



SENATE BILL 254: Charter School Changes.

**This Bill Analysis
reflects the contents
of the bill as it was
presented in
committee.**

2025-2026 General Assembly

Committee:	House Judiciary 2. If favorable, re-refer to Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	Date:	June 17, 2025
Introduced by:	Sens. Daniel, Britt, B. Newton	Prepared by:	Drupti Chauhan*
Analysis of:	PCS to Second Edition S254-CSRQ-19		Committee Counsel

OVERVIEW: *Senate Bill 254 would establish a criminal offense for possession of certain explosive or incendiary devices or materials. The Proposed Committee Substitute for SB 254 would remove those provisions and replace them with various charter school law changes.*

CURRENT LAW: Article 14A of Chapter 115C of the General Statutes governs charter schools in the State. The State Board of Education (SBE) establishes all rules for the operation of approval of charter schools and rules adopted by the SBE must first be recommended by the Charter School Review Board (CSRB). The Executive Director of the Office of Charter Schools reports to and serves at the pleasure of the Superintendent of Public Instruction at a salary established by the Superintendent within the funds appropriated for that purpose. The SBE must withhold or reduce distribution of funds to a charter school if the Superintendent notifies the SBE that the charter school has failed to meet generally accepted standards of fiscal management or has violated a State or federal requirement for receipt of funds. The Superintendent consults with charter schools and local school administrative units (LEAs) to (i) create standardized enrollment verification and transfer request documents that charter schools use to request per pupil share of the local current expense fund and (ii) create a standardized procedure that LEAs use to transfer the per pupil share of the local current expense fund.

BILL ANALYSIS:

Section 1 would do the following:

- Provide that rules or policies adopted by the SBE regarding charter schools must first be approved by the CSRB.
- Authorize the CSRB to propose, recommend, and approve rules and policies on all aspects of charter schools.
- Direct the SBE to assign the CSRB to conduct any hearings under federal law regarding federal funds for charter schools and have the CSRB make findings and recommendations about the hearings.
- Authorize the CSRB to employ legal counsel (including private counsel) to advise, represent, and provide litigation services to the CSRB without the need to obtain permission from the Attorney General or the Governor.
- Provide that the Executive Director of the Office of Charter Schools reports and serves at the pleasure of the CSRB at a salary established by the CSRB within the funds appropriated for that purpose.

Section 2 would provide that it would not be a material revision of an approved charter agreement and would not require prior approval of the CSRB for a charter school to do any of the following within a 10 mile radius of the charter school's location that is specified and approved in its approved charter agreement:

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- Relocate a charter school.
- Expand the campus of the charter school.
- Establish a noncontiguous satellite campus of the charter school.

The relocation, expansion of the campus, or noncontiguous satellite campus would not need to be located within the same LEA as the location specific and approved in the charter agreement.

Section 3 would provide that the terms of the written charter for a charter school must be approved by the CSRB.

Section 4 would provide that a charter school is not required to list class rank on a student's official transcript or record.

Section 5 would allow charter schools to develop and use any evaluation for conducting evaluation of teachers if the evaluation instrument includes standards and criteria similar to those used in the North Carolina Professional Teaching Standards and North Carolina Teacher Evaluation Process or such other evaluation standard and process required to be used by LEAs.

Section 6 would direct the CSRB to require charter schools that are identified as low-performing or continually low-performing to prepare and report on plans to improve the performance of the school. Charter schools would not have to create school improvement plans under G.S. 115C-105.27.

Section 7 would do the following:

- Provide that if the CSRB notifies the SBE that a charter school has failed to meet generally accepted standards of fiscal management or has violated a State or federal requirement for receipt of funds, the SBE must withhold or reduce distribution of funds to a charter school.
- Direct the CSRB to consult with charter schools and LEAs to (i) create standardized enrollment verification and transfer request documents that charter schools use to request per pupil share of the local current expense fund and (ii) create a standardized procedure that LEAs use to transfer the per pupil share of the local current expense fund.

Section 8 would create a new statute requiring DPI, from funds available, to provide a charter school access to any required financial data reporting platforms during the charter schools' first year of operation at no cost to the school.

Section 9 would provide that if a charter school is operating under a charter that allows for a remote academy as a part of the charter and the school enrolls or intends to enroll 250 or more students in the remote academy, the school may request the CSRB to grant the remote academy portion of the charter school a separate charter. These requests must be reviewed through an expedited process established by the CSRB and no planning year can be required for those remote academies.

Section 10 would provide that if a school is operating under a charter that includes in-person instruction and a remote charter academy, the remote charter academy must receive a separate school performance grade and be treated as a separate school for the purposes of assessing the performance of the remote charter academy.

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

**Brian Gwyn and Samantha Yarborough, Attorneys, Legislative Analysis Division, significantly contributed to this summary.*