



OFFICE OF THE STATE SUPERINTENDENT
North Carolina Department of Public Instruction

May 2023 Long Session Update

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Crossover Week

- More than 70 K-12 Education bills have made crossover
- Roughly 30 K-12 Education bills made crossover this week
- House & Senate Rules have moved more than 100 total bills this week
 - 50+ pieces of legislation voted out of House Rules on May 3rd



K-12 Education Legislation

[Bills Pending the Governor's Signature](#) | [Bills Signed by the Governor](#) | [Session Laws](#)

	Bill	Title	Current Status
1.	HB 2	2022 Budget Technical Corrections.	Ch. SL 2023-11
2.	HB 11	Schools for the Deaf and Blind.	Ch. SL 2023-10
3.	HB 27	Elect Thomasville City Bd. of Ed.	Ch. SL 2023-1
4.	HB 30	Reduce Length of Granville Bd. of Ed. Terms.	Ch. SL 2023-2
5.	HB 88	Omnibus Local Elections.	Ch. SL 2023-4
6.	HB 411	General Assembly Appointments.	Ch. SL 2023-9



Agency Related Bills

K-12 Education Legislation

[SB 193 Career Development Plans](#)

[SB 263 \(HB 336\) Healthy Students – A Nurse in Every School](#)

[HB 8 Computer Science Graduation Requirement](#)

[HB 26 Education Omnibus](#)

[HB 142 Protect Our Students Act.-AB](#)

[HB 382 Registered Nurses in Schools](#)



K-12 Education Legislation

HB 432 Principal Licensure Changes (2nd Edition) | Bill Summary

Current Requirements and Duties:

- SBE shall have entire control of licensing of all applicants
- SBE shall adopt rules for the renewal and extension of all licenses

Applicants must:

- Submit a complete application to the SBE
- Pay the applicable fee
- Attain a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or accredited university
- Complete an accredited school administrator preparation program
 - *Grandfather clause for those already approved by the SBE prior to January 1, 2023*
- Have at least four years of experience as a licensed professional educator & one of the following:
 - *Possesses MSA*
 - *Possesses a Master's of Education degree in Educational Leadership*
 - *Has completed an add-on licensure program if candidate holds master's in an education-related field*
- Submit a portfolio to the SBE for approval
- Candidates are required to complete an internship that is at least **350 hours** in duration



K-12 Education Legislation

SB 187 Teacher Licensure Changes (HB 280)

- Would allow for limited licenses to be renewable

HB 824 Teacher Licensure Changes

- Originally titled “Teacher License Reciprocity from Every State”
- Amended in committee to include language from SB 187
- Bill now requires SBE to grant a CPL to a licensed teacher in “another state with substantially similar licensure requirements.”



K-12 Education Legislation

HB 605 School Threat Assessment Teams | Bill Summary

- Require threat assessment teams in public school units.
- Center for Safer Schools would develop guidance, based on best practices and consulting with external stakeholders.
- Requirements set for on the locals to adopt a policy for threat assessment teams, through consultation with the CFSS.
- Require all public-school units to participate in school safety exercises and programs.
- Encourage private schools to participate in school safety exercises and programs.
- Require local boards of education to establish peer-to-peer support programs.
- Effective when it becomes law and would apply to the beginning of the 24-25 school year.



K-12 Education Legislation

HB 780 NC Special ID Cards for High School Students | Bill Summary

- Pilot program to ensure all students receive a state-issued ID card
- Counties in the pilot are Anson, Gaston, Mecklenburg, and Union Counties
- DMV will coordinate with LEAs to determine a date in both the fall and spring semesters to all students the ability to take a “field trip” to their local DMV Office
- Pilot must begin no later than October 2025
- Would lower the age for a free ID card to 16, from 17, for only these four counties



Major General Assembly K-12 Bills

K-12 Education Legislation

SB 631 Fairness in Women's Sports Act | Bill Summary

- Prohibit male students from playing on middle or high school interscholastic or intramural teams designated for females, women, or girls.
- Require a student's sex to be recognized solely based on reproductive biology and genetics at birth for purposes of athletic participation.
- Create a civil cause of action for students who are harmed as a result of a violation of the bill, or who are retaliated against for reporting violations.
- Create a civil cause of action for public school units that suffer harm as a result of following the requirements of the bill.



K-12 Education Legislation

HB 574 Fairness in Women's Sports Act | Bill Summary

- Prohibit male students from playing on middle school, high school, or collegiate athletics teams designated for females, women, or girls.
- Prohibit female students from playing on middle school, high school, or collegiate athletics teams designated for males, men, or boys, unless there is no comparable female team, and the sport is not boxing (at the collegiate level) or wrestling.
- Require a student's sex to be recognized solely based on reproductive biology and genetics at birth for purposes of athletic participation.
- Create a civil cause of action for students who are harmed as a result of a violation of the bill, or who are retaliated against for reporting violations.
- Create a civil cause of action for public school units that suffer harm as a result of following the requirements of the bill.
- Part II: Athletic Eligibility in Higher Education



K-12 Education Legislation

SB 636 School Athletic Transparency

- Original version did have biological participation requirements (amended out in the PCS)
- Clarifying and modifying requirements for rules related to interscholastic athletics.
- Requiring the Superintendent of Public Instruction to enter into memoranda of understanding with administering organizations and oversee middle and high school athletics.
- Requiring administering organizations to meet certain requirements and restrictions related to oversight of high school interscholastic athletics.
- Make administering organizations a public body under the open meetings law.
- Require public school units to annually report on interscholastic expenses and receipts.
- Require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to study and report on various matters related to interscholastic athletics.
- Emergency Rule Making provided



K-12 Education Legislation

HB 38 Entry Fees for HS Interscholastic Events | Bill Summary

- Would require the SBE to establish a rule for high school interscholastic athletic activities to require cash be accepted as a form of payment for admission to any activity where an admissions fee is charged.
- ~~Amendment removed the requirement that those with a senior citizen Tar Heel card be admitted for free.~~



K-12 Education Legislation

SB 406 Choose Your School, Choose Your Future | Bill Summary

Part I (HB 823)

- Makes all NC K-12 students eligible for opportunity scholarships, with grant amounts based on household income.
- Students would no longer need to demonstrate public school enrollment or an alternative to qualify for a grant.
- Students and their families would have to demonstrate domicile in North Carolina through a system established by the State Education Assistance Authority that allows verification using various government documents, utility bills, bank statements, or paychecks.
- Students would be awarded a scholarship grant in the following amount, regardless of whether the student's attendance was full or part time:
 - 100% of ADM for students with household incomes not in excess of the FRL standard.
 - 90% of ADM for students with household incomes between the FRL standard and 200% of that standard.
 - 60% of ADM for students with household incomes between 200% and 450% of the FRL standard.
 - 45% of ADM for all other students above 450%



K-12 Education Legislation

SB 406 Choose Your School, Choose Your Future | Bill Summary

Part I (HB 823)

15 (b) The General Assembly finds that, due to the critical need in this State to provide
16 opportunity for school choice for North Carolina students, it is imperative that the State provide
17 an increase of funds for 15 years to the Opportunity Scholarship Grant Fund Reserve. Therefore,
18 there is appropriated from the General Fund to the Reserve the following amounts for each fiscal
19 year to be used for the purposes set forth in this section:

20	Fiscal Year	Appropriation
21	2017-2018	\$44,840,000
22	2018-2019	\$54,840,000
23	2019-2020	\$64,840,000
24	2020-2021	\$74,840,000
25	2021-2022	\$84,840,000
26	2022-2023	\$94,840,000
27	2023-2024	\$176,540,000
28	2024-2025	\$191,540,000
29	2025-2026	\$206,540,000 \$415,540,000
30	2026-2027	\$221,540,000 \$430,540,000
31	2027-2028	\$236,540,000 \$445,540,000
32	2028-2029	\$251,540,000 \$460,540,000
33	2029-2030	\$266,540,000 \$475,540,000
34	2030-2031	\$281,540,000 \$490,540,000
35	2031-2032	\$296,540,000 \$505,540,000

36 For the 2032-2033 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, there is appropriated from the
37 General Fund to the Reserve the sum of ~~three hundred eleven million five hundred forty thousand~~
38 ~~dollars (\$311,540,000)~~ five hundred twenty million five hundred forty thousand dollars
39 (\$520,540,000) to be used for the purposes set forth in this section. When developing the base
40 budget, as defined by G.S. 143C-1-1, for each fiscal year specified in this subsection, the Director
41 of the Budget shall include the appropriated amount specified in this subsection for that fiscal
42 year.



K-12 Education Legislation

SB 406 Choose Your School, Choose Your Future | Bill Summary

Parts II & III [\(Removed from HB 823\)](#)

Provides students the option to complete all high school requirements within 3 years, and offer a 2-semester scholarship to students graduating within 3 years that would be equal to the amount

- Would require the State Board to develop a sequence of courses for high school graduation for all public-school units that can be completed within three years.
- The SBE would also be required to indicate on a student's transcript if a student completes high school in 3 years.
- Public school units would be prohibited from requiring any additional credits for high school graduation.
- Would create a new scholarship for students who graduate from high school within three years as follows:
- The scholarship could be used at community colleges, UNC constituent institutions, and private colleges and universities located in North Carolina.
- The scholarship could be used for any 2 semesters in the 2 academic years immediately following the student's graduation from high school.



K-12 Education Legislation

[HB 314 Conflicts of Interest Training/LEAs](#)

[HB 756 Standards Advisory Commission](#)

[HB 765 Public School Medical Assistants](#)



Public Charter Bills

K-12 Education Legislation

HB 149 Remote & Virtual Charter/CC Pres Confirmation

- Authorizes charter schools to provide remote instruction to students
 - The SBE “shall review and approve a charter or charter modification for the creation of a remote charter academy that meets the requirements established for a term of five years.”
- The SBE shall approve a minimum of two statewide remote charter academies
- Authorizes a one-year extension to the expiring virtual charter school pilot and provides enrollment growth and funding in the same manner as other charter schools for the remainder of the pilot.
- The SBE would be required to evaluate the success of remote charter academies based on school performance scores and grades, retention rates, attendance rates, and for grades 9-12, high school completion and dropout rates.



K-12 Education Legislation

HB 219 Charter Omnibus

Part I – Clarify Requirements of Charter Application and Renewal

Part II – Reclarifying material revisions on enrollment caps

~~Part III – Micro Schools~~

Part IV – Admission Preferences for Certain Pre-K programs and Military Families

Part V – Prohibit Discrimination of Charter School Students

Part VI – Authorize Counties to Provide Capital Funds to Charter Schools

Part VII – Comparable Per Student Funding



K-12 Education Legislation

HB 219 Charter Omnibus

Part I – Clarify Requirements of Charter Application and Renewal

Part II – Reclarifying material revisions on enrollment caps

Part III – Allow Charter Schools to Admit Out-of-State Students and Foreign Exchange Students (HB 531)

Part IV – Admission Preferences for Certain Pre-K programs and Military Families

Part V – Prohibit Discrimination of Charter School Students

Part VI – Authorize Counties to Provide Capital Funds to Charter Schools

Part VII – Comparable Per Student Funding

Part VII – Classification of Charter and Nonpublic schools of Interscholastic Athletics



K-12 Education Legislation

HB 219 Charter Omnibus – Part VII Comparable Per Student Funding

PART VII. COMPARABLE PER STUDENT FUNDING

SECTION 7.(a) Article 14A of Chapter 115C of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 115C-218.107. Charter school funding comparability.

It is the intent of the General Assembly to ensure that State and local funds for students attending charter schools shall be provided in a manner that results in per-pupil funding approximately equal to that provided for students attending other public school units."

SECTION 7.(b) G.S. 115C-218.105 reads as rewritten:

"§ 115C-218.105. State and local funds for a charter school.

(a) The State Board of Education shall allocate to each charter school:

- (1) An amount equal to the average per pupil allocation for average daily membership from the local school administrative unit allotments in which the charter school is located for each child attending the charter school the number of students actually enrolled in the school, up to the maximum authorized enrollment, except for the allocation for children with disabilities and for the allocation for children with limited English proficiency;
- (2) An additional amount for each child attending the charter school who is a child with disabilities; and
- (3) An additional amount for children with limited English proficiency attending the charter school, based on a formula adopted by the State Board.

In accordance with G.S. 115C-218.7 and G.S. 115C-218.8, the State Board shall allow for annual adjustments to the amount allocated to a charter school based on its enrollment growth in school years subsequent to the initial year of operation actual enrollment, up to the maximum authorized enrollment.

In the event a child with disabilities leaves the charter school and enrolls in a public school during the first 60 school days in the school year, the charter school shall return a pro rata amount of funds allocated for that child to the State Board, and the State Board shall reallocate those funds to the local school administrative unit in which the public school is located. In the event a child with disabilities enrolls in a charter school during the first 60 school days in the school year, the State Board shall allocate to the charter school the pro rata amount of additional funds for children with disabilities.

SECTION 2.(b) G.S. 115C-218.8 reads as rewritten:

"§ 115C-218.8. Nonmaterial revisions of charters.

It shall not be considered a material revision of a charter and shall not require prior approval of the State Board for a charter school to do any of the following:

- (1) Increase its maximum authorized enrollment during the charter school's second year of operation and annually ~~thereafter in accordance with G.S. 115C-218.7(b) thereafter,~~ provided the school is not identified as low-performing under G.S. 115C-218.94. The maximum authorized enrollment is the target enrollment number identified in a school's charter. The

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House Bill 219

H219-CSTC-26 [v.2]

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maximum authorized enrollment may only be updated once per year and shall not decrease based on actual enrollment.



HB 618: Charter School Review Board

(also, in House Budget [HB 259](#))

- Primary Sponsors are Speaker Moore, Rules Chair (Rep. Destin Hall), Reps. Cotham & Willis
- The North Carolina Charter School Review Board becomes the initial authorizer of charter schools
- SBE would be required to have the following duties:
 - Establish all rules for the operation and approval of charter schools following the rule's approval by the Charter Schools Review Board
 - Allocate funds to charter schools
 - Hear appeals from decisions of the Review Board (de novo)
 - Ensure accountability for charter school finances and student performance
- The SBE is the final decision-making authority on the approval of charter application, renewals, revocations, and amendments

Questions?



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[K-12 Education Office of Government and Community Affairs Update](#)