NORTH CAROLINA

Changes

- North Carolina’s score remained at 160 points.
- Its ranking stayed at No. 14 (out of 45).

Recommendations

- North Carolina’s law does not cap public charter school growth, includes a statewide authorizing entity, and provides a fair amount of autonomy and accountability to charter schools, but it provides inequitable funding.
- Potential areas of improvement include ensuring equitable operational funding and equitable access to capital funding and facilities, providing adequate authorizer funding, ensuring transparency regarding educational service providers, and strengthening accountability for full-time virtual charter schools.
## ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF STRONG PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL LAW

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
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### 1 No Caps
The state does not have a cap.

### 2 A Variety of Charter Schools Allowed
The state allows new start-ups and public school conversions.

### 3 Non-district Authorizers Available
The state law allows an applicant anywhere in the state to apply directly to a non-district authorizer.

### 4 Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required
The state law includes all of the elements of the model law’s authorizer and overall program accountability system.

### 5 Adequate Authorizer Funding
The state law includes a small number of the model law’s provisions for adequate authorizer funding.

### 6 Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decisionmaking Processes
The state law includes many of the model law’s provisions for transparent charter application, review, and decision-making processes.

### 7 Performance-based Charter Contracts Required
The state law includes some of the model law’s provisions for performance-based charter contracts.

### 8 Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes
The state law includes many of the model law’s provisions for comprehensive charter school monitoring and data collection processes.

### 9 Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions
The state law includes many of the model law’s clear processes for renewal, nonrenewal, and revocation decisions.

### 10 Transparency Regarding Educational Service Providers
The state law includes some of the model law’s provisions for educational service providers.

### 11 Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools with Independent Charter School Boards
The state law includes all of the model law’s provisions for fiscally and legally autonomous schools with independent charter school boards.

### 12 Clear Student Enrollment and Lottery Procedures
The state law includes many of the model law’s requirements for student enrollment and lottery procedures.

### 13 Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations
The state law provides automatic exemptions from many state and district laws and regulations and requires some of a school’s teachers to be certified.

### 14 Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption
The state law does not require any charter schools to be part of district collective bargaining agreements.

### 15 Multischool Charter Contracts and/or Multicharter Contract Boards Allowed
The state law allows multicharter contract boards but does not require each school to be independently accountable for fiscal and academic performance.

### 16 Extracurricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access
The state law is silent about charter eligibility and access.

### 17 Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities
The state law includes a small number of the model law’s requirements for special education responsibilities.

### 18 Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding
The state law includes some of the model law’s provisions for equitable operational and categorical funding, but evidence demonstrates an equity gap between district and charter students of between 10 percent and 19.9 percent.

### 19 Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities
The state law includes a small number of the model law’s provisions for equitable access to capital funding and facilities.

### 20 Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems
The state law provides access to relevant employee retirement systems but does not require participation.

### 21 Full-time Virtual Charter School Provisions
The state law does not include any of the model law’s requirements for full-time virtual charter schools.

### TOTAL SCORE
160