Guidance.

At a minimum, the systems and controls shall address the following areas.

1. Allowability

Costs charged by the school system to a federal grant must be allowed under the individual program and be in accordance with the cost principles established in the Uniform Guidance, including how charges made to the grant for personnel are to be determined. Costs will be charged to a federal grant only when the cost is (1) reasonable and necessary for the program; (2) in compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and grant terms; (3) allocable to the grant; (4) adequately documented; and (5) consistent with school system policies and administrative regulations that apply to both federally-funded and non-federally funded activities. Internal controls shall be sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that charges to federal awards for personnel expenses are accurate, allowable, and properly allocated and documented. Prior written approval for certain cost charges must be obtained as required by the awarding agency in order to avoid subsequent disallowances.

2. Cash Management and Fund Control

Payment methods must be established in writing that minimize the time elapsed between the draw of federal funds and the disbursement of those funds. Standards for funds control and accountability must be met as required by the Uniform Guidance for advance payments.

3. Procurement

All purchases for property and services made using federal funds must be conducted in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations, the Uniform Guidance, and the school system's written policies and procedures. The district shall avoid situations that unnecessarily restrict competition, as defined in 2 C.F.R. 200.319, and shall avoid acquisition of unnecessary or duplicative items. Noncompetitive procurement will be used only in the circumstances allowed by 2 C.F.R. 200.320. Individuals or organizations that develop or draft specifications, requirements, statements of work, and/or invitations for bids, requests for proposals, or invitations to negotiate, must be excluded from competing for such purchases.

Contracts are to be awarded 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. No contract shall be awarded to a contractor who is suspended or debarred from eligibility for participation in federal assistance programs or activities.

Purchasing records must be sufficiently maintained to detail the history of all procurements and must include at least the rationale for the method of procurement, selection of contract type, and contractor selection or rejection; the basis for the contract price; and verification that the contractor is not suspended or debarred.

The requirements for conflicts of interest established below in subsection A.4 are applicable to all procurements.

4. Conflict of Interest

Each employee, board member, or agent of the school system who is engaged in the selection, award, or administration of a contract supported by a federal grant or award ("covered individual") and who has a potential conflict of interest shall disclose that conflict in writing to the superintendent. The superintendent shall disclose in writing any potential conflict of interest to the federal awarding agency in accordance with 2 C.F.R. 200.112.

For purposes of this paragraph, a conflict of interest would arise when (1) the covered individual, (2) any member of his or her immediate family, (3) his or her partner, or (4) an organization which employs or is about to employ any of those parties has a financial or other interest in or receives a tangible personal benefit from a firm considered for a contract. A covered individual who is required to disclose a conflict in accordance with this paragraph shall not participate in the selection, award, or administration of a contract supported by a federal grant or award.

Covered individuals shall not solicit or accept any gratuities, favors, or items from a contractor or a party to a subcontract for a federal grant or award; however, covered individuals may accept (1) a single unsolicited item with a value of \$50 or less or (2) multiple unsolicited items from a single contractor or subcontractor having an aggregate monetary value of \$100 or less in a 12-month period. Violations of this rule are subject to disciplinary action.

5. Mandatory Disclosures

The superintendent shall disclose in writing to the federal awarding agency in a timely manner all violations of federal criminal law involving fraud, bribery, or gratuities potentially affecting any federal award. The superintendent shall fully address any such violations promptly and shall notify the board accordingly. The board may request the superintendent to develop a plan of correction for board approval in appropriate situations as determined by the board.

6. Equipment and Supplies Purchased with Federal Funds

Equipment and supplies acquired with federal funds will be used, managed, and disposed of in accordance with applicable state and federal requirements. Property records and inventory systems shall be sufficiently maintained to account for and track equipment that has been acquired with federal funds.

7. Accountability and Certifications

All fiscal transactions must be approved by the finance officer and by the program manager or other person who can attest that the expenditure is allowable and approved under the federal program.

The finance officer shall submit all required certifications and is authorized to sign them on behalf of the board.

8. Monitoring and Reporting Performance

The superintendent shall establish sufficient oversight of the operations of federally supported activities to assure compliance with applicable federal requirements and to ensure that program objectives established by the awarding

agency are being achieved. Performance reports, including reports of significant developments that arise between scheduled performance reporting dates, must be submitted as required by federal or state authorities.

B. AUDITS AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

1. An annual independent audit will be conducted as provided in policy 8310, Annual Independent Audit. The finance officer will prepare all financial statements, schedules of expenditures, and other documents required for the audit.
2. At the completion of the audit, the superintendent or designee shall prepare a corrective action plan to address any audit findings. The plan must identify the responsible party and the anticipated completion date for each corrective action to be taken. The superintendent shall present the plan to the board for approval.
3. Compliance deficiencies discovered internally through administrative supervision must be addressed promptly with the goal of improving processes to encourage future compliance and reduce audit findings.

C. TRAINING

All individuals responsible for the administration of a federal grant or award shall be provided sufficient training to carry out their duties in accordance with all applicable requirements for the federal grant or award.

D. OTHER APPLICABLE BOARD POLICIES

Other board policies provide additional controls over the administration of federal grants. These include, but are not necessarily limited to:

1. Educational programs policies (policies in the 3000 series)
2. School nutrition services policies (policies in the 6200 series)
3. Purchasing policies (policies in the 6400 series)
4. Equipment, materials, and supplies policies (policies in the 6500 series)
5. Personnel policies (policies in the 7000 series)
6. Fiscal management policies (policies in the 8000 series)

The board intends to comply with all requirements applicable to the use of federal funds. To the extent that any provision of a board policy is contrary to a federal law, regulation, term, or condition applicable to a federal award, employees must follow the applicable federal requirement.

E. REPORTING MISMANAGEMENT OF FEDERAL FUNDS

Any employee who reasonably believes that federal funds have been misused or that the school system is otherwise in violation of any requirement applicable to the receipt and use of federal funds should report the matter as provided in policy 1760/7280, Prohibition Against Retaliation.

Legal References: 2. C.F.R. Part 200

Cross References: Prohibition Against Retaliation (Policy 1760/7280), Fiscal Management Standards (policy 8300)

Other References: *Standards for Internal Control in the Federal Government* (“The Green Book”) (GAO), available at <http://www.gao.gov/greenbook/overview>; *Internal Control Framework* (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO)), executive summary, available at <http://www.coso.org/ic.htm>; *Compliance Supplement, Part 6, Internal Control* (Office of Management and Budget), available at https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/financial_fin_single_audit

Adopted: May, 2016

USE AND SELECTION OF ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, AND CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS AT RISK

Policy Code: **REVISED 9110**

A. USE OF ARCHITECTS AND/OR ENGINEERS

To the extent required by North Carolina General Statute 133-1.1, a registered architect or registered engineer, or both, will be used to design and inspect school system buildings being repaired or constructed. In addition, architects and/or engineers may be used for services, such as:

1. preparing feasibility studies for additions, alterations or renovations of existing facilities;
2. providing consulting services on technical matters;
3. providing services as agreed upon related to long range planning or facility design; and
4. assisting in the preparation and submission of any documents requested by other governmental agencies.

B. SELECTION PROCESS FOR ARCHITECTURAL, ENGINEERING, SURVEYING, AND CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT AT RISK SERVICES

Procurement of architectural, engineering, surveying, or construction management at risk services for facility design, construction, and related services will be accomplished in accordance with the following requirements.

1. Projects with an Estimated Professional Fee of \$50,000 or More
 - a. The superintendent will solicit proposals from service providers based upon qualifications using the following or similar criteria:
 1. training and experience of the service provider, especially in school-related projects;
 2. planning ability and promptness;
 3. experience in specification writing, including reputation for accuracy and sufficiency of detail;
 4. experience in the construction of K-12 buildings;
 5. reputation for quality of design and construction in appearance and utility;
 6. history of thorough inspections and follow through with jobs;
 7. timely completion of projects within the established budgets;
 8. relationships with contractors and designers; and
 9. any other factors the superintendent deems relevant.
 - b. The superintendent shall provide a list of qualified service providers to the board for consideration and selection unless the estimated professional fee for the project is within the superintendent's authority to contract as provided in policy 6420, Contracts with the Board. The list shall not include any service provider whose name appears on the state treasurer's Final Divestment List or Iran Parent and Subsidiary Guidance List, as required by G.S. 147, art. 6E.

USE AND SELECTION OF ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, AND CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS AT RISK

- c. A North Carolina firm will be granted preference over a nonresident firm, if the home state of the nonresident firm has a practice of granting a preference to its resident firms over North Carolina resident firms. Any preference granted to a resident firm will be in the same manner, on the same basis and to the same extent as the preference granted by the nonresident firm's home state. The solicitation documents will require that nonresident firms disclose and describe any construction contract preferences granted by the firm's home state.
- d. Fees will be negotiated with the selected firm. If a fair and reasonable fee cannot be agreed upon, the board or superintendent will select the next best qualified firm and negotiate fees. The contract with the firm must be reviewed by the board attorney, and meet all applicable laws and board policies.

2. Projects with an Estimated Professional Fee of Less than \$50,000.00

- a. The process established in subsection B.1. is not required unless otherwise directed by the board or superintendent for a specific project.
- b. When the estimated professional fee for a project is estimated to be within the superintendent's authority to contract on behalf of the board as provided in policy 6420, Contracts with the Board, the superintendent shall have authority to select the firm. Board approval of the firm is not required. The contract with the firm must meet all applicable laws and board policies and must be consistent with G.S. 147, art. 6E.
- c. When the professional fee is estimated to exceed the superintendent's authority to contract on behalf of the board as provided in policy 6420, Contracts with the Board, the superintendent shall recommend one or more firms to the board for consideration. The board will approve the selection of the firm. The contract with the firm must be reviewed by the board attorney, be approved by the board, and meet all applicable laws and board policies, and be consistent with G.S. 147, art 6E.

Legal References: G.S. 133, arts. 1 and 3; 143-64.31, -64.32 ; 147, art. 6E

Cross References: Contracts with the Board (policy 6420). Site Selection (policy 9010), Facility Design (policy 9020)

Adopted: May 1, 2000

Updated: June 1, 2009

Updated: December 9, 2013

Updated: December 7, 2015

Updated: May, 2016

PREQUALIFICATION OF BIDDERS FOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Policy Code: **REVISED** 9115

A. GENERAL

1. The purpose of this prequalification process is to impartially evaluate a contractor, and to properly determine by its responsible business practices, work experience, manpower, and equipment that it is qualified to bid on a board construction project, including prime contracts awarded by construction managers pursuant to the Construction Manager at Risk (“CM at Risk”) process. The award of contracts should be the result of open competition in bidding; impartiality in the selection of contractors; integrity in business practices; and skillful performance of public contracts.
2. The administration shall be responsible for prequalifying individual contractors to bid on board construction projects when the administration believes prequalification is preferred. The administration is not required to prequalify contractors for any particular project or projects. However, a contractor shall not be allowed to submit a bid on a construction project subject to prequalification, unless it has been prequalified in accordance with board policy. Prequalification shall not relieve the contractor from compliance with the certification requirements of G.S. 147, art. 6E at the time the contractor’s bid is submitted or the contract is executed.
3. The construction manager and the administration shall jointly develop the assessment tool and criteria for each CM at Risk project, including the prequalification scoring values and minimum requirement score. The construction manager shall use the process outlined in this policy for the prequalification of contractors on CM at Risk projects.
4. Notwithstanding the fact that a contractor was prequalified, the board, administration, and construction manager reserve the right to reject a contractor’s bid if it is determined that the contractor has not submitted the lowest responsible and responsive bid. The prequalification of the contractor shall not preclude the board, administration, or construction manager from subsequently concluding that the contractor is not a responsible bidder pursuant to G.S. 143-129. The prequalification of a contract for a project shall only apply to the individual project. All construction and repair contracts shall be awarded to the lowest responsive and responsible bidder, taking into consideration quality, performance, and the time specified in the proposals for the performance of the contract.

B. APPLICATION PROCESS

1. The superintendent or designee shall designate a school official to oversee the prequalification process for each individual project ("School Prequalification Official").
2. Each prospective bidder on contracts identified for prequalification by the administration and all CM at Risk projects shall submit an application on the approved prequalification application form in order to become prequalified. The approved prequalification application form will require information to be provided on the ownership of the firm, experience of the firm's personnel, any affiliations with other construction firms, bonding capacity, financial resources, the type of work performed by the firm, and other objective criteria rationally related to the contract to be awarded.
3. The administration shall ensure that applications prepared for the projects comply with this policy and State law. The application is to be submitted by the deadline established in the notice of prequalification. The act of submitting the application does not permit the firm to submit a bid. Incomplete applications will be rejected or returned for further detail or correction in the sole discretion of the school system or construction manager.

C. APPLICATION

1. The application used by the school system or the construction manager must be approved by the School Prequalification Official and shall, at a minimum, address the following items:
 1. Organizational Structure – The firm shall provide a list of all owners, officers, partners, or individuals authorized to represent or conduct business for or sign legal documents for the firm. This list must include the full legal name, typed or printed in a clear legible form. Firms experiencing changes in ownership, organizational structure, or material changes in assets must inform the school system prior to the award of a contract. Failure of the firm to comply with this requirement may result in the termination of any contract awarded by the school system or construction manager.
 2. Classification – The firm shall indicate the type(s) of work the firm's workforce and equipment normally perform, licensure, and other pertinent information. The firm shall provide its MWSBE (Minority, Women, Small Business Enterprise) status.
 3. Experience – The firm shall furnish information that documents the ability of the firm to undertake a project involving the type(s) of work for which prequalification is requested.

4. Financial – Firms will be required to provide a complete current annual financial statement (current within the previous 12-month period).
5. Litigation/Claims – Firms must provide information on its success at completing projects on time, including the payment of liquidated damages. The firm will be required to submit information regarding its litigation history, including litigation with owners.
6. Capacity – Firms shall demonstrate sufficient bonding capacity, insurance, and resources for the project. Firms must provide relevant information on the personnel that will be directly responsible for the work, including the location of the office that will be primarily responsible for work. Firms shall also demonstrate an acceptable safety history for construction projects.
7. Legal Authorization – All firms must show that they are legally authorized to conduct business in the State of North Carolina and have all required licensure for the work to be performed.

D. REVIEW OF APPLICATION – SCHOOL SYSTEM BID PROJECTS

1. Prequalification Committee – The School Prequalification Official shall establish a committee to review and score applications, including approving and denying prequalification (“Prequalification Committee”). The superintendent or designee shall not be a member of the Prequalification Committee.
2. Review of Applications – The school system’s Prequalification Committee shall use the school system’s objective assessment process. The prequalification criteria shall not require the firm to have previously been awarded a construction or repair project by the school system. The prequalification criteria used by the Prequalification Committee shall include prequalification scoring values and the minimum required score to be prequalified for the project. The school system’s Prequalification Committee shall approve or deny the applications in accordance with the prequalification criteria and scoring system.
3. Notice of Decision – The firms shall be promptly notified of the school system’s Prequalification Committee’s decision, including the reason for denial, via e-mail. Notice shall be provided prior to the opening of bids for the project and with sufficient time for the firm to appeal the denial of prequalification.

E. REVIEW OF APPLICATION – CM AT RISK PROJECTS

1. Prequalification Committee – The construction manager and the School Prequalification Official shall agree upon the members of the construction manager’s Prequalification Committee. The superintendent or designee shall not be on the Prequalification Committee. The construction manager’s

Prequalification Committee will review prequalification applications submitted by the firms and will determine the firm's prequalification eligibility for the CM at Risk project.

2. Review of Applications – The construction manager's Prequalification Committee and the School Prequalification Official shall agree upon an objective assessment process. The construction manager and the School Prequalification Official shall develop prequalification criteria, including prequalification scoring values and the minimum required score to be prequalified for the project. The prequalification criteria shall not require the firm to have previously been awarded a construction or repair project by the construction manager or the school system. The construction manager's Prequalification Committee shall approve or deny the applications in accordance with the prequalification criteria and scoring system.
3. Notice of Decision – The firms shall be promptly notified of the construction manager's Prequalification Committee's decision, including the reason for denial, via e-mail. Notice shall be provided prior to the opening of bids for the project and with sufficient time for the firm to appeal the denial of prequalification.

F. APPEALS PROCEDURE

4.—The firm may appeal from the denial of prequalification as noted below:

1. Written Appeal – A written appeal may be filed via hand-delivery or e-mail to the applicable Prequalification Committee within three business days of receipt of notice that the firm has been denied prequalification. The written appeal shall clearly articulate the reasons why the firm is contesting the denial and attach all documents and additional information supporting the firm's position. The Prequalification Committee may contact the firm regarding the information provided prior to ruling on the appeal. If the Prequalification Committee is satisfied that the firm should be prequalified, the firm shall be notified that it is prequalified to bid on the project and allowed to participate in the bid process. If the Prequalification Committee upholds its denial, the firm shall be promptly notified in writing via e-mail.
2. Hearing – The firm may appeal the Prequalification Committee's decision on the written appeal by requesting a hearing before the superintendent or designee via hand-delivery or e-mail within three (3) business days of the receipt of the Prequalification Committee's decision. The hearing shall be held within five (5) business days. The firm shall not be allowed to submit additional information without the written consent of the superintendent or designee. The firm shall be allowed thirty (30) minutes for the hearing. In the event the superintendent or designee is unable to hold a hearing in a timely manner, he/she may designate a school official to handle the appeal.

3. Decision – For projects bid by the school system, the decision of the superintendent or designee or designee shall be final, and the firm shall be promptly notified of the decision via e-mail. For CM at Risk projects, the superintendent or designee shall notify the construction manager of its recommended decision. The construction manager shall review the recommended decision and issue a final decision to the school system and firm. In the event the construction manager rejects a recommendation from the superintendent or designee to prequalify the firm, the construction manager shall provide a written explanation of the denial to both the superintendent or designee and the firm.
4. General Rules for Appeals – Firms submitting applications shall be provided an e-mail address for communication with the construction manager or school system during the appeal process. The firm shall provide at least two e-mail addresses for use by the school system or construction manager in communicating with the firm. All appeals shall be completed prior to the date and time for the receipt and opening of bids.

Legal References: G.S. 143-128.1, [-129](#), and 135.8; [147](#), [art. 6E](#)

Cross References:

Adopted: March 2, 2015

Updated: May, 2016

The board strives to obtain high quality services at a reasonable price through the bidding process employed by the school system.

A. STANDARDS FOR PARTICIPATION IN CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

All contracts formally or informally bid will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, taking into consideration quality, performance, reliability, and the time specified in the bids for performance of the contract. Contracts will contain a provision stating that the contractor and contractor's subcontractors, if any, must comply with the requirements of G.S. Chapter 64, Article 2. Prior to bidding, contractors may be required to prequalify if the board has elected to use this process. For all contracts valued at \$1,000 or more, the board will require each bidder or vendor to certify that it is not listed on the state treasurer's Final Divestment List or Iran Parent and Subsidiary Guidance list, as required by G.S. 147, Article 6E, and that it will not engage subcontractors who are on either list.

The board prohibits discrimination against any person or business on the basis of race, color, ethnic origin, sex, disability, or religion. In addition, in accordance with G.S. 143-133.5, the board prohibits discrimination against a bidder or contractor for being party to, refusing to be party to, adhering to, or refusing to adhere to an agreement with a labor organization. The superintendent is required to conduct contracting and purchasing programs so as to prevent such discrimination.

The superintendent, on behalf of the board, must certify that good faith efforts have been made to increase the participation in construction contracts by minority-owned and female-owned businesses, as required by policy 9125, Participation by Women- and Minority-Owned Businesses.

The board will grant a North Carolina resident firm providing architectural, engineering, surveying, construction management at-risk service, design-build services, or public-private construction services a preference over a nonresident firm, if the home state of the nonresident firm has a practice of granting a preference to its resident firms over North Carolina resident firms. Any preference granted to a resident firm will be in the same manner, on the same basis, and to the same extent as the preference granted by the nonresident firm's home state. The school system's bid documents will require that nonresident firms disclose and describe any construction contract preferences granted by the firm's home state.

B. BIDDING METHODS

The board may request bids for contracts for building projects using single prime, multi-prime (separate prime), construction management at-risk, dual bidding, design-build, design-build bridging, and public-private partnership methods, as permitted by law. The superintendent shall make a recommendation to the board as to the method(s) that should

be used for a particular project.

If the superintendent believes the project cannot be reasonably completed under the methods authorized by G.S. 143-128, the superintendent shall so inform the board and make the recommendation to the board that it approve the use of alternative methods. Upon board approval, the superintendent shall submit to the State Building Commission a request to use an alternative contracting method along with supporting documentation.

C. FORMAL BIDDING

Construction and repair work requiring the estimated expenditure of \$500,000 or more will be advertised for bid and will be awarded through formal bidding procedures. Dividing contracts to lower the expenditure amounts so as to evade these requirements is prohibited. The board authorizes the use of newspaper advertisement, electronic advertisement, or both for formal bids; however, the superintendent has the authority to determine which method will be used for a specific purchase or categories of purchases. The superintendent shall establish formal bidding procedures consistent with this policy and applicable law and make the procedures available to all bidders or potential bidders.

D. INFORMAL BIDDING

Informal bids will be obtained for construction and repair contracts between \$30,000 and \$500,000. Quotations from contractors may be solicited by telephone or in writing. Informal bids are recommended, but not required, for construction and repair work costing less than \$30,000.

Dividing contracts to lower the expenditure amounts so as to evade the informal bidding requirements is prohibited. The superintendent shall develop informal bidding procedures consistent with this policy and applicable law and make the procedures available to all bidders and potential bidders.

E. APPROVAL

All formally bid construction contracts must be reviewed by the board attorney and submitted by the superintendent to the board for approval.

The superintendent shall consult with the board attorney in developing standard form contracts for informally bid construction projects. Board approval of informally bid projects is not required, unless otherwise directed by the board on specific projects.

F. RECORDS AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Records of all informal or formal bids received will be maintained and will be available for public inspection. Such records should include the date the bid is received, from whom it is received, and what project it is for. The records will document why the selected contractor was the lowest responsive, responsible bidder if the contractor was

not the low bidder.

The superintendent must submit required reports to the State and provide reports to the board on the progress being made towards reaching the board's goals.

G. DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESS

The board establishes the following dispute resolution process to resolve issues arising out of construction and repair projects or contracts related to such projects. The dispute resolution process may be used by any party involved in the construction project for those disputes in which the amount in controversy is at least \$15,000.

Prior to initiating litigation concerning a dispute, parties to the dispute must do the following: (1) submit the dispute for review by the superintendent or other designated school official and the project architect, as appropriate, and (2) participate in mediation, if the matter cannot be resolved by school officials and the architect. The cost of the dispute resolution process will be divided between the parties to the dispute. If the board is a party to the dispute, the board will pay at least one-third of the cost.

Legal References: G.S. 64, art. 2; 115C-521, -522; 143-64.31 and art. 8; [147](#), [art. 6E](#)

Cross References: Prequalification of Bidders for Construction Projects (policy 9115), Participation by Women- and Minority-Owned Businesses (policy 9125)

Adopted: January 11, 2016

Updated: May, 2016

SALE, DISPOSAL, AND LEASE OF BOARD-OWNED REAL PROPERTY

Policy Code:

9400

The board will consider the sale and disposal of board-owned real property, including land and buildings, as authorized by law. The board is guided in its decisions by its commitment to help students succeed by providing appropriate facilities and to use its resources in a fiscally and environmentally sound manner.

Any sale or disposal of real property, including school buildings, will be conducted in accordance with statutory requirements. The superintendent will secure the services of consultants as necessary to conduct feasibility assessments and determine the fair market value. No building or land will be sold below the fair market value or exchanged for less than full and fair consideration.

When the board decides to lease board-owned property to another entity, the lease will be at the fair market value, except that the board may negotiate a lesser amount with another governmental unit.

All contracts for the sale, disposal, or lease of real property must be consistent with G.S. 147, art. 6E.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-72, -518, -521; 160A, art. 12; 147, art. 6E

Cross References: Planning to Address Facility Needs (policy 9000), Site Selection (policy 9010), Use and Selection of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, and Construction Managers At Risk (policy 9110)

Adopted: May 1, 2000

Updated: March 3, 2010

Updated: December 7, 2015

Updated: May, 2015

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AND STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Policy Code: **REVISED** 3620

The board recognizes the value of interscholastic athletics and extracurricular activities in promoting leadership and team skills, practicing democratic principles, and encouraging the lifelong learning process. Students are encouraged to participate in opportunities available at the school, including interscholastic athletics and student organizations. All activities are open to all students **enrolled in Montgomery County Schools and attending** that school unless a restriction is justified and has been approved by the principal. The principal shall ensure that students and parents are notified of the various opportunities for participation in extracurricular activities. The principal shall establish any rules necessary for school- and student-initiated extracurricular activities.

A. EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITY REQUIREMENTS

Participation in extracurricular activities, including student organizations and interscholastic athletics, is a privilege, not a right, and may be reserved for students enrolled in Montgomery County Schools who are in good academic standing who meet behavior standards established by the board and the school. Participation in extracurricular activities may be restricted if a student (1) is not performing at grade level as provided in policy 3400, Evaluation of Student Progress; (2) has exceeded the number of absences allowed by policy 4400, Attendance; (3) has violated the student conduct standards found in the 4300 series of policies; or (4) has violated school rules for conduct. In addition, in order to be eligible for interscholastic athletics participation, students must have been in daily attendance 85 percent of the previous semester and must meet all eligibility standards of the North Carolina High School Athletic Association, the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction, and any locally established requirements for interscholastic athletics participation.

School administrators choosing to exercise the authority to restrict participation based upon any of the reasons provided in ~~this the previous~~ paragraph shall provide this policy and any additional rules developed by the superintendent or the principal to all parents or guardians and students. The grievance procedure provided in policy 1740/4010, Student and Parent Grievance Procedure, may be utilized by parents or students who believe that a student has been aggrieved by a decision made pursuant to this policy.

B. SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

1. Extracurricular activities may be used as a component of an at-risk student's intervention plan. The intervention plan may include providing for or restricting the student's participation in extracurricular activities. If the plan restricts the student's participation, the plan must include other intervention strategies designed to improve student performance.
2. Students with disabilities must be accorded the legal rights required by federal

and state law.

3. School administrators shall facilitate the inclusion and participation of transitioning military children in extracurricular activities, to the extent they are otherwise qualified, by:
 - a. providing information about extracurricular activities to transitioning military children; and
 - b. waiving application deadlines.

Legal References: Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. 12132, 28 C.F.R. pt. 35; Equal Access Act, 20 U.S.C. 4071-4074; Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. 1400 *et seq.*, 34 C.F.R. pt. 300; Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. 705(20), 794, 34 C.F.R. pt. 104; G.S. 115C art. 9, 115C-47(4), -391, -407.5; *Policies Governing Services for Children with Disabilities*, State Board of Education Policy GCS-D-000; N.C. High School Athletic Association Handbook; Middle/Junior High School Athletic Manual, available at <http://www.ncpublicschools.org/curriculum/healthfulliving/athletics/>

Cross References: Parental Involvement (policy 1310/4002), Student and Parent Grievance Procedure (policy 1740/4010), Evaluation of Student Progress (policy 3400), Student Promotion and Accountability (policy 3420), School Improvement Plan (policy 3430), Children of Military Families (policy 4050), Student Behavior Policies (4300 series), Attendance (policy 4400), Community Use of Facilities (policy 5030)

Adopted: March 6, 2000

Updated: June 1, 2009

Updated: May 4, 2010

Updated: June 1, 2015

Updated: May, 2016

Unless provided otherwise in this policy, Tuition will be charged to students admitted under policy 4130, Discretionary Admission, if the students (1) are not domiciled in the State or (2) are domiciled in the State and residing outside of the school system boundaries. Tuition will equal the local per pupil allocation for current expense as provided by the board of commissioners from the preceding year.

Tuition may be waived if a student meets one of the following criteria:

1. The student is admitted to the school system pursuant to an agreement between this board and another board of education, and the agreement specifies that the payment of tuition by the student will not be required.
2. The student resides on a military base within North Carolina.
3. The student demonstrates extraordinary financial hardship.
4. The student is a nonresident whose parents will move into the school administrative unit on or before December 1, and the student is assigned at the beginning of the school year to the school serving the student's future domicile.
5. The student was domiciled within the school administrative unit at the beginning of the school year and remains enrolled in the school system for the duration of the school year after moving into another school administrative unit during the school year. or
6. The student's parent(s) are employed by the school system.

In addition, no tuition will be charged to:

1. students residing on military bases within North Carolina where federal funds designed to compensate for the impact on public schools of military dependent students are provided to the school system in an amount not less than 50 percent of the total per capita cost for education, exclusive of capital outlay and debt service. or
2. students who are domiciliaries of the State and who reside within the school administrative unit. However, the board may enter an agreement with the board of education of the student's domicile for payment of tuition by that board.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-366, -366.1

Cross References: Discretionary Admission (policy 4130)

Adopted: May, 2016

The board is committed to providing a healthy and safe environment for its students, employees, and visitors. To provide opportunities for assistance to individuals who experience sudden cardiac arrest on school property, the board authorizes the placement of automatic external defibrillators (AEDs) in designated locations in schools and other board-owned or operated facilities and at designated events to be accessed by medical practitioners and other trained persons.

To the extent funding, staff, and training are available, the superintendent is authorized to acquire AEDs for use at designated schools and events. The superintendent is further authorized to develop a program to address access to and training, use, and maintenance of AEDs in the school system. All such AEDs and any program developed must comply with the requirements of state and federal law.

The superintendent, in consultation with medical professionals trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and AED use, shall develop procedures to implement this policy. Procedures must include information regarding:

1. Medical/healthcare provider oversight: Choice of AED devices will be made in consultation with a physician licensed by the state of North Carolina. Preference will be given to machines that offer both adult and child settings. The type of AED product must be one that is approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration.
2. CPR and AED use training for anticipated responders: Training will be completed in accordance with nationally recognized training programs including those approved and provided by the American Heart Association or American Red Cross. Appropriate records of training will be maintained.
3. Coordination with the emergency medical services (EMS) system: Appropriate local EMS officials must be notified of the location and most recent placement of AEDs within a reasonable period of time of placement.
4. Appropriate device maintenance and testing.
5. Placement of AEDs.

The superintendent or designee shall report to the board on the plan for and actual use of AEDs in the school system. The superintendent shall designate a program coordinator to manage the AED program in the schools.

Nothing in this policy should be construed to require the presence or use of an AED on school property or at school sponsored events, unless otherwise required by law. The board cannot and does not guarantee that an AED or a person trained in its use will be available at any particular school site or school-sponsored event.

The board and its employees expressly reserve all immunities from civil liability which are available to them under state or federal law, including governmental immunity and the statutory immunities set forth in North Carolina General Statutes 90-21.14, 90-21.15 and 115C-375.1 and federal statute 42 U.S.C. 238q.

Legal References: G.S. 90-21.14, -21.15; 115C-375.1; 42 U.S.C. 238q

Cross References: Student Health Services (policy 6120)

Other References: *N.C. Emergency Guidelines for Schools*, (~~NCDPI~~NCDHHS 2009), available at <http://www.nchealthyschools.org/resources/>~~http://www.nchealthyschools.org/docs/school/ne-emergency-guidelines.pdf~~; *Implementing an AED Program*, (American Heart Association 2012), available at http://www.heart.org/idc/groups/heart-public/@wcm/@ecc/documents/downloadable/ucm_438703.pdf

Adopted: May, 2016

All schools will participate in federal National Child Nutrition Programs and will receive commodities donated by the United States Department of Agriculture. All federal and state revenues will be accepted and applied to maximize the use of such funds for the purposes of providing nutritional meals to students at the lowest possible price.

A. OPERATIONAL STANDARDS

The school nutrition services program will be operated in a manner consistent with board goals and board policy. The program also will be operated in compliance with all applicable state and federal law, including requirements of the National School Lunch Program and all federal guidelines established by the Child Nutrition Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. Specific legal requirements that must be met include, but are not limited to, the following.

1. No child will be discriminated against because of race, sex, color, national origin, disability, age, or eligibility status for free and reduced price meals.
2. The school nutrition program will meet safety and sanitation requirements established in local, state, and federal rules and guidelines for school food services programs.
3. The school nutrition services program will have a written food safety program that includes a hazard analysis critical control point plan for each school.
4. Menu preparation, purchasing, and related record keeping will be consistent with applicable state and federal rules and guidelines.
5. Banking, financial record keeping, budgeting, and accounting will be conducted in accordance with generally accepted practices and procedures, as dictated by the School Budget and Fiscal Control Act and in accordance with state and federal guidelines.
6. Commodity foods donated by the United States Department of Agriculture will be used and accounted for in accordance with federal regulations.
7. Preference will be given in purchasing contracts to high-calcium foods and beverages, as defined in G.S. 115C-264.1.
8. School Nutrition Program (SNP) funds will be used only for the purposes authorized by law. Indirect costs, as defined by law, will not be assessed to the SNP unless the program has a minimum of one month's operating balance.
9. The price for meals will be determined in accordance with federal law.

10. Non-program foods will be priced to generate sufficient revenues to cover the cost of those items. A non-program food is defined as a food or beverage, other than a reimbursable meal or snack, that is sold at the school and is purchased using funds from the child nutrition account.
11. All school nutrition services will be operated on a non-profit basis for the benefit of the SNP. School nutrition services are those that are operated from 12:01 a.m. until the end of the last lunch period.
12. All income from the sale of food and beverages that is required by law or regulation to be retained by the SNP will be deposited to the SNP account and will be used only for the purposes of the school's non-profit lunch and breakfast programs. All funds from food and beverage sales not otherwise required by law to be deposited to the SNP account will be deposited into the proper school account in accordance with guidelines developed by the superintendent or designee.
13. All competitive foods sold on school campuses will meet federal and state standards for nutrient content.

B. MEAL CHARGES

Students who are required to pay for meals are expected to provide payment in a timely manner. The board recognizes, however, that students occasionally may forget or lose their meal money. The board therefore directs the superintendent to develop a procedure to manage situations in which students are unable to pay for a meal on a particular day. The superintendent shall ensure that federal child nutrition funds are not used to offset the 88prior to the end of the year.

The superintendent or designee shall establish other procedures as appropriate to help ensure compliance with board policy and legal requirements.

Legal References: Child Nutrition Act of 1966, 42 U.S.C. 1771 *et seq.*; National School Lunch Act, 42 U.S.C. 1751 *et seq.*, 7 C.F.R. pt. 210; 2 C.F.R. pt. 225, App. B; G.S. 115C-47(7), -47(22), -263, -264, -264.1, -426, -450, -522; [147, art. 6E](#); 16 N.C.A.C. 6H .0104; State Board of Education Policy TCS-S-000

Cross References: Goals of School Nutrition Services (policy 6200), School Meal and Competitive Foods Standards (policy 6230), Goals of the Purchasing Function (policy 6400)

Adopted: April 10, 2000

Updated: December 8, 2014

Updated: July 1, 2009

Updated: May, 2016

Updated: January 14, 2013

Updated: December 9, 2013

ORGANIZATION

OF THE PURCHASING FUNCTION *Policy Code: REVISED 6410*

The purchasing function will be organized by the superintendent in a manner intended to help meet the purchasing goals of the board. The purchasing function includes the following responsibilities:

1. making purchases for all departments in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, including the requirements of the State Division of Purchase and Contract, board policy, the superintendent's directives, good purchasing practices and ethical principles;
2. establishing and enforcing a system for approving and accounting for purchases;
3. maintaining appropriate records on price quotations of supplies most frequently purchased;
4. maintaining other supplemental data to assist in making purchases at the most economical prices possible;
5. maintaining NC E-Procurement compliance and making purchases through the E-Procurement Service to the extent appropriate to maximize savings and efficiency in the purchasing function.
6. establishing a practical degree of standardization of equipment, supplies and materials with sufficient flexibility to meet unique needs of schools and departments;
7. operating a central inventory warehouse;
8. supervising the receiving of all materials; including establishing procedures to ensure received goods are properly inspected, counted, and documented;
9. maintaining lists of potential bidders for various types of materials, equipment and supplies;
10. providing information regarding bidding opportunities to vendors;
11. providing information and service to schools and departments that wish to make purchases;
and
12. maintaining current information on all applicable laws, regulations, board policies and administrative procedures.

Legal References: G.S. 143—49, - 52, -52.3, 115C-522; [147, art. 6E](#); N.C. Session Law 2003-147; N.C. Procurement Manual, Department of Administration, Division of Purchase and Contract [available at http://www.pandc.nc.gov/Default.apx](#)

Cross References:

Adopted: April 10, 2000

Updated: June 1, 2015

Updated: May, 2016

NON- CAREER STATUS TEACHERS: NONRENEWAL

Policy Code: **REVISED**

7950

The board, upon recommendation of the superintendent, may refuse to renew the contract of any non-career status teacher for any cause it deems sufficient, so long as the cause is not arbitrary, capricious, and discriminatory or for personal or political reasons.

If the superintendent decides to recommend nonrenewal of a non-career status teacher, the superintendent shall provide written notice of the recommendation no later than June 1. The teacher may, within 10 days of receipt of the superintendent's recommendation, request written notice of the reasons for the superintendent's recommendation for nonrenewal and the information that the superintendent may share with the board to support the recommendation for nonrenewal. If a teacher files a timely request, the superintendent shall provide the requested information, and the teacher will be permitted to submit supplemental information to the superintendent and board prior to the board's decision.

A non-career status teacher has the right to petition the board for a hearing regarding the superintendent's recommendation for nonrenewal. If the teacher requests a hearing, the board chair and vice chair will confer and determine whether such a hearing will be granted. If the chair and vice chair cannot agree, a hearing will be granted. (Note: It is within the board's discretion to determine how it will decide whether to grant a discretionary hearing. This method is a suggestion, and it may be modified to incorporate the board's current practice.

The board will notify the teacher of its decision whether to grant a hearing.

The board will notify the non-career status teacher whose contract will not be renewed for the next school year of its decision by June 15. If, however, a teacher is granted a hearing, the board will provide the nonrenewal notification within 10 days of the hearing or such later date upon the written consent of the superintendent and teacher.

Non-career status teachers may be demoted or dismissed during the terms of their contracts only in accordance with policy 7930, Professional Employees: Demotion and Dismissal.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-45(c), -325.1 *et seq.*

Cross References: Teacher Employment Contracts (policy 7410), **Professional Personnel Reduction in Force: Teachers and Scholl Administrators** (policy 7920), Professional Employees: Demotion and Dismissal (policy 7930)

Adopted: April 13, 2010

Updated: March 8, 2011

Updated: July 12, 2011
Updated: December 5, 2011
Updated: June 2, 2014
Updated: May, 2016

The board will select future school sites in a manner consistent with facility needs as identified in the long range plan. The board will consider options for acquiring property and buildings that are within its legal authority, are economically sound and meet immediate and future needs.

The superintendent will assist the board in site selection. In making recommendations to the board, the superintendent must consider the following factors, along with any other factors the superintendent determines to be appropriate:

1. the size of the site needed for current and future needs;
2. the cost for acquisition and development;
3. suitability for intended uses of the site;
4. a site's accessibility to students and the community; and
5. whether the site meets all legal requirements, including environmental standards.

The superintendent will investigate and recommend to the board reasonable options for acquiring property or buildings such as purchasing, leasing, or entering into relationships with other governmental agencies or private businesses, as permitted by law. The superintendent is authorized to select and work with consultants in identifying and assessing site options. Any contract for professional services must be (1) reviewed by the board attorney, (2) be approved by the board, unless the board has delegated this authority to the superintendent in policy 6420, Contracts with the Board, and (3) meet any applicable legal and board policy requirements.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-47, -204, -517, -518, -521; 153A-164; 160A, art. 2, pt. 1; [147, art. 6E](#)

Cross References: Contracts with the Board (policy 6420), Use and Selection of Architects, Engineers (policy 9110)

Adopted: May 1, 2000

Updated: March 3, 2010

Updated: December 7th, 2015

Updated; May, 2016