



HOUSE BILL 155: Modify Educator Licensure Requirements.

2017-2018 General Assembly

Committee:	Senate Education/Higher Education.	If Date:	May 23, 2017
	favorable, re-refer to Rules and Operations of the Senate		
Introduced by:	Reps. K. Hall, Conrad, L. Bell, Floyd	Prepared by:	Brian Gwyn
Analysis of:	Second Edition		Committee Co-Counsel

OVERVIEW: *The 2nd edition of House Bill 155 would expand activities qualifying for continuing licensure of retired teachers, exempt members of the General Assembly from continuing education requirements for teachers, and allow school boards to hire retired administrators to serve as interim principals.*

SECTION 1

CURRENT LAW: Under G.S. 115C-296(b)(1)a.1., the State Board of Education must provide for the continuing licensure of a teacher who has 30 or more years of teaching experience in North Carolina upon the date of retirement and has served as a substitute teacher at least once every three years since retirement.

BILL ANALYSIS: In addition to substitute teaching, House Bill 155 would allow a retired teacher with 30-years of experience to also qualify for continuing licensure if he or she engages in a part-time position providing any of the following services: classroom instruction, tutoring, mentoring teachers, modeling, demonstration lessons for teachers, writing curricula, developing and leading staff development programs for teachers, or working in after-school programs.

SECTION 2

CURRENT LAW: For teachers to renew their licenses, they must complete at least eight continuing education credits with at least three credits required in a teacher's academic subject area.

BILL ANALYSIS: House Bill 155 would exempt teachers who serve in the General Assembly from the continuing education requirement during any five-year licensure renewal cycle in which the teacher serves as a member of the General Assembly.

SECTION 3

CURRENT LAW: The State Board of Education is given the discretion to establish continuing education requirements for principals, G.S. 115C-284(c), but those requirements must at least include high-quality, integrated digital teaching and learning, G.S. 115C-284(c3). Under G.S. 115C-284(e), a local board of education is prohibited from employing a principal who does not hold a current license.

BILL ANALYSIS: Notwithstanding the requirements outlined above, House Bill 155 would allow a retired principal or assistant principal to serve as interim principal for the remainder of the school year, regardless of current licensure status.

EFFECTIVE DATE: The act would be effective when it becomes law. Section 1 of this act applies to applications for continuing licensure on or after that date. Section 3 of this act applies beginning with the 2017-2018 school year.

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Legislative Analysis
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