



## INTRODUCTION

The legislature has sprung back into action last week, setting a state record for the most veto override votes in one day. On Wednesday, the House and Senate overrode six of Governor Cooper's vetoes:

- HB 574: Fairness in Women's Sports Act
- HB 808: Gender Transition/Minors
- HB 219: Charter School Omnibus
- HB 618: Charter School Review Board
- SB 49: Parents' Bill of Rights
- HB 488: Code Council Reorg. and Var. Code Amend

"While Governor Cooper has tried to stand between parents and their kids, today the NC House will continue to affirm parent's rights, protect female athletes, and advocate for the health and safety of our children," Speaker Moore said regarding the overrides. Gov. Cooper shared his own thoughts on the overrides of his vetoes in a press release: "The legislature finally comes back to pass legislation that discriminates, makes housing less safe, blocks FEMA disaster recovery funding, hurts the freedom to vote and damages our economy. Yet they still won't pass a budget when teachers, school bus drivers and Medicaid Expansion for thousands of working people getting kicked off their health plans every week are desperately needed. These are the wrong priorities, especially when they should be working nights and weekends if necessary to get a budget passed by the end of the month." These bills have all now become law.

## BUDGET UPDATE

We expect the legislature will slow down a bit in the coming weeks, while the budget continues to be worked out behind the scenes. Given legislators' schedules and the amount of work remaining, Senate leader Berger has indicated that he expects a budget to be passed no earlier than mid-September.

## ELECTIONS BILL PASSES GENERAL ASSEMBLY

An elections omnibus bill made its way through the legislature this week, ultimately passing both chambers on party lines. Senate Bill 747, Elections Law Changes, was presented as a Proposed Committee Substitute to its previous version in House Elections this week. The bill includes a number of provisions that have been proposed previously, like removing



## NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS



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the three-day grace period after Election Day to count mail-in ballot votes postmarked prior to Election Day, prohibiting private money in elections administration, change and clarify poll observer regulations, and removing foreign citizens from voting rolls. The proposal changed its previous language requiring signature verification software to be used for absentee ballots to creating a pilot program of 10 counties for the 2024 primary to use a signature verification software for mail-in absentee ballots. This has been problematic proposal for senior citizen groups who argue that handwriting changes are common amongst senior citizens. While Republicans and supporters argue that this legislation improves the voting process in our state, Democrats and other opponents argue the exact opposite. "I am grateful to the leadership, both in the House and the Senate, for making several of the changes that we suggested," Rep. Harrison told her fellow House Elections Committee members. "But I still think that this bill, bottom line, is going to make it harder for individuals to vote." House Democrats offered many amendments to attempt to address their opposition, with over a dozen floor amendments and at least half that in committee. All but one Democrat-proposed amendments failed. The passing amendment allowed for in-kind donations of food and beverages for precinct officials or other workers at the voting place or county board of elections office, ink pens, and personal protection equipment for use in an election. The bill is now on its way to Gov. Cooper, who is expected to veto the bill.

#### GREATER ACCOUNTABILITY FOR BOARDS/COMMISSIONS

Senate Bill 512, which would amend the compositions of and appointments to various boards and commissions in the state, has passed the General Assembly on party lines. The controversial bill would authorize legislative leaders to select more members for the boards and commissions, notably taking that appointment power from the Governor. The Governor currently selects the majority of the members for these boards and commissions.

In particular, the bill makes a number of changes to the Utilities Commission. It would reduce the number of members from seven to five, effective June 30, 2025. Three members of the Commission would be appointed by the Governor, one by the Speaker, and one by the Senate President Pro Tem. Each member would serve six-year terms. The Governor would continue to appoint the Chair, but the Chair's term would be reduced from four to three years. If this goes into effect, the Speaker and Pro Tem will appoint replacements for the two Commissioners whose terms just expired at the end of June. The next Governor would appoint one member to replace the three commissioners whose terms expire on June 30, 2025.

Republicans have argued that this change better reflects representation of all North Carolinians in the roles. "Instead of just the governor getting to decide these appointments ... it's a better way to do it because of the diversity in this body and across the state," said House Rules Chairman Destin Hall. Meanwhile, Democrats argue that this is a power grab and takes away from North Carolinians' representation. "I can guarantee if the roles were reversed, what a lot of you would be feeling about this particular bill," House Minority Leader Reives said on the floor while urging his colleagues to vote no. "If this was taking power from a Republican Governor by a Democratic legislature, I know what we would be doing." This bill is on its way to the Governor, who is expected to veto this legislation.

Along with the Utilities Commission, this bill would change the makeup and/or appointments to the following boards and commissions:

- The State Board of Transportation
- The Coastal Resources Commission
- The Economic Investment Committee

- The Environmental Management Commission
- The UNC Health Board of Directors
- The N.C. Railroad Board of Directors

## REGULATE HEMP-DERIVED CONSUMABLES & KRATOM

House Bill 563 which sets out to further regulate the sale and distribution of hemp-derived consumables and kratom products has passed the House Finance Committee this week. Bill sponsor Rep. McNeely explained to Finance Committee members this week that this proposal has been in the works with ALE for about six months. “One of that things that bothers me is that a 10-year-old can walk into one of these smoke shops and buy a hemp product,” Bill sponsor Rep. McNeely told committee members. The bill includes a number of measures to minimize the appeal of these products to children. This includes avoiding advertising and product designs that are “known to appeal to persons under 18” like “animal or cartoon character[s]” or “mystical creatures and unicorns.” It would also ban hemp-derived consumables from school grounds, and the overall selling of consumables to minors. The bill would restrict public-property sales, banning the sale of these products on public streets, sidewalks, and parks.

The bill would require a license to sell, distribute, or manufacture hemp-derived consumables and kratom products. It would limit the amount of THC in consumables to no more than 0.3% by weight, and would require manufacturers and distributors to test their products. House Bill 563 is now headed to the House Rules Committee.

## NEW HOUSE MAJORITY WHIP

Rep. Jon Hardister has chosen to step down from his role as House Majority whip to devote more time to his campaign for labor commissioner. Rep. Karl Gillespie has been chosen to take his place. Rep. Hardister will now serve as Deputy Majority Whip.

## BILL UPDATES

HOUSE BILL 563, Regulate Hemp-Derived Consumables & Kratom. This bill that regulates the sale and distribution of hemp-derived consumable products and kratom products, and bans those products from school grounds was amended in the House Finance Committee. These changes include: amending the definition of cannabinoid to add that the term also includes any synthetic cannabinoid derived from a source other than hemp, and removing the requirement that the North Carolina Health and Wellness Trust Fund Commission work with local boards of education to provide assistance with the implementation of the policy prohibiting tobacco use in school buildings, grounds, and events, including providing information regarding smoking cessation and prevention resources (applicable beginning with the 2024-25 school year instead of the 2023-24 school year). **The bill as amended was approved by the House Finance Committee and will next be considered by the House Rules Committee.**

SENATE BILL 512, Greater Accountability for Boards/Commissions. This bill to amend the compositions of and appointments to various boards and commissions in the State was amended in Conference Committee. The bill authorizes legislative leaders to select more members to boards and commissions, taking that appointment power from the Governor (see introduction). These boards include:

- Environmental Management Commission
- Commission for Public Health
- Board of Transportation
- Coastal Resources Commission

- North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission
- North Carolina Railroad Board of Directors
- Board of Directors of the University of North Carolina Health Care System
- North Carolina Utilities Commission
- Board of Governors of The University of North Carolina
- Boards of Trustees of North Carolina State University and The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

**The bill as amended was approved by the House and Senate and has been sent to the Governor for his signature.**

SENATE BILL 747, Elections Law Changes, was amended in the Election Law and Campaign Finance Reform to:

- prohibit the State Board of Elections, county boards of elections, and county boards of commissions from accepting private monetary donations or in-kind contributions for conducting elections or temporarily employing individuals;
- provide that appointment as a precinct official or assistant or employment at an early voting location (was, at a one-stop location) does not require a criminal history record check unless the individual performs specified functions;
- repeal the statute concerning voting place observers and their appointment and, instead, enact new a new statute that would:
- provide for the following appointment of observers:
  - allows the chair of each political party in the county to designate two voters registered in the county to serve as observers at each voting place in that county in which the political party has a candidate appearing on the ballot;
  - allows the chair of each political party in the county to designate up to 10 voters registered in the county to serve at any voting place in the county in which the political party has a candidate appearing on the ballot,
  - allows the chair of each political party in the State to designate up to 100 registered voters of the State to serve at any voting place in the State in which the political party has a candidate appearing on the ballot,
  - allows an unaffiliated candidate (or their campaign manager) to designate two observers to serve at each voting place in which that unaffiliated candidate appears on the ballot;
  - requires a list of the appointed individuals to be submitted to either the director of county board of elections or to the Executive Director of the State Board, depending on where the observer will serve, by noon on the business day before each observer is scheduled to serve, and require the list to be given to the chief judge for each voting place, sets out requirements for verifying observer identities, and allow the State Board to require observers to wear badges that make people aware of their role;
  - prohibits more than three observers from the same political party from being in the voting enclosure at any time;
  - allows observers appointed to serve at a particular voting place to be relieved during the day after serving no less than four hours while observers appointed to serve countywide or statewide may be relieved anytime throughout the day;
  - prohibits observers from appearing on the ballot as a candidate or serve as an election official in the primary or election in which they are serving as an observer and specify that observers must not take an oath of office;

- allows the county board of elections or a chief judge of a voting place to only challenge the appointment of an observer for good cause, and set out requirements for a form to make a challenge;
- provides six actions that an elections official may not prohibit an observer from doing, including: taking notes in the voting place (including using an electronic device for note taking); listening to conversations between a voter and election official happening in the voting place, so long as the conversation is related to election administration; and witnessing any opening and closing procedures at the voting place;
- provides for five actions observers are prohibited from taking inside the voting place, including look at, photographing, videotaping, or otherwise recording the image of any voter's marked ballot, inhibiting or interfering with any election official in the performance of his or her duties (which includes interfering with the transport of sealed ballot boxes, election equipment, or election results to the county board of elections), and engaging in electioneering;
- allows an observer to take photos inside the voting place before voting starts and after voting has concluded so long as it does not impair opening and closing procedures or compromise the security of ballots, election equipment, or election results;
- requires the State Board to adopt related rules;
- allows a chief judge to remove an observer for engaging in prohibited behavior or for good cause and sets out the procedure for removal;
- allows an observer who has been denied the ability to serve to appeal the denial and sets out requirements for such an appeal;
- allows an observer to obtain copies of the list of persons who have voted at each voting place during the times that the voting place is open for voting;
- allow the chair of a county political party to send a runner to obtain copies of the list of persons who have voted at each voting place during the times the voting place is open for voting, and specify that the runner can only enter the voting enclosure to announce the runner's presence and obtain a copy of the list, leaving immediately after obtaining the list;
- amend provisions regarding observers appointed by proponents and opponents in an alcoholic beverage control election, by changing the deadline for submitting the names of the observers from three days before the election to noon on the business day before the observer is schedule to serve, and changing the recipient of the list from the chief judge of each precinct to the county board of elections; require the county board to then provide a copy to the chief judge for that respective voting place, and require persons appointed as observers to be registered voters of the county (was, precinct) in which appointed to serve;
- require the county board of elections to ensure that the positions of chief judge and judges of elections are filled at each voting place for the duration of the duties of the positions on each date of voting in person at the voting place (was, filled for the duration of their duties on the day of each primary and general and special election);
- make address and name changes provisions applicable at early voting sites instead of one-stop voting sites;
- allow an individual qualified to register to vote to register in person and then vote at an early voting site (was, at a one-stop voting site) in their county of residence during the early (was, one-stop) voting period as follows:
  - requires the individual to complete the voter registration application, provide proof of residence, and present photo id;
  - requires the individual to vote a retrievable ballot immediately after submitting the voter registration application form (was, vote by provisional ballot unless the

- address on the person's photo id is the same as one listed on a copy of a HAVA document or if their photo id lacked an address and the individual provides a document from the institution issuing the photo id showing the individual's name and address and a copy of a HAVA document showing the individual's name and address);
- requires the vote to be counted unless the county board determines that the applicant is not qualified to vote;
  - sets out requirements and process related to verifying the voter's information and updating the statewide registration database; and
  - amends the items that are considered HAVA documents by requiring the document from the institution issuing the photo id be current;
- amend requirements for certain voters who register by mail by exempting from the statute an individual who registers by mail and submits a copy of a HAVA document (was, a copy of one of the specified documents that shows the voter's name and address);
  - amend the provisions the county board of elections must follow when an election occurs before the voter verification process has had time to be completed, to provide that if the postal service has returned as undeliverable a notice sent to an applicant within 25 days before the election, then specifies that the person may vote only in person in that first election and may not vote by absentee ballot, and clarify that the county board of elections must establish a procedure at the voting site for both obtaining the person's correct address and for assuring the person votes in the proper place and in the proper contests;
  - allow an absentee ballot received by the county board of elections to be challenged no later than 5:00 p.m. on the fifth business day after the primary or general election or county bond election (previous edition was, may be challenged beginning no earlier than noon and ending no later than 7:30 p.m. on the day of the primary or election and allowed for challenge by the chief judge at the time of the closing of the polls), and amend the timing of a challenge of ballots by no longer limiting it to no earlier than noon on the day following the election;
  - require that when a second primary is required, the appropriate board of elections, State or county, must order that it be held 10 weeks after the first primary (was, limited to when any of the offices for which a second primary is required are for a candidate for the office of US Senate or member of the US House of Representatives and otherwise, the second primary was to be held seven weeks after the first primary);
  - require that unaffiliated voters be allowed to vote in a primary of the voter's choosing, no longer requiring permission from a political party;
  - amend the requirements of county boards of elections when reporting returns to: (1) require that the report on the number of voters who selected more choices than available for that item be by precinct for each item on the ballot and (2) add the requirement that ballots cast during early voting be reported separately from mail-in absentee ballots;
  - define the term *early voting* as casting a ballot in person prior to election day at the county board office or another location designated by the county board of elections for the purpose of casting ballots;
  - amend who may enter the voting enclosure during the time allowed for voting to also include a student election assistant acting in accordance with Article 5 (precinct election officials);
  - require precinct officials to keep a log of any individual, other than a minor under the age of 18 in the voter's care, who enters the voting place and is not seeking to vote in that voting place, and require the log to include individual's name and address, the time the individual entered the voting place, and a space for that individual's signature;
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- require county board of elections to create a list that denotes the voter, their method of voting, and the type of id they submitted; and make this list public record;
- remove the provision that would have required poll closing time to be extended on election day in all precincts by an equal amount of time when the statutory poll closing time on election day is extended by court order in one or more counties, and require poll closing time to be extended on election day in all precincts by an equal amount of time when the statutory poll closing time is extended by the State Board or a federal or State Court order in one or more precincts for a reason other than a declared natural disaster or equipment failure at the voting site (previous edition was, if the statutory poll closing time on election day is extended by court order in one or more counties);
- make the statute’s provisions applicable to site and hours for early voting instead of one-stop voting;
- allow a county board of elections by unanimous vote to provide for one or more sites in that county for ballots (was, for absentee ballots) to be applied for and cast;
- exclude individuals appointed to early voting sites from the requirement that early voting staff must be a member or full-time employee of the county board of elections or an employee of the county board of elections whom the board has given training equivalent to that given a full-time employee;
- require sites to be approved as part of a Plan for Implementation, with requirements previously set out under the statute still applicable, but would no longer requires the Plan for Implementation to provide for the presence of political party observers at each site;
- require that for each early voting site other than the county board of elections office, precinct officials must be appointed by the county board of elections for each primary or election, and that the chair of each political party in the county to recommend individuals who are otherwise qualified to serve as precinct officials at early voting sites; if the recommendations are received by the county board of elections no later than the fifth business day preceding the date on which appointments are to be made, the county board of elections must make appointments from the list of recommendations;
- allow a voter who is eligible to vote to vote a ballot under Part 5 (early voting) (was, any voter eligible to vote by absentee ballot may request an application for absentee ballots, complete the application, and vote under provisions related to one-stop voting);
- require that no earlier than the third Tuesday before an election in which a voter seeks to vote and no later than 3:00 p.m. on the last Saturday before that election, the voter may appear in person only at the office of the county board of elections;
- require a county board of elections to conduct early voting on the last Saturday before the election from 8:00 a.m. until 3:00 p.m.;
- amend the process for voting to specify that the voter must state his or her name to an authorized member or employee of the board or election official and makes other clarifying and conforming changes, and allow a voter found to be registered to vote a ballot instead of allowing the voter found to be registered to request an application for absentee ballots, and complete and deliver that application to the authorized person;
- allow a county using a voting system with retrievable ballots to, by resolution, elect to conduct early voting (was, one-stop absentee) voting;
  - require the State Board, with respect to each ballot voted under Part 5 (early voting) (was, with respect to each early one-stop absentee ballot voted), to approve an official register in which the county board of elections must record the previously specified information;
  - amend provisions regarding the initial counting of official ballots, as follows:
  - require that the initial count of ballots cast both on election day and under Part 5 (early voting) to be counted according to the specified principles;

- require that if ballots cast under Part 5 are counted electronically, the count must commence at the time the polls close; if those ballots are paper ballots counted manually, then the count must commence at the same time as mail-in absentee ballots;
  - require the State Board to approve in an open meeting the procedure for random selection (was, randomly selecting sample precincts) for each election;
- require the county board of elections to have a separate count on the abstract of the ballot items for ballots cast under Part 5 (early voting).
- make the State Board’s annual report on revisions made to any voter’s voter history records due by October 1;
- remove from the proposed conditions under which deficiencies in a container-return envelope are considered curable deficiencies: (1) the container-return envelope is not witnessed and (2) any other requirement (other than the three already listed) in executing the container-return envelope under State or federal law; specify that the identification of the two persons witnessing the casting of the absentee ballot is not a curable deficiency, and no longer require at meetings during which the county board of elections passes upon applications for absentee ballots that the board allow the public to observe the actual applications for absentee ballots;
- amend provisions regarding voting absentee ballots and transmitting them to the county board of elections by providing that for the purposes of the statute, “delivered in person” includes physically handing the voted absentee ballot to an election official at an early voting site during any time that early voting site is open for voting, but does not include depositing the voted absentee ballot in a drop box or other location designated for the return of voted absentee ballots. Requires that the voted absentee ballots delivered to the early voting site be kept securely and delivered by election officials at that early voting site to the county board of elections office for processing. Removes provisions that would have required county boards of elections to use verification software to check the signatures of voters noted on executed absentee ballots before those ballots are accepted by the county boards;
- remove provisions that would have required a two-factor authentication process for executed absentee ballots transmitted by mail to a county board of elections that must be used before an executed absentee ballot is opened and counted by elections officials;
- provide that absentee ballots not received pursuant to all requirements of GS 163-231 (Voting absentee ballots and transmitting them to the county board of elections) must not be deemed valid and must not be counted;
- require a person who is acting as an official witness to the counting of absentee ballots for a political party that does that have a member of the county board of elections present to include his or her printed name and signature on the absentee ballot abstract, along with the name of who designated him or her to attend (was sign on the absentee ballot abstract as an observer);
- provide that a covered voter under Uniform Military and Overseas Voters Act is allowed to vote during early voting (was, vote an absentee ballot under provisions related to one-stop voting) if the voter has not already voted an absentee ballot that has been returned to the board of elections and if the voter will not be in the country on the day of the primary or election;
- make it a Class 1 misdemeanor for any person other than the State Board or a county board of elections, or their employees, to affix any identifier for the purpose of tracking the form on any absentee ballot request form;
- require the State Board and county board of elections to cooperate with the State Bureau of Investigation at all times in investigations of violations of Article 22 (Corrupt Practices



and Other Offenses Against the Elective Franchise) and to provide any information requested by the State Bureau of Investigation. Requires the State Board to give the district attorney a copy of any investigations of violations;

- require the State Bureau of Investigation to investigate all cases arising from fraud in connection with elections in North Carolina (was, only when requested to do so by the State Board);
- amend distribution of the Judicial Voter Guide timing to base it on early voting period dates instead of one-stop voting;
- allow mail-in absentee voting and early voting (was, absentee voting only) in any municipal election, including a primary or general election or referendum, upon resolution of the municipal governing body;
- provide that payment to retired officers employed by a local government in service to a county board of elections during the hours of early voting does not result in a cessation or suspension of their retirement benefits;
- require the clerk of superior court, at least semiannually, to communicate information regarding requests to be excused from jury duty on the basis that the person is not a US citizen (was, if a person is disqualified from jury duty because the person is not a US citizen) to the State Board. Previously, this communication was not a public record. Now specifies that the list is a public record, subject to GS 163-82.10(a1) (concerning personal identifying information);
- amend the process for removing noncitizens from the voter rolls by amending the documents that a voter may use as evidence to rebut the presumption in the preliminary hearing that the person is not a US citizen to include any federal documentation of citizenship or evidence that the voter did not request to be excused from jury duty on the basis of citizenship (was, birth certificate, citizenship naturalization, or other federal documentation of citizenship);
- require the State Board of Elections and county boards of elections to conduct a robust public education effort regarding the photo id requirement to vote, and require websites of the State Board of Elections and each county board of elections to include a prominent notice or icon linking to a notice regarding the photo id requirement to vote;
- change the due date of the Department of Information Technology's study on the feasibility of replacing the statewide voter registration system to March 1, 2024 (was, December 1, 2023).
- amend the ways in which the State Board must educate the public on the changes to the deadlines for returning completed applications and marked mail-in absentee ballots by including the information in any mailing to North Carolina residential addresses of registered voters, including any mailing sent regarding the implementation of photo ID to vote, in 2023 and 2024 (was, required mailing information regarding the deadline to North Carolina residential addresses of registered voters, in the same manner as the Judicial Voter Guide, prior to the municipal election in 2023, prior to the primary in 2024, and prior to the general election in 2024).

The bill was further amended on the House floor to:

- provide that county boards of elections are not prohibited from accepting the following in-kind donations: (1) use of a voting site, if that voting site is used for the purpose of conducting elections; (2) food or beverages for precinct officials or other workers at the voting place or county board of elections office; and (3) ink pens and personal protection equipment to be used in an election;
- no longer require the development and use of a form for challenges to the list of observers, and remove the provision related to the process for appealing denial of the ability to serve

as an observer, and instead, would require the State Board of Elections to develop a uniform process for all county boards of elections and the State Board to implement for: (1) the filing and hearing of challenges of the appointment of an observer, (2) the hearing of appeals on challenges of the appointment of an observer, and (3) the hearing of appeals on the removal of an observer from the voting place; and

- require that the clerk of superior court communicate information regarding requests to be excused from jury duty on the basis that the person is not a US citizen to the State Board on a schedule determined by the State Board (was, at least on a semiannual basis).

**The bill as amended was approved by the House and the Senate agreed to the changes made by the House. The bill has now been sent to the Governor for his signature.**

## LEGISLATION ENACTED

SENATE BILL 754, General Assembly Appointments. This bill that appoints persons to various public offices upon the recommendation of the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and makes corrections to previous appointments was amended in the House Rules Committee and on the House floor. As amended, these appointments include the following:

- Effective January 1, 2024, James Gussler, Jr., of Caswell County and Andrew T. Baird of Wake County are appointed to the North Carolina Emergency Medical Services Advisory Council for a term expiring December 31, 2027.
- Effective January 1, 2024, Dr. Patricia A. Pfeiffer of Wayne County, Patricia A. Markus of Wake County, and Dr. Perrin Jones of Pitt County, Adam Sholar of Wake County, Danny Scalise of Caldwell County, and Dr. Frank J. Courts of Watauga County are appointed to the North Carolina Institute of Medicine Board of Directors for terms expiring December 31, 2027.
- Effective July 1, 2023, The Honorable Benton Sawrey of Johnston County, The Honorable James Burgin of Harnett County, The Honorable Steve Jarvis of Davidson County, Dr. Lindsey H. Maslow of Orange County, Leatrice Martin of Durham County, Adrienne G. Calhoun of Guilford County, Dr. David Y. Huang of Orange County, and Douglas A. Schiller of Pitt County are appointed to the Justus-Warren Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Task Force for terms expiring June 30, 2025.
- Effective July 1, 2023, Brandon W. Leebrick of Rockingham County, William W. Nelson of Wake County, The Honorable Barbara Jackson of Wake County, Phillip J. "Jake" Parker of Johnston County, and Wayne R. Boyles of Moore County are appointed to the Rules Review Commission for terms expiring June 30, 2025.
- Effective October 1, 2023, Christine J. Fernandini of Harnett County, Rose J. Randall of Moore County, and Laurie T. Stickney of Wake County are appointed to the North Carolina Brain Injury Advisory Council for terms expiring September 30, 2027. Effective July 1, 2023, Dr. Edward C. Jauch of Buncombe County and John Dickerhoff of Cumberland County are appointed to the North Carolina Brain Injury Council for terms expiring June 30, 2027.
- Effective January 1, 2024, Kelly L. Cobb of Caswell County, Charles C. Heald of Durham County, and Amanda A. Mixon of Wake County are appointed to the License to Give Trust Fund Commission for terms expiring December 31, 2025.
- If Senate Bill 3, 2023 Regular Session, becomes law, then effective July 1, 2023, Dr. Gary G. Gammon of Moore County and Dr. Michael P. Moulton of New Hanover County are appointed to the North Carolina Compassionate Use Advisory Board for terms expiring June 30, 2027.

- If Senate Bill 3, 2023 Regular Session, becomes law, then effective July 1, 2023, Steve Windham of Brunswick County is appointed to the North Carolina Medical Cannabis Production Commission for a term expiring June 30, 2027.
- Effective July 1, 2023, Sherry E. Butler of Catawba County, Ashley M. Honeycutt of Wake County, Representative Frank Iler of Brunswick County, Representative Timothy Reeder, MD, of Pitt County, Representative Becky Carney of Mecklenburg County, Amanda L. Wilson of Chatham County, Ryan S. Swanson of Wake County, and Joseph E. Propst of Wake County are appointed to the Justus-Warren Heart Disease and Stroke Prevention Task Force for terms expiring June 30, 2025.
- Effective July 1, 2023, William Brawley of Mecklenburg County is appointed to the North Carolina Medical Board for a term expiring October 31, 2026.

**The bill as amended was approved by the full House and the Senate. Effective: August 17, 2023, except as otherwise provided.**

### GOVERNOR’S VETOES/OVERRIDES

Here is a list of all bills the Governor has vetoed this session and that have been overridden by the House and Senate:

Bill No.	Short Title	Veto Date	Overridden		Last Action
			House	Senate	
<a href="#">S41</a>	Guarantee 2nd Amendment Freedom and Protections.	03/24/2023	Yes 03/29/2023	Yes 03/28/2023	Overridden.
<a href="#">S20</a>	Care for Women, Children, and Families Act.	05/14/2023	Yes 05/16/2023	Yes 05/16/2023	Overridden.
<a href="#">S364</a>	Nondiscrimination & Dignity in State Work.	06/16/2023	Yes 06/27/2023	Yes 06/20/2023	Overridden.
<a href="#">S299</a>	Reimburse Late Audit Costs with Sales Tax Revenue.	06/19/2023	Yes 06/27/2023	Yes 06/20/2023	Overridden.
<a href="#">S329</a>	Retail Installment Sales Act Amendments.	06/19/2023	Yes 06/27/2023	Yes 06/20/2023	Overridden.

Bill No.	Short Title	Veto Date	Overridden		Last Action
			House	Senate	
<a href="#">S331</a>	Consumer Finance Act Amendments.	06/19/2023	Yes 06/27/2023	Yes 06/20/2023	Overridden.
<a href="#">H750</a>	Address Environmental, Social and Governance Factors.	06/23/2023	Yes 06/27/2023	Yes 06/27/2023	Overridden.
<a href="#">S582</a>	North Carolina Farm Act of 2023.	06/23/2023	Yes 06/27/2023	Yes 06/26/2023	Overridden.
<a href="#">S49</a>	Parents' Bill of Rights.	07/05/2023	Yes 08/16/2023	Yes 08/16/2023	Overridden.
<a href="#">H574</a>	Fairness in Women's Sports Act.	07/05/2023	Yes 08/16/2023	Yes 08/16/2023	Overridden.
<a href="#">H808</a>	Gender Transition/Minors.	07/05/2023	Yes 08/16/2023	Yes 08/16/2023	Overridden.
<a href="#">H488</a>	Code Council Reorganization and Various Code Amendments.	07/07/2023	Yes 08/16/2023	Yes 08/16/2023	Overridden.
<a href="#">H618</a>	Charter School Review Board.	07/07/2023	Yes 08/16/2023	Yes 08/16/2023	Overridden.
<a href="#">H219</a>	Charter School Omnibus.	07/21/2023	Yes 08/16/2023	Yes 08/16/2023	Overridden.

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