



HOUSE BILL 615: Enrollment Stability for Military Students.

2025-2026 General Assembly

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| Committee: | House Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House | Date: | April 30, 2025 |
| Introduced by: | Reps. Loftis, Potts, Lambeth, Willis | Prepared by: | Drupti Chauhan |
| Analysis of: | Second Edition | | Committee Counsel |

OVERVIEW: *House Bill 615 would give military families additional time to provide proof of residency for enrollment in a local school administrative unit.*

CURRENT LAW: G.S. 115C-366(a9) allows military children to remotely register to enroll in a local school administrative unit (LEA) prior to residency in the LEA when certain conditions are met.

To qualify to remotely enroll prior to residency, the military child must have a parent or legal guardian (military parent) on active military duty who is transferred or pending transfer pursuant to an official military order to a military installation or reservation in the State. A copy of the official military order transferring the military parent must be provided to the LEA upon request. The military parent must complete and submit required enrollment forms and documentation, other than proof of residency and documentation related to disciplinary actions.

The military child may then remotely enroll in a school in the LEA, and may participate in school assignment, registering for courses, and applying for any other programs that require additional request or application. A military child who enrolled remotely cannot attend school in the LEA until proof of residency and documentation related to disciplinary actions are provided to the school.

BILL ANALYSIS: House Bill 615 would amend G.S. 115C-366(a9) to allow military children to begin attending school in an LEA without proof of residency if proof of residency has not yet become available because the military parent and military child are residing in temporary housing.

In this situation, the LEA must:

- Allow the military child to enroll and begin attending school in the LEA of anticipated domicile for a period of up to one year from (i) the military parent's reporting-for-duty date, separation date from active military duty, or anticipated separation date from active military duty, or (ii) through the end of the school year, before being considered a resident of another LEA.
- Allow a military child who is a high school junior or senior to enroll and begin attending school in the LEA of anticipated domicile through high school graduation. .

EFFECTIVE DATE: The bill would become effective when it becomes law and would apply beginning with the 2025-2026 school year.

**Karyl Smith, Staff Attorney, Legislative Analysis Division, contributed significantly to this summary.*

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