

North Carolina Sheriffs' Association

Proudly Serving the Sheriffs and Citizens of North Carolina since 1922



Weekly Legislative Report

April 18, 2019

The agenda for many committee meetings this week has gotten considerably longer, as expected, and a lot of legislative bills are beginning to get discussion and movement.

As of this afternoon, everything is pretty quiet at the legislature with the House on Spring Break through the middle of next week and the Senate on Spring Break all of next week after finishing up today.

In both the House and Senate, committee meetings have already been scheduled, with a lot of bills to be considered, immediately after the Spring Break concludes. From then until the May 9 “crossover” deadline, it will be a sprint, with some committee meetings already scheduled on a Friday, which is rare. There has been some discussion of possible meetings on Saturdays also.

BILLS OF INTEREST

[HOUSE BILL 744](#), Provide Minor Alcohol/Felony if Death Results, would modify our State Alcoholic Beverage Control (ABC) laws to increase the punishment for providing or selling alcohol to a person under the age of 21 if the access to that beverage caused the death of the underaged person and the person providing or selling the alcohol knew or should have known that the person was not old enough to lawfully consume alcohol. **Introduced by Representative Setzer and assigned to the House Committee on Judiciary.**

[HOUSE BILL 747](#), NC Missing Person Information Sharing, would specify that a law enforcement agency may enter at any time missing or unidentified persons information into the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUS) created by the United States Department of Justice's National Institute of Justice.

The bill would require a law enforcement agency to enter missing or unidentified person information into NamUS when either a missing person has been missing for more than 30 days or an unidentified person has not been identified for more than 30 days following the person's death.

A law enforcement agency entering information into NamUS would be required to include all information regarding the missing or unidentified person, including medical records, DNA records and dental records. The bill would also require the law enforcement agency to update NamUS if a missing person is found or an unidentified person is identified. **Introduced by Representatives McNeill, Faircloth, Floyd and C. Smith, and assigned to the House Committee on Judiciary. The North Carolina Sheriffs' Association SUPPORTS this bill.**

[HOUSE BILL 749](#), Limit Machines/Devices, would further limit our State laws on lotteries, gaming, bingo and raffles to only allow a person to operate up to four electronic gaming machines or electronic sweepstakes machines at one location if the devices are not prohibited by our State laws and the machines are not located within 100 feet of each other. A person that has been convicted of a federal or State gaming law violation would not qualify to possess or to place into operation gaming machines or electronic sweepstakes machines.

A lawful electronic sweepstakes machine would be defined as any game or other promotion or advertising scheme where a person may enter to win or become eligible to receive any prize where the game is based on skill or dexterity. Currently, electronic video sweepstakes machines are illegal if the game is predominantly based on chance as opposed to the skill of the player.

The bill would also give all law enforcement officers, including Alcohol Law Enforcement (ALE) agents, the authority to inspect the premises and machines for compliance. **Introduced by Representative Terry and assigned to the Committee on Rules, Calendar and Operations of the House.**

[HOUSE BILL 760](#), Expand Loss Prevention Investigations, is substantially similar to [Senate Bill 419](#), which is summarized in the March 29, 2019 Weekly Legislative Report. The bill would clarify that any employee of a private business that conducts investigations related to the location, disposition or recovery of lost or stolen property would not be required to be licensed by the North Carolina Private Protective Services Board. **Introduced by Representatives Reives and Stevens, and assigned to the House Committee on Judiciary. The North Carolina Sheriffs' Association is OPPOSED to this bill.**

[HOUSE BILL 766](#), Revise Marijuana Laws, would allow for the lawful possession of marijuana if the quantity does not exceed four ounces. The possession of any amount over four ounces would be a Class 1 misdemeanor and any amount over 16 ounces would be a Class I felony. Currently, it is a misdemeanor to possess 1.5 ounces of marijuana or less and is a felony to possess greater than 1.5 ounces.

The bill would also allow a person that has been convicted of possessing four ounces or less of marijuana to apply for an expungement of that conviction or to receive an automatic expungement in certain circumstances. **Introduced by Representatives Autry, Dahle, Harrison and Hawkins, and assigned to the Committee on Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.**

[HOUSE BILL 781](#), Limitations on Use of Solitary Confinement, would prohibit in State prison facilities the housing of an inmate with a serious mental illness in solitary confinement unless exigent circumstances are present and the placing of the inmate in solitary confinement will significantly reduce the safety threat.

Solitary confinement would be defined as isolating the inmate from the general population to confinement in a cell or other place for 22 or more hours within a 24-hour period. Serious mental illness would include a diagnosis of any psychotic disorder, as well as a diagnosis of personality disorder, anxiety disorder, post traumatic stress disorder, intellectual or developmental disability,

traumatic brain injury or any other cognitive disorder that results in significant functional impairment.

If an inmate with a serious mental illness is required to be housed in solitary confinement due to exigent circumstances, the bill would require the inmate to be examined by a mental health professional every 15 days to determine whether the inmate should be moved to a different confinement setting. **Introduced by Representatives Insko, Harrison, Black and Montgomery.**

[HOUSE BILL 782, Driver Educ./18 Yrs & Older & Unlicensed](#), would require any applicant for a drivers license that is 18 years old or older to complete a mandatory three hour course in alcohol and drug abuse awareness relating to the operation of motor vehicles. The bill would allow the North Carolina Division of Motor Vehicles to offer this course online as well as in person. **Introduced by Representative Graham.**

[HOUSE BILL 784, Traffic Control Certification Program](#), would require any person working as a traffic-control officer to be at least 21 years old. Currently, a sheriff's office, police department or other law enforcement agency can appoint a person that is 18 years old to work as a traffic-control officer.

The bill would also require a person appointed as a traffic-control officer to first take a training course in traffic laws and traffic control, in addition to four hours of roadside training. Currently, three hours of supervised training in directing, controlling or regulating traffic is required. **Introduced by Representatives Brody and McNeill.**

[HOUSE BILL 788, EV Charging Station/Parking](#), is identical to [Senate Bill 511](#), which is summarized in the April 5, 2019 Weekly Legislative Report. The bill would make it an infraction punishable by a \$100 penalty for a person to park a non-electric vehicle in a parking space that is designated for the charging of electric vehicles. The bill would also authorize a local jurisdiction to enact by ordinance additional enforcement provisions, such as by requiring payment of a higher penalty. Finally, the bill would allow any State or local enforcement authority, whether law enforcement or not, to enforce these provisions. **Introduced by Representatives von Haefen, Szoka, Autry and Warren.**

[HOUSE BILL 791, Law Enforcement Agency Recordings](#), is similar to [Senate Bill 619](#), which is summarized in the April 5, 2019 Weekly Legislative Report. The bill would allow a custodial law enforcement agency to disclose or release still images from a recording showing a face or other characteristics to identify or locate a potential criminal suspect.

This bill would also allow a custodial law enforcement agency to disclose a recording to the municipal or county manager, municipal council or board of county commissioners, or to a citizens' review board if they sign a confidentiality agreement agreeing to not further disseminate the recording. **Introduced by Representatives Faircloth, Ross and McNeill.**

[HOUSE BILL 793, Eliminate Bond Req't/Certain Defendants](#), would require a judicial official to release a defendant on a written promise to appear if all of the following apply: (1) the charges are

Class H or I felonies or are misdemeanor charges; (2) the defendant has not previously failed to appear before any court proceeding; and (3) conditions such as the defendant posing a risk of danger to any person or property are not present that would require the imposition of a secured bond or house arrest. **Introduced by Representatives Zachary and Stevens.**

[HOUSE BILL 813](#), [Howard Hunter, Jr. Eastern Crime Lab](#), would require the North Carolina Department of Justice (DOJ) to plan an Eastern Regional Laboratory (ERL) which would be located on the campus of Elizabeth City State University. The DOJ would be required to report to the Chairs of the House of Representatives and Senate Appropriations Committees, to the Chairs of the House of Representatives and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Justice and Public Safety and to the Fiscal Research Division the following information no later than February 1, 2020: (1) the physical plans for constructing the ERL; (2) an estimate of the time it will take to complete the project; (3) the estimated cost of completing the project; (4) the estimated cost of operating the ERL during its first five years of operation; and (5) any other information DOJ deems to be relevant to the project plan. **Introduced by Representatives Lewis, Bell, Wray and Hunter.**

[HOUSE BILL 815](#), [Firearm in Unattended Vehicle/Safely Store](#), would create the new criminal offense of firearm in “unattended motor vehicles.” It would be a Class 2 misdemeanor to leave a firearm, such as a handgun, in an unattended motor vehicle unless the vehicle is locked and the firearm is either in a locked container or is secured with a trigger lock or other safety device that prevents the firearm from being fired. Currently, it is not a crime to keep a firearm in a motor vehicle outside of a locked container, such as under a seat, whether or not the vehicle is locked. **Introduced by Representatives Morey, Clark, Harrison and Martin.**

[HOUSE BILL 829](#), [Safer Roads and Communities Act of 2019](#), would allow an immigrant or illegal alien that does not possess a valid Social Security number to apply for and receive a restricted drivers license from the North Carolina Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV). The applicant for the restricted drivers license would be required to provide one of the following forms of identification to the DMV: (1) a valid Individual Taxpayer Identification Number; (2) a current passport issued by the United States or a foreign government; (3) a valid, unexpired consular identification document issued from the applicant's country of citizenship, or (4) a “community identification card” issued by FaithAction International House or a member of the FaithAction ID network.

The bill would also require the applicant to live in North Carolina for two years prior to applying for the restricted drivers license and would require proof of motor vehicle liability insurance. The bill would also require the applicant to complete the ordinary tests administered by the DMV, such as the road sign test, vision test and written knowledge test. However, the bill would also require the applicant for the restricted drivers license to complete a special eight hour, in-person driver orientation course that would teach the person about motor vehicle laws and how to properly interact with law enforcement when stopped.

The restricted license would cost \$30 and would expire on the birthday of the licensee in the second year after the restricted license was issued. However, the bill would allow the person to renew the restricted license for additional two-year periods.

Finally, any information provided by the applicant to the DMV would not be admissible in any criminal or civil trial or in any immigration proceeding, action or trial. **Introduced by Representatives Harrison, Fisher, Meyer and Morey.**

[HOUSE BILL 834](#), Ban the Box, would prohibit a State agency, and not local agencies, from asking about or considering an applicant's criminal history until after the applicant has been selected for an interview by the State agency. This would not apply to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety if there is a duty to conduct a criminal history check or otherwise consider the criminal history of the applicant earlier in the hiring process, such as when hiring for a sworn law enforcement position that would require an inquiry into the applicant's criminal history to determine whether a prior conviction would disqualify the person from being a sworn officer. **Introduced by Representative K. Smith.**

[HOUSE BILL 842](#), Register Assault Weapon & Report Lost Firearm, would make numerous changes to North Carolina laws regarding firearms. The term "assault weapon" would be specifically defined to mean:

- a. A firearm capable of fully automatic fire.
- b. 109 specifically identified rifles, pistols, and shotguns.
- c. All semiautomatic, centerfire rifles that accept detachable magazines and have at least one additional feature, such as a pistol grip or flash suppressor.
- d. All semiautomatic, centerfire rifles that have a fixed magazine and will hold more than 10 rounds of ammunition.
- e. All semiautomatic, centerfire rifles that have an overall length of less than 30 inches.
- f. Certain semiautomatic pistols.
- g. Certain semiautomatic shotguns.

A person who owns or possesses an assault weapon would be required to register the assault weapon with the sheriff of the county where the person resides. The sheriff would be authorized to charge the registrant a \$5 fee for this registration process and the registration would be required within five days of taking possession of the assault weapon and would have to be renewed annually so long as the person has the assault weapon.

The registrant of the assault weapon would be required to provide to the sheriff their name and current address, the model and name of the manufacturer of the assault weapon and the name and address of the person or entity from which the assault weapon was obtained. In addition, the sheriff would be required to fingerprint and photograph the person registering the assault weapon and would also be required to conduct a State and national criminal history check of the person, unless the sheriff already has this information on file. This could occur, for example, if the sheriff has

already issued the person a concealed handgun permit and has conducted an investigation into the person's criminal history.

The information gathered by the sheriff would not be public record but could be shared with another law enforcement agency for law enforcement purposes. It would be a Class 3 misdemeanor to fail to register an assault weapon or to provide false information to the sheriff when registering the assault weapon.

Finally, the owner of a firearm would have an obligation to report the loss or theft of the firearm within 48 hours after the discovery to local law enforcement or to the State Bureau of Investigation (SBI). The owner of the firearm would be guilty of a Class 3 misdemeanor for the first offense of failing to report the lost or stolen firearm and a second or subsequent violation would be punished as a Class I felony. **Introduced by Representatives Martin, Morey and Clark.**

[HOUSE BILL 853](#), Limited Driving Privilege for Certain Drivers, would allow a person whose drivers license has been revoked due to the failure to pay a fine, penalty or court costs to obtain a limited driving privilege from the North Carolina Division of Motor Vehicles. The limited driving privilege would only allow the person to drive for work, education, maintaining their household, going to court ordered treatment, obtaining emergency medical care or for attending religious worship.

Finally, the bill would require the applicant to have a hearing before a judge to determine whether the limited driving privilege should be allowed and the local district attorney would be entitled to notice of the hearing. **Introduced by Representatives Reives, Rogers, Clemmons and Stevens.**

[HOUSE BILL 862](#), Purchase Option/Advanced Law Enforcement Cert, would allow a sworn law enforcement officer that is a member of the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System or the Local Governmental Employees' Retirement System to make a lump sum purchase of up to four years' of creditable service, that could be used towards retirement if the officer has completed at least five years of service and has earned an Advanced Law Enforcement Certificate through either the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission or the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission. **Introduced by Representatives Lambeth, K. Hall and Wray. The North Carolina Sheriffs' Association SUPPORTS this bill.**

[HOUSE BILL 863](#), Qualifications for Sheriff/Expunctions, would further clarify the qualifications for the Office of Sheriff to ensure that the candidate or appointee may not have a felony conviction, even if that conviction has been expunged.

The bill would require any person intending to file a notice of candidacy for election to the Office of Sheriff to first receive a disclosure statement from the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission (Commission) verifying that the individual has no prior felony convictions or expungements of felony convictions. This disclosure statement would be valid for 90 days and would have to be filed along with the notice of candidacy at the county board of election.

The Commission would be authorized to conduct a criminal history record check on these individuals and to receive information from the North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts about any expungements. The Commission could also charge a fee to cover the cost of the criminal history check.

Finally, this bill would also require this same process to be completed by an individual prior to their appointment by the board of county commissioners to fill a vacancy in the Office of Sheriff, such as when a sheriff retires mid-term and a board of county commissioner's appoints a new sheriff. **Introduced by Representatives McNeill and C. Smith. The North Carolina Sheriffs' Association SUPPORTS – HIGH PRIORITY this bill.**

[HOUSE BILL 864](#), Require Driver Retraining Course, would require a person to take a "driver retraining course" to qualify to obtain their drivers license back from the North Carolina Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV) if the person's license was suspended because of certain specified motor vehicle violations, such as an accumulation of 12 or more points in a three-year period for speeding or other moving violations.

The driver retraining course would teach, among other things, the dangers associated with driving at excessive speeds, distracted driving, improper passing, following other vehicles too closely, aggressive driving and fatigued driving. The bill would require this driver retraining course to be completed in-person and the DMV would be authorized to charge up to \$175 for the course.

Currently, no driver retraining course is required when a person has their drivers license restored following the expiration of a period of suspension. **Introduced by Representatives Shepard, Torbett and Stevens.**

[HOUSE BILL 865](#), Remove Wait for COR & Revise Mug Shot Law, would remove the 12 month waiting period for a person to apply for a Certificate of Relief (COR) under certain circumstances. A COR relieves a defendant of "collateral consequences" of their crime, such as automatic disqualifications for certain jobs. A COR does not expunge the conviction, nor does it constitute a pardon. Currently, a person must wait a period of 12 months from the conclusion of their sentence, including any probation period, before they can apply for a COR.

In order to qualify for the removal of the 12 month waiting period, the person applying for the COR would have to demonstrate to the court that they have been of good behavior during the completion of their sentence or that they have completed substance abuse treatment or a program to further their education or vocation. **Introduced by Representatives John, Clemmons and R. Smith.**

[HOUSE BILL 874](#), The Second Chance Act, is identical to [Senate Bill 562](#), which is summarized in the April 5, 2019 Weekly Legislative Report. The bill would make various changes to our expunction laws such as allowing for the expunction of a misdemeanor or Class H or I felony conviction if the crime was committed by a person after their sixteenth birthday but before the person's eighteenth birthday. Juveniles committing driving while impaired offenses and offenses requiring the person to register as a sex offender would not be allowed to be expunged under this bill. **Introduced by Representatives Morey, Hardister and Clemmons.**

[HOUSE BILL 878](#), Amend Dangerous Dog Laws, would modify current law so that a dog that is owned for the primary purpose of dog fighting or that is trained for dog fighting would not automatically be classified as a dangerous dog and therefore automatically subject to muzzling and other safety restrictions. This bill would allow local animal control to make a case-by-case determination as to whether this type of dog should be classified as a dangerous dog. Currently, local animal control must classify the animal as a dangerous dog if the animal is owned for dog fighting or is trained for dog fighting. **Introduced by Representative Harrison.**

[HOUSE BILL 881](#), Private Process Servers-Evictions, is identical to [Senate Bill 507](#), which is summarized in the April 5, 2019 Weekly Legislative Report. The bill would provide that in summary ejectment cases occurring in counties with 250,000 or more residents, the plaintiff would be able to elect to have the summons returned by the clerk of superior court to the plaintiff for service by a private process server or the plaintiff could have the sheriff serve the summons.

A private process server would be any person over the age of 21 who is not a party to the action, who is not related by blood or marriage to a party to the action, and who is hired by the plaintiff or the plaintiff's agent for the purpose of serving the summons in summary ejectment cases. **Introduced by Representatives Hardister, Szoka, Richardson and Cunningham. The North Carolina Sheriffs' Association is OPPOSED-HIGH PRIORITY to this bill.**

[HOUSE BILL 885](#), Study Criminal Justice Data Collection, would require the Government Data Analytics Center of the North Carolina Department of Information Technology, the North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts and the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the North Carolina Department of Public Safety to conduct a Statewide study related to criminal justice data that is already being collected and maintained by jails, courts, and prisons.

The purpose of the study would be to improve data collection and data use by professionals in the criminal justice system at both the State and county level. The bill would require the State agencies listed above to collaborate with at least five local or regional detention facility administrators, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Government, the Criminal Justice Information Network, and other organizations and stakeholders in the criminal justice system concerned with criminal justice data sharing.

Finally, the bill would require the State agencies listed above to report their findings and recommendations to the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Information Technology and the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety no later than March 15, 2020. **Introduced by Representatives R. Turner, McGrady, McNeill and Faircloth.**

[HOUSE BILL 898](#), Study Criminal Recidivism in North Carolina, would require the North Carolina Department of Public Safety (DPS) to work with the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, the North Carolina State Personnel Commission and various local reentry councils to study criminal recidivism rates and other community corrections caseload data in an attempt to reduce overall recidivism rates and to make recommendations for mental health services and substance abuse services for criminal offenders. DPS would be required to issue a final report on its findings to the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety no later than December 1, 2020. **Introduced by Representatives Clemmons, McNeill,**

Hardister and Graham.

[HOUSE BILL 908](#), [Study of State Prison Health Care System](#), would establish a Joint Legislative Study Committee (Committee) that would be tasked with studying the State prison health care system. The Committee would be comprised of 18 members who would be current members of the North Carolina General Assembly. The Committee would be required to issue a final report to the General Assembly with findings and recommendations no later than December 1, 2020. **Introduced by Representative Montgomery.**

[HOUSE BILL 912](#), [School Safety Changes for Nonpublic Schools](#), would make changes regarding firearms and school safety at private schools and private church schools. Private church schools would be encouraged to adopt a School Risk Management Plan (SRMP) relating to school violence and to provide schematic diagrams and keys to the school facilities to local law enforcement agencies. The private church school board of trustees or school administrative director, with the consent of the local sheriff, would be authorized to allow a person with a valid concealed handgun permit to possess and carry a handgun on the private church school property.

Other private schools would also be encouraged to adopt SRMPs related to school violence and to provide schematic diagrams and keys to school facilities to local law enforcement. The private school board of trustees or school administrative director, with the consent of the local sheriff, would be able to authorize a person with a concealed handgun permit to possess and carry a handgun on the private educational property.

Finally, any person with a valid concealed handgun permit would be authorized to possess and carry certain weapons in a place of religious worship that is located on educational property when students are not attending class. This authority would allow the individual to carry a handgun while the person is attending worship services and other functions at the place of religious worship. **Introduced by Representative Bell.**

[HOUSE BILL 914](#), [Modification of DVPO Provisions](#), would clarify that a court could order a person that is subject to a Domestic Violence Protective Order (DVPO) issued after notice to surrender to the sheriff all firearms, permits to purchase firearms and permits to carry a concealed firearm. Current law, G.S. 50B-3.1, already authorizes a judge to order a defendant to surrender these items to the sheriff provided proper notice is given. **Introduced by Representative R. Turner.**

[HOUSE BILL 916](#), [Citizens Review Board/Law Enforcement](#), would provide a city with the authority to create by ordinance a citizen review board. The citizen review board would have the authority to investigate city police officers for alleged misconduct, such as allegations of excessive use of force, abuse of power and discriminatory profiling. The bill would not apply to any other law enforcement agency other than a city police department.

The citizen review board would also have the authority to:

1. Review personnel records of the officer, unless prohibited by federal law;

2. Review any other information deemed necessary by the governing body of the city (such as a city council);
3. Advise the chief officer of the law enforcement agency, the city manager and the governing body of the city;
4. Make findings and non-binding recommendations on disciplinary action against a law enforcement officer for misconduct; and
5. Recommend changes to the policies or training of the law enforcement agency within the citizen review board's jurisdiction.

The citizen review board would not have the authority to issue subpoenas. Finally, the citizen review board would be required to make a semiannual and an annual report of its actions for each preceding year to the head of the law enforcement agency or agencies in the city and to the governing body of the city. The specific content of the reports would be considered a public record. **Introduced by Representative McNeill.**

[HOUSE BILL 921](#), Provide Minor Alcohol/Felony if Death Results, is substantially similar to [House Bill 744](#), which is summarized above in this Weekly Legislative Report. **Introduced by Representatives D. Hall and Richardson.**

[HOUSE BILL 923](#), Reinstate Inmate Litter Crews, would require the North Carolina Department of Public Safety (DPS) to reinstate inmate litter crews. The use of inmate litter crews was discontinued by DPS in 2017. **Introduced by Representatives D. Hall, Jones, Setzer and K. Hall.**

[HOUSE BILL 929](#), Gaming Commission, would establish the North Carolina Gaming Commission (currently the North Carolina Lottery Commission) whose responsibilities would include overseeing the operation of gaming in North Carolina. This bill would also authorize the regulation of fantasy sports and prohibit any fantasy contest from being offered without being registered with the Commission.

A fantasy contest would be defined as an online fantasy or simulated game with an entry fee that has the following conditions: (1) the prizes and awards are known to the participants in advance; (2) all winning outcomes are because of knowledge and skill of the participants and are determined by performance of individuals, including athletes; and (3) winning is not based on the performance or score of any single team or player.

Finally, registered fantasy contests would not be considered gambling, lotteries or gaming. **Introduced by Representatives Warren, Hardister, Saine and Hunter.**

[HOUSE BILL 936](#), Setting Maximum SHP Supervisory Positions, would set the maximum number of supervisory positions at the North Carolina State Highway Patrol (SHP) for each supervisory rank to the following:

1. One Colonel;
2. Two Lieutenant Colonels;
3. Five Majors;
4. 20 Captains; and
5. 36 Lieutenants

Currently, the number of supervisory personnel of the SHP may not exceed a number equal to twenty-one percent (21%) of the personnel actually serving as uniformed State Troopers. This bill would eliminate this provision of the current law and establish the limits set out above for each listed rank. However, if a reduction in the number of supervisory personnel is required to meet the new limits set out above, the reduction would have to be achieved through normal attrition resulting from resignation, retirement or voluntarily transfer from a supervisory position.
Introduced by Representative McNeill.

BILL STATUS

[HOUSE BILL 91](#), [ABC Laws Modernization/PED Study](#), which is summarized in the February 22, 2019 Weekly Legislative Report, has been amended in the House to remove the provision of the bill that would have allowed a person to purchase an unlimited amount of fortified wine and spiritous liquor without a special permit.

[HOUSE BILL 121](#), [Expunction Related to RTA/No Conviction](#), which is summarized in the February 22, 2019 Weekly Legislative Report, has passed the House and has been sent to the Senate for consideration.

[HOUSE BILL 198](#), [Human Trafficking Commission Recommendations](#), which is summarized in the March 15, 2019 Weekly Legislative Report, has passed the House and has been sent to the Senate for consideration.

[HOUSE BILL 289](#), [POW/MIA Special Registration Plate](#), which is summarized in the March 8, 2019 Weekly Legislative Report, has passed the House and has been sent to the Senate for consideration.

[HOUSE BILL 323](#), [Assess Costs of Local LEO Crime Lab Analysis](#), which is summarized in the March 15, 2019 Weekly Legislative Report, has passed the House and has been sent to the Senate for consideration.

[HOUSE BILL 363](#), [Craft Beer Distribution & Modernization Act](#), which is summarized in the March 15, 2019 Weekly Legislative Report, has passed the House and has been sent to the Senate for consideration.

[HOUSE BILL 389](#), [ABC/Univ Athletic Facility](#), which is summarized in the March 22, 2019 Weekly Legislative Report, has passed the House and has been sent to the Senate for consideration.

[HOUSE BILL 449](#), [Special Registration Plates](#), which is summarized in the March 29, 2019 Weekly Legislative Report, has passed the House and has been sent to the Senate for consideration.

[HOUSE BILL 546](#), Prohibit Counterfeit/Nonfunctional Airbags, which is summarized in the April 5, 2019 Weekly Legislative Report, has passed the House and has been sent to the Senate for consideration.

[HOUSE BILL 593](#), Superseding Domestic Orders, which is summarized in the April 5, 2019 Weekly Legislative Report, has passed the House and has been sent to the Senate for consideration.

[HOUSE BILL 609](#), Raise the Age Modifications, which is summarized in the April 5, 2019 Weekly Legislative Report, has passed the House and has been sent to the Senate for consideration. **The North Carolina Sheriffs' Association SUPPORTS-HIGH PRIORITY this bill.**

[SENATE BILL 359](#), Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, which is summarized in the March 29, 2019 Weekly Legislative Report, has been approved by the General Assembly and was sent to Governor Roy Cooper for his signature. This bill has been vetoed by the Governor and will be returned to the General Assembly to see if there are sufficient votes to override the veto.

The bill would make it a Class D felony for a health care practitioner, such as a doctor, to fail to exercise professional skill, care, and diligence to preserve the life and health of a child born alive during an abortion or attempted abortion and to ensure that the child born alive is immediately transported and admitted to a hospital.

[SENATE BILL 507](#), Private Process Servers - Evictions, which is summarized in the April 5, 2019 Weekly Legislative Report, has been withdrawn from the Committee on Rules and Operations of the Senate and has been referred to the Senate Committee on Judiciary. **The North Carolina Sheriffs' Association is OPPOSED-HIGH PRIORITY to this bill.**

The **Weekly Legislative Report** is provided at no charge as a service to the sheriffs, criminal justice community and citizens of North Carolina.

North Carolina Sheriffs' Association, Inc.

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