
The Office of Sheriff in North Carolina



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1. Establishment of the Office of Sheriff

1.1 Overview

North Carolina's 1776 Constitution established the Office of Sheriff and it has been a constitutionally required office since that time. At its creation in 1776, the office had, and continues to have, the duties and authorities of sheriffs as they were under the common law of England.

Although the Office of Sheriff was expressly created in North Carolina's first Constitution in 1776, no system of local government was created by the Constitution. A uniform scheme of county and township government was not created until the adoption of North Carolina's Constitution of 1868, almost 100 years later. Therefore, the Office of Sheriff in North Carolina is older than county government itself.

North Carolina's Constitution, Article VII, § 2, provides:

In each county a sheriff shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof at the same time and places as members of the General Assembly are elected and shall hold his office for a period of four years, subject to removal for cause as provided by law. No person is eligible to serve as Sheriff if that person has been convicted of a felony against this State, the United States, or another state, whether or not that person has been restored to the rights of citizenship in the manner prescribed by law. Convicted of a felony includes the entry of a plea of guilty; a verdict or finding of guilt by a jury, judge, magistrate, or other adjudicating body, tribunal, or official, either civilian or military; or a plea of no contest, nolo contendere, or the equivalent.

Prior to 1938, the term of Office of Sheriff was two years. In 1938, the voters approved a Constitutional amendment changing the term of office to four years.

1.2 No Felon as Sheriff

On July 1, 2010, the North Carolina General Assembly passed House Bill 1307 that allowed the voters to decide on an amendment to the North Carolina Constitution (N.C. Const. Art. VII, § 2). This amendment was overwhelmingly passed by the voters in November 2010, officially amending the North Carolina Constitution (Attachment 1). This legislation and the constitutional amendment was strongly supported by the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association.

Until this amendment, there was no constitutional provision prohibiting a convicted felon from being elected or appointed sheriff. This amendment prohibits anyone that has been convicted of a felony from serving as sheriff, which applies to either an elected or appointed individual. Also, the individual does not have to be convicted of the felony in North Carolina, rather any conviction, anywhere, disqualifies the felon from serving as a sheriff.

In 2018, a convicted felon that had his felony convictions expunged filed for candidacy to run for sheriff in North Carolina. The expungement the individual obtained was not based upon a pardon of innocence or a judicial determination of innocence.

The North Carolina Sheriffs' Association assisted in the drafting of legislation in 2018 that would clarify that any convicted felon that later has that conviction expunged is still barred from holding the Office of Sheriff. The only exception to this rule would be if the individual obtained a pardon of innocence or was judicially determined to be innocent of the crime by a court.

An amendment to House Bill 1089 was introduced at the request of the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association in the 2018 Session of the General Assembly that would make this clarification in our General Statutes but the bill was not enacted into law in the 2018 session.

However, the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association successfully lobbied for the enactment of House Bill 312, Qualifications for Sheriff/Expunction, during the 2021 legislative session, which became law and ensures that any convicted felon that later has that conviction expunged is still barred from holding the Office of Sheriff (Attachment 2).

1.3 Number of Employees in Offices of Sheriff and Register of Deeds G.S. § 153A-103.

The text of G.S. § 153A-103 can be found in Attachment 3 of this publication. The following important points can be found in this law:

1. Each sheriff has “the exclusive right to hire, discharge, and supervise the employees” in the sheriff’s office; and
2. Each sheriff is “entitled to at least two deputies.”

On January 29, 2016, the Supreme Court of North Carolina issued important decisions in the following three cases filed against Chipp Bailey, former Sheriff of Mecklenburg County: *McLaughlin and Stanley v. Bailey*, 368 N.C. 618 (2016); *Young v. Bailey*, 368 N.C. 665 (2016); and *Lloyd v. Bailey*, 368 N.C. 286 (2016). Copies of these cases, collectively known as the “Bailey” case, are included as Attachment 4.

A critical aspect in the Bailey cases dealt with the authority of a sheriff to dismiss employees based upon loyalty considerations alone. Former employees of Sheriff Bailey (detention officers and deputies) claimed they were wrongfully fired because they did not support Sheriff Bailey’s run for re-election in 2010. The Supreme Court disagreed with the former employees and unanimously held that deputy sheriffs can be lawfully dismissed by a sheriff based upon political considerations. The Supreme Court said, in part, “. . .by standing in the elected sheriff’s shoes, a deputy sheriff fills a role in which loyalty to the elected sheriff is necessary to ensure that the sheriff’s policies are carried out.”

The Supreme Court in Bailey also held that a sheriff’s office is not a program or department of a county. The Court went on to explain that deputy sheriffs, and other employees of a sheriff’s office, are not county employees for purposes of G.S. § 153A-99 (County Employee Political Activity) and therefore are not entitled to any of the protections of G.S. § 153A-99.

A sheriff’s exclusive authority to supervise and discharge employees, as well as the exclusive authority to establish policy within the sheriff’s office, is also discussed in the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals case of *Little v. Smith*, 114 F. Supp. 2d 437 (2000), which is included as Attachment 5.

Finally, G.S. § 153A-103 is reviewed in greater detail during the class on “An Introduction to the Employment of Sheriff’s Office Personnel” during Week One of the Sheriffs’ Leadership Institute.

1.4 Chapter 162. Sheriff G.S. § 162-1, et. seq.

G.S. Chapter 162 contains numerous provisions governing the Office of Sheriff. A copy of this Chapter is included as Attachment 6. Sheriffs are encouraged to review each of the individual General Statutes

contained in Chapter 162.

2. Common Law Duties and Authorities of the Office of Sheriff

The common law remains in “full force and effect” in North Carolina unless legislatively changed. Thus, the sheriff’s common law duties are still the law, and are still the duties of the sheriff, unless changed by statute. Duties such as the operation of the jail, law enforcement, service of process, and courts (bailiffs) existed at common law and have not been changed by statute in North Carolina. The General Statutes explicitly codify some of these duties and assume the existence of others.

As to the sheriffs’ common law duty with respect to bailiffs, see *Prince George County v. Aluisi*, which can be read in its entirety in Attachment 7.

3. Sheriff’s Office Versus Department

It is a common mistake to incorrectly refer to a “sheriff’s department” or to use the terms “sheriff’s office” and “sheriff’s department” interchangeably. There is no such entity as a sheriff’s department in North Carolina.

The Office of Sheriff is an office provided for by the North Carolina Constitution. Sheriffs occupy an elected office just like the Governor, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Attorney General, and numerous other elected officers.

In the “chain of command,” elected officers report solely to the citizens within their jurisdiction, and not to any county employee or governing board.

There is an important difference between an office and a department. In county government, you will often find a Health Department, Department of Social Services, Finance Department, Information Services and Technology Department, and Parks and Recreation Department. The head of each of these Departments is not an elected official but is an appointed employee of the county who is hired by and supervised by the county manager.

The Office of Sheriff is not simply another “department” of county government. The term “department” refers to a subunit of county government, with county department heads who are subordinate to the county manager and the board of county commissioners. On the other hand, the Office of Sheriff is a constitutional office having exclusive powers and authority under our State constitution. The powers of the Office of Sheriff are not subject to the dictates of the county manager or the board of county commissioners.

While the Office of Sheriff is often erroneously referred to as a “sheriff’s department,” doing so is as incorrect as referring to the “Department of Governor” instead of the Office of Governor.

Several resources are attached that clearly explain the constitutionally mandated Office of Sheriff and how it is distinguished from departments of county government. Those resources include:

1. An Amicus Curiae (Friend of the Court) Brief filed by the North Carolina Sheriffs’ Association in the case of *Harter v. Vernon* and *McLaughlin v. Bailey* (Attachment 8 respectively);
2. Articles from the March-April 1993 issue of *Sheriff Magazine* published by the National Sheriffs’

Association entitled: “Sheriff’s Department Versus Office of the Sheriff”; “Preserve the Office of Sheriff”; Election versus Appointment”; and “Sheriffs’ Offices under Attack” (Attachment 9);

3. An article published by the National Sheriffs’ Association entitled, “Preserve the Office of Sheriff by Continuing the Election of our Nation’s Sheriffs” (Attachment 10);
4. An article published by the National Sheriffs’ Association entitled, “Elected Office of the Sheriff – Executive Summary” (Attachment 11);
5. An article published by the National Sheriffs’ Association entitled, “County Police versus the Elected Sheriff” (Attachment 12); and
6. An e-mail dated May 3, 2013, from the North Carolina Sheriffs’ Association Executive Vice President and General Counsel to all sheriffs concerning “supervision” of the sheriff (Attachment 13).

Finally, in 2023 the Court of Appeals of North Carolina recognized that the correct legal term in North Carolina is the “sheriff’s office” and not the erroneous term “sheriff’s department.” *Lassiter v. Robeson Cnty. Sheriff’s Dep’t*, 291 N.C. App. 579 (2023) (Attachment 101).

4. The History of the Office of Sheriff

A detailed discussion of the history of the Office of Sheriff was originally published by the National Sheriffs’ Association and is now maintained on the website of the North Carolina Sheriffs’ Association (Attachment 14).

For a detailed history of the Office of Sheriff specifically in North Carolina, see the attached paper written by retired Union County Sheriff Frank McGuirt dated December 28, 1998 (Attachment 15).

5. Qualifications to be Elected Sheriff

5.1 G.S. § 162-2

Pursuant to G.S. § 162-2, to be eligible for the Office of Sheriff, a person must:

1. Be 21 years of age;
2. Not be convicted of any felony in North Carolina, the United States or any other state, whether or not the person has had their citizenship rights restored or received an expunction of the felony conviction;
3. Be a qualified voter in the county in which the candidate is chosen;
4. Not practice law; and
5. Not serve as a member of the General Assembly.

5.1.1 Being a “Qualified Voter” in the County - Residency and Registration Requirement

In order to be a “qualified voter” in the county, the candidate for sheriff must meet two requirements: (1) a

residency requirement; and (2) a registration requirement.

5.1.1.1 The Residency Requirement

Previously, the law related to the residency requirement to be eligible for the Office of Sheriff was interpreted as there being a one-year county residency requirement prior to the election. This was interpreted in a 1998 opinion letter from Senior Deputy Attorney General Ann Reed to mean one year prior to the general election (Attachment 16).

However, in 2021 the General Assembly amended G.S. § 162-2 to disqualify any person from the Office of Sheriff who is not a qualified voter in the county in which the candidate is chosen. This means that a candidate for the Office of Sheriff need only reside in the county of candidacy for 30 days prior to the election to meet the residency requirement. Please see Attachment 17 to read this law in its entirety. This amendment to G.S. § 162-2(a)(3) was necessary to conform G.S. § 162-2 to the requirements of the North Carolina Constitution and the decision of the Supreme Court of North Carolina in *Moore v. Knightdale Bd. of Elections*, 331 N.C. 1 (1992) (Attachment 18).

5.1.1.2 The Registration Requirement

To be a “qualified voter” in the county the candidate for sheriff also must be registered to vote in that county. N.C. Const. Art. VI, § 3; G.S. § 163-54. There is no 30-day residency requirement prior to a person being allowed to register to vote. As an example, a person registering to vote in an election precinct does not have to reside in the precinct for 30 days before they are allowed to register to vote in that precinct.

However, there are different required deadlines for registering to vote that apply to a person who wishes to become sheriff depending upon whether the person is: (1) running for election to; or (2) being appointed to fill a vacancy in the Office of Sheriff.

If the candidate is running for election, the candidate must be registered to vote at the time of filing their:

1. notice of candidacy (deadline for filing - by the 3rd Friday in December preceding the primary);
2. petition to run unaffiliated (deadline for filing - by 12:00 noon on the date of primary); or
3. declaration of intent to run as a write-in candidate (deadline for filing - by 12:00 noon on the 90th day before the general election).

The reason for this is because the county board of elections will immediately cancel the candidacy of any candidate who is not registered to vote in the county at the time of filing the above-listed documents.

If the person is being appointed to the Office of Sheriff, such as following the retirement or death of a sheriff while in office, the person to be appointed as sheriff must be registered to vote in the county at any time prior to appointment to the Office of Sheriff.

5.1.2 Restriction on Practice of Law

While G.S. § 162-2(c) prohibits a sheriff from the active practice of law during their term of office, this statute does not prohibit attorneys from serving as sheriff so long as the person is not actively practicing law while concurrently holding the Office of Sheriff.

5.1.3 Disclosure Statement Required Whether Elected or Appointed

G.S. § 162-2 requires any candidate for, or appointee to, the Office of Sheriff to first provide a disclosure statement, prepared by the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission (Commission), verifying that the candidate or appointee has no prior felony convictions or expungements for felony convictions. State and national criminal history checks are conducted by the Commission and the confidential expungement files of the North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts are also examined to ensure no disqualification for a felony conviction or expunged felony conviction exists.

G.S. § 17E-25 (Attachment 19) also requires any candidate for, or appointee to, the Office of Sheriff to request that the Commission prepare the disclosure statement and requires the candidate or appointee to furnish any information needed by the Commission in completing the disclosure statement.

G.S. § 163-106 (Attachment 20) requires any candidate for the Office of Sheriff to file the disclosure statement with the county board of elections at the time of filing the notice of candidacy. A candidate's filing will not be considered complete unless they have filed a valid disclosure statement, nor will their name appear on the ballot or votes be counted in their favor.

G.S. § 162-5 and G.S. § 162-5.1 (Attachment 21) also require any board of county commissioners appointing an individual to fill a vacancy in the Office of Sheriff (such as due to the death, resignation, or retirement of the sheriff) to have first received the disclosure statement, issued within 90 days prior to appointment, verifying that the appointee has no felony convictions or expungements of felony convictions.

Finally, G.S. § 17E-35 (Attachment 22) provides that any disclosure statement prepared by the Commission is valid for 90 days after issuance.

5.2 The North Carolina Constitution

The North Carolina Constitution also sets the qualifications to be elected sheriff as follows:

1. N.C. Const. Art. VI, § 6 states that every qualified voter who is 21 years of age shall be eligible for election by the people to office;
2. N.C. Const. Art. VI, § 8 states the reasons why a person will be disqualified for office;
3. N.C. Const. Art. VII, § 2 states that no person convicted of a felony may serve as sheriff; and
4. N.C. Const. Art. VI, § 1 states that every person who was born in the United States and every person who has been naturalized, who is 18 years of age is qualified to vote.

Please see Attachment 23 to read these North Carolina Constitutional Sections in their entirety.

6. Sheriff as the Chief Law Enforcement Officer of the County

The sheriff is the chief law enforcement officer of the county. *Dawson v. Radewicz* and *Southern Railway Co. v. Mecklenburg County* (Attachments 24 and 25). An opinion from Attorney General Lacy H. Thornburg, dated October 24, 1985, interprets this to mean that the sheriff may leave local enforcement in local hands only as long as reasonable efforts in good faith are made by the local police to enforce the law

(Attachment 26).

Another meaning often assigned to the term “chief law enforcement officer of the county” is that the sheriff and he/she alone has jurisdiction throughout the county.

Please see the following excerpt from 70 Am. Jur. 2d *Sheriffs* §30 (2008):

Where sheriffs are constitutional officers whose powers and duties are not expressly enumerated in the constitution [as is the case in North Carolina], such powers and duties are proscribed by the common law as modified by the acts of the legislature. . . . Common law duties are many and varied and encompass more than traditional law enforcement. Thus, the sheriff is generally the chief law enforcement officer of the county, and, as a general rule, sheriffs, within the scope of their respective jurisdictions, are given power, and have the duty, to preserve the peace and public order, enforce the criminal laws, prevent and detect crime, provide security for courts, serve criminal warrants and other writs and summonses, and transport prisoners.

7. Dual Office Holding

7.1 Overview

N.C. Const. Art. VI, § 9 provides:

1. No person shall hold concurrently any two offices in this State that are filled by election by the people.
2. No person shall hold concurrently any two or more appointed offices or any combination of elected or appointed offices, except as the General Assembly shall provide by general law.

Please see Attachment 27 for the full text.

In addition, G.S. § 128-1 and § 128-1.1 (Attachment 28) have been enacted by the General Assembly pursuant to N.C. Const. Art. VI, § 9. G.S. § 128-1.1 specifically authorizes any person who holds an elective office in State or local government to hold one other appointive office at the same time. The following are examples:

1. A sheriff could not also hold the elected office of school board member at the same time;
2. A sheriff could, at the same time, hold the appointive office of any one of the following offices:
 - a. A city police officer;
 - b. A deputy sheriff (active or inactive) in another county or in that sheriff’s own county; or
 - c. A member of the North Carolina Sheriffs’ Education and Training Standards Commission.

Note: A sheriff who wishes to simultaneously hold the appointive office of deputy sheriff (whether active or inactive) must remember that this will constitute the holding of two public offices, one elective office and one appointive office. In this scenario, the sheriff could not, for example, hold another appointive public office, such as being appointed to the North Carolina Sheriffs’ Education and Training Standards Commission.

7.2 “Public Office” Defined

The important distinction to make when determining if a position is a public office is the authority the position has to make and enact final decisions. This means that if the position is solely an advisory one, it does not constitute a public office. However, if the position has authoritative power to make governmental decisions, it is a public office. Examples of solely advisory positions are:

1. Governor’s Crime Commission;
2. Actual Innocence Commission;
3. State Emergency Response Commission; and
4. Domestic Violence Commission.

Please note that not all public offices will be obvious, such as the ones described above (city police officer, deputy sheriff, etc.). By way of example, a Notary Public is considered a public office pursuant to G.S. § 10B-3(13). Because of this, any sheriff or deputy sheriff that is also a Notary Public must remember that they may not hold a third public office unless, of course, they first relinquish one of the two public offices currently held (presumably the Notary Public office).

Note: The North Carolina Attorney General has also opined that a Notary Public is not allowed to hold 3 public offices at the same time. See 48 Op. N.C. Att’y Gen. 116 (1979) (Attachment 102).

Due to the complexity of North Carolina’s dual office holding provisions of law, sheriffs should consider section 7.3 (Practical Tip) discussed below before taking the oath of office as sheriff or before accepting any other State or local government appointment that could be considered a public office.

When a person holds an office or offices and then accepts election or appointment to another office such that the total number of offices held by the person exceeds those allowed by law, the acceptance of the most recent office, by operation of law, automatically terminates the person’s authority in the first office to which they were elected or appointed.

For an explanation on what is and what is not generally considered to be a “public office,” see the attached blog post by Fleming Bell at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Government (Attachment 29). The conclusion that Bell reaches is that it is a complicated issue and that many factors need to be considered. The Supreme Court of North Carolina in *Eliason v. Coleman*, 86 N.C. 236 (1882) did explain that “[t]he true test of a public office seems to be that it is parcel of the administration of government, civil, or military, or is itself created by the law making power” (Attachment 30).

A sheriff will not be considered to be holding two offices if one of the offices he holds is *ex officio*, meaning “of or from the office.” A person holding one office is said to be serving *ex officio* in a second office if the person holds the second office by virtue of holding the first office. See attached blog post by Fleming Bell discussing this idea of holding an office *ex officio* (Attachment 31).

Finally, there is one specific statute that will allow a person to hold one elective office in addition to two appointive offices. G.S. § 115D-16 (Attachment 32) allows a person to be appointed to a community college board of trustees, which is a public office, while at the same time holding an elective office and one other appointive office under G.S. § 128-1.1.

Due to the unique circumstances surrounding holding multiple offices, any sheriff already holding one appointive office should consult with their legal advisor prior to accepting another appointive office.

7.3 Practical Tip

Prior to being sworn in as sheriff, the sheriff-elect should determine whether or not he or she currently occupies any other elected or appointed office in federal, State, or local government. If the sheriff-elect has any doubt whatsoever, he or she should consult with their own legal counsel or county attorney for guidance and advice prior to taking the Oath of Office as Sheriff. If the sheriff-elect is unable to obtain a satisfactory answer to their inquiry, he or she should contact the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association and the Association will assist the sheriff-elect in making contact with someone who can provide a definitive answer to the inquiry.

8. Issues Surrounding Certified Elections and Holding Over

When the election for the Office of Sheriff occurs and is contested, there is a need to officially declare the winner of the election and to provide a method for the candidates to contest the declaration and the right to the office if they disagree. The process in North Carolina to formally declare the winner of an election involves the issuance of a Certificate of Election. When two parties both assert the right to occupy an office, that right is determined by our courts in a *Quo Warranto* action.

8.1 Certificate of Election Required Prior to Appointment

The issuance of a certificate of election by the county board of elections is a requirement and condition precedent for assuming elective office, including the Office of Sheriff. The certificate of election is a “document prepared by the official or body with the legal authority to do so, conferring upon a candidate the right to assume an elective office as a result of being elected to it.” G.S. § 163-182.

“The declaration of election as contained in the certificate conclusively settles *prima facie* the right of the person so ascertained and declared to be elected to be inducted into, and exercise the duties of the office.” *Cphoon v. Swain*, 216 N.C. 317 (1939).

Although our courts have not addressed this issue, if a sheriff takes office before a certificate of election is issued, according to the General Counsel for the North Carolina State Board of Elections, the sheriff may be vulnerable to a *Quo Warranto* action challenging their right to occupy the Office of Sheriff.

8.2 Timing of Issuance of the Certificate of Election

The certificate of election is required to be issued by the relevant board of elections 6 days after the completion of the canvass of votes, which itself normally happens 10 days after the date of the election, if there is no pending election protest. G.S. §§ 163-182.5; 163-182.15.

If an election protest is filed with the county board of elections, the certificate of election must be issued 5 days after the protest is dismissed or denied by the county board of elections, unless the decision has been appealed to the North Carolina State Board of Elections.

If an election protest is upheld, depending on the reason the protest was upheld, the county board of elections may refer the protest to the North Carolina State Board of Elections, declare new election results,

order a recount, or any other action within the authority of the county board of elections. G.S. § 163-182.10.

The certificate of election will be issued after new election results are declared or after a re-canvass is performed. If the protest is referred to the State Board of Elections, the certificate of election will not be issued until after the final decision by the State Board of Elections.

An election protest may be filed at different times depending upon the nature of the challenge, but the latest an election protest may be filed is no later than 5:00 PM on the second business day after the county board has completed its canvass and declared the results.

The decision of the county board of elections may be appealed to the State Board of Elections. If this occurs, a certificate of election will be issued 10 days after the final decision of the State Board, unless the State Board’s decision has been appealed to the Superior Court of Wake County and the court has stayed the issuance of a certificate. If that is the case, the certificate of election will be issued 5 days after the entry of a final order by the Superior Court of Wake County.

Action	Time in Which Certificate of Election Must be Issued
No Election Protest	6 days after the county board of elections completes the canvass of the votes
Election Protest Filed	5 days after the county board of elections dismisses or denies the protest. If the protest is upheld, the county board of elections has several options, discussed above.
Appeal to the State Board of Elections	10 after the final decision of the State Board of Elections
Appeal to Superior Court of Wake County	7 days after entry of a final order by the court

8.3 *Quo Warranto* Actions

Once the certificate of election is issued to the winning candidate, the only way to challenge that candidate’s right to occupy the office to which they have been elected is by a *Quo Warranto* action. Chapter 1, Article 41 of the General Statutes, includes the General Statutes governing *Quo Warranto* actions. “The certificate of election is not subject to attack except in a civil action in the nature of a *quo warranto* proceeding. *Cohon v. Swain*, 216 N.C. 317 (1939); *see also In re Election Protest of Fletcher*, 175 N.C. App. 755 (2006).

A *Quo Warranto* action (or an action to try the title to an office) must be brought within 90 days of the challenged official being inducted into office, either by the North Carolina Attorney General or by a private person with the Attorney General’s permission. G.S. §§ 1-515; 1-515; 1-522. A *Quo Warranto* action may be brought “when a person usurps, intrudes into, or unlawfully holds or exercises any public

office...or...[w]hen a public officer...makes a forfeiture of his office.” G.S. § 1-515. While the *Quo Warranto* action is pending, the person occupying the office continues to occupy the office and continues discharging the duties of the office and a judge is prohibited from issuing a restraining order restricting the official from exercising the duties of the office. G.S. § 1-524. If the court finds that the person occupying the office is doing so unlawfully, the court will issue a judgment removing the person from office and may also issue a Writ of Mandamus ordering the rightful person to be inducted into the office.

As a recent example, a *Quo Warranto* complaint was filed in Anson County in February of 2023 regarding the decision of the board of county commissioners to fill the vacancy in the Office of Sheriff for Anson County after the sheriff died while still in office in 2022.

9. Beginning the Term of Office

Sheriffs newly elected in November are scheduled by law, pursuant to G.S. § 163-1, to take office on the first Monday in December after the election (Attachment 33). Also see G.S. § 153A-26 (Attachment 34), and G.S. § 153A-39 (Attachment 35), which also require the board of county commissioners to meet on the first Monday in December of even-numbered years, which includes the year in which new sheriffs are elected and sworn in.

Questions often arise about precisely when a newly-elected sheriff or a re-elected sheriff is required to take the oaths of office, and whether or not the oaths of office for the sheriff must be taken at 12:01 a.m. on the first Monday in December. While the statute sets the date for a sheriff's term of office to commence on the first Monday in December, there is no penalty if the newly-elected or re-elected sheriff does not take the oaths of office at a precise time on the first Monday in December. Article VI, Section 10, of the N.C. Constitution says: “Continuation in office. In the absence of any contrary provision, all officers in this State, whether appointed or elected, shall hold their positions until other appointments are made or, if the offices are elective, until their successors are chosen and qualified.” G.S. § 128-7, Officer to hold until successor qualified, provides: “All officers shall continue in their respective offices until their successors are elected or appointed, and duly qualified.” “Duly qualified” has been interpreted to mean to take the oath of office.

These provisions of law allow sheriffs to take their oaths of office at anytime after midnight on the first Monday in December, which is why most sheriffs take their oaths of office during normal business hours, and do not take their oaths of office in the middle of the night right after midnight.

These provisions of law keep the “sitting” sheriff in office until the “new” sheriff actually takes office. This applies whether the incoming sheriff is a newly-elected sheriff or is an incumbent sheriff who has just been re-elected. Also, re-elected sheriffs must re-take their oaths of office and must require their deputies to do so as well.

Once a newly-elected or re-elected sheriff takes the oaths of office, the deputies in the sheriff's office have no authority whatsoever, and each deputy must take new oaths of office after the sheriff takes the sheriff's oaths of office. It is recommended that all deputies take their oaths of office immediately after the newly-elected or re-elected sheriff takes the sheriff's oaths of office to avoid any lapse in the deputies' authority. Don't forget to make arrangements to get deputies to promptly take their oaths of office, even if they are out of town (or State) on vacation or out of town (or State) in a training class. Failure of a deputy to take the oaths of office on the same date as the sheriff could also result in a break in service for the deputy that would jeopardize the deputy's eligibility for the Special Separation Allowance retirement benefit if the deputy is within five years of retirement eligibility. For this reason, a sheriff may consider having personnel who are

not available in person to take their oaths remotely, as described below in the Oaths of Office section of this publication.

Occasionally, the outgoing sheriff will retire effective on November 30. This is usually done to enable the outgoing sheriff to collect a full month's retirement benefit for the month of December. If the outgoing sheriff does not retire until on or after December 1, they will not receive retirement benefits for the month of December and will receive their first retirement benefits beginning on the first day of the following January.

G.S. § 162-3 provides that a sheriff may vacate the office by resigning the office by notice to the board of county commissioners (Attachment 36).

Often, retiring sheriffs who retire on November 30 will make arrangements to have the newly-elected sheriff appointed and take the appropriate oaths of office on November 30. If this happens, the newly-elected sheriff must also make sure that his or her deputies take their oaths of office on November 30.

Then, on the first Monday in December when the new term of office begins, the newly-elected sheriff and all deputies must take their appropriate oaths of office again to begin the new term of office.

If the outgoing sheriff resigns on November 30, the procedure for appointing a new sheriff to serve the remainder of the outgoing sheriff's term is governed by either G.S. § 162-5 or 162-5.1 (depending on the county). Until a new sheriff is appointed, the duties of the sheriff shall be carried out by the county coroner, or if there is no county coroner, by the chief deputy sheriff, or if there is no chief deputy sheriff, then by the senior deputy sheriff in years of service (Attachment 21). Note: Once the current term of office for the 2020 general election for the office of coroner in Avery County is concluded in December of 2024, Yadkin County will be the only county in North Carolina that has not abolished the office of coroner.

For those counties specifically listed in G.S. § 162-5.1, the board of county commissioners must appoint the person recommended by the county executive committee of the same political party as the outgoing sheriff only if the county executive committee of the same political party makes the recommendation within 30 days of the occurrence of the vacancy. If the county executive committee of the of the same political party as the outgoing sheriff does not make its recommendation within 30 days of the vacancy, the board of county commissioners can appoint anyone who is qualified to the office.

For those counties not listed in this statute, G.S. § 162-5 provides that the vacancy can be filled by an appointment by the board of county commissioners and they are not required to consult with the county executive committee of the outgoing sheriff's political party. If the outgoing sheriff intends to resign prior to the first Monday in December, the newly elected sheriff should make arrangements to be appointed as sheriff effective on the effective date of the resignation of the outgoing sheriff.

Please see the attached publication entitled "Vacancy in the Office of Sheriff" for more details on these and other aspects of sheriffs' office vacancies (Attachment 37).

Pursuant to G.S. § 162-17, an outgoing sheriff must deliver unexecuted civil processes to the new sheriff and then the new sheriff must have sufficient time to execute them (Attachment 38).

10. Oaths of Office

Whether a person is elected to serve as sheriff or is appointed as sheriff to fill a vacancy in the Office of Sheriff, oaths of office must be administered before any official duties of the sheriff are undertaken. In

addition, deputy sheriffs must also take their oaths of office. The taking of new oaths of deputy sheriffs apply when a newly-elected sheriff takes office, when a re-elected sheriff takes office, and also when a vacancy in the Office of Sheriff is filled by the appointment of a new sheriff. Additionally, G.S. § 128-5 imposes a \$500 fine and ejection from office for every officer or other person required to take an oath of office who fails to do so.

Note: Failure of a deputy to take the oaths of office on the same date as the sheriff could result in a break in service for the deputy that would jeopardize the deputy’s eligibility for the Special Separation Allowance retirement benefit if the deputy is within five years of retirement eligibility. See, G.S. §143-166.42(a). For this reason, any person about to be sworn in as sheriff should consider having personnel who are not available in person to take their oaths of office to instead take their oaths of office remotely on the same date and just after the sheriff assuming office. This is discussed in section 10.7 below.

10.1 Oaths of Office for Sheriffs (Attachment 39)

At the time of their swearing in, a newly elected sheriff who does not wish to serve or continue to serve as a deputy sheriff (active or inactive) must take three different oaths of office.

1. The first oath is required by Article VI, § 7 of the North Carolina Constitution.

“I,____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as Sheriff of____ County, so help me God.”

2. The second oath is required by G.S. § 11-7 and applies to every person elected or appointed to office in North Carolina.

“I,____, do solemnly and sincerely swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States; that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of North Carolina, and to the constitutional powers and authorities which are or may be established for the government thereof; and that I will endeavor to support, maintain, and defend the Constitution of said State, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, to the best of my knowledge and ability; so help me God.”

3. The third oath is required by G.S. §11-11 and specifically applies to the Office of Sheriff.

“I,____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will execute the office of Sheriff of _____ County to the best of my knowledge and ability, agreeably to law; and that I will not take, accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any fee, gift, bribe, gratuity or reward whatsoever, for returning any man to serve as a juror or for making any false return on any process to me directed; so help me, God.”

10.2 Oaths of Office for Deputy Sheriffs (Attachment 39)

Active deputy sheriffs and inactive deputy sheriffs whose certification is being held by the sheriff must take the following three oaths at the beginning of the sheriff’s term of office, whether the sheriff is newly-elected, reelected or appointed to the Office of Sheriff:

1. The first oath is required by Article VI, § 7 of the North Carolina Constitution.

“I,_____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as deputy sheriff, so help me God.”

2. The second oath is required by G.S. § 11-7 and applies to every person elected or appointed to office in North Carolina.

“I,_____, do solemnly and sincerely swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States; that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of North Carolina, and to the constitutional powers and authorities which are or may be established for the government thereof; and that I will endeavor to support, maintain and defend the Constitution of said State, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, to the best of my knowledge and ability; so help me God.”

3. The third oath is required by G.S. § 11-11 and applies to all law enforcement officers.

“I,_____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will be alert and vigilant to enforce the criminal laws of this State; that I will not be influenced in any matter on account of personal bias or prejudice; that I will faithfully and impartially execute the duties of my office as a law enforcement officer according to the best of my skill, abilities, and judgment; so help me, God.”

10.3 Oaths of Office for Sheriffs Who Wish to Simultaneously Serve as a Deputy Sheriff

A sheriff that wishes to serve or continue to serve as an active deputy sheriff or inactive deputy sheriff must take the following five oaths:

1. The first oath is required by Article VI, § 7 of the North Carolina Constitution.

“I,_____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as Sheriff of _____ County, so help me God.”

2. The second oath is required by Article VI, § 7 of the North Carolina Constitution.

“I,_____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and the laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as deputy sheriff, so help me God.”

3. The third oath is required by G.S. § 11-7 and applies to every person elected or appointed to office in North Carolina.

“I,_____, do solemnly and sincerely swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States; that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the State of North Carolina, and to

the constitutional powers and authorities which are or may be established for the government thereof; and that I will endeavor to support, maintain and defend the Constitution of said State, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, to the best of my knowledge and ability; so help me God.”

4. The fourth oath is required by G.S. §11-11 and specifically applies to the Office of Sheriff.

“I,_____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will execute the office of Sheriff of _____ County to the best of my knowledge and ability, agreeably to law; and that I will not take, accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any fee, gift, bribe, gratuity or reward whatsoever, for returning any man to serve as a juror or for making any false return on any process to me directed; so help me, God.”

5. The fifth oath is required by G.S. § 11-11 and applies to all law enforcement officers.

“I,_____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will be alert and vigilant to enforce the criminal laws of this State; that I will not be influenced in any matter on account of personal bias or prejudice; that I will faithfully and impartially execute the duties of my office as a law enforcement officer according to the best of my skill, abilities, and judgment; so help me, God.”

10.4 Oaths for Other Sheriffs’ Office Personnel

No oath is provided for by law or required for sheriffs’ office personnel other than the sheriff and deputy sheriffs. However, many sheriffs voluntarily choose to have an oath administered to all sheriffs’ office employees encouraging their loyalty and support of the sheriff’s office. Several copies of such oaths are included (Attachment 39).

10.5 Where Oaths of Office Must be Filed

Pursuant to G.S. § 153A-26, all oaths must be filed with the clerk. The clerk as defined by G.S. § 153A-1 is the clerk to the board of county commissioners, not the clerk of court (Attachment 40). Please see the attached blog post by David Lawrence of The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Government discussing the difference between the clerk to the board of county commissioners and the clerk of court (Attachment 41).

According to Joe Ferrell, Professor of Public Law and Government at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Government, it is not a material mistake if the oaths are filed in the incorrect clerk’s office. The important element is that the oath is taken and the bond, if any, is posted. Please see the attached e-mail from Fleming Bell of The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Government about filing oaths in the wrong clerk’s office (Attachment 42).

G.S. § 128-5 makes it unlawful to begin the duties of the Office of Sheriff or deputy sheriff before taking the oaths of office (Attachment 43).

Please see the attached article entitled “Our Oath of Office, A Solemn Promise” from the September 2009 *FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin* that discusses the history and meaning of the oath (Attachment 44).

10.6 Who May Administer Oaths of Office?

G.S. § 11-7.1 provides that an oath of office may be administered by:

1. A justice, judge, magistrate, clerk, assistant clerk, or deputy clerk of the General Court of Justice, a retired justice or judge of the General Court of Justice, or any member of the federal judiciary;
2. The Secretary of State;
3. A notary public;
4. A register of deeds;
5. A mayor of any city, town, or incorporated village;
6. A chairman of the board of county commissioners of any county;
7. A member of the House of Representatives or Senate of the General Assembly; or
8. The clerk of any county, city, town or incorporated village.

Note: Oaths of office cannot be administered personally by a sheriff, unless the sheriff is also a notary public commissioned by the North Carolina Secretary of State.

10.7 Handling Oaths of Office Remotely

If it is not possible for sheriffs' personnel to take their oaths of office together in the same place, North Carolina law allows sheriffs' personnel to take their oaths of office in any county within North Carolina by a North Carolina notary public.

In addition, G.S. § 10B-20(f) allows sheriffs' personnel to take their oaths of office in another state by a notary public of that state so long as the laws of the other state authorize the notary public to perform such an act.

North Carolina law also allows oaths of office to be administered remotely under G.S. § 10B-134.3. There are certain procedures in the Electronic Notary Public Act (G.S. § 10B-100 – G.S. § 10B-146) that must be followed by the electronic notary public conducting the remote administration of oaths.

The electronic notary public must be physically located in this State while performing a remote administration of an oath, persons taking the oath remotely before the North Carolina electronic notary public can be located outside the State of North Carolina or even outside the United States, provided they are at a location specified in the statute, such as on the premises of a United States Embassy or a United States military installation. G.S. §§ 10B-134.1; 10B-134.7.

You should consult with your North Carolina notary public well in advance of considering handling oaths of office remotely to ensure familiarity with the process and to ensure the notary public you have selected is capable of handling remote notarial acts.

11. Authority of Office – Special Deputy Sheriffs

Deputy sheriffs are of two kinds. The first is a general deputy or under-sheriff, who by virtue of his appointment has authority to execute all the ordinary duties of the Office of Sheriff. The second is a special deputy sheriff who is an officer pro hac vice (for the time being) to execute a particular writ on some certain occasion, but acts under a specific and not a general appointment of authority.

This means that a special deputy sheriff may not be assigned general duties. The special deputy sheriff must act only on a particular assignment and has only the authority of an ordinary citizen until directed to do a particular act. His authority ends, and he ceases to be an officer, when the act he was directed to do is completed. See the attached 2012 opinion from Special Deputy Attorney General John Aldridge and the 1978 opinion of Special Deputy Attorney General David Crump discussing special deputy sheriffs (Attachment 45).

A sheriff can delegate the supervision of a special deputy sheriff to a general or regular deputy sheriff.

12. Sheriff's Bond

G.S. § 162-8 requires the sheriff to furnish a bond payable to the State of North Carolina. The amount of the bond shall be determined by the board of county commissioners but shall not exceed \$25,000 (Attachment 46).

A cash bond cannot be accepted by the board of county commissioners. The statute that requires the sheriff to furnish a bond, G.S. § 162-8, does not explicitly state that the bond cannot be a cash bond. However, the statute states that the bond be “payable to the State of North Carolina.” Additionally, the statute requires that the bond be conditioned (i.e. include) by specific language, which is included in the statute. Since cash cannot be “payable to the State of North Carolina,” and cannot include the specific conditional language required by G.S. § 162-8, a cash bond would not satisfy the statutory requirements. The Association has consulted with Professor Kara Millonzi, Robert W. Bradshaw Jr. Distinguished Professor of Public Law and Government at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Government, and she agrees with this analysis.

G.S. § 162-9 provides that the board of county commissioners shall “take and approve” the sheriff’s bond and have it registered and the original deposited with the clerk of the superior court for safekeeping prior to the sheriff taking office. The bond shall be provided by the sheriff to the board of county commissioners on or before the first Monday of December next after the election (Attachment 47). Having the bond “registered” means the board of county commissioners must register the bond with the county register of deeds. Following registration with the county register of deeds, the board of county commissioners must then have the original bond deposited with the clerk of the superior court for safekeeping. As noted above, G.S. § 153A-39 (Attachment 35) also requires the board of county commissioners to meet on the first Monday in December of even-numbered years, which includes the year in which new sheriffs are elected and sworn in.

As noted above, the sheriff must obtain the bond and provide it to the board of county commissioners prior to assuming the Office of Sheriff. G.S. § 14-229 makes it a Class 1 misdemeanor to assume the Office of Sheriff prior to filing the bond, and this statute also provides that the sheriff who does not comply “shall be ejected from his office” (Attachment 48).

In addition, a vacancy in the Office of Sheriff will be created if a sheriff fails to furnish the appropriate bond

required under G.S. § 162-8. G.S. § 162-10 states that if a sheriff fails to furnish the bond prescribed by the board of county commissioners, “the board shall give written notice to the sheriff to appear before the board within 10 days and provide a sufficient bond.” If the sheriff fails to provide a bond after this notice, “the sheriff shall forfeit his office, and the commissioners shall elect a suitable person in the county as sheriff for the unexpired term...”

Bonds may be obtained by sheriffs from various sources.

Initially, a newly-elected sheriff may wish to consult with the outgoing sheriff or with the county finance office, or the county manager to find out where the bond was obtained for the previous sheriff.

Insurance companies that issue sheriffs’ bonds are Travelers Insurance Company, (800) 873-1477; Moulton Insurance Group, (704) 332-9222; and Breeden Insurance Services, Inc., (336) 249-8616.

13. Compensation for the Sheriff

13.1 Compensation for a New Term

G.S. § 153A-92 provides for the compensation payable to the sheriff. This statute provides that the salary of the newly elected sheriff shall be no less than the salary of the departing sheriff, unless the board of county commissioners adopted a resolution reducing the new sheriff’s pay. To be binding, the resolution must have been adopted at least 14 days before the last day for filing notice of candidacy for the Office of Sheriff. If no such resolution was filed within that time period, the “salary, allowances, and other compensation” of the newly elected sheriff shall be no less than what was provided to the outgoing sheriff. While the board of county commissioners can increase a sheriff’s compensation at any time, the sheriff’s compensation cannot be reduced during the sheriff’s current term of office (Attachment 49).

Note: In one situation, a board of county commissioners enacted a resolution setting the compensation payable to a newly-elected sheriff at a rate different than the incumbent sheriff. That resolution was not compliant with G.S. § 153A-92. That is because this statute provides that the salary for the Office of Sheriff (not a particular person) can only be reduced using the procedure provided in the statute prior to each general election for the upcoming term of office. This procedure applies if the incumbent sheriff is re-elected to a new term of office and it also applies if a non-incumbent is elected to the upcoming term of office. The statute does not allow a board of county commissioners to provide preferential treatment to a particular candidate for the Office of Sheriff. A copy of such a resolution can be found in Attachment 50.

The board of county commissioners has the authority to adopt a resolution at least 14 days prior to the last day of filing for the Office of Sheriff that reduces the compensation for the Office of Sheriff effective at the beginning of the next term of office. The reduction would apply to a sitting sheriff who was re-elected to a new term. See the letter from Attorney General Lacy H. Thornburg to Glenn Jernigan dated May 17, 1990 (Attachment 51).

13.2 Compensation Mid-Term

The board of county commissioners cannot reduce the salary of a sheriff who was appointed to serve the remainder of an outgoing sheriff’s current term of office. The procedure for reducing the sheriff’s salary is specified in G.S. §153A-92(b)(2) and can only be done during the year of a general election. Please see the attached e-mail from Eddie Caldwell, North Carolina Sheriffs’ Association Executive Vice President and General Counsel (Attachment 52).

13.3 Compensation for Employees

Pursuant to G.S. § 153A-92(b)(3), the board of county commissioners cannot reduce the salaries or compensation of the sheriff's office personnel unless the reduction applies equally to all employees of all county offices and departments (Attachment 49).

For example, in a county funding crisis, the board of county commissioners may reduce the salary of all employees paid by the county by five percent (5%), but could not make the pay reduction apply only to personnel in the sheriff's office. Any such pay reduction cannot apply to the elected sheriff.

14. Budget for the Office of Sheriff

The board of county commissioners has the authority to fix the number of salaried employees in the offices of the sheriff and the register of deeds pursuant to G.S. § 153A-103, even though each sheriff and register of deeds have the exclusive right to hire, discharge, and supervise employees in these offices (Attachment 3). This means that while the sheriff has the sole authority to decide who to hire and fire, the number of deputy sheriffs and personnel hired can be limited by the budget that is decided by the board of county commissioners.

14.1 Mid-year Budget Reductions

For mid-year budget reductions to become effective, the board of county commissioners are required to pass an amended budget ordinance pursuant to G.S. § 159-15 (Attachment 54).

According to Jack Vogt, Adjunct Professor at The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Government, there is no statute that requires equal budget cuts on a percentage or dollar amount basis for the sheriff and other county offices or departments. See the attached e-mail dated November 6, 2008 (Attachment 55).

14.2 Legislative Relief

While there is no current statute to prevent the board of county commissioners from cutting only the sheriff's budget, relief can be, and has been, sought through the North Carolina General Assembly. See three attached legislative bills that specifically addressed the sheriff's budget in Clay and Graham Counties (Attachment 56).

14.3 County Has No Authority to Make Judgment Calls on How Budgeted Money is Spent Once Budget Ordinance Enacted

Once a board of county commissioners enacts a budget ordinance, the county manager and county finance officer are obligated to abide by the ordinance and distribute monies as appropriated through the budget. See *Hubbard v. County of Cumberland*, 143 N.C. App. 149, 154 (2001), which is included as Attachment 57. In *Hubbard*, the North Carolina Court of Appeals held: "Defendant County clearly has a statutory duty to abide by the terms of the budget ordinance, which it approves. The Board of Commissioners is not obligated to accept a submitted budget proposal from a sheriff, of course, but once it approves a budget...and enacts...the budget ordinance, the County is obligated to abide by the budget ordinance and pay out monies appropriated therefor." The only exception to this rule, as noted above, occurs when the

board of county commissioners undertakes the formal process of enacting an amended budget ordinance pursuant to G.S. § 159-15 (Attachment 54).

In addition, the limited powers and duties given to a county finance officer are contained in G.S. § 159-25 (Attachment 58). They include the duty to: (1) establish an accounting system; (2) manage cash and other local government assets; (3) prepare financial reports; and (4) to disburse all funds of the local government or public authority in compliance with the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act, the budget ordinance and each project ordinance.

G.S. § 159-28 also states that the county finance officer is required to carry out preaudit obligations and disbursements (Attachment 59). This means that the county finance officer only confirms that:

1. The purchase is included within an appropriation from the enacted budget ordinance; and
2. There is an unencumbered balance of funds for the current fiscal year available to complete the purchase.

While the board of county commissioners and the county finance officer may require an agency to follow county procedures to receive budgeted funds, such as by the submission of required accounting forms, neither the board of county commissioners nor the county manager or county finance officer have the legal authority to make a judgment call as to how funds that are already budgeted through the budget ordinance are to be spent.

14.3.1 Nash County Case in Point

The Nash County Board of County Commissioners and county finance officer operated outside their legal authority following the enactment of the Nash County July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020 budget. The Nash County Board of County Commissioners adopted the following new written directives after enactment of the budget, and these new directives were sent to the Nash County Sheriff via email.

The directives stated (Attachment 60):

1. All purchases by the Sheriff will be approved by the County Manager and Finance Director (non-essential items will not be approved). Email of purchase request should be sent to both County Manager and Finance Director;
2. All Sheriff's Office P-Cards will be inactivated;
3. All blanket POs not associated with contracts will be closed;
4. All invoices from the Sheriff's Office will be keyed by the Finance Office until further notice;
5. Any item purchased without prior approval from the County Manager and Finance Director will not be paid.

Note: This immediate action does not affect fuel card use.

These directives only applied to the Office of Sheriff. No legitimate legal authority for taking such action was cited by the Board of County Commissioners and no such legal authority exists under North Carolina law that would allow any board of county commissioners to make judgment calls on what will and will not be purchased once those items are authorized by an enacted budget ordinance so long as the funds remain

available during the fiscal year.

As stated above, the county finance officer may only preaudit a budget request before disbursement of the budgeted funds: this means the budget officer only has the authority to verify a purchase is included within an appropriation in the enacted county budget and to verify that funds are available. G.S. § 159-28 (Attachment 59).

When encountering such a scenario where a board of county commissioners has overreached their legal authority as described above, the sheriff could consider the following:

1. Applying political pressure for the interference in not allowing the Office of Sheriff to function according to the approved budget;
2. Seeking a writ of mandamus, which is a court order requiring a public body to act (or refrain from acting) as required by law; and
3. Seeking potential criminal charges, such as the willful failure to discharge duties in violation of G.S. § 14-230 (Attachment 69).

Note: The criminal law violation of willful failure to discharge duties requires a showing of public harm, which could be difficult to prove depending on the circumstances. For example, failure to authorize the purchase of patrol vehicle tires that was allocated in the budget ordinance could be sufficient to show public harm, whereas the failure to authorize the purchase of office supplies that were allocated in the budget may not be sufficient to show harm to the public.

15. Occupational Restrictions on Sheriffs

Pursuant to G.S. § 162-2, a sheriff may not, during the term of office, engage in the practice of law or serve as a member of the General Assembly. This statute does not prohibit attorneys from serving as sheriff, but it does prohibit attorneys who serve as sheriff from practicing law during their term of office as sheriff (Attachment 61).

G.S. § 84-2 prohibits both sheriffs and deputy sheriffs from engaging in the “private” practice of law. The statute does not prohibit attorneys from serving as sheriff or as a deputy sheriff. However, it does prohibit attorneys from engaging in the “private” practice of law while serving as a sheriff or deputy sheriff (Attachment 62).

While G.S. § 162-2 prohibits sheriffs from practicing law in any capacity, G.S. § 84-2 prohibits deputy sheriffs only from engaging in the “private” practice of law. Therefore, deputy sheriffs could concurrently practice law as a Sheriff’s Office Legal Advisor or as an attorney for a governmental agency.

G.S. § 84-2 does not apply to special deputy sheriffs, meaning that special deputy sheriffs can engage in the private practice of law. This statute specifically applies to sheriffs and deputy sheriffs. See the attached memorandum from Attorney General Roy Cooper, dated February 9, 2007 (Attachment 63). Note, however, that once a special deputy sheriff is called into service by the sheriff, the special deputy sheriff would no longer be authorized to engage in the private practice of law because of the restrictions imposed by G.S. § 84-2.

G.S. § 159-9 provides that the sheriff may not serve as the county budget officer (Attachment 64). The county budget officer is the county or city manager when there is manager form of government. Currently,

all 100 counties have a county manager.

16. Arrest of County Commissioners

G.S. § 153A-43 authorizes the board of county commissioners to order the sheriff to take an absent member of the board into custody if the member is absent from a meeting of the board (Attachment 65).

Please note that a sheriff is authorized to take an absent member of the board of county commissioners who is absent from a meeting of the board into custody ONLY when ordered to do so by the board of county commissioners.

17. Disruption of Official Meetings of Public Bodies

Disrupting an official meeting of a public body is unlawful in North Carolina. “Any person who willfully interrupts, disturbs, or disrupts an official meeting and who, upon being directed to leave the meeting by the presiding officer, willfully refuses to leave the meeting is guilty of a Class 2 misdemeanor.” G.S. § 143-318.17 (Attachment 66).

The presiding officers of several public bodies are described by statute. For local boards of education, the “chairman of the local board of education shall preside at the meetings of the board, and in the event of his absence or sickness, the board may appoint one of its members temporary chairman.” G.S. § 115C-41 (Attachment 67).

For local boards of county commissioners, the “chairman is the presiding officer of the board of commissioners.” In the absence of the chairman, the vice-chairman is the presiding officer and if both chairman and vice-chairman are absent from the official meeting, then the members present may choose a member of the board of county commissioners that is present at the meeting to act as the temporary chairman to preside over the meeting. G.S. § 153A-39 (Attachment 35).

On some occasions, deputies attending public meetings may be called upon by the presiding officer of a public body to enforce G.S. § 143-318.17 and may do so if the deputy has probable cause to believe the statute has been violated by an individual who:

1. willfully interrupts, disturbs, or disrupts an official meeting (by, for example, yelling, speaking out-of-turn, failure to conform to meeting rules, etc.)
2. is directed to leave the meeting by the presiding officer of the meeting; AND
3. willfully refuses to leave the meeting.

18. Reports to the Board of County Commissioners

G.S. § 153A-104 authorizes the board of county commissioners to require any officer, including the sheriff, “to make to the board, either directly or through the county manager, periodic or special reports concerning any matter connected with the sheriff’s duties.” The board may require that such a report be made under oath. However, the statute does not specify the format or content of any such report and those matters would remain within the discretion of the sheriff as long as the sheriff filed the report if requested to do so (Attachment 68).

19. Removal from Office

There are numerous grounds for which a sheriff may be subject to removal from office. The various provisions of law that authorize the removal of a sheriff from office are discussed below.

19.1 Willful Failure to Discharge Duties

G.S. § 14-230 makes it unlawful for a sheriff to “willfully omit, neglect or refuse to discharge any of the duties of his office” and makes such an offense punishable as a Class 1 misdemeanor. In addition, the offending sheriff who violates this statute “shall be punished by removal” from the Office of Sheriff (Attachment 69).

A violation of G.S. § 14-230 requires a showing of public harm. For example, failure to authorize the purchase of patrol vehicle tires that was allocated in the budget ordinance could be sufficient to show public harm, whereas the failure to authorize the purchase of office supplies that were allocated in the budget may not be sufficient to show harm to the public.

19.2 Failure to Take Oaths of Office Prior to Performing Duties of Office

G.S. § 128-5 makes it unlawful for any person to perform the duties of the Office of Sheriff before taking the three separate oaths of office discussed in section 9 above. G.S. § 128-5 imposes a \$500 fine and ejection from office for every officer, including a sheriff, or other person required to take an oath of office who fails to do so before entering on the duties of office (Attachment 43).

In addition, G.S. § 14-229 makes it a Class 1 misdemeanor to assume the Office of Sheriff prior to “taking and subscribing and filing in the proper office the oath of office prescribed,” and this statute also provides that the sheriff who does not comply “shall be ejected from his office.” (Attachment 48).

19.3 Failure to Furnish Sufficient Bond

G.S. § 162-10 states that if a sheriff fails to provide the bond prescribed by the board of county commissioners, “the board shall give written notice to the sheriff to appear before the board within 10 days and provide a sufficient bond.” If the sheriff fails to provide a bond after this notice, “the sheriff shall forfeit his office, and the commissioners shall elect a suitable person in the county as sheriff for the unexpired term...”

In addition, G.S. § 14-229 makes it a Class 1 misdemeanor to assume the Office of Sheriff prior to filing the bond, and this statute also provides that the sheriff who does not comply “shall be ejected from his office” (Attachment 48).

19.4 Grounds for Removal Within G.S. 128-16

A sheriff can be removed from office under G.S. § 128-16 for the following: (1) willful or habitual neglect or refusal to perform the duties of office; (2) willful misconduct or maladministration in office; (3) corruption; (4) extortion; (5) conviction of a felony; and (6) for intoxication, or upon conviction of being intoxicated.

19.5 Conviction of Election Law Violation

Under G.S. § 163-276, any public official (including a sheriff) convicted of either of the following provisions, shall be removed from office by the judge presiding:

1. Voting law violation under G.S. §§ 163-165 et. seq. – 163-166 et. seq. (such as by distributing campaign literature inside the buffer zone or soliciting votes inside the voting place); or
2. Disruption of election under G.S. §§ 163-271; 163-273, 163-274; 163-275 (such as by intimidating a voter or interfering with a voter while they are voting).

19.6 Legal Process for Removal of Sheriff

G.S. § 128-17 sets forth the process for which the sheriff can be removed from office. It states that a sheriff can be removed from office upon the filing of a petition by the following three classes of persons:

1. Five qualified electors (i.e. registered voters) of the county in which the person charged is an officer, upon the approval of the county attorney or district attorney;
2. the county attorney; or
3. the district attorney.

It is important to note that no other person, office holder, or governing body has the authority to remove a sheriff outside of the process specified in this statute. In addition, any action to remove a sheriff not in accordance with this statute is improper.

Finally, G.S. § 128-17 provides that it shall be the duty of the county attorney or district attorney to appear in court and prosecute this proceeding.

A copy of G.S. § 128-16 and G.S. 128-17 are included as Attachment 70.

20. Care and Use of County Property; Sites of County Buildings

G.S. § 153A-169 provides that the board of county commissioners shall supervise the maintenance, repair, and use of all county property, including the courthouse. Also, it is within the sound discretion of the board of county commissioners to have the courthouse or jail/detention center repaired or to erect a new one. A copy of G.S. § 153A-169 and *Jackson v. Board of County Commissioners*, 171 N.C. 379 (1916), are included as Attachment 71.

It is important to note that the above statute gives the authority to the board of county commissioners to designate where the sheriff’s office will be located; however, it does not give the board of county commissioners the authority to force a sheriff to occupy the property that the board has chosen. For an example of this situation see the attached *Graham Star* newspaper articles about the Sheriff of Graham County (Attachment 72).

Pursuant to G.S. § 160A-274, a sheriff’s office cannot convey property owned by the county to another

sheriff's office, unless the board of county commissioners first adopts a resolution to transfer the property (Attachment 73). However, pursuant to G.S. § 160A-266(c), the board of county commissioners could delegate the authority to the sheriff to dispose of personal property valued at less than \$30,000 (Attachment 74). Please see the attached memorandum dated March 3, 2000, discussing the issue further (Attachment 75).

21. County-Owned Vehicles

While the board of county commissioners has the authority to control the sheriff's budget, pursuant to G.S. § 153A-103 the sheriff has exclusive jurisdiction with respect to supervision of the sheriff's employees, which includes creating policies regarding vehicles driven by those employees (Attachment 3). This means that the board of county commissioners cannot lawfully adopt a resolution forcing a policy on the personnel of the sheriff's office dealing with county vehicles; however, the board of county commissioners can choose to decrease the funding for county-owned vehicles. See the attached memorandums between Sheriff Tim Daugherty, dated August 25, 2009, and Assistant Attorney General Joy Strickland, dated September 9, 2009, discussing the authority of the sheriff to authorize deputies to drive home county-owned vehicles outside the county (Attachment 76).

22. Attempts to Reduce the Authority of the Office of Sheriff

The powers and duties that you will assume on the first Monday in December after the election have been fiercely protected by the sheriffs who have served before you, and by the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association.

The sheriffs of North Carolina and the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association have a long-standing position of vigorously opposing any attempts to reduce the duties and authority of the constitutional Office of Sheriff.

Some attempts to reduce the authority of the Office of Sheriff will be very obvious. For example, several years ago a pilot program was adopted by the General Assembly allowing one county to have civil process papers served by civilian process servers in addition to the county sheriff and his deputies. When the legislation that created this experiment was about to expire, the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association fought very hard to keep this experiment from being continued or expanded. The Association was successful and legislation to continue this experiment was defeated, thereby preserving the duty and authority of the sheriff to serve civil process and to not allow civil process to be served by private civil process servers.

However, bills have been introduced subsequently at the North Carolina General Assembly that are designed to allow for the service of civil process papers by private process servers in the 10 largest counties in North Carolina. House Bill 881 (2015 – 2016 Session), House Bill 706 (2017 Session), House Bill 1040 (2018 Session) and House Bill 881 (2019 Session) were all successfully defeated by the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association (Attachment 77). These bills further illustrate the continued efforts to diminish the authority of the Office of Sheriff.

Other attacks on the power and authority of the Office of Sheriff will not be as clearly identified. Often this occurs when a county government official "offers" to relieve a sheriff of a "burden." This might occur when the county personnel director offers to handle all human resource functions for the Office of Sheriff. Once this function is delegated by the sheriff to a county department, the authority of the Office of Sheriff has been diminished and it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to return that authority back to the Office

of Sheriff in that particular county.

For example, some local governments have proposed to contract with a private business to operate the county jail. In an opinion from Attorney General Michael Easley, dated June 23, 1995, it is clear that the sheriff cannot be forced or allowed to privatize the county jail (Attachment 78).

Also, the issue has been raised about the ability of private prison operators to rent or sell bed space to county jails or the ability of a sheriff to subcontract with a private business for the supervision of county inmates. In a letter from Attorney General Michael Easley, dated March 29, 1999, it is clear that neither activity would be permitted. The letter clearly states that “any arrangement that would transfer control of any aspect of the function or operation of a local jail to a private entity would not be allowed under the current provisions of North Carolina law” (Attachment 79).

Sheriffs who allow county departments to “help out” the sheriff by taking over some of the sheriff’s office functions might later find those county departments trying to take away sheriff’s office functions that the sheriff does not wish to give up. See the attached memorandum from North Carolina Sheriffs’ Association Executive Vice President and General Counsel, Eddie Caldwell to Sheriff Ronald Hewett dated September 27, 2006 about the supervision of employees of the sheriff (Attachment 80).

Periodically, other government officials will tell a sheriff that the sheriff is required to take certain action or refrain from taking a certain action. Generally, such statements do not include any reference to a particular law that compels the sheriff to take or refrain from taking the action. Frequently, sheriffs who are confronted with these situations will ask the person making the statement to provide the sheriff with a copy of the law that requires the action described. Usually the person who made the statement cannot provide a copy of any such law, because no such law exists and because there is no such requirement on the sheriff.

The North Carolina Sheriffs’ Association consistently and vigorously opposes any legislation introduced in the North Carolina General Assembly that would diminish the duties and powers of the Office of Sheriff in any way.

23. Labor Union Legislation

23.1 Peace Officers’ Bill of Rights

House Bill 980 from the 2007 Session of the North Carolina General Assembly would implement a form of the “Peace Officers’ Bill of Rights.” This bill would require all State and local law enforcement agencies to establish formal disciplinary procedures that must be followed when disciplining law enforcement officers, including the right to be represented by a lawyer, a union representative, or any other person. As introduced, this bill would not apply to sheriffs’ deputies. Previous versions of the same legislation introduced in prior legislative sessions included many more expansive provisions and would have included sheriffs’ deputies. See the 1991 version of the bill when it was first introduced (Attachment 81). If this legislation is enacted, it is likely that the proponents of this legislation will seek to expand its requirements and make it apply to sheriffs’ deputies in future legislative sessions.

House Bill 980 was amended in 2007 in the House Judiciary I Committee to delete State law enforcement agencies from coverage by the bill. The bill was narrowly approved by the Committee and then was scheduled to be considered by the House in full. It was eventually withdrawn from the House agenda and re-referred back to the House Judiciary I Committee where it remained. It was not considered in 2008 and it was not enacted into law. This bill was opposed by the North Carolina Sheriffs’ Association (Attachment 82).

Under North Carolina law, a sheriff and the sheriff's deputy are "one person" [See the Bailey cases (Attachment 4)]. In performing their duties, deputy sheriffs act for the sheriff and in the sheriff's name and right. Since the sheriff is liable and responsible for the actions of the sheriff's deputies, the sheriff must retain ultimate authority to determine who will and who will not be employed by the sheriff.

The North Carolina Sheriffs' Association vigorously opposes legislation that is commonly known as the "Peace Officers' Bill of Rights." This position is explained in detail in the Association's position paper on this issue (Attachment 83).

23.2 Collective Bargaining

Senate Bill 1543 from the 2007 Session of the North Carolina General Assembly would authorize public employees to organize for the purpose of collective bargaining and would create the Public Employee Labor Relations Commission. The commission would be made up of five members appointed by the Governor and four members appointed by the General Assembly to allegedly ensure fair dealings between public employers and labor organizations. Collective bargaining aims to reach a collective agreement between employees and employer which usually centers on such issues as employee pay, working hours, training, health and safety, and rights to participate in workplace or company affairs. This bill was not enacted into law. This bill was opposed by the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association (Attachment 84).

23.3 Restore Contract Rights to State/Local Employees

House Bill 1583 from the 2007 Session of the North Carolina General Assembly would allow payroll deduction of dues to continue for government employees' associations that engage in collective bargaining between state and local government. Further, this bill would require collective bargaining between state and local government employers and employee associations. This bill was not enacted into law. This bill was opposed by the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association (Attachment 85).

23.4 Public Safety Employer-Employee Cooperation

23.4.1 House Bill

House Bill 1584 from the 2007 Session of the North Carolina General Assembly would allow public safety officers employed by local governments to form an association or labor organization. The bill would also allow an officer whose rights have been violated to sue in civil court to obtain injunctive relief or monetary damages. Public safety officer is defined in this legislation as a firefighter or an emergency medical services personnel. As introduced, it did not include law enforcement officers, but if it is enacted into law, there will likely be follow up legislation to add law enforcement officers at a later date. This bill was not enacted into law. This bill was opposed by the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association (Attachment 86).

23.4.2 Senate Bill

Senate Bill 970 from the 2007 Session of the North Carolina General Assembly would establish a Public Safety Employer/Employee Cooperation Act, which would allow public safety officers employed by local governments to have collective bargaining like a union. When the organization represents more than half of its members, the organization may advocate for their members and be present at the interrogations of members, meet with the employer leadership, reduce agreements to a memorandum of understanding, and enforce the memorandum in a civil action. This bill would also allow the officer who feels his rights have been violated to sue in civil court to obtain monetary damages or other damages. This bill was not enacted

into law. This bill was opposed by the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association (Attachment 87).

23.4.3 Federal Bill

Senate Bill 3194 from the 2010 Session of the United States Congress would establish a Public Safety Employer/Employee Cooperation Act, which would allow public safety officers employed by local governments to have collective bargaining like a union. This bill was not enacted into law. This bill was opposed by the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association and the National Sheriffs' Association (Attachment 88).

23.5 Repeal Collective Bargaining Ban G.S. § 95-98

Senate Bill 178 from the 2009 Session of the North Carolina General Assembly would repeal the prohibition on contracts between governmental entities and labor organizations for the purpose of collective bargaining and allow collective bargaining in North Carolina [G.S. § 95-98]. This bill was not enacted into law. This bill was opposed by the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association (Attachment 89).

Additional unsuccessful attempts to authorize public employees to engage in collective bargaining have been filed more recently in the General Assembly. These bills include but are not limited to Senate Bill 386 (2011) and Senate Bill 174 (2017). These bills were opposed by the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association and were not enacted into law.

In the 2023 – 2024 Session of the North Carolina General Assembly, collective bargaining bills continue to be filed, including House Bill 504, Senate Bill 543, and Senate Bill 561. The North Carolina Sheriffs' Association continues to oppose these efforts to repeal the ban on collective bargaining and we do not expect that these current bills will be enacted into law.

23.6 Firefighter/EMS/LEO Dues Payroll Deduction

Senate Bill 1271 from the 2007 Session of the North Carolina General Assembly would require that a public safety employer must make a payroll deduction upon the request of the employee for any membership dues of any firefighter and emergency service personnel organization that represents a majority of eligible employees in the agency. This bill was amended to add law enforcement officers to the groups who are allowed to make a payroll deduction for membership dues at an officer's request for a law enforcement organization or association with at least 2,000 members statewide. This bill was not enacted into law. This bill was opposed by the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association (Attachment 90).

23.7 Add FOP/PBA Member to Criminal Justice Commission

House Bill 130 from the 2009 Session of the North Carolina General Assembly would add the State Lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police to the membership of the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission. This bill was not enacted into law. This bill was opposed by the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association (Attachment 91).

Similar bills were introduced in the 2017 Session of the North Carolina General Assembly. Both House Bill 395 and Senate Bill 505 from the 2017 Session would add the North Carolina Police Benevolent Association (PBA) to the membership of the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission. Neither bill was enacted into law. These bills were also opposed by the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association (Attachment 92).

Since 2017, additional bills have been filed in the North Carolina General Assembly attempting to expand the permanent seats on the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission. These bills include House Bill 273 and Senate Bill 185 (2019 Session), in addition to House Bill 21 and Senate Bill 10 (2021 Session). These bills were opposed by the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association and none were enacted into law.

23.8 Protect Officers from Retaliation

House Bill 643 from the 2013 Session of the North Carolina General Assembly would have enacted laws allegedly designed to protect municipal and county law enforcement officers who report improper or unlawful government activity from retaliation. The bill would have encouraged county and municipal law enforcement officers to report to their supervisor or department head evidence of activity that would constitute any of the following:

1. A violation of State or federal law, rule or regulation;
2. Fraud;
3. Misappropriation of State and local government resources; or
4. Gross mismanagement, a gross waste of monies or gross abuse of authority.

The bill would have further provided for a reporting employee to be protected from retaliation, including discharge, threats or discrimination in compensation, terms, conditions, location or privileges of employment for reporting, preparing to report or the refusal to carry out a directive or order that violates State or federal law, rule or regulation or that poses a substantial and specific danger to public health and safety. This bill was opposed by the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association and the North Carolina Association of Chiefs of Police. **The protections outlined in this bill are already provided by existing law and would likely result in unnecessary lawsuits when employees are disciplined.**

House Bill 643, Protect Officers from Retaliation (2013 Session), was a late addition to the agenda of a long meeting of the House Committee on Rules, Calendar and Operation of the House. Representatives of both the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association and the North Carolina Association of Chiefs of Police spoke at the committee meeting and voiced strong opposition to the bill. However, the bill passed out of committee.

During a ten-hour-long House session, the bill was finally considered near midnight. House members all received a letter from the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association expressing opposition to the bill stating that the proposed law would infringe upon the right of sheriffs to employ at will and that the bill would direct policy that should be decided at the local level. The bill was defeated on a vote of 56 against and 54 in favor with the opposition spearheaded by Representatives Jamie Boles, Leo Daughtry, John Faircloth and Allen McNeill. This bill was not enacted into law (Attachment 93).

Similar bills were introduced in the 2017 Session of the North Carolina General Assembly.

Both House Bill 37 and Senate Bill 596 from the 2017 Session were allegedly designed to protect municipal law enforcement officers who report improper or unlawful government activity from retaliation, as described above. However, county law enforcement officers were omitted from the 2017 bills. It is likely that additional legislation would be sought to include county law enforcement officers if either of these bills were enacted into law. Both bills were opposed by the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association and the North

Carolina Association of Chiefs of Police. Neither bill was enacted into law (Attachment 94).

Since 2007, similar bills have been introduced in the North Carolina General Assembly, including but not limited to House Bill 348 (2019 Session) and House Bill 7 (2021 Session). Both bills were opposed by the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association and neither bill was enacted into law.

24. Authority to Pay North Carolina Sheriffs' Association Dues with County Funds

Due to the fact that elected officials are exempt from registration for lobbying pursuant to G.S. § 120C-700(3), this implies that lobbying by them is recognized and authorized (Attachment 95).

Lobbying activities are allowed to be paid for by county money if they are for a public purpose, which arguably the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association is. See attached e-mail from High Point City Attorney Fred Baggett and the case of *Horne v. Chafin* discussing the matter (Attachments 96).

Note: County money is used to pay dues to the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners and the North Carolina School Boards Association. City money is used to pay dues to the North Carolina League of Municipalities.

25. Sheriff's Office Contracts

Agreements for cooperation between the sheriff's office and other agencies, such as mutual assistance agreements, are typically unique to the sheriff signing the agreement and therefore may be discontinued by incoming sheriffs without county approval.

However, contracts for the provision of services that obligate county funds cannot be unilaterally discontinued by the incoming sheriff, unless allowed by the terms of the contract itself. The board of county commissioners (Board) is the sole body that has the authority to enter into contracts which obligate county funds. G.S. § 153A – 12 (Attachment 97). The Board can delegate this authority to others. The extent to which a Board delegates its contracting authorities is generally a function of local policy. Thus, any contracts entered into by a sheriff that obligate county funds must be authorized by the Board.

A county official such as a sheriff cannot enter into a contract that obligates county funds without receiving authority from the Board to do so. Pursuant to G.S. § 159 – 28(e), “if an officer or employee of a local government or public authority incurs an obligation or pays out or causes to be paid out any funds in violation of this section [funds which have not been appropriated], he and the sureties on his official bond are liable for any sums so committed or dispersed...” (Attachment 98).

This provision of law emphasizes that a county is not bound by a contract entered into by a person who does not have the authority granted by the Board to do so. Therefore, any new contracts that obligate county funds that may be contemplated by a new sheriff must be authorized by the Board before they are entered into.

26. Election Law – Promising Jobs for Political Support

Pursuant to G.S. § 163-274(a)(10), it is a Class 2 misdemeanor “for any person to give or promise, in return for political support or influence, any political appointment or support for political office” (Attachment 99). Any public official who violates the above statute will not only be punished by law but will also be removed from office pursuant to G.S. § 163-276 (Attachment 100).