GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2021

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SENATE BILL 346 Judiciary Committee Substitute Adopted 4/21/21

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Sponsors: Referred to: March 25, 2021 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
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AN ACT TO DEFINE AND CLARIFY THE PROCESS BY WHICH AN EXECUT ORDER IS ISSUED BY THE GOVERNOR. The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts: SECTION 1.(a) G.S. 166A-19.3 reads as rewritten: "§ 166A-19.3. Definitions.
Concurrence of the Council of State. – The consensus, within 10 calendar of the issuance of an executive order, of a majority of the membership of Council of State prior to the Governor exercising a power or authorequiring a concurrence of the Council of State. The Governor shall document the contact and response of each Council of State member and shall release the concurrence, nonconcurrence, or no response provided by each member has a published. If consensus is achieved, the release of information by Governor shall be prior to, or simultaneously with, exercising the state authority.
(2b) Council of State. – The Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Aud Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney Gene Commissioner of Agriculture, Commissioner of Labor, Commissioner Insurance, or any interim officer or acting officer appointed in accordance with Section 7 of Article III of the State Constitution.
(9a) Executive order. – A signed, written, and published directive issued by Governor that carries the force of law"
SECTION 1.(b) G.S. 166A-19.30 reads as rewritten: "§ 166A-19.30. Additional powers of the Governor during state of emergency. (a) In addition to any other powers conferred upon the Governor by law, during gubernatorially or legislatively declared state of emergency, with the concurrence of the Country of State, the Governor shall have the following powers: (c) In addition to any other powers conferred upon the Governor by law, during the control of the concurrence of the Country of State, the Governor shall have the following powers:



gubernatorially or legislatively declared state of emergency, if the Governor determines that local

control of the emergency is insufficient to assure adequate protection for lives and property

because (i) needed control cannot be imposed locally because local authorities responsible for

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preservation of the public peace have not enacted appropriate ordinances or issued appropriate declarations as authorized by G.S. 166A-19.31; (ii) local authorities have not taken implementing steps under such ordinances or declarations, if enacted or declared, for effectual control of the emergency that has arisen; (iii) the area in which the emergency exists has spread across local jurisdictional boundaries, and the legal control measures of the jurisdictions are conflicting or uncoordinated to the extent that efforts to protect life and property are, or unquestionably will be, severely hampered; or (iv) the scale of the emergency is so great that it exceeds the capability of local authorities to cope with it, the Governor has the following powers: powers, with the concurrence of the Council of State:

Any executive order issued by the Governor that exercises any of the powers granted (c1) under subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section shall expire 10 calendar days after issuance unless the Council of State concurs as provided in G.S. 166A-19.3. If the Council of State fails to concur, the Governor shall not issue a substantially similar executive order arising from the same events that form the basis to issue the initial executive order that failed to receive a concurrence of the Council of State.

If the Council of State concurs with the executive order in accordance with subsection (c1) of this section, the executive order shall expire 45 calendar days from the date of issuance, unless the General Assembly extends the executive order by the enactment of a general law. If the General Assembly does not extend the executive order by enactment in accordance with this subsection, the Governor shall not issue a substantially similar executive order arising from the same events that formed the basis to issue the initial executive order that was not extended.

SECTION 2. This act is effective when it becomes law.