



# SENATE BILL 600: Vets Children/Short-Term Workforce Training.

2019-2020 General Assembly

<b>Committee:</b>	<b>Date:</b>	December 5, 2019
<b>Introduced by:</b>	<b>Prepared by:</b>	Kara McCraw Staff Attorney
<b>Analysis of:</b>	S.L. 2019-214	

**OVERVIEW:** *S.L. 2019-214, Sec. 1, allows children of wartime veterans receiving a Class I-A, I-B or IV children of wartime veterans scholarship to use those funds to cover the cost of short-term workforce training courses leading to industry credentials.*

*Section 1 became effective September 4, 2019, and applies to scholarships awarded beginning with the 2019 2020 academic year.*

*S.L. 2019-214, Sec. 2 modifies the definition of a regional public safety answering point (PSAP) to include PSAPs operated through an intergovernmental support agreement by local governments with a major military installation.*

*Section 2 became effective September 4, 2019, and applies to distributions for PSAPs the 2019-2020 fiscal year and subsequent fiscal years.*

## SECTION 1: CHILDREN OF WARTIME VETERANS' SCHOLARSHIPS

**CURRENT LAW:** G.S. 143B-1225 sets out the scholarship program for children of wartime veterans and limits recipients to one scholarship for up to four years within an eight year entitlement period after first receiving the scholarship.

The term "child" is defined in G.S. 143B-1224 as a person who meets all of the following requirements: (i) is under the age of 25 at the time of application for the scholarship, (ii) is a domiciliary of North Carolina and is a resident of North Carolina when applying for a scholarship, (iii) has completed high school or its equivalent prior to receipt of a scholarship, (iv) has complied with the requirements of the Selective Service System, and (v) is one of the following:

- A person whose veteran parent was a legal resident of North Carolina at the time of the veteran's entrance into the period of service in the Armed Forces that establishes eligibility.
- A veteran's child who was born in North Carolina and has been a resident of North Carolina continuously since birth.
- A person who meets either of the above, and was legally adopted by the veteran before the age of 15.

G.S. 143B-1226(b) defines the types of scholarships that a child can receive.

- Class I-A: awarded to a child whose veteran parent either (i) was killed in action or died from wounds or other causes that arose while a member of the Armed Forces during a period of war, or (ii) has died of service-connected injuries, wounds, illnesses, or other causes incurred or aggravated during wartime service in the Armed Forces. This scholarship provides for all expenses, including room and board allowances.
- Class I-B: awarded to a child whose veteran parent is or was at the time of death receiving compensation for a wartime service-connected disability of 100% as rated by the US Department of Veterans Affairs. This scholarship covers only tuition and fees.

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- Class IV: awarded to a child whose parent, while serving honorably as an actively serving member of the Armed Forces during a period of war, was listed as any of the following: (i) missing in action, (ii) captured in line of duty by a hostile force, or (iii) forcibly detained or interned in line of duty by a foreign government or power. This scholarship provides for all expenses.

## **BILL ANALYSIS:**

S.L. 2019-214 allows the recipient of a Class I-A, I-B, or IV scholarship, as defined in G.S. 143B-1226(b), to use those funds at any time during the student's period of entitlement to cover the cost of short-term workforce training courses leading to industry credentials.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** Section 1 became effective September 4, 2019, and applies to scholarships awarded beginning with the 2019 2020 academic year.

## **SECTION 2: REGIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY ANSWERING POINTS**

**CURRENT LAW:** G.S. 143B-1400 defines a public safety answering point (PSAP) as the public safety agency that receives an incoming 911 call and dispatches appropriate public safety agencies to respond to the call. The statute further defines a regional PSAP as a primary PSAP operated by or on behalf of two or more counties and any number of municipalities, approved by the 911 Board, for 911 call taking.

**BILL ANALYSIS:** S.L. 2019-241, Sec. 2 modifies the definition of regional PSAP to also include a PSAP operated by any combination of a county or city and a major military installation, if operated subject to an intergovernmental support agreement under federal law.

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** Section 2 became effective September 4, 2019, and applies to distributions for PSAPs the 2019-2020 fiscal year and subsequent fiscal years.

*\*Samantha Yarborough, Staff Attorney with the Legislative Analysis Division, substantially contributed to this summary.*