



Legislative Profile

December 15, 2021

The 2021 regular session of the North Carolina General Assembly was the second longest uninterrupted session since at least 1965. Legislators convened the session on January 13th and remained in session until adjournment on Friday, December 10th. By comparison, the General Assembly normally adjourns its regular session in odd-numbered years by around July 4th. The adjournment resolution provides for the General Assembly to reconvene on December 30th to address a narrow range of issues. However, for practical purposes, legislators have signaled that the month of January may be their true return for legislative business.

This year, a total of 1,720 bills have been filed and 192 bills have become law. The NCBA evaluates every bill that is filed, and we lobby or comment on those that may affect our industry as legislators winnow the number of bills down to those that actually stand a good chance of becoming law. This legislative summary will focus only on those enacted laws that are directly relevant to banks. This legislative summary will also provide a brief discussion of remaining issues that could receive legislative attention when legislators return or as part of the 2022 session. Of note, legislators have not yet set their plans for when the 2022 session will formally begin and how long it may last.

Here are the enacted laws of interest to banks.

Enacted Bills

Tax Reform (Part of the State Budget – [S 105 / SL 2021-180](#))

Legislators spent months developing and negotiating a state budget. Eventually, the Republican-controlled General Assembly and Democratic Governor Roy Cooper reached a compromise. Senate Bill 105, which became Session Law 2021-180, spans 628 pages and includes tax reductions. Section 42.2 on page 590 reduces the tax rate for C corporations, which includes most banks, from the current rate of 2.5%. Unless the law is further changed, the corporate income tax rate will begin to step down in 2025 and then will be phased out after 2029 according to this schedule: 2025: rate of 2.25%, 2026: 2%, 2028: 1%, 2029: 0%. Although the bill also simplifies the corporate franchise tax calculation, a tax that is often characterized as being tied to a business's net worth for lack of a better analogy, the bill's removal of 2 of the 3 potential methods for calculating franchise taxes should have no real practical effect for banks as our industry's taxes were already calculated under the method that is being retained. Finally, the bill makes changes to personal income tax rates for individuals, with the rate declining from 5.25% to 4.99% in 2022, 4.75% in 2023, 4.6% in 2024, 4.5% in 2025, 4.25% in 2026, and 3.99% after 2026, and standard deductions are raised modestly by between \$2,000 to \$4,000 across the various filing status categories.

Confirmation of Commissioner of Banks ([S 730 / Ch. Res 2021-9](#))

This session, the General Assembly confirmed Governor Roy Cooper's appointment of Katherine M.R. Bosken as Commissioner of Banks. Her term expires March 31, 2023. The NCBA fully supported the confirmation. Commissioner Bosken joined the Office of the Commissioner of Banks in 2013 and became the 13th Commissioner of Banks and the first female Commissioner in the history of the agency.

Permanent Authority for Remote Shareholder Meetings ([H 320 / SL 2021-162](#))

Although Governor Cooper and the General Assembly took quick action near the start of the pandemic to create greater flexibility for remote meetings by both for-profit and nonprofit corporations, the business community sought permanent changes to Chapters 55 and 55A of the North Carolina General Statutes. Among other things, this bill authorizes shareholder meetings to be held solely by means of remote communication and authority is granted to nonprofits to conduct all business electronically unless prohibited by their articles of incorporation or bylaws. The changes here to Chapter 55, the business corporation chapter, have implications for North Carolina state-chartered banks because the laws for banks are also set by that chapter unless the banking laws or the Commissioner of Banks specifically provide otherwise. Thus, banks can make use of the additional flexibility provided by the modernized law.

Miscellaneous Business Corporation Act Changes ([S 507 / SL 2021-106](#))

In keeping with the theme of modernizing Chapter 55, the business corporation laws, this particular session law provides greater flexibility surrounding corporate records and shareholder inspection rights. For example, it eliminates a requirement to store certain records at a corporation's principal office and allows for records to be made available through electronic transmission. The changes with regard to shareholder requests for financial statements are also designed to better align with SEC regulations, set a five-business-day timeframe for responding to written requests, recognize the ability of a corporation to set restrictions on confidentiality, use, and distribution as a condition of fulfilling a shareholder request, and address the process for how the courts evaluate such matters if a corporation does not respond to a request.

NC Regulatory Sandbox Act ([H 624 / SL 2021-166](#))

As the delivery of financial products and services increasingly relies upon fintech, insurtech, and technology solutions, legislatures around the country have been exploring ways to tap into these developments and grow jobs and new business ventures in their states. Filed at the request of the Carolina Fintech Hub, this law creates a new 11-member NC Innovation Council to set standards for a regulatory sandbox program. As part of the sandbox, the Commissioner of Banks or the Department of Insurance are permitted to waive certain statutory or regulatory requirements for innovative fintech, insurtech, or emerging tech products or services. Because most consumer protection laws are not preempted, the major focus here is on identifying other impediments to business and product creation and creating more of a testing and coaching environment rather than a traditional supervisory structure. The supporters hope that this regulatory sandbox program will lead to greater product innovation within North Carolina.

Skimming Devices ([H 238 / SL 2021-68](#))

While it stands to reason that card skimming devices can be used to commit crimes, until the passage of this bill, which went into effect on December 1, there were gaps in the ability of law enforcement to bring charges against someone possessing one of these devices. Now, possessing, selling, or delivering a skimming device is a Class I felony under Article 19B (Financial Transaction Card Crime Act) of Chapter 14. There are exceptions for officers, courts, and financial or retail security investigators.

Depository Institutions Authorized to Obtain Color Copies of a Borrower's Drivers License ([H 650 / SL 2021-134](#))

Believe it or not, it has long been unlawful to make a color photocopy or other reproduction of an NC driver's license or identification card. How many times though are banks called upon to identify customers using photographic identification methods and how often are copies made of such identification? Although a statute allowed for a black and white copy to be made, color copies were not allowed. The NCBA repeatedly brought this to the attention of the NC Department of Motor Vehicles as the restriction has become outmoded. The new law adopted this year as part of a broader series of changes to DMV laws fixes the problem by creating a carveout for lenders and depository institutions.

Remaining Issues and Future Issues for 2022

The General Assembly deserves credit for being more razor-focused this year on passing legislation in a bipartisan manner. Many ideas that were more extreme quickly failed to advance under House and Senate rules that set deadlines on required committee votes. When legislators are unable to build enough consensus around a bill to bring it forward for votes by the deadline, a bill may become ineligible for further consideration. For example, a bill (H 888) filed earlier this session was part of a move for "fair access" legislation seen in states around the country and would have required financial institutions to make financial products available on equal terms to any person engaged in a lawful activity. A credit denial could have triggered complaints to the Commissioner of Banks, with revocation, suspension, or refusal to renew a charter, license, or registration as the penalty. Legislators tamped down on ideas like this one. Where we saw political splits form were generally over what to include in the state budget, how much, if any, to reduce taxes, and over the new legislative district maps for the 14 House Congressional districts, 120 state House districts, and 50 state Senate districts. In the case of the latter issue involving redistricting, these matters and the timing of election primaries next year are now matters being litigated in the courts. With that said, there are two areas of more immediate potential concern and a handful of items that we know could resurface during the 2022 session.

Sunset on Authority for Remote Notarizations ([H 776](#))

H 196, which became Session Law 2021-3 extended the permission for remote notarizations and oaths by live video to expire on December 31, 2021. This was not the first time that legislators and the Governor have cracked open the issue of notarization. Early in the pandemic the state relaxed the rules on notarization as a way to reduce the spread of COVID-19. However, the seeds of the change predated the pandemic as states have sought to amend their laws to create a more flexible environment for notarization by live video. While legislators appear united in their interest in continuing to provide flexibility for remote notarization by putting in place a permanent solution, they have failed to date to fully agree on the final form that solution should take. H 776, which provides for permanent authority for remote notarization, has passed both the House and Senate but has been stuck in a legislative conference committee since September 23rd. Among other things, the House and Senate had minor differences over whether the person receiving remote notarial services must be somewhere physically present within the state of North Carolina or whether that person could be in another state in the country or somewhere else in the world. Just as earlier this year, when the authority for remote notarization lapsed for 12 days, the authority will again lapse after December 31 until legislators can address this issue, most likely now sometime in January. We have been in conversation with NC Secretary of State Elaine Marshall's office about this issue, as that office has oversight over notaries, and they are developing a memo to make sure notaries and others are prepared for the potential gap.

Restrictions on Automatic Renewal of Consumer Contracts ([H 103](#))

The NCBA has opposed Senate changes to H 103, a bill which addresses consumer contracts with automatic renewal clauses of more than one month and seeks to include additional disclosure and consent requirements. Current law includes a longstanding exemption for banks, insurance companies, utilities, telecoms and others. The bill passed the House without issue and progressed through Senate committee votes, again without issue and with the exemption preserved. However, a last minute Senate floor amendment to the bill, which had implications that legislators did not understand, took what was an uncontroversial bill and made it highly controversial by removing the exemption. To their credit, House leadership decided not to concur with the Senate's changes and pushed the bill to a conference committee of House and Senate members for negotiation and to see if a version could be reached that both the House and Senate can accept and send to the Governor. The bill has been at the conference committee stage since September 16th. In this case, the delay is a good thing as the bill is problematic for transactions like certificates of deposit where there is often a renewal period of a definite duration of more than one month. Given that the bill has passed both the House and Senate, it remains potentially active in the months ahead until House and Senate negotiators decide how to address the issue of the exemption.

Small Business Truth in Financing ([H 969](#))

Before the start of the 2021 session, the NC Rural Center approached the NCBA about a recurring issue. Particularly after natural disasters, the NC Rural Center has observed nonbank lenders swooping in to offer loans to businesses, ostensibly to help get the business owners back on their feet but the loans often aren't as rosy as they are pitched to the borrowers. The small business people don't get adequate disclosures about the true cost of the credit and high fees, interest rates, or balloon payments can become an issue. The NC Rural Center's solution is for the state to impose bank-like disclosure requirements on nonbank lenders. One model used is the New York Small Business Truth in Lending Law, which was signed into law in that state in December of 2020. The focus is on loans of \$500,000 or less as the assumption is that for larger loans the borrowers will have the benefit of counsel or potentially have greater expertise. Given the extensive disclosure requirements imposed on banks by federal law, banks are pointed to as the gold standard for what should be occurring and would be exempt from the new state level disclosure requirements so as to avoid conflicts of laws or unneeded and costly additional disclosures and redundancies. The NC Rural Center has indicated that it is continuing to work on further edits with the bill's sponsors and plan to try to advance the bill in the 2022 session.

Student Borrowers' Bill of Rights ([H 707](#))

This legislation would give the Commissioner of Banks the authority to license and regulate student loan servicers. It would also create a student loan ombudsman to help review complaints against student loan servicers. Importantly, banks and their subsidiaries are exempt from the bill as few banks are active in the student loan servicing context and perceived problems are with nonbank servicers. The bill has passed two committees in the House and remains eligible for further activity. Unless the bill is further amended, it should not present issues for banks but as bills can sometimes morph during the legislative process from being a nonissue to one of concern as new edits or topics are added, we are continuing to monitor the bill.

Protection of Personal Information of Law Enforcement Officers, Judges, and District Attorneys ([H 304](#))

Sadly, law enforcement officers, district attorneys, and others can be the target of criminals simply for performing their jobs. H 304 is intended to remove the personal information of these persons and their spouses, upon request, from city and county websites. Although the goal of the bill is laudable, there are implications in contexts such as title searches where purges of data from government websites like the register of deeds can hide a person's home address for safety reasons but make it challenging to impossible for lenders, title insurance companies, and closing attorneys to do their work. The bill has passed the House and is in the Senate. The NCBA has recommended that the General Assembly consider alternatives that would not impair the ability of lenders to get access to such information.

State-Run Retirement Plan for Private Industry Employees ([H 899](#))

Ranked as something of a longshot, this bill would create the Small Business Retirement Savings Board which would administer payroll deduction retirement savings programs and make them available to employees of small businesses that don't have 401(k) programs. AARP has been promoting the issue heavily as a way to help people provide for future retirement and reduce dependence upon government assistance. A question though is how much the state should be in the business of managing retirement plans, other than for state or local government employees, and potentially in conflict with private companies offering 401(k) management services. Although the bill is regarded as something of a long shot, it has passed one House committee and remains eligible for consideration in 2022.

Commercial PACE ([S 358](#))

Property assessed clean energy loans as a legislative topic have come up in a number of sessions in a row. Some states allow them, with certain loans for energy improvements being repaid over time using tax assessments that run with the property. This bill focuses narrowly on the issue of loans in the commercial context. There are potential impediments in the North Carolina Constitution that provide the power of taxation, and by extension the ability to impose tax assessments, is for public purposes only. The bill has been inactive but is potentially eligible for further consideration if the bill's proponents, primarily the green power industry, can figure out a path forward.

Closing Thoughts

As we look ahead to 2022, it is relevant to provide some historical context. In North Carolina, sessions in even-numbered years typically begin in the spring and last only a few months, dealing with bills from the preceding year that still need work and making tweaks to the state's 2-year budget. Then, a new two-year cycle starts over the following odd-numbered year, with a fresh round of bill filings. With legislators likely planning to return to Raleigh in January, the schedule is more up in the air than is the norm. Also of note, if the state's March 2022 primaries remain delayed until May 17 as the courts sort out legal challenges to the new electoral maps, then those legislators who are seeking reelection and who need to be in their districts to campaign may find the typical springtime session schedule problematic.

Regardless of what legislators decide concerning their schedule, we will be closely following any developments of interest and communicating with you each week in the *Bulletin* or more frequently if any issues are urgent.

As a final point, I would be remiss if I did not thank the continuing work by bankers behind the scenes on legislative issues, particularly the bank government relations directors, bank executives, and lobbyists serving on the NCBA's legislative and regulatory committee. One of the reasons we rarely have much drama to report to you on state issues in North Carolina is that issues are identified early and quietly addressed through a mix of outreach, education, and advocacy. Many of you are well known to legislators in your communities and are a trusted voice to whom they listen. We thank you for that work and for always answering the call on behalf of the industry as the need arises.

If you have any questions about these bills or any other legislative issues, please contact us at the NCBA.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Nathan". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Nathan R. Batts
SVP, Counsel, & Director of Government Relations

NCBA BILL TRACKER

HOUSE BILLS – 2021

CODE: S=Support; N=Neutral or No Position; O=Opposed; Updated: December 14, 2021

BILL NUM.	SHORT TITLE	NCBA POS.	INTRO DATE	HOU. COM.	FULL HOU.	SEN. COM.	FULL SEN.	GOV SIGN	COMMENTS
H 76	Modernize Debt Settlement Prohibition	N	2/11	2/25	3/3				
H 103	Automatic Renewal of Contracts	N	2/17	3/24	4/28	6/24	9/8		Was fine UNTIL 9/8 when a Senate floor amendment suddenly removed a longstanding exemption for banks, insurance companies, utilities, telecoms and others; thereafter, the House voted not to concur; the bill is now under review by a legislative conference committee
H 119	Property Tax Relief for COVID Affected Bus	N	2/19						
H 134	2 nd Amendment Protection Act	N	2/23	3/9	3/11				Expands slightly who can bring a concealed handgun into certain locations, including private premises where a notice is posted saying that handguns are not allowed
H 161	Address Abandoned and Derelict Vessels	N	2/25	3/10	3/24				
H 176	Enhance SHP Debt Collection Abilities	N	2/25	4/14	4/28				Identical to S 160; deals with garnishments of

									overpayments from the state health plan
H 184	Support Private Property Rights	N	2/25	3/9	3/10				Deals with whether inclusion of real property on a comprehensive transportation plan is a required disclosure
H 196	2012 COVID-19 Response & Relief	N	3/1	3/2	3/3	3/4	3/4	3/11	Identical to S 172; reauthorizes remote notarization in Section 2.10 until December 31, 2021; SL 2021-3
H 238	Prohibit Possession of Skimming Device	N	3/8	3/17	3/24	6/9	6/21	7/2	SL 2021-68
H 279	COVID-19 Related Tax Chngs/UI Tech Correct.	N	3/11	4/13	4/15	4/21	4/27	4/27	Identical to S 322; SL 2021-16
H 304	Protect Personal Info/LEOs, Judges, DAs	N	3/15	4/21	5/6				Could adversely affect title searches; have suggested instead a more targeted solution to key House members
H 320	Modernize Remote Business Access	N	3/16	3/23	3/25	8/24	9/8	9/20	Among other things, specifically authorizes remote shareholder meetings by for-profit corporations and remote member meetings by nonprofits; SL 2021-162
H 334	Budget Technical Corrections	N	3/17	4/13	4/22	5/26	6/10		Was identical to S 112; in May, the Senate took what started as a House bill dealing with tax treatment of PPP loans and turned it into a bill proposing a phase out, beginning in

									2024, of corporate income taxes over a 5-year period and simplification of the corporate franchise tax calculation; turned into a budget technical corrections bill on 11/29
H 367	Uniform Partition of Heirs Property Act	N	3/23	4/27	5/6				Identical to S 363
H 439	Credit Union Late Fees/Penalty	N	3/29						As filed not relevant as the bill deals only with supervisory fees paid to a credit union's regulator; however, monitoring for any potential changes to the scope; identical to S 489
H 542	Fix our Democracy	N	4/13						Unlikely to advance given that the bill only has Democratic sponsors; includes numerous proposals like a prohibition on voter roll purging and establishing nonpartisan redistricting; identical to S 716
H 555	2021 Governor's Budget	N	4/13						Identical to S 622
H 556	A Tax Plan for a Just Recovery	N	4/13						Unlikely to advance; Democrat-led initiative to raise taxes on high earners and corporations
H 597	NC Paid Family Leave Insurance Act	N	4/19						Identical to S 564
H 624	North Carolina Regulatory Sandbox Act	N	4/20	6/15	6/16	9/21	10/6	10/15	Identical to S 470; SL 2021-166

H 650	Omnibus DMV Bill	N	4/22	5/5	5/6	8/9	8/19	9/2	SL 2021-134; Includes in Section 3 a change to a statute on making copies of drivers licenses to recognize that financial institutions and their affiliates may store or receive a color image of a drivers license
H 685	Electronic Transaction Fees/Official Fees	N	4/26	5/5	5/11	8/25	9/8	9/20	A consumer finance industry bill instead of a banking bill; monitored only to see if the focus expanded; SL 2021-159
H 707	Student Borrowers' Bill of Rights	N	4/27	6/24					
H 709	Taxpayer Protection Act	N	4/27						Similar to S 717 in that the bill proposes "TABOR" style constitutional limits on growth in state spending
H 725	Earned Wage Access Services Act	N	4/28						This bill could open the door for payday style loans to return to NC; compare to S 467
H 776	Remote Online Notarization Act	N	5/3	5/5	5/6	9/8	9/22		On 9/23, the House rejected the Senate changes; now under review by a legislative conference committee
H 838	Retail Workers' Bill of Rights	N	5/4						Likely not intended to apply to banks, but the definition of "retail establishment" is muddy; unlikely to advance

H 850	Economic Security for All	N	5/4						Seeks to raise the minimum wage among the many provisions directed at the employment context
H 893	Governor's Bond Proposal	N	5/5						
H 899	North Carolina Work and Save	N	5/5	6/22					Would create a state-run retirement program geared toward private industry employees who do not have access to an employer-sponsored retirement plan; raises questions about whether such a program would directly compete against existing offerings available from retirement plan administrators
H 921	Tier I Community Reinvestment	N	5/10						Would appropriate \$60 million for a loan fund to assist businesses during periods of economic hardship caused by the pandemic
H 940	IRC Update	N	5/11						
H 941	Rev Laws Tech, Clarifying, and Admin Changes	N	5/11						
H 947	The G.R.E.A.T Broadband Expansion Act	N	5/11	5/20	5/26				
H 957	Authorize Broadband Cooperatives	N	5/11						One of a number of bills filed to encourage the expansion of broadband in rural and underserved areas; would allow for the issuance of bonds with

									maturity dates up to 40 years
H 969	Small Business Truth in Financing	N	5/11						Exempts banks, savings banks, savings and loan associations, and credit unions (but the filed version does not exempt holding companies, subsidiaries, or affiliates); filed at the suggestion of the NC Rural Center to address issues after major disasters in which nonbank lenders would draw affected businesses into loans with overly rosy explanations of loan terms that didn't match reality

SENATE BILLS – 2021

CODE: S=Support; N=Neutral or No Position; O=Opposed; Updated: December 14, 2021

BILL NUM.	SHORT TITLE	NCBA POS.	INTRO DATE	SEN. COM.	FULL SEN.	HOU. COM.	FULL HOU.	GOV SIGN	COMMENTS
S 50	Estate Planning Law Changes	N	2/3	2/23	3/1	3/9	6/9	6/25	SL 2021-53
S 104	Align PPP Tax Treatment to Federal Treatment	N	2/16						
S 105	2021 Appropriations Act	N	2/17	6/22	6/25	8/9	8/12	11/18	State budget; reduces the corporate income tax rate beginning in 2025 with an eventual phaseout by 2029; Removes 2 of the 3 bases for calculating corporate franchise taxes;

									Section 42.13B contains a technical correction dealing with the exemption for banks from the privilege license tax on installment paper dealers; SL 2021-180
S 112	Temp Align PPP Treatment to Federal Treatment	N	2/17						Identical to H 334
S 138	Allow Remote Shareholder Meetings	N	2/23	3/9	3/11				
S 160	Enhance SHP Debt Collection Abilities	N	2/25						Identical to H 176
S 172	2021 COVID-19 Response & Relief	N	3/1	4/29	5/4	5/20	5/20	5/24	Identical to H 196; Section 3.2 appropriates \$273 million of federal money for a foreclosure prevention program to be run by NCHFA; SL 2021-25
S 196	GSC Sale of Property Amendments	N	3/8	3/30	4/1	6/29	6/30	7/22	SL 2021-91
S 197	GSC Trusts & Estates Amendments	N	3/8	3/30	4/1	6/29	6/30	7/8	SL 2021-85
S 198	GSC Good Funds Settlement/Comm. Receivership	N	3/8	3/30	4/1	6/29	6/30	7/22	SL 2021-93
S 208	Labor Law Changes	N	3/9	4/28	5/6	6/16	6/23	7/8	SL 2021-82; Sections 6 and 7 make changes to employer-employee law – the most important is a requirement that an employer provide written noticed at the time of hiring of promised wages and day and place for

									payment (previously could also be communicated orally); employer must provide written notice at least one pay period prior to any change in an employee's promised wages (previously at least 24 hours notice required and notice could be posted; wages may still be increased retroactively w/o notice); final pay to separated employees should be through regular pay channels unless employee requests in writing that final payment be made by trackable mail
S 255	2021 AOC Legislative Changes	N	3/11	3/23	3/29	6/2	6/2	6/18	SL 2021-47
S 322	2021 Revenue Laws Changes	N	3/18	4/28					Identical to H 279
S 337	Tax Relief and Recovery Act	N	3/23						
S 340	Honor Financial Commitments	N	3/23						
S 357	Helping Consumers in Crisis Act	N	3/25	9/21					Requires a legal funding company to register with the Commissioner of Insurance and authorizes advances of up to \$500,000 to a consumer who is pursuing a legal claim to be used for expenses other than the legal claim
S 358	C-PACE Program	N	3/25						

S 379	Issuance of Unregisterable Cert. of Title	N	3/29	5/5	5/11	8/24			
S 386	Expand Workforce Housing	N	3/29						
S 425	GAP and VVPA Agreement Changes	N	3/31	5/6	5/13	8/31	10/20	10/28	Deals with Vehicle Value Protection Agreements offered by some creditors; SL 2021-172
S 429	Comm. Receivership and Real Property Amends.	N	3/31	5/6	5/11				
S 449	Revise Manufact. Home Title Laws	N	4/1	4/20	4/22				
S 467	Earned Wage Access Services Act	N	4/1						Would put the Commissioner of Banks into the business of monitoring “earned wage access service providers;” compare to H 725
S 470	ABC Technical and Other Changes	N	4/1	5/4	6/14	11/17	11/18		Was identical to H 624; Turned into an ABC bill so no longer relevant
S 488	Consumer Protection- Invoice Advertisements	S	4/1	5/10	5/13				Would remove a loophole that often tricks consumers into entering into a contract when they receive a simulated check in the mail
S 489	Credit Union Fees and Late Penalty	N	4/1						Identical to H 439
S 507	Modify Business Corporation Act	N	4/5	5/6	5/11	8/4	8/4	8/16	SL 2021-106
S 588	Low-Income Housing Tax Credits	N	4/6						
S 622	2021 Governor’s Budget	N	4/6						Identical to H 555
S 680	Remote Notarization Act	N	4/7						
S 710	A Tax Plan for a Just Recovery	N	4/7						Unlikely to advance; would raise corporate

									income tax rates among other things
S 711	NC Compassionate Care Act	N	4/7	7/1					One of a number of bills that would at least partially legalize cannabis; this one, legalizing in the medical context, has a better chance of getting committee hearings given sponsorship by Republicans
S 716	Fix our Democracy	N	4/13						Identical to H 542
S 717	Taxpayer Bill of Rights	N	4/15						“TABOR” bills are often filed that would limit spending in relation to the prior fiscal year’s revenue; would require a constitutional amendment; similar to H 709
S 730	Katherine M.R. Bosken, Commissioner of Banks	S	7/22	8/10	8/24	8/31	8/31	N/A	Ch. Res 2021-9; confirms Katherine M.R. Bosken as Commissioner of Banks for a term expiring March 31, 2023