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TO: Board of Education

FROM: Kevin Lancaster

DATE: June 3, 2019

SUBJ: Agenda Items – Policies for First Read

Attached you will find proposed Policy Code for your consideration.

- Policy 2330 – Board Meeting Agenda
- Policy 3101 – Dual Enrollment
- Policy 4240/7312 – Child Abuse – Reports and Investigations
- Policy 4700 – Student Records
- Policy 4705/7825-R – Confidentiality of Personal Identifying Information
- Policy 7100 – Recruitment and Selection of Personnel
- Policy 7130 – Licensure
- Policy 7730 – Employee Conflict of Interest
- Policy 7940 – Classified Personnel: Suspension and Dismissal

BOARD MEETING AGENDA

Policy Code: **2330**

The chairperson and the superintendent will prepare a proposed agenda for each board meeting. A request to have an item of business placed on the agenda must be received at least six working days before the meetings. (See also policy 2310, Public Participation at Board Meetings, regarding agenda requests by individuals or groups.) A board member may, by a timely request, have an item placed on the agenda.

Each board member will receive a copy of the proposed agenda two days prior to the meeting, and the proposed agenda will be available for public inspection and/or distribution when it is distributed to the board members. At the meeting, the board may, by a majority vote, add an item that is not on the proposed agenda before the agenda is adopted. After the agenda has been adopted, a two-thirds vote is required to add an item to the agenda. Any new policy or budgetary items presented as an addendum to the published agenda is not subject to action at the same meeting.

Legal References: G.S. 115C-36

Cross References: Duties of Officers (policy 2210), Public Participation at Board Meetings (policy 2310), Advance Delivery of Meeting Materials (policy 2335)

Adopted: March 6, 2000
Updated: August 3, 2009
Updated: December 7, 2009

In its effort to provide a rigorous expanded curriculum that will adequately prepare students for future educational and workplace endeavors, the board will support high school students who also wish to enroll in classes taught by a college, university, community college or other approved entity in accordance with the requirements of this policy, state law and State Board of Education policy.

A. CAREER AND COLLEGE PROMISE

The Career and College Promise program is designed to offer qualified high school students structured dual enrollment opportunities that provide both entry level job skills as well as pathways leading to a certificate, diploma or degree.

The board, in collaboration with local community colleges, may provide for dual enrollment of a qualified ~~junior or senior~~ high school student in community college courses through (1) a Career and Technical Education Pathway leading to a job credential, certificate, or diploma aligned with one or more high school ~~Tech Prep~~ Career Clusters or (2) a College Transfer Pathway leading to ~~a~~ college transfer credits ~~certificate requiring the successful completion of 30 semester hours of transfer courses.~~

The board may also partner with institutions of higher education to establish cooperative innovative high school programs that enable a student to concurrently obtain a high school diploma and (1) begin or complete an associate degree program, (2) master a certificate or vocational program of (3) earn up to two years of college credit within five years. Students are eligible for these programs beginning in ninth grade.

The superintendent shall develop procedures consistent with this policy, state law and State Board policies.

B. OTHER COLLEGE COURSES

The superintendent shall develop procedures and requirements for awarding high school credit toward graduation upon request to students who self-enroll in courses taught by a college, university, community college or other approved entity. Credit towards graduation will be granted only for courses which are consistent with the policies and standards of the school district and State Board requirements, including the requirements of State Board of Education Policy GCS-M-001, which defines "Course for Credit."

The principal must approve the course in advance. Prior to granting approval, the principal shall determine whether the course is eligible for credit toward graduation in accordance with the procedures and requirements developed by the superintendent.

The parent or guardian of the student must give permission for the course and the student must complete any forms required by the school district.

A current member of the high school faculty must supervise a student enrolled in an on-line, dual enrollment, or correspondence course or independent study work. The level of supervision will vary depending on the option, and may range from coordinating registration to providing instructional support.

Each course provider must be accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools or its regional equivalent. This requirement does not apply to courses approved for credit by the NC Virtual Public School.

Enrollment of a student in a course is the responsibility of the student and the student's parent or guardian. Except as provided elsewhere in this policy, all special fees and charges and any special transportation needs required are the responsibility of the student and his or her parent or guardian.

For a student to receive credit for towards high school graduation, the school at which the course is offered must provide such essential information as is generally included in official transcripts of school records.

This information must include:

(1) a description of the content and subject matter covered by the course;
(2) the number of clock hours of instruction in the course; and
(3) the student's achievement or performance level in the course.

In addition, a syllabus which includes course goals, course objectives, course activities, and grade requirements must be provided.

The student also must meet any other requirements established by the superintendent.

Legal References: G.S. 115C art. 16 pt. 9; 115C-36, -47~~, -81~~; 115D-5(b), -20(4); S.L. 2011-145 sec. 7.1A(a), 7.1A(b), 7.1A(c), 7.1A(k); State Board of Education Policies CCRE-001, GRAD-004

Cross References: Curriculum Development (policy 3100)

Adopted: March 6, 2000
Updated: June 1, 2009
Updated: January 19, 2011
Updated: December 6, 2011

North Carolina has two separate systems that mandate reports of suspected child abuse, neglect, dependency, or maltreatment. Suspected child abuse, neglect, dependency, or death as a result of maltreatment by parents or other caretakers must be reported to the county child welfare agency. Suspected human trafficking, involuntary servitude, and sexual servitude of a child are special forms of child abuse under law and must be reported to the county child welfare agency, regardless of the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. By contrast, suspected child maltreatment by a caregiver in a child care facility, including in a licensed preschool classroom or other licensed classroom or program operated by the school system, must be reported to the Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child Development and Early Education. Where the source of the child abuse, neglect, dependency, or maltreatment is uncertain, a report should be made to both the county child welfare agency and the Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child Development and Early Education.

The board of education supports all employees who in good faith make a report ~~of suspected child abuse, neglect, dependency, or death as a result of maltreatment~~ under either of North Carolina's mandated reporting laws.

A. DUTY TO REPORT CHILD ABUSE, NEGLECT, DEPENDENCY, OR DEATH AS A RESULT OF MALTREATMENT TO THE COUNTY CHILD WELFARE AGENCY

~~Any~~ A school employee who knows or has cause to suspect (1) child abuse, neglect, dependency, or death as a result of maltreatment by a parent, guardian, custodian, or caretaker of the child or (2) that a child has been a victim of human trafficking, involuntary servitude, or sexual servitude by any person is legally required to report the case ~~of the child~~ to the director of social services. The employee also shall immediately report the case to the principal. Any doubt about reporting a suspected situation must be resolved in favor of reporting, and the report must be made immediately.

A school employee is immune by statute from any civil and/or criminal liability when reporting in good faith suspected child trafficking, involuntary servitude, sexual servitude, or child abuse, neglect, dependency, or death as a result of maltreatment by a parent, guardian, custodian, or caretaker of the child. ~~Failure on the part of any school employee to report may result in disciplinary action being brought against the employee by the school system or civil action under the law.~~ An employee who fails to report or who prevents another person from making a report is subject to disciplinary action by the school system or civil or criminal action under the law.

B. DUTY TO REPORT CHILD MALTREATMENT IN A CHILD CARE FACILITY TO THE DIVISION OF CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND EARLY EDUCATION

A school employee who has cause to suspect that a child in a child care facility has been maltreated by a caregiver or has died as a result of maltreatment occurring in a child care

facility is legally required to report the case to the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Division of Child Development and Early Education (DCDEE).

A "child care facility" includes any DHHS-licensed classroom or program operated by the school system, including for example, licensed pre-school or Title I classrooms, licensed afterschool programs, and licensed developmental day programs.

Any doubt about reporting a suspected situation or uncertainty whether the child's care is being provided in a child care facility must be resolved in favor of reporting, and the report should be made immediately.

An employee making a report to DCDEE also shall immediately report the case to the principal. If the suspected maltreatment occurred in a licensed preschool classroom or other licensed classroom or program operated by board, the principal shall immediately notify the superintendent of the suspected maltreatment. No reprisals of any kind may be taken against an employee who makes a good faith report of child maltreatment occurring in any licensed preschool classroom or other licensed classroom or program operated by the board.

An employee who fails to make a report as required by law and this policy may be subject to disciplinary action by the school system. In addition, if the employee works in a licensed preschool classroom or other licensed classroom or program operated by the board, failure to report maltreatment of a child in the program or classroom may itself constitute child maltreatment and result in the employee being placed on the state child maltreatment registry.

C. COOPERATION WITH STATE AGENCIES

1. The principal may establish a contact person in the school to act as a liaison with state agencies charged with investigating reports of child abuse and neglect or child maltreatment. ~~social services.~~

2. ~~All employees~~ Employees shall cooperate fully with agency personnel conducting an ~~the department of social services in its~~ investigation of suspected child abuse, neglect, dependency, ~~or~~ death as a result of maltreatment, or maltreatment occurring in a child care facility.

3. In the case of suspected abuse, neglect, dependency, or death due to maltreatment under the jurisdiction of social services, employees ~~Employees~~ shall permit the child to be interviewed by social services on school campuses during school hours.

4. In a case under the jurisdiction of DCDEE concerning suspected child maltreatment by a caregiver in a child care facility, permission from the parent must be obtained before the child may be interviewed on school campus during school hours.

5. Employees ~~and~~ shall provide ~~social services with~~ confidential information to

agency personnel, so long as the disclosure does not violate state or federal law.

6. Any confidential information disclosed by the investigating agency ~~department of social services~~ to employees ~~will~~must remain confidential and ~~will only~~ may be redisclosed only for purposes directly connected with carrying out the responsibilities of the school system or the employee.

D. SHARING INFORMATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Upon request and to the extent permitted by law, school system officials shall share with other agencies designated in G.S. 7B-3100(a) information that is relevant to (1) any assessment by the department of social services of a report of child abuse, neglect, dependency, or death as a result of maltreatment ~~by the department of social services~~; (2) the provision or arrangement of protective services in a child abuse, neglect, or dependency case by the department of social services; or (3) any case in which a petition is filed alleging that a juvenile is abused, neglected, dependent, undisciplined, or delinquent. School system officials and the designated agencies must continue to share such information until the protective services case is closed by the department of social services or, if a petition is filed, until the juvenile is no longer subject to the jurisdiction of juvenile court.

The superintendent shall develop any necessary procedures for reporting suspected child abuse, neglect, dependency, ~~or~~ death as a result of maltreatment, or maltreatment in a child care facility, for sharing information with designated agencies, and for cooperating with agency investigations ~~by the department of social services~~. The board encourages school officials to provide staff development opportunities related to identifying and reporting child abuse, neglect, dependency, ~~or~~ death as a result of maltreatment, and maltreatment in a child care facility.

In addition to the requirements of this policy, any administrator who knows or has reason to believe that a licensed employee has engaged in conduct which involves physical or sexual abuse of a child shall report that information to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in accordance with subsection C.4 of policy 4040/7310, Staff-Student Relations.

Legal References: Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C. 1232g; G.S. 7B-101, -301, -302, -309, -3100; 8-53.4; 14-318.2; 110-90.2, -105.3, -105.4, -105.5; 115C-400, -402; 126-5; 16 N.C.A.C. 6C .0312; State Board of Education Policy LICN-007, State Board of Education Regulation LICN-020-R(1)~~NCAC 6C.0312~~

Cross References: Professional and Staff Development (policy 1610/7800), Staff-Student Relations (policy 4040/7310), Student Records (policy 4700)

Adopted: April 10, 2000
Updated: April 6, 2009
Updated: February 8, 2010
Updated: December 4, 2017

All student records must be current and maintained with appropriate measures of security and confidentiality. The principal is responsible for complying with all legal requirements pertaining to the maintenance, review, and release of student records retained at the school. For purposes of this policy "student records" or "student education records" are those records, files, documents, and other materials that contain information directly related to the student that are maintained by the school system or by a party acting for the school system.

A. ANNUAL NOTIFICATION OF RIGHTS

The superintendent or designee shall provide eligible students and parents with annual notification of their rights under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA). The notice must contain all information required by federal law and regulations, including the following:

1. the right to inspect and review the student's educational records and the procedure for exercising this right;

2. the right to request amendment of the student's educational records that the parent or eligible student believes to be inaccurate, misleading, or in violation of the student's privacy rights; and the procedure for exercising this right;

3. the right to consent to disclosures of personally identifiable information contained in the student's education records, except to the extent that FERPA authorizes disclosure without consent;

4. the type of information designated as directory information and the right to opt out of release of directory information;

5. that the school system releases records to other institutions that have requested the information and in which the student seeks or intends to enroll;

6. the right to opt out of releasing the student's name, address, and phone number to military recruiters or institutions of higher education that request such information;

7. a specification of the criteria for determining who constitutes a school official and what constitutes a legitimate educational interest if a school official discloses or intends to disclose personally identifiable information to school officials without consent;

8. notification if the school system uses contractors, consultants, volunteers, or similar persons as school officials to perform certain school system services and functions that it would otherwise perform itself; and

9. the right to file complaints with the Family Policy Compliance Office in the U.S. Department of Education.

School officials are not required to individually notify parents or eligible students of their rights but must provide the notice in a manner reasonably likely to inform the parents and eligible students of their rights. Effective notice must be provided to parents or eligible students with disabilities or those whose primary or home language is not English.

B. DEFINITION OF PARENT AND ELIGIBLE STUDENT

1. Parent

For purposes of this policy, the term "parent" includes a natural parent, a guardian, or an individual acting as a parent in the absence of a parent or guardian. If the parents of a student are separated or divorced, both parents have the right to access the student's records as provided in this policy, unless the school system has been provided with evidence that there is a court order, state statute, or other legally binding document that specifically revokes these rights.

2. Eligible Student

For purposes of this policy, an eligible student is a student who has reached 18 years of age or is attending an institution of postsecondary education. The rights afforded to parents under this policy transfer to an eligible student. However, parents may still have access to the records as long as the student is claimed as a dependent by the parent for federal income tax purposes. An eligible student who desires to prevent access to records by his or her parents must furnish to the principal information verifying that the student is not a dependent of his or her parents. If a parent of a student who is at least 18 and no longer attending a school within the system wishes to inspect and review the student's records, he or she must provide information verifying that the student is a dependent for federal income tax purposes.

A student under age 18 may have access to student records only upon the consent of his or her parents.

C. CLASSIFICATION AND MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS

1. Student Education Records

~~Information about students that is collected and stored by school personnel~~ Student education records may be separated into several categories, including, but not limited to, the following ~~records~~.

a. ~~1.~~ Cumulative Records

The cumulative record is the official record for each student. The cumulative record includes student identification information, such as the student's name, address (or a homeless student's living situation), sex, race, birthplace, and birth date; family data including the parents' names, addresses, work and home telephone numbers, and places of employment; academic work completed; grades; standardized test scores; health screenings and immunization documentation; attendance records; withdrawal and reentry records; discipline records; honors and activities; class rank; date of graduation; and follow-up records.

b. ~~2.~~ Discipline Records

Student discipline records are part of the student's official record and must be maintained and reviewed pursuant to policy 4345, Student Discipline Records. Discipline records must be expunged and forwarded pursuant to the requirements of law and the procedures of policy 4345.

c. ~~3.~~ Records of Students with Disabilities

Students with recognized disabilities must be accorded all rights in regard to their records as provided by state and federal law, including the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and policy 3520, Special Education Programs/Rights of Students with Disabilities. Records for a student identified as a student with a disability are considered part of the student's official records and must be maintained in accordance with all appropriate federal and state regulations. Access to these records will be restricted to personnel having specific responsibility in this area. A list of all approved personnel having access to these restricted files will be updated as needed, and a current, dated list will be posted in the student records location.

d. ~~4.~~ Records Received from the Department of Social Services

The Department of Social Services may disclose confidential information to the school system in order to protect a juvenile from abuse or neglect. Any confidential information disclosed under these circumstances must remain confidential and may only be redisclosed for purposes directly connected with carrying out the school system's mandated educational responsibilities.

e. ~~5.~~ Juvenile Records

Juvenile records include documentation or information regarding students who are under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court. These records may be received from local law enforcement and/or other local agencies authorized to share information concerning juveniles in accordance with G.S. 7B-3100.

These records also may include notice from the sheriff to the board that a student has been required to register with the sheriff because the student has been found to be a danger to the community under G.S. Chapter 14, Part 4. Such documents must not be a part of a student's official records but must be maintained by the principal in a safe, locked storage area that is separate from the student's other records. The principal shall not make a copy of such documents under any circumstances.

Juvenile records will be used only to protect the safety of or to improve the educational opportunities for the student or others. The principal may share juvenile records with individuals who have (a) direct guidance, teaching, or supervisory responsibility for the student and (b) a specific need to know in order to protect the safety of the student and others. Persons provided access to juvenile records must indicate in writing that they have read the document(s) and agree to maintain confidentiality of the records.

The principal or designee must destroy juvenile documents if he or she receives notification that a court no longer has jurisdiction over the student or if the court grants the student's petition for expunction of the records. The principal or designee shall destroy all other information received from an examination of juvenile records when he or she finds that the information is no longer needed to protect the safety of or to improve the educational opportunities for the student or others. If the student graduates, withdraws from school, transfers to another school, is suspended for the remainder of the school year, or is expelled, the principal shall return all documents not destroyed to the juvenile court counselor. If the student is transferring, the principal shall provide the juvenile court counselor with the name and address of the school to which the student is transferring.

f. ~~6.~~ Other Student Records

School system personnel may also keep other student records but must review such records annually and destroy them when their usefulness is no longer apparent or when the student leaves the school system.

2. ~~7.~~ Records Not Considered Education Records (Sole Possession, Employment, and Law Enforcement Records)

Student education records do not include, and release of information under this policy does not apply to:

a. records made by teachers, counselors, and administrators that are in the sole possession of the maker thereof and that are not accessible or revealed to any other person except a substitute;

b. employment records of student employees if those records relate

exclusively to the student in his or her capacity as an employee and are not made available for any other use; and

c. records created by a law enforcement unit of the school system if created for a law enforcement purpose and maintained solely by the law enforcement unit of the school system. However, a law enforcement record containing ~~This does not include~~ information that was obtained from ~~the~~ a student's confidential file or other education~~al~~ record~~s~~ must be treated as an education record and may be released only in accordance with this policy. ~~that is contained in a law enforcement record.~~

D. RECORDS OF STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN THE NORTH CAROLINA ADDRESS CONFIDENTIALITY PROGRAM

Students or parents enrolled in the North Carolina Address Confidentiality Program (NCACP) must provide a valid NCACP authorization card to the school principal if they wish to keep their home address confidential. The school system will maintain a confidential record of the actual home address for admission and assignment purposes only and will not release that address except as provided by law. With the exception of such specially-maintained records, student records will include only the substitute address provided by the NCACP and not the actual home address of any students or parents for whom a valid NCACP authorization card is on file.

When transferring the record of a student participating in the North Carolina Address Confidentiality Program to a school outside of the system, the transferring school may send the files to the Address Confidentiality Program participant (parent or guardian) via the substitute address provided by the Address Confidentiality Program.

E. RECORDS OF MISSING CHILDREN

Upon notification by a law enforcement agency or the North Carolina Center for Missing Persons of the disappearance of a child who is currently or was previously enrolled in the school, school officials shall flag the record of that child. If the missing child's record is requested by another school system, the principal shall provide notice of the request to the superintendent and the agency that notified the school that the child was missing. The principal shall provide the agency with a copy of any written request for information concerning the missing child's record.

Any information received indicating that a student transferring into the system is a missing child must be reported promptly to the superintendent and the North Carolina Center for Missing Persons.

F. RECORDS OF MILITARY CHILDREN

School administrators shall comply with any regulations pertaining to the records of military children developed by the Interstate Commission on Educational Opportunity for Military Children.

In addition, children of military families, as defined by policy 4050, Children of Military Families, are entitled to the following.

1. For Students Leaving the School System

   In the event that official education records cannot be released to the parents of military children who are transferring away from the school system, the custodian of records shall prepare and furnish to the parent a complete set of unofficial education records containing uniform information as determined by the Interstate Commission.

   When a request for a student's official record is received from the student's new school, school officials shall process and furnish the official records to the student's new school within 10 days or within such time as is reasonably determined by the Interstate Commission.

2. For Students Enrolling in the School System

   Upon receiving an unofficial education record from the student's previous school, school administrators shall enroll the student and place him or her in classes as quickly as possible based on the information in the unofficial records, pending validation by the official records.

   Simultaneous with the enrollment and conditional placement of the student, school administrators shall request the student's official record from his or her previous school.

G. REVIEW, RELEASE OF RECORDS TO PARENT OR ELIGIBLE STUDENT

1. Review by Parent or Eligible Student

   A parent or eligible student may access the student's education records upon proper request. The principal or guidance office personnel of the student's school shall schedule an appointment as soon as possible but no later than 45 days after the request by the parent or eligible student. The parent or eligible student may formally review the student's complete education records only in the presence of the principal or a designee competent to explain the records. School personnel shall not destroy any educational records if there is an outstanding request to inspect or review the records.

2. Review of Video or Audio Recordings and Photographs

a. Parent's Right to Review

Upon request, a parent or eligible student may inspect and review a video or audio recording or photograph that is determined to be an education record of the student. Individuals acting on behalf of a parent or eligible child, such as advocates or attorneys, will not be permitted to review a video or audio recording or photo unless accompanied by the parent or eligible student.

b. Status as Education Record

A video or audio recording or photo will be deemed an education record of the student if it is directly related to the student and is maintained by the school system or its agent, as provided by law. A photo, video, or audio recording (such as a surveillance video), that is created and maintained by a law enforcement unit for a law enforcement purpose, is not an education record; however, a copy of such photo, video, or audio recording provided to the school for disciplinary or other school purposes may be an education record if it is directly related to a student and is maintained by the school system.

c. Records of More Than One Student

If the recording or photo is an education record of multiple students, the school system shall make reasonable efforts to redact or segregate out the portions of the recording or photo directly related to other students before providing the parent or eligible student access, provided doing so would not destroy the meaning of the record. If redaction or segregation of the recording or photo cannot reasonably be accomplished or would destroy the meaning of the record, then the parent of each student to whom the recording or photo directly relates or such eligible students themselves shall be permitted to access the entire record.

d. Copies of Recordings and Photos

A copy of a video or audio recording or photo will be provided to a parent or eligible student only (1) if circumstances effectively prevent the parent or eligible student from exercising the right to inspect the recording or photo, such as when the parent no longer lives within commuting distance of the school system; (2) when directed by a court order or subpoena; or (3) when otherwise required by law.

3. Request to Amend the Education Record

A parent or eligible student has the right to challenge an item in the student education record believed to be inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of

the student's privacy rights. The principal shall examine a request to amend a student record item and respond in writing to the person who challenges the item. Subsequent steps, if necessary, will follow the student grievance procedures as provided in policy 1740/4010, Student and Parent Grievance Procedure. If the final decision is that the information in the record is not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the privacy rights of the student, the principal shall inform the parent or eligible student of the right to place a statement in the record commenting on the contested information in the record or stating why he or she disagrees with the decision of the school system.

H. RELEASE OR DISCLOSURE OF RECORDS TO OTHERS

Before releasing or disclosing education records as permitted by law, school officials shall use reasonable methods to identify and authenticate the identity of the party to whom the records are disclosed.

1. Release/Disclosure with Parental Consent

   School officials shall obtain written permission from a parent or eligible student before releasing or disclosing student records that contain personally identifiable information, except in circumstances where the school system is authorized by law to release the records without such permission. The written permission must specify the records to be released, the purpose of the release, and the party(ies) to whom they are to be released.

2. Release/Disclosure without Parental Consent

   School system officials shall promptly release student records when a student transfers to another school. The records custodian may release or disclose records with personally identifiable information without parental permission to the extent permitted by law, including to other school officials who have a legitimate educational interest in the records.

   Personally identifiable information from a student's record may be released or disclosed to someone other than a parent or eligible student without prior written consent of the parent or eligible student only as specifically provided by federal law. Except as otherwise permitted by federal law, when personally identifiable information from a student's record is released or disclosed to someone other than a parent or eligible student without their written consent, the party to whom the information is released must agree not to disclose the information to any other party without the prior written consent of the parent or eligible student.

   The superintendent shall employ reasonable methods to ensure that teachers and other school officials obtain access only to those educational records in which they have legitimate educational interests.

3. Release of Directory Information

Permission of the parent or eligible student is not required for the release of information that is designated as directory information by the board, provided that the parent or eligible student has been given proper notice and an opportunity to opt out. (See policy 1310/4002, Parental Involvement.)

a. The board designates the following student record information as directory information:

(1) name;

(2) address;

(3) telephone listing;

(4) electronic mail address;

(5) photograph;

(6) date and place of birth;

(7) participation in officially recognized activities and sports;

(8) weight and height of members of athletic teams;

(9) dates of attendance;

(10) grade level;

(11) diplomas (including endorsements earned), industry credentials/ certifications, and awards received; and

(12) most recent previous school or education institution attended by the student.

b. The telephone number and actual address of a student who is or whose parent is a participant in the North Carolina Address Confidentiality Program is not considered directory information and will not be released except as required by law.

c. Information about a homeless student's living situation is not considered directory information and will not be released.

d. As required by law, the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of secondary school students shall be released, upon request, to military

recruiters or institutions of higher learning, whether or not such information is designated directory information by the school system. Students or their parents, however, may request that the student's name, address, and telephone number not be released without prior written parental consent. School officials shall notify parents of the option to make a request and shall comply with any requests made.

e. All requests for directory information must be submitted to the superintendent or designee for approval. The superintendent is directed to establish regulations regarding the release of directory information. At a minimum, the regulations must:

(1) specify the types of organizations that are eligible to receive directory information and for what purposes;

(2) provide for equal disclosure to organizations that are similar in purpose; and

(3) authorize access to directory information to recruiters of military forces of the state or United States for the purpose of informing students of educational and career opportunities available in the military to the same extent that such information is made available to persons or organizations that inform students of occupational or educational options.

4. Records of Students with Disabilities

Students with recognized disabilities must be accorded all rights in regard to their records as provided by state and federal law, including the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

5. Disclosure of De-Identified Information

Education records may be released without consent of the parent or eligible student if all personally identifiable information has been removed. Personally identifiable information includes both direct and indirect identifiers that, alone or in combination, would allow a reasonable person in the school community, who does not have personal knowledge of the relevant circumstances, to identify the student with reasonable certainty.

Unless specifically permitted by law, records that have been de-identified must not be released without the consent of the parent or eligible student if school officials reasonably believe that the person requesting the information knows the identity of the student to whom the education record relates.

I. WITHHOLDING RECORDS

School system administrators shall not withhold records upon a valid request by a parent, eligible student, or school to which the student is transferring for any reason, including in order to collect fines assessed to the parent or student.

J. RECORD OF ACCESS AND DISCLOSURE

The principal or designee shall maintain a record in each student's file indicating all persons who have requested or received personally identifiable information from a student's record and the legitimate reason(s) for requesting or obtaining the information. This requirement does not apply to requests by or disclosure to parents, eligible students, school officials, parties seeking directory information, a party seeking or receiving the records under a court order or subpoena that prohibits disclosure, or those individuals with written parental consent.

K. DESTRUCTION OF STUDENT RECORDS

School officials shall only destroy student records in accordance with state and federal law and the *Records Retention and Disposition Schedule for Local Education Agencies*. After notifying parents, school officials may destroy student records when the records are no longer needed to provide educational services to the student or to protect the safety of the student or others. School officials must destroy student records if the parent or eligible student requests their destruction and if such records are no longer needed to provide educational services to the student or to protect the safety of the student or others. School officials shall not destroy student records if there is an outstanding request to inspect the particular records.

L. LONGITUDINAL DATA SYSTEM

School system administrators will comply with the data requirements and implementation schedule for the North Carolina Longitudinal Data System (NCLDS) and will transfer designated student record data to the system in accordance with the NCLDS data security and safeguarding plan and all other requirements of state law, provided that doing so does not conflict with the requirements of FERPA.

Legal References: Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C. 1232g, h, 34 C.F.R. pt. 99; Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, 20 U.S.C. 1411 *et seq*.; Elementary and Secondary Education Act, 20 U.S.C. 7908; McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 11431 *et seq*.; G.S. 7B-302, -3100; 14-208.29; 115C-47(26), -109.3, -402, -403, -407.5; 116E-6; *Records Retention and Disposition Schedule for Local Education Agencies,* N.C. Department of Natural and Cultural Resources (1999), available at https://archives.ncdcr.gov/government/retention-schedules/local-government-schedules#localschedules

Cross References: Parental Involvement (policy 1310/4002), Student and Parent Grievance Procedure (policy 1740/4010), Special Education Programs/Rights of Students with Disabilities (policy 3520), Children of Military Families (policy 4050), Homeless Students (policy 4125),

North Carolina Address Confidentiality Program (policy 4250/5075/7316), Disciplinary Action for Exceptional Children/Students with Disabilities (policy 4307), Student Discipline Records (policy 4345), Confidentiality of Personal Identifying Information (policy 4705/7825), Surveys of Students (policy 4720), Public Records – Retention, Release, and Disposition (policy 5070/7350)

Adopted: January 11, 2016
Updated: November 7, 2016
Updated: June 5, 2017

CONFIDENTIALITY OF PERSONAL IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

Regulation Code: **4705/7825-R**

The following rules govern the collection, use, and disclosure of social security numbers and other personal identifying information.

A. COLLECTION

1. Limitation on Collection and Use of Social Security Numbers

   Social security numbers and other personal identifying information should only be collected when required or authorized by federal or state law. If a unique identifier is needed, then a substitute for the social security number will be used, such as a system-created student identification number that does not use the social security number.

2. Authorized Purposes for Collection

   Social security numbers will be collected only:

   a. for the administration of federal and state income taxes;

   b. for verification of employment eligibility as required by the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986;

   c. for Free and Reduced Lunch applications;

   d. if the school system maintained a system of records prior to January 1, 1975, and the disclosure of the social security number was required to verify the identity of an individual;

   e. if it is imperative for the performance of the school system's duties and the need has been plainly documented; or

   f. if the collection and/or use of social security numbers is otherwise authorized by law.

   Prior to the collection of a social security number, the school system department or division that requires the number shall provide an individual, upon request, with a statement of the purpose for which the number will be used. The number will be used only for that stated purpose. In addition, any school system department or division that collects social security numbers shall incorporate such numbers in a student or employee's record in a manner that enables them to be easily redacted upon a valid public records request.

Any school form that requires a social security number must include information on why the number is being collected, what authority the school system is acting upon in collecting the number, and whether the disclosure of the number is mandatory or voluntary.

B. DISCLOSURE

The school system shall not intentionally communicate or make available an individual's social security number or other identifying information to the general public.

1. State Mandated Disclosure Restrictions

   School system officials shall not do any of the following:

   a. intentionally print or imbed a social security number on any card necessary for an individual to gain access to school services;

   b. require an individual to release a social security number on the Internet unless the Internet connection is secure or the social security number is encrypted;

   c. require an individual to use a social security number to gain access to a website, unless access also requires a password or unique PIN;

   d. print an individual's social security number on any materials that are mailed to the individual, unless required by state or federal law; or

   e. print an individual's social security number on a postcard, or allow a social security number to be visible through an envelope without the letter being opened.

2. Authorized Disclosures

   School system officials are authorized to disclose social security numbers and other identifying information to an individual or entity outside of the school system in the following circumstances:

   a. pursuant to a court order, warrant, or subpoena;

   b. for public health purposes as required in Chapter 130A of the General Statutes; or

   c. to another governmental entity if necessary for that entity to perform its duties.

3. Public Records

The presence of identifying information in a public record does not change the nature of the public record. If a social security number or personal identifying information is contained within a document subject to release under the Public Records Law, the social security number or personal identifying information will be redacted or removed, and the public record request will be complied with as promptly as possible.

4. Public Display

Social security numbers or personal identifying information must not be placed on identification cards, badges, time cards, employee rosters, bulletin boards, or any other materials or documents widely viewed by others. In addition, documents, materials, or computer screens that display social security numbers or personal identifying information must be kept out of public view at all times.

5. Mailing or Faxing Documents

Documents containing social security numbers or other personal identifying information that must be sent through the mail must not be mailed on a postcard and must be mailed in a manner that does not reveal the number or information through the envelope window or without the envelope being opened.

If a social security number or personal identifying information must be faxed, the fax message must be accompanied by a transmittal sheet that includes a confidentiality notice.

C. ACCESS TO SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS OR PERSONAL IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

Only the following individuals within the school system will have access to social security numbers or other personal identifying information:

1. school system personnel, including agents, contractors, and consultants, who require access to perform their jobs or otherwise to render services to the board; and

2. members of the board of education, when access is required to carry out the members' duties and responsibilities.

Under no circumstances may any student have access to social security numbers or personal identifying information for other students or any school system personnel.

D. STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

All documents or files that contain social security numbers or personal identifying information must be stored in a physically secure manner. Social security numbers and

personal identifying information must not be stored on computers or other electronic devices that are not secured against unauthorized access.

Documents or other materials that contain social security numbers or other personal identifying information must not be thrown away through usual trash disposal; they must be discarded or destroyed only in manner that protects their confidentiality, such as shredding.

Any disposal of documents must comply with the *Records Retention and Disposition Schedule for Local Education Agencies*.

E. IMPROPER COLLECTION, DISCLOSURE, OR USE

Any individual who suspects that improper collection, disclosure, or use of a social security number or personal identifying information has occurred shall inform the superintendent or designee.

In the event that a security breach occurs, the affected individual must be notified of the breach. The term "security breach" means an incident of unauthorized access to and acquisition of unencrypted, unredacted records or data containing personal information, when such access (1) results in or is reasonably likely to result in illegal use of the personal information or (2) creates a material risk of harm to the person. In addition, any incident of unauthorized access to and acquisition of *encrypted* records or data containing personal information, along with access to and acquisition of the confidential process or key, will also constitute a security breach. Good faith acquisition of personal information by an employee or agent of the school system for a legitimate business purpose is not considered a security breach, provided that the personal information is not used for a purpose other than a lawful purpose of the school system and is not subject to further unauthorized disclosure.

Notice of a security breach must comply with the provisions of G.S. 75-65, including the following.

1. Notice must be provided immediately upon discovery of the breach, unless a law enforcement agency informs school personnel that providing notice may impede a criminal investigation or jeopardize national or homeland security. Any request by a law enforcement agency to delay notice must be in writing; otherwise the school employee receiving the request must document the request in writing at the time it is made. The documentation must include the name and agency of the requesting officer.

2. The notice must be in writing and may also be done via telephone, provided that the phone contact is made directly with the affected person.

3. The notice must be clear and conspicuous.

4. The notice must include a general description of the security breach and a description of the type of information that was subject to the breach.

5. The notice must include a general description of the action taken by the school system to protect the personal information from further access.

6. The notice must direct the person to remain vigilant by reviewing his or her personal account statements and monitoring his or her credit reports.

7. The notice must include a school system telephone number that the person may call for further assistance, if such a number exists.

8. The toll-free numbers and addresses for the major consumer reporting agencies.

9. The toll-free numbers, addresses, and website addresses for the Federal Trade Commission and the N.C. Attorney General's Office, along with a statement that the individual can obtain information from these sources about preventing identity theft.

Any individual who fails to comply with legal requirements, board policy, or these regulations will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including suspension or expulsion for students and termination for employees~~,~~ and may also be subject to criminal prosecution.

Adopted:

A. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

It is the policy of the board to provide all applicants for employment with equal employment opportunities and to provide current employees with training, compensation, promotion, and other benefits of employment without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, military affiliation, genetic information, sex, age, or disability, except when sex, age, or physical requirements are essential occupational qualifications. All candidates will be evaluated on their merits and qualifications for positions. All employment decisions will be consistent with the board's objective of providing students with the opportunity to receive a sound basic education, as required by state law.

The board also is committed to diversity throughout the programs and practices of the school system. To further this goal, the recruitment and employment program should be designed to encourage a diverse pool of qualified applicants.

B. RECRUITMENT

Recruitment for a specific vacancy will be undertaken only after the need and qualifications for the position are established and proper authorization is obtained.

All vacancies must be adequately publicized within the school system so that employees will be informed of opportunities for promotion or transfer to new jobs; however, the superintendent or designee may forgo publicizing a vacancy if the position will be filled through a lateral assignment, reassignment, or promotion of a current employee or if exigent circumstances necessitate that the position be filled immediately. Vacancies also may be publicized externally to attract qualified applicants.

C. CRIMINAL HISTORY

Except as otherwise provided in Section D of this policy, applicants must notify the assistant superintendent of human resources immediately if they are arrested, charged with, or convicted of a criminal offense (including entering a plea of guilty or *nolo contendere*) other than a minor traffic violation (i.e., speeding, parking, or a lesser violation). Notice must be in writing, must include all pertinent facts, and must be delivered to the assistant superintendent of human resources no later than the next scheduled business day following the arrest, charge, or conviction, unless the applicant is hospitalized or incarcerated, in which case the applicant must report the alleged violation within 24 hours after his or her release. Upon judicial action in the matter, the applicant must report the disposition and pertinent facts in writing to the assistant superintendent of human resources no later than the next business day following adjudication.

A criminal history check and a check of sex offender registries must be conducted on all

final candidates for employment with the school system. Criminal history checks must be conducted in accordance with state law and any procedures established by the superintendent. School officials shall not require candidates to disclose expunged arrests, charges, or convictions and shall not ask candidates to voluntarily disclose such information without first advising that disclosure is not required. The superintendent or designee shall report to the State Board of Education any licensed individual who is found to have a criminal history, as required by State Board policy. Special requirements are described in Section D of this policy for criminal history checks of candidates for certain positions working with pre-school children or working in afterschool or developmental day programs.

A final candidate for employment or for hiring as an independent contractor will be excluded from hiring on the basis of criminal conduct only when doing so is job-related and consistent with business necessity. If a final candidate is found to have been convicted of a criminal offense, other than a minor traffic violation, the superintendent shall determine whether the individual is qualified for employment despite the criminal history by considering, among other things, whether the individual poses a threat to the safety of students or personnel or has demonstrated that he or she does not have the integrity or honesty to fulfill the duties of the position. The following factors will be considered in making this determination: (1) the nature and gravity of the offense or conduct; (2) the time that has passed since the offense or conduct and/or completion of the sentence; and (3) the nature of the job sought. Before the superintendent may exclude a final candidate based on his or her past criminal convictions, the superintendent must give the candidate the opportunity to demonstrate that the exclusion does not properly apply to him or her. The requirements of this paragraph do not apply to a child care provider who is determined to be disqualified by the Division of Child Development and Early Education on the basis of a criminal history check conducted pursuant to G.S. 110-90.2, 42 U.S.C. 9858f, and 45 C.F.R. 98.43. (See Section D of this policy).

The board has determined that every position with the school system, regardless of whether the position is located in a school or elsewhere, potentially entails contact with students, either on a regular, occasional, or emergency basis. For that reason, no individual who is a registered sex offender subject to the provisions of policy 5022, Registered Sex Offenders, will be hired for any position with the school system.

In addition, each contract executed by the board with an independent contractor or for services of independent contractors must require the contractor to check sex offender registries as specified in policy 5022, Registered Sex Offenders.

D. CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECKS OF CHILD CARE PROVIDERS

For purposes of this section, a "child care provider" is:

1. any person who works or is a final candidate seeking to work in a classroom or program licensed by the Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Child Development and Early Education (DCDEE); and

2. any person, including a volunteer, who has unsupervised contact with children enrolled in such classrooms or programs.

Before beginning initial employment or volunteer service and at least every three years thereafter, each child care provider must complete a criminal background check that meets the requirements of G.S. 110-90.2, 42 U.S.C. 9858f, and 45 C.F.R. 98.43 and present a letter issued by DCDEE indicating that the individual is qualified to have responsibility for the safety and well-being of children based on the individual's criminal history.

After September 30, 2019, no person shall (1) be employed, continue to be employed, or be permitted to volunteer as a child care provider, or to otherwise have unsupervised contact with students enrolled in a licensed classroom or program operated by the school system or (2) be counted in the staff/child ratio of such classroom or program, unless the person holds a current valid qualification letter issued by DCDEE. However, a child care provider with provisional status may be employed pending final results of the criminal background check but shall be subject to the restrictions established by 10A N.C.A.C. 09 .2703(f).

The application fee and cost of fingerprinting associated with the DCDEE criminal history check process shall be borne by the board.

A child care provider who has incurred any pending charges, indictments, or convictions (other than minor traffic offenses) since the last qualification letter was issued by DCDEE shall notify the assistant superintendent of human resources in writing of such charges within five business days or before returning to work, whichever comes first. The assistant superintendent of human resources shall notify DCDEE within one business day of being notified.

The superintendent or designee shall include the criminal history mandatory reporting requirement in all new employee orientation information for child care providers. The superintendent shall also be responsible for establishing effective recordkeeping methods and other processes as necessary to ensure compliance with all legal requirements pertaining to criminal history record checks of child care providers.

~~D.~~E. SELECTION

1. Qualifications

Candidates for employment must be selected based upon their likely ability to fulfill duties identified in the job description as well as performance standards established by the board. In making the determination, the following information must be considered:

a. application;

b. education and training;

c. licensure and certification (when applicable);

d. relevant experience;

e. personal interviews; and

f. references and/or background checks.

When several applicants for the same position are equally qualified and suitable for the position, employees within the school system will be given priority.

2. Nepotism

a. For purposes of this subsection, the following definitions apply.

i. "Immediate family" means spouse, parent, child, brother, sister, grandparent, or grandchild. The term includes the step, half, and in-law relationships.

ii. "Central office staff administrator" includes directors, supervisors, specialists, staff officers, assistant superintendents, area superintendents, superintendents, and principals.

b. Before any immediate family of any board of education member or central office staff administrator is employed by the board or engaged in any capacity as an employee, independent contractor, or otherwise, (1) the board member or central office staff administrator must disclose the familial relationship to the board and (2) the prospective employment or engagement must be approved by the board in a duly called open session meeting.

i. An employee who knowingly fails to disclose a familial relationship to the board as required will be subject to disciplinary action up to and including dismissal.

ii. Notification by the employee to the assistant superintendent of human resources will be deemed disclosure to the board. The assistant superintendent of human resources is responsible for conveying the disclosure to the board before the board takes action on the prospective employment or engagement.

c. When making recommendations for the selection and assignment of personnel, the superintendent shall attempt to avoid situations in which one employee occupies a position in which he or she has influence over the employment status, including hiring, salary, and promotion, of another

employee who is a member of the first employee's immediate family.

d. No administrative or supervisory personnel may directly supervise a member of his or her immediate family.

3. Employment Procedures

All applicants selected for employment must be recommended by the superintendent and approved by the board. In situations in which the employee must be hired between board meetings, the superintendent is authorized to approve hiring such personnel, contingent upon approval by the board at its next scheduled board meeting.

State guidelines must be followed in selection and employment procedures. The superintendent shall develop any other procedures necessary to implement this policy.

The superintendent shall develop procedures for verifying new employees' legal status or authorization to work in the United States as required by law.

Legal References: Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, 29 U.S.C. 621 *et seq.*; Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. 12101 *et seq.*; Equal Educational Opportunities Act of 1974, 20 U.S.C. 1703; Equal Pay Act of 1963, 29 U.S.C. 206; Fair Credit Reporting Act, 15 U.S.C. 1681 *et seq.*; Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008, 42 U.S.C. 2000ff *et seq.*; Military Selective Service Act, 50 U.S.C. Appx. 453; Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. 794; Title VII of the Civil Rights Acts of 1964, 42 U.S.C. 2000e *et seq.*; Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, 20 U.S.C. 1681 *et seq.*; Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994, 38 U.S.C. 4301 *et seq.*; 8 U.S.C. 1101 *et seq.*; 42 U.S.C. 9858f; 45 C.F.R. 98.43; *Green v. Missouri Pacific Railroad* (8th Cir. 1975); *Enforcement Guidance on the Consideration of Arrest and Conviction Records in Employment Decisions Under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964*, U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (April 25, 2012), available at http://www.eeoc.gov/laws/guidance/arrest_conviction.cfm; G.S. 14-208.18; 15A-153; 110-90.2; 115C-12.2, -36, -47, -276(j), -332; 126-7.1(i), -16; 127A-202.1 *et seq.*; 127B-10, -12, -14; 143B-421.1, -931; *Leandro v. State*, 346 N.C. 336 (1997); 10A N.C.A.C. 09 .0102, -.2701, -.2702, -.2703; 16 N.C.A.C. 6C .0313; State Board of Education ~~Policies~~ Policy BENF-009; State Board of Education Regulation EVAL-017-R(1) ~~and NCAC 6C.0313~~

Cross References: Board Authority and Duties (policy 1010), Registered Sex Offenders (policy 5022)

Adopted: July 8, 2015
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Updated: January 11, 2016
Updated: June 4, 2018

The board intends to comply fully with all licensure requirements of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, state law, and State Board of Education policies.

A. LICENSURE AND OTHER QUALIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

1. Except as otherwise permitted by the State Board of Education or state law, a person employed in a professional educator position ~~employee~~ must hold at all times a valid North Carolina professional educator's license appropriate to his or her position.

2. To the extent possible, all professional teaching assignments will be in the area of the professional employee's license except as may be otherwise allowed by state and federal law and State Board policy.

3. The board may employ candidates entering the teaching profession from other fields who hold a residency license or an emergency license.

4. In extenuating circumstances when no other appropriately licensed professionals or persons who are eligible for a residency license are available to fill a position, the board may employ an individual who holds a permit to teach issued by the State Board of Education.

B. EXCEPTIONS TO LICENSURE REQUIREMENTS

1. Adjunct CTE Instructors

   An unlicensed individual who meets the adjunct hiring criteria established by the State Board of Education for a specific career and technical education (CTE) career cluster may be employed as an adjunct CTE instructor for up to 10 hours per week, provided the individual first completes preservice training and meets all other statutory requirements for serving as an adjunct instructor established by G.S. 115C-157.1.

2. Adjunct Instructors in Core Academic Subjects

   In accordance with G.S. 115C-298.5, an unlicensed faculty member of a higher education institution who meets the adjunct hiring criteria established by the State Board of Education may be employed as a temporary adjunct instructor for specific core academic subjects, provided the individual first completes preservice training and meets all other statutory and State Board of Education requirements.

3. Interim Principals

A retired former principal or assistant principal may be employed as an interim principal for the remainder of any school year, regardless of licensure status.

4. Cherokee Language and Culture Instructors

An individual approved to teach in accordance with an MOU entered into pursuant to G.S. 115C-270.21 will be authorized to teach Cherokee language and culture classes without a license.

5. Driver Education Instructors

An individual, who is not licensed in driver education, is authorized to work as a driver education instructor if the individual holds Certified Driver Training Instructor status according to minimum standards established by State Board of Education policy DRIV-003.

C. BEGINNING TEACHER SUPPORT PROGRAM

The superintendent or designee shall develop a plan and a comprehensive program for beginning teacher support. The plan must be approved by the board and the Department of Public Instruction and kept on file for review. The plan must be aligned to the State Board of Education's beginning teacher support program standards and, when monitored, must demonstrate proficiency. ~~The superintendent or designee shall submit an annual report on the Beginning Teacher Support Program to the Department of Public Instruction (DPI) by October 1 of each year. The report must include evidence of demonstrated proficiency on the Beginning Teachers Support Program Standards and evidence of mentor success in meeting Mentor Standards.~~ The school system will also participate in implementing a regionally-based annual peer review and support system.

Teachers with fewer than three years of teaching experience will be required to participate in the Beginning Teacher Support Program.

D. LICENSE CONVERSION

Teachers must meet all requirements of the State Board of Education in order to move from an initial to a continuing professional license. Licensing is a state decision and cannot be appealed at the local level. The superintendent or designee shall ensure that teachers not qualifying for continuing professional licensure are informed of the process for appealing the state decision.

E. LICENSE RENEWAL

Licensure renewal is the responsibility of the individual, not of the school system. Any employee who allows a license to expire must have it reinstated prior to the beginning of the next school year. A teacher whose license has expired is subject to dismissal.

The school system may offer courses, workshops, and independent study activities to help school personnel meet license renewal requirements. Any renewal activity offered must be consistent with State Board of Education policy. In addition, the superintendent or designee shall develop a procedure to determine the appropriateness of any credit offered in advance of renewal activities.

Decisions regarding the employment of teachers who fail to meet the required proficiency standard for renewal of a continuing professional license will be made in accordance with G.S. 115C-270.30(b)(4) and applicable State Board of Education requirements. The superintendent or designee shall determine the professional development required of a teacher whose continuing professional license has reverted to an initial professional license and/or has expired due to performance issues. The superintendent or designee may authorize or direct principals to prescribe professional development to such employees in accordance with the employee's demonstrated deficiencies.

F. PARENTAL NOTIFICATION

At the beginning of each school year, school system officials shall notify the parents or guardians of each student attending a Title I school or participating in a Title I program of their right to request the following information about qualifications of their child's teacher: whether the teacher has met NC qualification and licensing criteria for the grade level(s) and subject area(s) in which the teacher provides instruction; whether the teacher is teaching under emergency or other provisional status through which North Carolina qualification or licensing criteria have been waived; whether the teacher is teaching in the field of discipline of his or her certification; and whether the child is provided services by a paraprofessional, and if so, the paraprofessional's qualifications.

The school system will give notice within 10 school days to the parents of children who have been assigned or, after four consecutive weeks, have been taught by a teacher who does not meet applicable State certification or licensure requirements at the grade level and subject area in which the teacher has been assigned.

G. EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS

The superintendent shall assess whether low-income, minority, learning disabled, and/or English learners are being taught by inexperienced, ineffective, or out-of-field teachers at higher rates than students who do not fall into these categories and shall develop a plan to address any such disparities. If DPI does not require such a plan of the LEA, the superintendent is not required to develop a plan under this subsection unless he or she determines that one is needed to address inequities within the school system.

Legal References: Elementary and Secondary Education Act, 20 U.S.C. 6301 *et seq.*; 34 C.F.R. 200.55-57, 200.61; G.S. 115C art. 17E; 115C-270.21, -284, -295, -298.5, -325(e)(1)(m) (applicable to career status teachers), -325.4(a)(12) (applicable to non-career status teachers), -333, -333.1; State Board of Education Policies DRIV-003, DRIV-004, EVAL-004, EVAL-023, EVAL-034, LICN-001, LICN-005, LICN-022, TCED-016; State Board of Education Regulations

LICN-000-R(1), LICN-016-R(1), LICN-018-R(1), LICN-021-R(1), ~~LICN-022, NCAC-6C.0102, NCAC-6C.0307, TCED-016~~; *Beginning Teacher Support Program Handbook*, available at https://docs.google.com/document/d/1Ssiewc7pZAUaHWl33pWMFdYOkb1ZYKtlWRFU_-QHRY4/edit?ts=57aa2c78#heading=h.gjdgxs

Cross References:

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Updated: June 2, 2014
Updated: December 5, 2016
Updated: December 4, 2017
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Employees are expected to avoid engaging in any conduct that creates or gives the appearance to the public of creating a conflict of interest with their job responsibilities. Employees shall not engage in or have a financial interest, directly or indirectly, in any activity that conflicts with duties and responsibilities in the school system. ~~with the school system. Although there may be other conflicts of interests.~~ Although conflicts of interest are not limited to those described in this policy, at a minimum employees must comply with the board directives established below. ~~follow board directives in the following areas.~~ In addition, employees engaged directly or indirectly in the school system's procurement, purchasing, and/or contracting process must comply with policy 6401/9100, Ethics and the Purchasing Function.

A. ~~FINANCIAL INTERESTS~~CONTRACTS WITH THE BOARD

~~An employee shall not engage in or have a financial interest, directly or indirectly, in any activity that conflicts with duties and responsibilities in the school system.~~

~~1. Contracts with the Board~~

An employee shall not do any of the following:

~~a.~~1. obtain a direct benefit from a contract that he or she is involved in making or administering on behalf of the board, unless an exception is allowed pursuant to G.S. 14-234 or other law;

2. participate in the selection, award, or administration of a contract supported in whole or in part by federal funds if the employee has a real or apparent conflict of interest as described in policy 8305, Federal Grant Administration;

~~b.~~3. influence or attempt to influence anyone who is involved in making or administering a contract on behalf of the board when the employee will obtain a direct benefit from the contract; or

~~c.~~4. solicit or receive any gift, favor, reward, service, or promise of reward, including a promise of future employment, in exchange for recommending, influencing, or attempting to influence the award of a contract by the board.

An employee is involved in administering a contract if he or she oversees the performance of the contract or has authority to interpret or make decisions regarding the contract. An employee is involved in making a contract if he or she participates in the development of specifications or terms of the contract or participates in the preparation or award of the contract.

An employee derives a direct benefit from a contract if the employee or his or her spouse does any of the following: (1) has more than a 10 percent ownership or other interest in

an entity that is a party to the contract; (2) derives any income or commission directly from the contract; or (3) acquires property under the contract. An exception is allowed for employment contracts between the board and the spouse of the superintendent if approved by the board in an open session meeting in accordance with the requirements of state law and subsection D.2 of policy 7100, Recruitment and Selection of Personnel.

~~2. Non-School Employment~~

B. MISUSE OF INFORMATION

An employee shall not do any of the following:

1. use information, which was learned in the employee's role as an employee and which has not been made public, to acquire a financial interest or gain a financial benefit, or to intentionally help another do so; or

2. acquire or gain, or intentionally help another person to acquire or gain, a financial interest or benefit in contemplation of official action by the employee or the school system.

~~B.~~C. NON-SCHOOL EMPLOYMENT

The board recognizes that some employees may pursue additional compensation on their own time. Any such employee shall not engage in the following:

~~a.~~1. non-school employment that adversely affects the employee's availability or effectiveness in fulfilling job responsibilities;

~~b.~~2. work of any type in which the sources of information concerning customer, client, or employer originate from any information obtained through the school system;

~~c.~~3. work of any type that materially and negatively affects the educational program of the school system;

~~d.~~4. any type of private business using system facilities, equipment, or materials, unless prior approval is provided by the superintendent; or

~~e.~~5. any type of private business during school time or on school property, unless prior approval is provided by the superintendent.

The superintendent may grant prior approval for work performed under subsections ~~d~~C.4 and ~~e~~C.5 above if such work enhances the employee's professional ability or professional growth for school-related work. The superintendent may establish reporting procedures that require employees to notify the school system of any non-school employment.

Except as otherwise provided in the superintendent's contract, the superintendent is

subject to the provisions of this section on non-school employment and shall seek prior approval from the board before engaging in consulting or other employment activities outside the school system. The board expects the superintendent to comply with all sections of this policy and all state and federal laws regarding conflicts of interest in his or her position as superintendent.

~~C.~~D. RECEIPT OF GIFTS

No employee may solicit or accept any gifts from any potential or current provider of E-rate services or products in violation of federal E-rate program gifting rules.

No ~~school~~ employee may solicit or accept trips, meals, favors, or other gifts or items of monetary value from any other person or group desiring to do or doing business with the school system, unless such gifts are of nominal value ($50 or less) and (1) are instructional products or advertising items ~~of nominal value~~ that are widely distributed; (2) are honorariums for participating in a meeting; (3) are meals served at a banquet; or (4) are approved for receipt by the superintendent or designee. These exceptions for gifts of nominal value do not apply to employees involved in purchasing and procurement activities except as provided in policies 6401/9100, Ethics and the Purchasing Function, and 8305, Federal Grant Administration, and applicable state and federal law.

~~No school employee may solicit or accept any gifts from any potential provider of E-rate services or products in violation of federal gifting rules.~~

E. VIOLATIONS

The superintendent or designee shall ensure that all personnel are aware of the requirements of this policy and applicable conflict of interest laws. Any individual aware of any violation of this policy, policy 2121, Board Member Conflict of Interest, policy 6401/9100, Ethics and the Purchasing Function, the conflict of interest provisions of policy 8305, Federal Grant Administration, or applicable conflict of interest laws shall report such violation in accordance with policy 1760/7280, Prohibition Against Retaliation. Employees who violate this policy, policy 6401/9100, or the conflict of interest provisions of policy 8305, will be subject to disciplinary action.

Legal References: 2 C.F.R. 200.318(c)(1); 47 C.F.R. 54.503; FCC Sixth Report and Order 10-175; G.S. 14-234, -234.1; 133-32, -33; 115C-47(17a), -47(18); 133-32; Attorney General Opinion requested by L.W. Lamar regarding G.S. 133-32, the Applicability to Attorneys and Law Firms Providing Professional Services to Local Boards of Education, dated May 13, 1993 ~~47 C.F.R. 54.503; FCC Sixth Report and Order 10-175~~

Cross References: Prohibition Against Retaliation (policy 1760/7280), Board Member Conflict of Interest (policy 2121), Ethics and the Purchasing Function (policy 6401/9100), Recruitment and Selection of Personnel (policy 7100), Federal Grant Administration (policy 8305)

Adopted: May 1, 2000

Updated: August 3, 2009
Updated: November 2, 2009
Updated: December 8, 2010
Updated: January 14, 2013
Updated: December 7, 2015
Updated: December 3, 2018

Classified positions (ie., those that do not require an instructional or administrative license) are critical to the effective operation of the school district. The board encourages open communication between classified employees and their supervisors. When performance problems arise, supervisors are encouraged to clearly communicate in oral or written form the nature of the deficiencies and to provide a reasonable opportunity to improve. Any written notices or reprimands will be included in the employee's central office personnel file. All employees are expected to meet job requirements and to seek clarification and guidance when needed to fulfill these requirements.

SUSPENSION

The superintendent or his or her designee may suspend an employee without pay as a disciplinary sanction. The superintendent will provide written notice of the suspension without pay to the employee. This notice will be placed in the personnel file. The suspension without pay may begin immediately. An employee has ten calendar days from the date of receiving written notice to request an appeal before the board of education regarding the decision to suspend without pay. If an appeal is not made within this time, an appeal is deemed to be waived. An employee may appeal a suspension on the basis that there was no rational basis for the suspension; the suspension was discriminatory, ~~or~~ was used for harassment ,or was otherwise unlawful; or board policies were not followed.

Upon receiving a request for an appeal, the chairperson may designate a panel of three board members to review the decision. The chairperson of the board or the panel may establish rules for an orderly and efficient hearing. The employee will be notified in writing of the decision of the board to uphold, reverse or modify the superintendent's decision. An employee will receive back pay for any period of suspension without pay that is not upheld by the board.

TERMINATION

As "at will" employees who lack contract or statutory rights in their employment, employees in classified positions may be terminated on any ~~nondiscriminatory~~ basis that is not discriminatory or otherwise unlawful, including inadequate performance, misconduct, failure to follow board policies or a reduction in staff. All terminations will be made pursuant to this policy. The superintendent has the authority to terminate at-will employees. The superintendent should provide written notice to the employee and the board of the decision to terminate. An employee has 15 calendar days from the date of receiving notice to request an appeal of the decision to the board of education. The termination is effective during the period of appeal.

Upon receiving a request to appeal the superintendent's decision to terminate, the chairperson may appoint a panel of three board members to review the decision. The employee has the burden of establishing that the termination was based on ~~an~~ illegal discrimination or was otherwise unlawful. The superintendent may offer evidence to substantiate that the dismissal was for a ~~nondiscriminatory~~ reason, that is not unlawful, such as prior warnings or remedial efforts.

The hearing procedures established in board policy 2500, Hearings Before the Board, will be followed. The chairperson will provide written notice of the decision to the employee and the superintendent as soon as practicable after reaching a decision. The board may uphold the superintendent's decision or reinstate the employee for any reason it deems proper, so long as the board's reason is not discriminatory or otherwise unlawful.

Any employee who has been dismissed for cause will be ineligible for reemployment.

Upon inquiry from a North Carolina local board of education, charter school, or regional school as to the reason for an employee's dismissal, the superintendent or designee shall indicate if the employee's criminal history was relevant to the dismissal.

This policy is not intended to create any property rights or an implied or express contract between the board and the employee other than what is provided by law.

Legal References: 29 U.S.C. 621 et seq.; 29 U.S.C. 794 et. seq.; 42 U.S.C. 1981; 42 U.S.C. 12101; G.S. 115C-45(c), -47, -332

Cross References: Hearings Before the Board (policy 2500), Annual Independent Audit (policy 8310)

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Updated: April 6, 2009
Updated: September 12, 2016
Updated: December 4, 2017