

# North Carolina Sheriffs' Association

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Weekly Legislative Report

July 1, 2022

The 2022 short session is speeding to a close this week just in time for legislators to return to their families and communities to enjoy their favorite Fourth of July festivities. In this barbeque loving State, where barbeque is a noun and not a verb, plenty of legislators, legislative staff and others who have spent an abundant amount of time around the General Assembly will likely be enjoying their favorite eastern and western style fare as part of their holiday weekend celebrations.

To bring things to a much anticipated end this session, the budget bill was introduced this week and received a final vote in both the House and Senate today and is now on its way to Governor Roy Cooper. Items of interest to criminal justice professionals are summarized below in this Weekly Legislative Report. Of course, now that the budget bill passed both chambers, it will become law only if it is not vetoed by Governor Cooper.

As the short session prepares to adjourn, the chambers agreed to come back for short three-day sessions each month beginning in July and continuing through December. During these short sessions, legislators will be mainly limited to addressing election laws and overriding vetoes. It is likely that nothing affecting the criminal justice community will occur during these three-day sessions.

The House and Senate adjourned the "short session" today, Friday July 1st. The Weekly Legislative Report will be published again next Friday, which will contain status updates on bills that have either been enacted into law or vetoed by Governor Cooper.

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## BILLS OF INTEREST

[HOUSE BILL 1175](#), 2022 Speaker and PPT Appointment, has been approved by the General Assembly. The bill makes numerous appointments to State commissions and boards. Bills appointing persons to State commissions and boards do not require the signature of the Governor and become law when approved by the General Assembly. Those appointments of interest to the criminal justice community are:

The Speaker of the House of Representatives appoints the following individuals:

1. Effective September 1, 2022, the Honorable Sarah Owens Weeks of Rutherford County, Dawn L. "Kriquette" Davis of Wayne County, Amedia H. Vaughn-Jones of Davie County, Tiffany Bell of Buncombe County, Colonel Christopher Thomas of Onslow County, and Joetta A. Shepard of Forsyth County are appointed to the Domestic Violence Commission for terms expiring August 31, 2024.

2. Effective February 28, 2023, Richard Wayne Parks of Nash County and Thomas F. Marcham of Mecklenburg County are appointed to the Governor's Crime Commission for terms expiring February 28, 2025.
3. Effective January 1, 2023, John T. Cole of Alamance County, Sheriff B. Phil Howell of Ashe County, and Melanie A. Neal of Guilford County are appointed to the 911 Board for terms expiring December 31, 2025.
4. Effective July 1, 2022, Suzanne C. Creech of Pitt County and Jerry D. Pittman of Forsyth County are appointed to the Private Protective Services Board for terms expiring July 1, 2026.

The President Pro Tempore of the Senate appoints the following individuals:

1. Effective January 1, 2023, Greg W. Foster of Alexander County, Thaddeus B. "Thad" Southers of Forsyth County, Edward L. Kerlin of Wake County, and Kyle W. Randleman of Sampson County are appointed to the 911 Board for terms expiring December 31, 2026.
2. Effective September 1, 2022, Sarah M. Kirkman of Iredell County, the Honorable Christine F. Strader of Rockingham County, Sheriff Gregory J. Seabolt of Randolph County, and Dr. Kim S. Eagle of Gaston County are appointed to the North Carolina Domestic Violence Commission for terms expiring August 31, 2024.
3. Effective July 1, 2022, David M. Stephens of Union County and Stacy E. Buff of McDowell County are appointed to the North Carolina Private Protective Services Board for terms expiring June 30, 2025.

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## BILL STATUS

[HOUSE BILL 49](#), Concealed Carry Permit Lapse/Revise Law, which is summarized in the February 5, 2021 Weekly Legislative Report, has been approved by the General Assembly and sent to Governor Roy Cooper for his signature.

[HOUSE BILL 103](#), Automatic Renewal of Contracts, has been amended in the Senate to delete and replace the entire contents of the bill and rename the bill "2022 Appropriations Act." The bill, as amended, would make various changes to the 2021 State Budget for the 2021 – 2023 fiscal biennium and would also make other changes to the budget operations of the State and to State law. Those items of interest to the criminal justice community include:

1. The bill would provide that grants to elementary and middle schools from the School Resource Officer Grants Program (Program) shall be matched on the basis of \$4.00 in State Funds for every \$1.00 in non-State funds for those public school units located in a county

where at least one local school administrative unit received low-wealth supplemental funding in the previous year.

The bill would also provide that grants from the Program to all other public school units would be matched on the basis of \$2.00 in State funds for every \$1.00 in non-State funds.

Currently, all grants under the program are matched on a 2:1 basis.

2. The bill would require the governing body of a public school unit to consult with teachers, school-based administrators, parents and law enforcement agencies in the development of policies governing student conduct and the procedures to be followed by school officials in disciplining students.

Currently, local boards of education are required to fulfill this function, but local boards of education are not required to consult with teachers, school-based administrators, parents and law enforcement agencies when adopting these policies.

3. The bill would appropriate \$6 million in nonrecurring funds to the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to be allocated equally to local management entities/managed care organizations (LME/MCOs) to purchase medications approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of opioid use disorder and to distribute them free of charge to jails located in the LME/MCOs operational areas.
4. The bill would allow a governing body (such as a board of county commissioners), sheriff or administrator of a local confinement facility to request a hearing before an administrative law judge to contest any or all findings within a written inspection report related to a local confinement facility that has been issued by the Division of Health Service Regulation of the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services. The bill would require the request for a hearing to be filed with the North Carolina Office of Administrative Hearings within 60 days of receiving the written inspection report.
5. The bill would require the Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) to develop and publish minimum standards for the operation of local confinement facilities in relation to pregnant women that are incarcerated. Currently, sheriffs are required to comply with the State law that sets out in detail the required care for pregnant women that are incarcerated. This current provision of law is contained in Article 10 of Chapter 153A and is entitled "Dignity for Women Incarcerated in Local Confinement Facilities."
6. The bill would require a local confinement facility's physician, a physician staff member, or a local confinement facility nutritionist to plan the food and dietary supplements provided to pregnant women that are incarcerated in accordance with the guidelines set out in the most recent edition of "Dietary Guidelines for Americans" published by the United

States Department of Health and Human Services and the United States Department of Agriculture.

In addition, orders by a physician or physician staff regarding dietary needs or restrictions for any pregnant woman that is incarcerated would take precedence over the Dietary Guidelines for Americans described above.

Currently, local confinement facility medical personnel are not required to consult with or adhere to the Dietary Guidelines for Americans published by the United States Department of Health and Human Services and the United States Department of Agriculture when planning for the dietary needs of any pregnant woman that is incarcerated.

7. The bill would modify the open season for taking fox by trapping in Rockingham County to run from June 1 through February 28 of each year. Currently, the open season for taking fox by trapping in Rockingham County runs from November 1 through February 28 of each year.
8. The bill would provide that a witness who is a former State, county, or municipal law-enforcement officer and who is under subpoena, bound over, or recognized to testify before the Judicial Standards Commission, or a court, jury of view, magistrate, clerk, referee, commissioner, appraiser, or arbitrator shall be entitled to receive \$20.00 per hour that the witness is required to attend.

Currently, all witnesses, except for salaried State, county, or municipal law-enforcement officers or out-of-state witnesses in criminal cases, are paid \$5.00 per day for their attendance.

9. The bill would increase from \$30,000 to \$45,000 the maximum compensation payable under the Crime Victims Compensation Act (Act) to a victim and to all other claimants sustaining economic loss because of injury to, or the death of, the victim.

The bill would also increase from \$5,000 to \$10,000 the allowable expenses under the Act for funeral, cremation, and burial expenses.

These provisions in the bill are identical to the provisions contained in [House Bill 560, Public Safety Reform](#), which is summarized in the June 24, 2022 Weekly Legislative Report.

10. The bill would exempt wardens of adult correctional facilities (State prison facilities) from the majority of the provisions in the North Carolina Human Resources Act and, instead, classify them as “public servants” under Chapter 138A of the General Statutes.

This provision is largely identical to the provisions contained in [House Bill 560, Public Safety Reform](#), which is summarized in the June 24, 2022 Weekly Legislative Report.

11. The bill would appropriate to the Davidson County Sheriff's Office \$100,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year.
12. The bill would appropriate to the Davie County Sheriff's Office \$80,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year.
13. The bill would appropriate to the City of Archdale Police Department \$300,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year for information technology updates.
14. The bill would amend the salary schedules for State law enforcement officers, correctional officers, and probation and parole officers in the 2021 Appropriations Act to increase the salary for these officers by approximately \$1,000 for the 2022-2023 fiscal year, depending upon position classification and the officer's years of experience.
15. The bill would require the North Carolina Department of State Treasurer (Treasurer) to deposit .02% of the State's employer contribution rate budgeted for death benefits for teachers, State employees, and State law enforcement officers into a separate fund from the North Carolina Teachers' and State Employees' Benefit Trust (Trust) for the 2022-2023 fiscal year.

The bill would require that the State Treasurer use the deposited funds only to pay line-of-duty death benefits awarded by the North Carolina Industrial Commission after all other appropriated State funds and eligible federal funds for line-of-duty death benefits have been fully expended.

16. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction \$32 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year for the School Safety Grants Program to support students in crisis, school safety training, and safety equipment in schools.
17. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Department of Public Instruction \$26 million in recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to provide additional funding for the At-Risk allotment to increase the actual average salaries of school resource officers provided for each funded high school.
18. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Public Instruction General Fund \$15 million in recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to provide additional funding for the School Resource Officer grant program.
19. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners \$375,000 in nonrecurring funds for 2022-2023 fiscal year to facilitate local and regional strategic planning and technical assistance in relation to opioid settlement funds received by counties and municipalities.
20. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Office of the Chief Medical Examiner \$4.7 million in recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to create seven Forensic

Pathologist positions and to increase the contract base-rate paid to decedent transportation providers.

21. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Department of Justice \$428,000 in recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to provide four additional scientist positions at the North Carolina State Crime Laboratory.
22. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$500,000 in recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to make salary adjustments for Sergeant and First Sergeant positions in the North Carolina State Highway Patrol.
23. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety an additional \$500,000 in recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to make salary adjustments for Assistant Special Agent in Charge, Special Agent in Charge and Assistant Director positions in the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation.
24. The bill would appropriate to the Cabarrus County Sheriff's Office \$1 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year.
25. The bill would appropriate to the Iredell County Sheriff's Office \$1 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year for a Sheriff's Mobile Command Unit.
26. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$6,000 in recurring funds and \$44,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to upgrade State Capitol Police radio and technology equipment.
27. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$4.5 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to purchase new tasers and related ancillary needs such as batteries and holsters for the North Carolina State Highway Patrol.
28. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$205,000 in recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to fund two non-sworn mental health professional positions to assist the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation.
29. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$1.8 million in recurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to provide funding for nine mental health probation and parole officer positions, nine reentry probation and parole officer positions, and one chief probation and parole officer position.
30. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$1 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to provide for the digitization of paper-based juvenile health records.
31. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$1.4 million in recurring funds and \$340,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to fund staffing and operations of the Perquimans Detention Center, scheduled to open in

2023.

32. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety \$3.2 million in recurring funds and \$720,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year to fund staffing and operations of the Rockingham Youth Development Center.
33. The bill would appropriate to Anson County \$50,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year for capital improvements or equipment in the Anson County Sheriff's Office.
34. The bill would appropriate to Cleveland County \$175,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year for capital improvements or equipment in the Cleveland County Sheriff's Office.
35. The bill would appropriate to Gaston County \$454,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year for capital improvements or equipment in the Gaston County Police Department.
36. The bill would appropriate to Nash County \$150,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year for capital improvements or equipment in the Nash County Sheriff's Office.
37. The bill would appropriate to the North Carolina Troopers Association \$19 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year for capital improvements or equipment in a history museum and training facility.
38. The bill would appropriate to Onslow County \$650,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year for capital improvements or equipment in the Onslow County Sheriff's Training Facility.
39. The bill would appropriate to Sampson County \$1 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year for capital improvements or equipment in the Sampson County Sheriff's Office.
40. The bill would appropriate to the Town of Gibsonville \$1 million in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year for the Town of Gibsonville Police Department for capital improvements or equipment.
41. The bill would appropriate to Union County \$300,000 in nonrecurring funds for the 2022-2023 fiscal year for capital improvements or equipment in the Union County Sheriff's Office.

[HOUSE BILL 211](#), [Reopen Bars and Restaurants](#), has been amended in the Senate to delete and replace the entire contents of the bill and rename the bill "Social District/Common Area Clarifications," and has been approved by the General Assembly and sent to Governor Roy Cooper for his signature. The bill makes various changes to the law affecting where alcoholic beverages

could be possessed and/or consumed. Of interest to the criminal justice community, the bill would:

1. Expand the category of multi-tenant establishments qualifying for a common area entertainment permit and expand those areas in which consumption and possession of alcoholic beverages in multi-tenant establishments could be allowed to include the premises of any business within the multi-tenant establishment that chooses to allow outside alcoholic beverages on its premises.

The bill would allow the North Carolina Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission (ABC Commission) to issue a common area entertainment permit to the owner or property owner's association of a "multi-tenant establishment" that has at least two tenants that have any of the following ABC permits: (i) an on-premises malt beverage permit; (ii) an on-premises unfortified wine permit; (iii) an on-premises fortified wine permit; (iv) a mixed beverages permit; (v) a wine shop permit; or (vi) a distillery permit.

Currently, owners or property owners' associations of multi-tenant establishments that only have tenants with either a wine-shop permit or distillery permit do not qualify for a common area entertainment permit.

Currently, a "Multi-tenant establishment" is defined under law as a building or structure, or multiple buildings and structures on the same property, or within the same planned development project, that contains or contain multiple businesses that sell food, goods, services, or a combination thereof and that include or are connected by common areas. The bill would also define multi-tenant establishments to include shopping malls that have more than 50% of their common areas enclosed or air-conditioned.

The bill would allow any holder of a common area entertainment permit to designate, subject to approval by the ABC Commission, indoor or outdoor consumption areas on the premises of the multi-tenant establishment in which possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages is permitted.

These "designated consumption areas" could include the premises of any business open to customers, regardless of whether or not the business is an ABC permittee, if the business chooses to allow outside alcoholic beverages on its premises.

Currently, common area entertainment permit holders can only designate "common areas," defined as "portions of a building or structure and outdoor areas that are used jointly by multiple business on a property or within a planned development project . . ." within which to allow possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages.

2. Require the "designated consumption area" to be conspicuously marked and only allow, at a maximum, consumption during the hours in which an alcoholic beverage may be sold, with discretion allowed to the common area entertainment permit holder to further restrict the days and times in which an alcoholic beverage may be consumed.



3. Allow cities and counties to designate by ordinance more than one “social district.” A “social district” would be defined as both indoor and outdoor areas in which a person may consume alcoholic beverages sold by the holders of any of the following ABC permits: (i) an on-premises malt beverages permit; (ii) an on-premises unfortified wine permit; (iii) an on-premises fortified wine permit; (iv) a mixed beverages permit; (v) a wine shop permit; (vi) or a distillery permit.

A “social district” as defined in the bill could include the indoor and outdoor areas of permitted and non-permitted businesses and multi-tenant establishments within or bordering the social district, in addition to public streets, crosswalks and parking areas, whether or not the streets or parking areas are closed to vehicle traffic.

The bill would keep all the restrictions on social districts currently enacted under State law as well as enact a few minor new restrictions, as set forth in the bill in greater detail.

Currently, a city or county is only authorized to designate one social district. In addition, social districts are not defined to include indoor areas, and persons cannot consume alcoholic beverages sold by the holder of a wine-shop permit within a social district.

4. Allow holders of common area entertainment permits to enter into agreements with local governments to allow open containers of alcohol within any designated consumption area to be possessed and consumed in any social district that directly borders the designated consumption area and vice versa, during days and hours when both the social district and designated consumption area are active.

[HOUSE BILL 560](#), [Public Safety Reform](#), which is summarized in the June 24, 2022 Weekly Legislative Report, has been approved by the General Assembly and sent to Governor Roy Cooper for his signature.

[HOUSE BILL 607](#), [Various Court Changes](#), which is summarized in the June 3, 2022 Weekly Legislative Report, has been approved by the General Assembly and sent to Governor Roy Cooper for his signature.

[HOUSE BILL 615](#), [Jordan’s Law](#), which is summarized in the June 10, 2022 Weekly Legislative Report, has been approved by the General Assembly and sent to Governor Roy Cooper for his signature.

[HOUSE BILL 674](#), [Require DNA for Various Convict’s/Other Matters](#), which is summarized in the June 24, 2022 Weekly Legislative Report, has been approved by the General Assembly and sent to Governor Roy Cooper for his signature.

[HOUSE BILL 768](#), [LRC ABC Law Study](#), has been amended in the Senate to delete and replace the entire contents of the bill and rename the bill “2022 ABC Omnibus,” and has been approved by the General Assembly and sent to Governor Roy Cooper for his signature. The bill makes various changes to the law affecting alcoholic beverages. Of interest to the criminal justice community, the bill would:

1. Prohibit holders of unfortified winery permits which produce their wine principally from honey, grapes, or other fruit or grain grown in this State from giving visitors free tasting samples of wine. Currently, holders of limited winery permits may offer these free tasting samples.
2. Replace purchase transportation permits with packaging and logistics permits issued by the North Carolina Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission (ABC Commission). The bill would authorize the holder of a packaging and logistics permit to receive, package, repackage, and label closed containers of malt beverages, unfortified wines, fortified wines, or spiritous liquors.

The holder of a packaging and logistics permit would also be allowed to: (1) transport into or out of this State any of the above listed alcoholic beverages in closed containers in the maximum amount allowed under federal law; and (2) sell, deliver, and ship those beverages in closed containers to local ABC boards and in-state suppliers, wholesalers, and exporters.

The holder of a packaging and logistics permit would also be allowed to deliver and ship any of the above listed alcoholic beverages to out-of-state suppliers, private and public agencies, and establishments if allowed by the law of the other jurisdiction.

Currently, in order to transport more than 80 liters of malt beverages (other than in kegs), 50 liters of unfortified wine, or a total of eight liters of fortified wine or spiritous liquor, a person must obtain a purchase-transportation permit. This permit may currently be issued by the chairman, member or general manager or supervisor of the local ABC board, an authorized employee of an ABC store, or the owner or designated employee of a distillery if only the spiritous liquor sold by the distillery is being transported.

3. Abolish the limits on the amount of alcoholic beverages that may be purchased by one person at one time, the amount of alcoholic beverages that may be transported under State law, and the amount of fortified wines or spiritous liquor that may be transported by each passenger of a for-hire passenger vehicle (i.e. taxi).

Currently, a person without a purchase-transportation permit is limited to purchasing and transporting at one time 80 liters of malt beverages (unless it is draft malt beverage in a keg), 50 liters of unfortified wine, and a total of eight liters of fortified wine or spiritous liquor.

A purchase-transportation permittee may transport at one time 100 liters of unfortified wine, a total of 40 liters of either fortified wine or spiritous liquor or a combination of the two, and the amount of fortified wine or spiritous liquor specified on the purchase-transportation permit for transportation to a mixed beverage permittee by an independent contractor.

4. Allow the sale of malt beverages, unfortified wine, fortified wine, or mixed beverages for consumption on the premises at a professional sporting event held at a stadium owned by

a community college that is located in a township that has previously voted to allow the operation of ABC stores, if the Board of Trustees of the community college has voted to allow the issuance of permits for use at the stadium.

Currently, permits for the sale of alcoholic beverages may be issued to businesses on the premises of stadiums, athletic facilities, or arenas located on the campus or property of any public college or university. However, community colleges currently are specifically excluded from the definition of “public college or university.”

5. Redefine “private bar” to mean an establishment that is primarily engaged in the business of selling alcoholic beverages and that does not serve prepared food. A private bar would not include a brewery, winery, or distillery under the new definition. This change would allow for the creation and permitting of businesses in the State that are open to the public (i.e. do not require membership) and that are primarily engaged in the business of selling alcoholic beverages.

Currently, “private bar” is defined as an establishment organized and operated as a for-profit entity and that is not open to the general public but is open only to the members of the organization and their bona fide guests for the purpose of allowing its members and their guests to socialize and engage in recreation.

6. Allow distilleries to obtain a mixed beverage catering permit, which would allow any distillery issued such permit to bring spiritous liquor onto the premises where a hotel or restaurant is catering food for an event and serve such liquor to guests at the event, regardless of whether the hotel or restaurant also holds a mixed beverages catering permit.

Currently, only a hotel or restaurant may obtain a mixed beverages catering permit.

7. Allow the holder of a distillery permit to sell mixed beverages containing the spiritous liquor produced at the distillery for consumption on the premises in an area where the sale of mixed beverages has not been approved by a local mixed beverage election if the holder of the distillery permit also obtains a mixed beverages permit.

[HOUSE BILL 1008](#), [Sex Offender/Probation/Victims Changes](#), which is summarized in the June 24, 2022 Weekly Legislative Report, has passed the Senate with amendment and has been sent back to the House for consideration of the Senate amendment. The House did not agree with the bill as amended by the Senate.

[HOUSE BILL 1061](#), [Currituck County Game Commission/Licensing](#), which is summarized in the June 17, 2022 Weekly Legislative Report, has been approved by the General Assembly and becomes effective October 1, 2022. This bill applies only to Currituck County. Since the bill applies to fewer than 15 counties, it is considered a local bill. Local bills do not require the signature of the Governor and become law when approved by the General Assembly.

[SENATE BILL 101](#), [Require Cooperation with ICE 2.0](#), which is summarized in the March 12, 2021 Weekly Legislative Report, has been approved by the General Assembly and sent to Governor Roy Cooper for his signature.

[SENATE BILL 455](#), Conform Hemp with Federal Law, which is summarized in the June 3, 2022 Weekly Legislative Report, has been signed into law by Governor Roy Cooper with an effective date of June 30, 2022.

[SENATE BILL 762](#), North Carolina Farm Act of 2022, which is summarized in the May 27, 2022 and June 24, 2022 Weekly Legislative Report, has been approved by the General Assembly and sent to Governor Roy Cooper for his signature.

[SENATE BILL 766](#), Organized Retail Theft, which is summarized in the June 3, 2022 Weekly Legislative Report, has been signed into law by Governor Roy Cooper with an effective date of December 1, 2022 for most provisions.

[SENATE BILL 769](#), GSC Postponement/Judicial & Execution Sales, which is summarized in the June 10, 2022 Weekly Legislative Report, has been approved by the General Assembly and sent to Governor Roy Cooper for his signature.

[SENATE BILL 909](#), Lexington UDO/Jail Com. Changes, which is summarized in the June 24, 2022 Weekly Legislative Report, has been approved by the General Assembly and became effective June 29, 2022. This bill applies only to Davidson County. Since the bill applies to fewer than 15 counties, it is considered a local bill. Local bills do not require the signature of the Governor and become law when approved by the General Assembly.

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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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