

Public education is governed at the federal, state, and local levels. Voters elect U.S. congressional members for each state, state level executives, legislators, and judges, local county commissioners, and local school board members. You can find the candidates for each office [here](#). These elected officials all have some role in determining policy and funding for our public schools. They are essential in promoting and supporting healthy, well-resourced public schools.

U.S. Congress

In 2024, North Carolina will choose all 14 of North Carolina's U.S. House of Representative members. Our U.S. Senate seats will be up for election in 2026 (the seat currently held by Thom Tillis) and 2028 (the seat currently held by Ted Budd). Because these are federal positions, members' role in promoting the health of North Carolina's educational system may seem remote, but U.S. Congressional leaders play a very important role in promoting high-quality, equitable educational opportunities throughout the nation primarily through the U.S. Department of Education.

In 2022-23, [17% of funds for NC education](#) came from the federal government, while 61% came from the state and 22% from local coffers. The federal contribution is usually closer to 12%, but pandemic relief increased the federal proportion. The pandemic relief funds are set to run out in 2024. All federal funds flow to states as the result of legislation enacted by the U.S. Congress.

Although the US Constitution doesn't mention education explicitly, writings by our founding fathers and subsequent legislation providing for federal land grants and regulations guiding establishment and support of public schools firmly establish an important role for the federal government in public education. In addition, the 10th Amendment states that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution ... are reserved to the States respectively," and the 14th Amendment allows for further federal involvement in education. It requires all states to provide "any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." The 14th Amendment gives the federal government the power to intervene where people are not being provided equal protection under the law, one of the important reasons our choices at the ballot box matter to education.

For example, after the Supreme Court's *Brown v. Board of Education* decision in 1954 when many states continued segregationist policies and did not provide equal access to educational opportunities, the federal government stepped in with [The Elementary and Secondary Education Act \(ESEA\) of 1965](#). This influential piece of legislation was designed to aid low-income students and combat racial segregation in schools. However, ESEA does not contain mandates or requirements for schools. Instead, it offers funding on a conditional basis to schools that meet the requirements outlined in the relevant sections (called titles). Funding is often provided through grants or incentive programs.

[Title I of the 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act](#) is the most widely known section. It provides funds to districts that serve large numbers of low-income students.

Other titles identify key funding priorities.

- Title III: provides aid for programs to support English language acquisition for English learners.
- Title IV funds programs to support a well-rounded education, safe and healthy students, and technology; after-school instruction and care; charter schools; magnet schools and family engagement in education.
- Title V focuses on programs to support rural education.
- Title VI provides aid for disabled children.

Every five years, Congress must reauthorize ESEA, which provides an opportunity to make changes. This is where the voice of our representatives and senators is essential. In 2001, ESEA was rebranded

as No Child Left Behind. In 2015, it became the [Every Student Succeeds Act \(ESSA\)](#). During the pandemic, additional funds flowed to states through Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Funds ([ESSER](#)).

[Title IX of the 1965 Civil Rights Act](#), as amended in 1972, bans sexual discrimination in federally funded education programs. The [1975 Education for All Handicapped Children Act](#), known today as the Individuals with Disabilities Act, or IDEA, granted the right to a free and appropriate public education for students with disabilities. [Pell Grants](#), established in 1965, are need-based grants for college that have expanded access to postsecondary education for millions of students.

The [Healthy Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010](#), funded through the Department of Agriculture strengthened nutrition standards for meals and beverages provided through the National School Lunch, Breakfast, and Smart Snacks Programs, affecting fifty million children each year. The work of public school employees such as occupational and physical therapists are funded through [Medicaid](#), which also provides dental, vision, hearing, and mental health services. When the federal government expands Medicaid, students living in poverty receive much-needed health services.

These examples are just a few of the many ways our federal legislators directly affect the lives of students throughout North Carolina.

NC State Government

In the U.S, individual state governments have the primary responsibility for education; each state determines the extent to which control is delegated to local governments.

Governor

The governor of North Carolina is elected every four years and has a two-term limit. The governor is the head of the executive branch and serves as the state's chief executive to carry out the laws of the state. As the chief executive officer of the state, the governor has tremendous influence on popular support for public education. Each year, the governor presents a budget proposal to the North Carolina General Assembly which outlines spending priorities. These proposals often serve as examples of how legislators could fund education at the levels needed to fulfill constitutional obligations to provide a sound, basic education for every child. Governors are also empowered to veto legislation.

Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer

The lieutenant governor and treasurer are elected every four years and both are automatically appointed as voting members of the North Carolina [State Board of Education](#), where they serve as part of an 11-member board that oversees all financial and policy decisions regarding K-12 education. The SBE makes decisions on critical issues such as curriculum standards, teacher licensure, and funding oversight.

Superintendent of Public Instruction

The superintendent of public instruction is elected every four years and is the leader of the Department of Public Instruction, which oversees all public schools in the state. In this role, the superintendent is a statewide spokesperson for public schools who advocates for their support and promotes policies to advance student learning while working with legislative and community members to secure necessary funding to achieve educational goals.

The superintendent fulfills many important functions for the state:

- Serves on the state board of education as secretary non-voting member. The state board of education oversees the Department of Public Instruction. It establishes policy and procedures for public education such as testing, course content, and teacher licensure.
- Leads the Department of Public Instruction, which provides statewide leadership in education, implements legislation related to education, and develops policies and guidance to support public schools as they conduct the day-to-day work of educating students.
- Presents annual budget recommendations to the State Board of Education
- Administers a budget of over \$11 billion each year for public K-12 education
- Oversees over 1,600 employees, contractors and temporary employees
- Serves on the Council of State as one of the ten elected officers making up North Carolina's executive branch of government
- Advocates and informs the state on important issues and information about the needs of public schools

North Carolina Senate, House of Representatives and Courts

The North Carolina General Assembly (NCGA) comprises members of the N.C. Senate and House of Representatives. They make the laws that govern education in N.C. The legislature can, through their statutory powers, regulate (or delegate) public preschool, primary and secondary education; license private preschools, primary, and secondary schools; and license or otherwise regulate parents providing home schooling. They also influence curricula, standards, and procedures.

Every two years (even years), all 50 North Carolina Senate seats and 120 North Carolina House of Representative seats are elected. ***In 2024, voters have the opportunity to change the course of education in the state and elect legislators who value a strong public education system.***

The North Carolina State Constitution clearly establishes the General Assembly's essential role in funding public education. [Article IX Section 2 of the N.C. Constitution](#) states that "The General Assembly shall provide by taxation and otherwise for ***a general and uniform system of free public schools, which shall be maintained at least nine months in every year, and wherein equal opportunities shall be provided for all students.***"

The NC General Assembly is heavily involved in setting a wide range of policies that impact every school district and develops the state budget that provides about 60-67% of the education funding in North Carolina.

However, communities across the state vary widely in their ability to supplement the state and federal dollars so the ***state dollars provide the critical baseline for equity and quality***. In each budget, our state legislators make decisions about whether to fully fund the numerous programs that affect public education. For example, they could choose to raise teacher salaries to a competitive level, boost pay for child-care workers, and fully fund all of the provisions of the Leandro plan. The decades-long Leandro case is an example of what may result when the NCGA doesn't fulfill its constitutional obligations ([read our fact sheet on Leandro](#)).

The NCGA also establishes policies and regulations such as high school graduation requirements and teacher certification standards that directly affect all public schools. They make policies that are frequently tied to funding decisions and operations of local school districts such as the school calendar and the number of days of instruction required. A few examples highlight the range of state legislation:

- Set [educator salaries](#) and policies around raises, bonuses, and promotions.
- Established the A-F School Performance Grades ([read our fact sheet](#)).

- Significantly reduced funding for the NC Teaching Fellows Program in 2010, effectively eliminating the program as of 2015 and then establishing a scaled-back version in 2017.
- Funded school safety programs, workforce development programs, early college programs
- Authorized voucher programs in 2013 and greatly expanded funding for them in 2021 and 2022 ([read our fact sheet](#)).
- Established policies in areas such as school discipline, school safety, and curriculum.

The NCGA is also directly responsible for providing resources for our higher education systems including the North Carolina Community College System and the University of North Carolina system. The health of the postsecondary education and adult education opportunities available to North Carolinians almost solely rests in the hands of the legislators who will be elected this fall.

Judges

The [Leandro case](#) highlights the importance of our courts in ensuring a quality system of free public education for all students. It is not an exaggeration to say that the future of education in North Carolina hinges on the North Carolina Supreme Court's decision on whether to require the NCGA to meet the requirements of our state constitution and properly fund public education. Other issues over the past decade decided by the NC Supreme Court include allowing school vouchers and the extent to which charter schools must follow state guidelines. For example, are charter schools legally bound to provide accurate enrollment numbers to the state? These and other issues are decided by the judges elected by NC voters.

Local Government in NC

Local government agencies in North Carolina include municipalities, counties, and regional entities. Counties and cities deal with local public issues and they both are governed by elected officials.

County Board of Commissioners

In North Carolina, the Board of Commissioners is the governing body of each county. The Board is typically made up of five or seven commissioners, though some counties may have as many as nine or as few as three. County Commissioners are elected in even-numbered years in partisan seats in conjunction with other federal or state elections to 2-year or 4-year terms, depending on the county.

North Carolina counties carry out the many services mandated by state and federal governments. County Commissioners have financial responsibility for their county, which includes adopting the budget each year and setting property tax rates. The county has responsibility over a wide range of areas:

- Public Safety (e.g. sheriff's office, courthouses, emergency medical services, fire districts)
- Health & Human Services (e.g. social services, mental health, public health, COVID response)
- Housing Affordability (e.g. subsidized housing, veterans housing services)

- Elections (e.g. staffing polling locations, maintaining voting machines)
- Education funding (e.g. K-12, community colleges, early childhood and pre-K programs).
County funds provide nearly a fourth of the K-12 funding, on average, in each county.

County Commissioners have an important role in public education. In N.C., the state requires counties to build, equip, and maintain all school facilities. In counties with growing student populations, the need for new schools can be a substantial drain on county budgets. The state pays the bulk of educator salaries, but to attract and maintain staff many school districts add local salary supplements and extra benefits. Districts may also fund additional classroom personnel such as teacher assistants and may provide additional equipment, books, and other supplies to supplement what the state provides each school.

The annual budget for the local school district is submitted to the Board of Commissioners by the district school board. Each year, the county commissioners decide how much of their school district's requests they will fund. When the state and federal funds are insufficient to meet the needs of a county, county commissioners must decide whether (and how) to raise the funds to make up the deficit. Of the few available options to raise money, the most commonly used are property taxes and other locally assessed fees. To build or renovate schools, counties often use general obligation bonds, which are funded by property taxes.

Tax rates by county vary widely in North Carolina, from a low of 27.0 cents in Macon County to 104.5 cents per \$100 in assessed property value in Hyde County. Wake and Mecklenburg Counties, with the two largest school districts in N.C., have property tax rates of 65.7 cents and 47.3 cents per \$100 assessed property value respectively. Often, counties with fewer property resources must tax themselves at higher rates to pay for services that wealthier counties can afford through higher levels of revenue. This local wealth difference is the source of many school inequities across the state. Persistent underfunding from the N.C. General Assembly puts even more pressure on local communities to fill the gaps. With approximately 22-23% of school funding coming from the county, **these wealth differences can result in substantial educational inequities.**

County commissioners make many key decisions that affect the quality of life in your local community, especially when it comes to funding your public schools. It is important to ask candidates about their support for keeping our school buildings upgraded for health and safety purposes, how they view paying teacher supplements, their support for additional helping professionals or pre-K slots, and more. Understanding their willingness to invest local funds for these purposes should be a part of the information you need to be an informed public education voter.

Local School Board Districts: Where the Rubber Hits the Road

In North Carolina, there are 115 school boards— 100 county boards and 15 city boards. No elections get closer to our children's schools than the local public school board elections. The past few years have highlighted this fact more than ever as policies around COVID safety, book choices, instructional decisions, suspension/expulsion policies, program offerings such as year-round or magnet schools, bell schedules and other topics have generated interest and often sparks at many school board meetings. School board members who exhibit respect for educators and sound, calm leadership in the service of a quality public education system that serves all children in their community are more important than ever.

In North Carolina, public school board members are elected and must reside within the community served by the school district. Ideally, having community members serve on the school board helps to keep members invested in the health of the public schools since schools have such a large influence on the overall health of a community. Note that charter school boards are not elected and are only required to have 50% of their members reside in N.C. Private schools have no state residency requirement at all.

According to N.C. General Statutes, local school boards have broad authority to determine policies regarding how schools are run as long as they focus on the education of students.

“It shall be the duty of local boards of education to provide students with the opportunity to receive a sound basic education and to **make all policy decisions with that objective in mind, including employment decisions, budget development, and other administrative actions**, within their respective local school administrative units, as directed by law.” § 115C-47 (4)

There are several primary responsibilities of the boards of education:

- Provide leadership and direction by developing goals and objectives to meet stated established standards for student success
- Create policies that guide the operations, standards, accountability and evaluations of the school districts
- Employ the superintendent and make decisions about the superintendent's personnel recommendations
- Determine operating and capital budgets, present the budget to county commissioners and advocate for appropriate funding
- Oversee the management of the school district's major systems including budget and finance, curriculum and instruction, personnel and other services
- Approve student assignment boundaries

Equally important, school board members set the tone for community engagement. Do the members respect educators and treat them as professionals? Do they respect parents and community members and welcome their input? Do they engage in civil discussions with each other and move toward solving problems collaboratively? Do they always keep the health and education of all students as their primary goal?

A detailed description of the powers and duties of the local boards of education is included in [state statute](#). The long list highlights the tremendous influence school board members have on all aspects of school district functioning. To adequately fulfill these duties and to be strong advocates, school board members must work to understand what's happening in schools throughout the district.

Local school boards also engage parents and communities in developing successful programs. Guidelines are explicitly stated in state statute. For example, "Local boards of education are encouraged to adopt policies to promote and support parental involvement in student learning and achievement at school and at home and to encourage successful progress toward graduation."

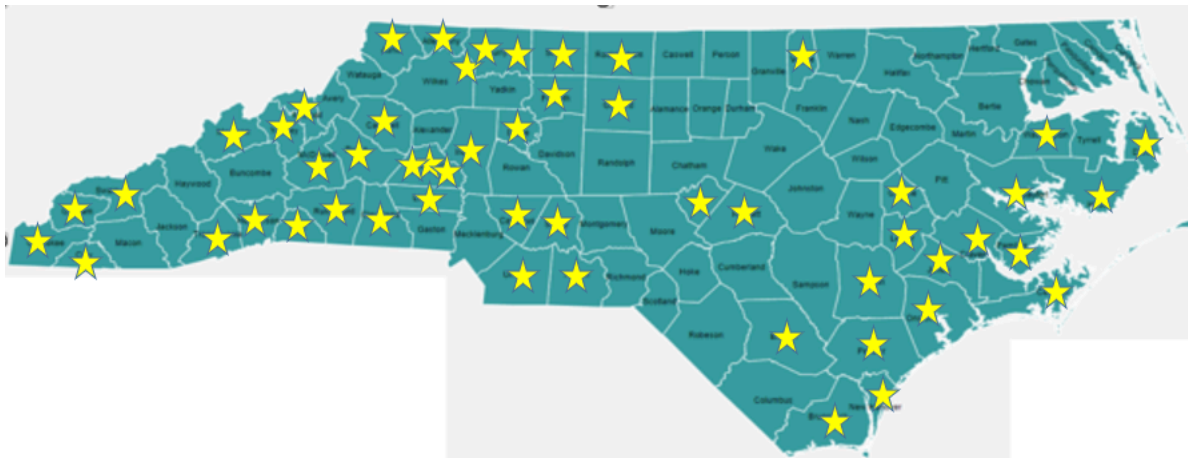
By law, school boards must hold monthly meetings that are open to the public and provide opportunities for public comment. The transparency and openness of public schools and school boards are unique among educational offerings in North Carolina. Neither charter schools nor private schools have the same requirements for parental and community involvement or public engagement in board meetings.

In North Carolina, school boards do not have taxing authority; as noted earlier state legislators provide the bulk of the funding. County commissioners also determine how much of the school district's budget request will be funded each year. Having a school board that works to establish a good working relationship with the county commissioners and state legislators is important.

According to N.C. General Statutes, local school boards were originally designed to be elected on a non-partisan basis. However, state lawmakers have the authority to change this and over the years many school board elections have been changed to partisan races. In 2015 only 16 of the 115 districts in N.C. held partisan school board elections. In 2024, there will be 53 partisan elections. If your district holds partisan elections, the party affiliation of all candidates will appear on the ballot.

The counties with yellow stars currently hold partisan school board elections. Counties containing more than one star have more than one school district with partisan elections. For example, Catawba County Schools, Hickory City Schools, and Newton-Conover City Schools are all located in Catawba County and have partisan school board elections.

Many North Carolinians object to making school board elections partisan. They believe that being partisan puts pressure on members to support their party's political view and creates unnecessary conflict among board members, making it harder for a school board to do its job and work collaboratively on issues.



The need for strong public schools that help develop successful individuals, healthy communities and strong economies is obvious to people across the political spectrum.

Make sure to research your local school board members to understand whether they will be true advocates for our students and promote healthy, fully-funded public school systems that respect educators and treat them as the professionals they are.

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