#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

### **SESSION 1997**

H 3

### **HOUSE BILL 115\***

Committee Substitute Favorable 4/14/97 Senate Judiciary Committee Substitute Adopted 8/19/97

Short Title: 1997 Technical Corrections.	(Public)
Sponsors:	•
Referred to: Finance.	

# February 12, 1997

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO MAKE TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS AND CONFORMING CHANGES
TO THE GENERAL STATUTES AND SESSION LAWS AS RECOMMENDED
BY THE GENERAL STATUTES COMMISSION, AND TO MAKE OTHER
TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS AND CONFORMING CHANGES TO THE
GENERAL STATUTES AND SESSION LAWS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

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Section 1. G.S. 7A-650(b1) reads as rewritten:

"(b1) At the dispositional hearing or a subsequent hearing in the case of a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent, undisciplined, abused, neglected, or dependent, if the court finds that it is in the best interest of the juvenile for the parent to be directly involved in the juvenile's treatment, the court may order the parent to participate in medical, psychiatric, psychological, or other treatment of the juvenile-juvenile. The cost of the treatment shall be paid pursuant to G.S. 7A-647(3)a."

Section 2. G.S. 14-277(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) No person shall falsely represent to another that he is a sworn law-enforcement officer. As used in this section, a person represents that he is a sworn law-enforcement officer if he:

1		(1)	Verbally informs another that he is a sworn law-enforcement officer,
2		(2)	whether or not the representation refers to a particular agency;
3		(2)	Displays any badge or identification signifying to a reasonable
4			individual that the person is a sworn law-enforcement officer, whether
5			or not the badge or other identification refers to a particular law-
6			enforcement agency; or
7		(3)	Unlawfully operates a vehicle on a public street, highway or public
8			vehicular area with an operating red light as defined in G.S. 20-130.1(a).
9			20-130.1(a); or
10		(4)	Unlawfully operates a vehicle on a public street, highway, or public
11			vehicular area with an operating blue light as defined in G.S. 20-
12			130.1(c)."
13		Section	on 3. G.S. 15A-401(b) reads as rewritten:
14	"(b)	Arres	st by Officer Without a Warrant. –
15	` ,	(1)	Offense in Presence of Officer An officer may arrest without a
16		. ,	warrant any person who the officer has probable cause to believe has
17			committed a criminal offense in the officer's presence.
18		(2)	Offense Out of Presence of Officer. – An officer may arrest without a
19		( )	warrant any person who the officer has probable cause to believe:
20			a. Has committed a felony; or
21			b. Has committed a misdemeanor, and:
22			1. Will not be apprehended unless immediately arrested, or
23			2. May cause physical injury to himself or others, or damage
24			to property unless immediately arrested; or
25			c. Has committed a misdemeanor under G.S. 14-72.1, 14-134.3, 20-
26			138.1, or 20-138.2; or
27			d. Has committed a misdemeanor under G.S. 14-33(a), G.S. 14-
28			$\frac{33(b)(1)}{33(b)(2)}$ , or G.S. $\frac{14-33(b)(2)}{14-33(c)(1)}$ , or $\frac{14-33(c)(2)}{14-33(c)(2)}$ when the
29			offense was committed by a person who is the spouse or former
30			spouse of the alleged victim or by a person with whom the
31			alleged victim is living or has lived as if married.
32		(3)	Repealed by Session Laws 1991, c. 150."
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33 34	reads as 1		on 4. G.S. 25-9-105(1)(h), as amended by Section 3 of S.L. 1997-181,
35	reaus as I	"(h)	
		(11)	'Goods' includes all things which are movable at the time the security
36			interest attaches or which are fixtures (G.S. 25-9-313), but does not
37			include money, documents, instruments, investment property,
38			commodity contracts, accounts, chattel paper, general intangibles, or
39			minerals or the like (including oil and gas) before extraction.
40			"Goods" also includes standing timber which is to be cut and removed
41			under a conveyance or contract for sale, the unborn young of animals,
42			and growing crops;".

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Section 5. G.S. 25-9-312(7), as amended by Section 16 of S.L. 1997-181, reads as rewritten:

"(7) If future advances are made while a security interest is perfected by filing, the taking of possession, or under G.S. 25-9-115 or G.S. 25-9-116 on investment property, the security interest has the same priority for the purposes of subsection (5) or G.S. 25-9-115(5) with respect to the future advances as it does with respect to the first advance. If a commitment is made before or while the security interest is so perfected, the security interest has the same priority with respect to advances made pursuant thereto. In other cases a perfected security interest has priority from the date the advance is made."

Section 6. G.S. 25-9-303(1) reads as rewritten:

"(1) A security interest is perfected when it has attached and when all of the applicable steps required for perfection have been taken. Such steps are specified in G.S. <u>25-9-115</u>, 25-9-302, 25-9-304, 25-9-305 and 25-9-306. If such steps are taken before the security interest attaches, it is perfected at the time it attaches."

Section 7. G.S. 28A-18-2(a) reads as rewritten:

When the death of a person is caused by a wrongful act, neglect or default of "(a) another, such as would, if the injured person had lived, have entitled him to an action for damages therefor, the person or corporation that would have been so liable, and his or their personal representatives or collectors, shall be liable to an action for damages, to be brought by the personal representative or collector of the decedent; and this notwithstanding the death, and although the wrongful act, neglect or default, causing the death, amounts in law to a felony. The personal representative or collector of the decedent who pursues an action under this section may pay from the assets of the estate the reasonable and necessary expenses, not including attorneys' fees, incurred in pursuing the action. At the termination of the action, any amount recovered shall be applied first to the reimbursement of the estate for the expenses incurred in pursuing the action, then to the payment of attorneys' fees, and shall then be distributed as provided in this section. The amount recovered in such action is not liable to be applied as assets, in the payment of debts or legacies, except as to burial expenses of the deceased, and reasonable hospital and medical expenses not exceeding four thousand five hundred dollars (\$4,500) incident to the injury resulting in death, except that the amount applied for hospital and medical expenses shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the amount of damages recovered after deducting attorneys' fees, but shall be disposed of as provided in the Intestate Succession Act. All claims filed for such services shall be approved by the clerk of the superior court and any party adversely affected by any decision of said clerk as to said claim may appeal to the superior court in term time, but shall be disposed of as provided in the Intestate Succession Act.-time."

Section 8. G.S. 41-19(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Except as extended by subsection (b) of this section, this Article applies to a nonvested property interest or a power of appointment that is created on or after October 1, 1995. For purposes of this section, a nonvested property interest or a power of appointment created by the exercise of a power of appointment is created when the power is irrevocably exercised or when a revocable exercise becomes irrevocable."

Section 9. G.S. 68-42 reads as rewritten:

"§ 68-42. Stock running at large prohibited; certain ponies excepted.

From and after July 1, 1958, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to allow his or its horses, cattle, goats, sheep, or hogs to run free or at large along the outer banks of this State. This Article shall not apply to horses known as marsh ponies or banks ponies on Ocracoke Island, Hyde County. This Article shall not apply to horses known as marsh ponies or banks ponies on <a href="Shackleford-Shackleford-Banks">Shackleford-Banks</a> between Beaufort Inlet and Barden's Inlet in Carteret County. Saving and excepting those animals known as 'banker ponies' on the island of Ocracoke owned by the Boy Scouts and not exceeding 35 in number."

Section 10. G.S. 68-43 reads as rewritten:

# "§ 68-43. Authority of Secretary of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources to remove or confine ponies on Ocracoke Island and Shackelford Shackleford Banks.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Article, the Secretary of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources shall have authority to remove or cause to be removed from Ocracoke Island and Shackelford—Shackleford—Banks all ponies known as banks ponies or marsh ponies if and when he determines that such action is essential to prevent damage to the island. In the event such a determination is made, the Secretary, in lieu of removing all ponies, may require that they be restricted to a certain area or corralled so as to prevent damage to the island. In the event such action is taken, the Secretary is authorized to take such steps and act through his duly designated employees or such other persons as, in his opinion, he deems necessary and he may accept any assistance provided by or through the National Park Service."

Section 11. G.S. 81A-26(a)(4) reads as rewritten:

(4) The identity of <u>the commodity in</u> the most descriptive terms commercially practicable, including any quality representation made in connection with the sale,".

Section 12. G.S. 90-89(c)15. reads as rewritten:

"15. Psilocin."

Section 14. G.S. 106-727(b) reads as rewritten:

- "(b) The Commission shall consist of nine members, as follows:
  - (1) The Commissioner of Agriculture;
  - (2) Four members appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the President Pro Tempore of the Senate in accordance with G.S. 120-121, one of whom shall be designated to serve as chairman as provided in subsection (d) of this section; and
  - (3) Four members appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives in accordance with G.S. 120-121."

Section 15. G.S. 106-802(4) reads as rewritten:

"(4) 'Site evaluation' means an investigation to determine if a site meets all federal and State standards as evidenced by the Waste Management

Facility Site Evaluation Report on file with the Soil and Water Conservation District office or a comparable report certified by a professional engineer or a comparable report certified by a technical specialist approved by the North Carolina Soil and Water Conservation Commission.

Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources".

Section 16. G.S. 115C-81.2(e) reads as rewritten:

"(e) The State Board of Education shall report to the Joint Legislative Education Oversight Committee by December 31, 1996, and annually thereafter on the comprehensive plan developed under Section 1 of Session Laws 1995 (Reg. Sess., 1996), c. 716, s. 1. subsection (a) of this section. The first report shall include revisions made to the standard course of study, teacher certification standards, and teacher education programs. Subsequent reports shall address the effectiveness, based on factors including improved student performance in reading, of the implementation of the plan. The State Board may make recommendations to the General Assembly in any of its reports."

Section 17. G.S. 115C-302(f) reads as rewritten:

"(f) A teacher may use annual leave, personal leave, or leave without pay to care for a newborn child or for a child placed with the teacher for adoption or foster care. The leave may be for consecutive workdays during the first 12 months after the date of birth or placement of the child, unless the—the teacher and local board of education agree otherwise."

Section 18. G.S. 115D-2.1(b)(3) reads as rewritten:

"(3) The Governor shall appoint to the State Board four members from the State at large and one member from each of the six Trustee Association Regions defined in G.S. 115D-63 G.S. 115D-62. The initial appointments by the Governor shall be made effective July 1, 1980, or as soon as feasible thereafter. In order to establish regularly overlapping terms, the initial appointments by the Governor shall be made so that three expire June 30, 1981, three expire June 30, 1983, and four expire June 30, 1985. Each subsequent regular appointment by the Governor shall be for a term of six years and until a successor is appointed and qualifies. Any vacancy occurring among his appointees before the expiration of term shall be filled by appointment of the Governor; the member so appointed shall meet the same residential qualification, if any, as the member whom he succeeds and shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term of that member."

Section 19. G.S. 115D-2.1(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) No member of the General Assembly, no officer or employee of the State, and no officer or employee of an institution under the jurisdiction of the State Board and no spouse of any of those persons, shall be eligible to serve on the State Board. Furthermore, no person who within the prior 5-five years has been an employee of the Department of Community Colleges shall be eligible to serve on the State Board."

Section 20. G.S. 131D-2(a1)(4) reads as rewritten:

Individuals whose health needs cannot be met in the specific adult care ''(4)home as determined by the residence, residence; and".

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Section 21. G.S. 131D-20(6) reads as rewritten:

4 5 'Group home for developmentally disabled adults' means and an adult care home which has two to nine developmentally disabled adult residents."

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Section 22. G.S. 143B-153(3)b. reads as rewritten:

8 9 For the inspection and licensing of adult care homes for aged or disabled persons as provided by G.S. 131D-2(b) and for personnel requirements of staff employed in adult care homes adult care homes;".

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Section 23. G.S. 148-32.1(b) reads as rewritten:

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In the event that the custodian of the local confinement facility certifies in writing to the clerk of the superior court in the county in which said local confinement facility is located that the local confinement facility is filled to capacity, or that the facility cannot reasonably accommodate any more prisoners due to segregation requirements for particular prisoners, or that the custodian anticipates, in light of local experiences, an influx of temporary prisoners at that time, or if the local confinement facility does not meet the minimum standards published pursuant to G.S. 153A-221, any judge of the district court in the district court district as defined in G.S. 7A-133 where the facility is located, or any superior court judge who has jurisdiction pursuant to G.S. 7A-47.1 or G.S. 7A-48 in a district or set of districts as defined in G.S. 7A-41.1 where the facility is located may order that the prisoner be transferred to any other qualified local confinement facility within that district or within another such district where space is available, including a satellite jail unit operated pursuant to G.S. 153A-230.3 if the prisoner is a non-violent misdemeanant, which local facility shall accept the transferred prisoner, if the prison population has exceeded a manageable level as provided for in G.S. 148-4.1(a). If no such local confinement facility is available, then any such judge may order the prisoner transferred to such camp or facility as the proper authorities of the Department of Correction shall designate, notwithstanding that the term of imprisonment of the prisoner is 90 days or less. In no event, however, shall a prisoner whose term of imprisonment is less than 30 days be assigned or ordered transferred to any such camp or facility."

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Section 24. G.S. 153A-301(a) reads as rewritten:

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The board of commissioners of any county may define any number of service districts in order to finance, provide, or maintain for the districts one or more of the following services, facilities and functions in addition to or to a greater extent than those financed, provided or maintained for the entire county:

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Beach erosion control and flood and hurricane protection works. (1)

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Fire protection. (2)

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Recreation. (3) **(4)** Sewage collection and disposal systems of all types, including septic tank systems or other on-site collection or disposal facilities or systems.

(5) Solid waste collection and disposal systems. 1 2 (6) Water supply and distribution systems. 3 **(7)** Ambulance and rescue. Watershed improvement projects, including but not limited to watershed 4 (8) 5 improvement projects as defined in General Statutes Chapter 139; Chapter 6 139 of the General Statutes; drainage projects, including but not limited 7 to the drainage projects provided for by General Statutes Chapter 156; 8 Chapter 156 of the General Statutes; and water resources development 9 projects, including but not limited to the federal water resources 10 development projects provided for by General Statutes Chapter 143, Article 21. Article 21 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes. 11 12 (9) Cemeteries. 13 (10)Law enforcement if all of the following apply: 14 The population of the county is over five hundred thousand 15 500,000 according to the most recent federal decennial census. 16 b. The county has an interlocal agreement with a city in the county 17 under which the city provides law enforcement services in the 18 entire unincorporated area of the county. 19 The county will pay to the city the following percentages of the c. 20 city-county police department budget if there are no significant 21 changes to the city's statutory annexation authority: 9.60% for fiscal years 1995-96 and 1996-97. 22 1. 2. 7.60% for fiscal years 1997-98 and 1998-99. 23 24 3. 5.60% for fiscal years 1999-2000 and 2000-2001. 3.60% for fiscal years 2001-02 and 2002-03. 25 4. 1.60% for fiscal years 2003-04 and 2004-05. 26 27 Provided, if the difference between the ratio of the population in 28 the unincorporated area to the total population served by the city-29 county police department and the rate for the current year as 30 stated above is greater than fifteen percent (15%), the the county's agreement to pay such percentages can be amended to 31 32 reflect that difference." 33 Section 25. Chapter 261 of the 1995 Session Laws is repealed. 34

Section 26. Section 2 of Chapter 627 of the 1995 Session Laws reads as rewritten:

"Sec. 2. G.S. <del>113-133(e)</del> <u>113-133.1(e)</u> is amended by deleting the words 'Currituck: Session Laws 1959, Chapter 545."

Section 27. The Revisor of Statutes is authorized to renumber or reletter those sections and any parts of sections of the General Statutes that have been published in the General Statutes of North Carolina prior to the 1997 Session of the 1997 General Assembly and have a number or letter designation that is not compatible with the General Assembly's computer program database to be implemented in 1997 or 1998. This authority is in addition to the authority contained in G.S. 164-10.

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Section 28. Effective January 1, 1998, G.S. 1-339.25(a), as amended by Section 18 of S.L. 1997-83 and Section 1 of S.L. 1997-119, reads as rewritten:

An upset bid is an advanced, increased or raised bid in a public sale by auction whereby a person offers to purchase real property theretofore sold for an amount exceeding the reported sale price by a minimum of five percent (5%) thereof, but in any event with a minimum increase of seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00). the the the An upset bid shall be made by delivering to the clerk of superior court, with whom the report of the sale was filed, a deposit in cash or by certified check or cashier's check satisfactory to the clerk in an amount greater than or equal to five percent (5%) of the amount of the upset bid but in no event less than seven hundred fifty dollars (\$750.00). The deposit required by this section shall be filed with the clerk of the superior court, with whom the report of sale was filed, by the close of normal business hours on the tenth day after the filing of the report of sale, and if the tenth day shall fall upon a Sunday or legal holiday or upon a day in which the office of the clerk is not open for the regular dispatch of its business, the deposit may be made on the day following when said-the office is open for the regular dispatch of its business. An upset bid need not be in writing, and the timely deposit with the clerk of the required amount, together with an indication to the clerk as to the sale to which it is applicable, is sufficient to constitute the upset bid, subject to the provisions of subsection (b) of this section."

Section 29. G.S. 20-4.01(27)d1. reads as rewritten:

Moped. — Vehicles having—A vehicle that has two or three wheels and operable pedals and equipped with-wheels, no external shifting device, and a motor which that does not exceed 50 cubic centimeters piston displacement and cannot propel the vehicle at a speed greater than 20 miles per hour on a level surface."

G.S. 20-28.2(a), as amended by Section 1.1 of S.L. 1997-379, Section 30. reads as rewritten:

- Meaning of 'Impaired Driving License Revocation'. The revocation of a person's driver's license is an impaired driving license revocation if the revocation is pursuant to:
  - G.S. 20-13.2, 20-16(a)(8b), 20-16.2, 20-16.5, 20-17(a)(2), 20-17(a)(12), (1) or 20-17.2; or
  - G.S. 20-16(a)(7),  $\frac{20-17(1)}{20-17(9)}$ , or  $\frac{20-17(9)}{20-17(9)}$ , or  $\frac{20-17(9)}{20-17(9)}$ , if the (2) offense involves impaired driving."

Section 31. G.S. 20-28.3(a), as enacted by Section 1.2 of S.L. 1997-379, reads as rewritten:

- A motor vehicle that is driven by a person in violation of G.S. 20-138.1 or G.S. "(a) 20-138.5 is subject to seizure if at the time of the violation the drivers license of the person driving the motor vehicle was revoked as a result of a prior impaired drivers driving license revocation. The revocation of a person's drivers license is an impaired drivers license revocation for purposes of this section if the revocation is pursuant to:
  - G.S. 20-13.2, 20-16(a)(8b), 20-16.2, 20-16.5, 20-17(a)(2), 20-17(a)(12), <del>(1)</del> or 20-17.2; or

1 (2) G.S. 20-16(a)(7), 20-17(a)(1), or 20-17(a)(9) if the offense involved 2 impaired driving. revocation as defined in G.S. 20-28.2(a)." 3 Section 32. Effective December 1, 1997, G.S. 20-7(a1), as amended by

Section 32. Effective December 1, 1997, G.S. 20-7(a1), as amended by Section 8 of S.L. 1997-16, reads as rewritten:

- "(a1) Motorcycles and Mopeds. To drive a motorcycle, a person must have shall have:
  - (1) a motorcycle learner's permit, a A full provisional license with a motorcycle learner's permit; and a motorcycle endorsement, or a
  - (2) A regular drivers license with a motorcycle learner's permit; or
  - (3) Either:

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- a. A full provisional license; or
- <u>b.</u> <u>A regular drivers license, and with a motorcycle endorsement.</u>

Subsection (a2) of this section sets <u>forth</u> the requirements for a motorcycle learner's permit.

To obtain a motorcycle endorsement, a person <u>must-shall</u> demonstrate competence to drive a motorcycle <u>by-by:</u>

- (1) passing Passing a road test and test;
- (2) Passing a written or oral test concerning a motorcycles; and
- (3) must pay Paying the fee for a motorcycle endorsement.

Neither a drivers license nor a motorcycle endorsement is required to drive a moped."

Section 33. Effective December 1, 1997, G.S. 20-7(a2), as enacted by Section 9 of S.L. 1997-16, reads as rewritten:

- "(a2) Motorcycle Learner's Permit. The following persons are eligible for a motorcycle learner's permit:
  - (1) A person who is at least 16 years old but less than 18 years old and has a limited provisional license or a full provisional license issued by the Division.
  - (2) A person who is at least 18 years old and has a license issued by the Division.

To obtain a motorcycle learner's permit, an applicant <u>must\_shall\_pass</u> a vision test, a road sign test, and a written test specified by the Division. A motorcycle learner's permit expires 18 months after it is issued. The holder of a motorcycle learner's permit may not drive a motorcycle with a passenger. The holder of a motorcycle learner's permit who has a limited provisional license may drive the motorcycle only at a time when the license holder could drive a motor vehicle without supervision under G.S. 20-11.—The fee for a motorcycle learner's permit is the amount set in G.S. 20-7(1) for a learner's permit."

Section 34. (a) G.S. 20-28.6, as enacted in Section 1.5 of S.L. 1997-379, reads as rewritten:

# "§ 20-28.6. Forfeiture of right of registration.

(a) A person convicted of violating G.S. 20-138.1 or G.S. 20-138.5 while the person's drivers license is revoked as a result of a prior impaired drivers license revocation as defined in G.S. 20-28.3 forfeits the right to register or have registered a motor vehicle in the person's name until the person's drivers license is restored. The trial

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- judge at the sentencing hearing on the person's charge of violating G.S. 20-138.1 or G.S. 20-138.5 while the person's drivers license is revoked as a result of a prior impaired drivers license revocation as defined in G.S. 20-28.3 shall order the defendant's rights of registration forfeited for the period the defendant's drivers license is revoked. The defendant shall be ordered to surrender the registration on all motor vehicles registered in the defendant's name to the Division within 10 days of the date of the order. Information in the order pertaining to the registration of motor vehicles shall be transmitted electronically or otherwise by the clerk of superior court to the Division. The Division shall not thereafter register a motor vehicle in the defendant's name until the defendant's drivers license has been restored.
- A registered owner other than the operator of the vehicle that is seized pursuant to G.S. 20-28.3 who is not an innocent party pursuant to G.S. 20-28.2 forfeits the right to register or have registered in the person's name the motor vehicle seized, until the drivers license of the person whose driving violation resulted in the motor vehicle being seized is restored. The trial judge on the person's charge of violating G.S. 20-138.1 or G.S. 20-138.5 while the person's drivers license is revoked as a result of a prior impaired drivers license revocation as defined in G.S. 20-28.3 shall order the registered owner's rights of registration for the seized motor vehicle forfeited for the period the defendant's drivers license is revoked after an opportunity for a hearing and a determination that the requirements of subsections (a) through (c) of G.S. 20-28.2 exist. The registered owner shall be ordered to surrender the registration on the motor vehicle seized to the Division within 10 days of the date of the order. Information in the order pertaining to the registration of motor vehicles shall be transmitted electronically or otherwise by the clerk of superior court to the Division. The Division shall not thereafter register the motor vehicle seized in the registered owner's name until the defendant's drivers license has been restored."
- (b) G.S. 20-139.1(b5), as enacted in Section 5.4 of S.L. 1997-379, reads as rewritten:
- "(b5) Subsequent Tests Allowed. A person may be requested, pursuant to G.S. 20-16.2, to submit to a chemical analysis of the person's blood or other bodily fluid or substance in addition to or in lieu of a chemical analysis of the breath, in the discretion of the charging officer. If a subsequent chemical analysis is requested pursuant to this subsection, the person shall again be advised of the implied consent rights in accordance with G.S. 20-16.2(a). A person's willful refusal to submit to a chemical analysis of the blood or other bodily fluid or substance is a willful refusal under G.S. 20-16.2."

Section 35. G.S. 20-183.8C(b), as amended by Section 7 of S.L. 1997-29, reads as rewritten:

- "(b) Type II. It is a Type II violation for an emissions self-inspector, an emissions inspection station, or an emissions inspection mechanic to do any of the following:
  - (1) Use the identification code of another to gain access to an emissions analyzer.

1	(2)	Keep inspection stickers and other compliance documents in a manner
2		that makes them easily accessible to individuals who are not inspection
3	(2)	mechanics.  Dut an amiggious inspection sticker on a vehicle that is required to have
4	(3)	Put an emissions inspection sticker on a vehicle that is required to have
5		one of the following emissions control devices but does not have it:
6		a. Catalytic converter.
7		b. PCV valve.
8		c. Thermostatic air control.
9		d. Oxygen sensor.
10		e. Unleaded gas restrictor.
11		f. Gasoline tank cap.
12		g. Air injection system.
13		h. Evaporative emissions system.
14	(4)	i. Exhaust gas recirculation (EGR) valve.
15	(4)	Put an emissions inspection sticker on a vehicle without performing a
16		visual inspection of the vehicle's exhaust system and checking the
17	( <b>-</b> )	exhaust system for leaks.
18	(5)	Impose no fee for an emissions inspection of a vehicle or the issuance of
19		an emissions inspection sticker or impose a fee for one of these actions
20		in an amount that differs from the amount set in G.S. 20-187.3G.S. 20-
21		<u>183.7.</u> "
22	Section	on 36. G.S. 20-376(1) reads as rewritten:
23	"(1)	Federal safety regulations. – The federal motor carrier safety regulations
24		contained in 49 U.S.C. Subchapter B, Parts 350 through 399. C.F.R. Parts
25		382 and 390 through 398."
26	Section	on 37. G.S. 20-381(1a) reads as rewritten:
27	"(1a)	To set safety standards for vehicles of motor carriers engaged in foreign,
28		interstate, or intrastate commerce over the highways of this State and for
29		the safe operation of these vehicles. The Division may stop and inspect a
30		vehicle stop, enter upon, and perform inspections of motor carriers'
31		vehicles in operation to determine if it is in compliance with these
32		standards and may conduct any investigations and tests it finds
33		necessary to promote the safety of equipment and the safe operation on
34		the highway of these vehicles."
35	Section	on 38. G.S. 20-381(3) reads as rewritten:
36	"(3)	To relieve the highways of all undue burdens and safeguard traffic
37	` ,	thereon by adopting and enforcing rules and orders designed and
38		calculated to minimize the dangers attending transportation on the
39		highways of all hazardous materials. materials and other commodities."
40	Section	on 39. Effective June 27, 1997, G.S. 53-212.1, as amended by Section 2.1
41		1, reads as rewritten:
42		ank agent for deposit institution affiliate.
		<b>→</b> •

A bank may act as the agent of any depository institution affiliate in receiving deposits, renewing time deposits, closing loans, servicing loans, and receiving payments on loans and other obligations, without being deemed a branch of such affiliate, in accordance with Section 101(d) of the Reigle-Neal Interstate Banking and Branching Efficiency Act of 1994. An affiliate for the purposes of this section shall include (i) an affiliate as defined in Section 2(k) of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (12 U.S.C. § 1841(k)), and (ii) an affiliate as defined in Section 23A(b)(1) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. § 37c(b)(1)) (but (12 U.S.C. § 371c(b)(1)), but without regard to whether the bank or the affiliate is a member of the Federal Reserve System). System."

Section 40. (a) The catch line for G.S. 58-51-61, as enacted in Section 1 of S.L. 1997-312, reads as rewritten:

# "\\$58-51-61. \§ 58-51-62. Coverage for reconstructive breast surgery resulting from mastectomy."

- (b) G.S. 58-50-155(a2), as enacted in Section 4 of S.L. 1997-312, reads as rewritten:
- "(a2) Notwithstanding G.S. 58-50-123(c), the standard health plan developed and approved under G.S. 58-50-125 shall provide coverage for reconstructive breast surgery resulting from a mastectomy at least equal to the coverage required by G.S. 58-51-61. G.S. 58-51-62."
- (c) Subsection (a) of this section is effective retroactively to July 10, 1997. Subsection (b) of this section becomes effective January 1, 1998.
- Section 41. If Senate Bill 843 of the 1997 General Assembly becomes law, G.S. 58-31-45 reads as rewritten:

### "§ 58-31-45. Report required of Commissioner.

The Commissioner must submit to the Governor a full report of his official action under this Article, with such recommendations as commend themselves to him, and it shall be embodied in or attached to his biennial report to the General Assembly. him."

Section 42. G.S. 58-68-45(b)(3), as enacted by S.L. 97-259, reads as rewritten:

- "(3) Violation of participation or contribution rules. The policyholder has failed to comply with a material plan provision relating to employer contribution or group participation rules, as permitted under G.S. 58-68-40(e) G.S. 58-68-40(d) in the case of the small group market or pursuant to this Chapter in the case of the large group market."
- Section 43. (a) G.S. 105-305(b), (d), and (e) are repealed.
- (b) This section becomes effective July 1, 1997.
- Section 44. G.S. 113-291.3(b)(8), as enacted by Section 15 of S.L. 1997-142, reads as rewritten:
  - "(8) The sale of the edible parts of deer raised domestically in another state may be transported into this State and resold as a meat product for human consumption when the edible parts have passed inspection in the other state by that state's inspection agency or the United States Department of Agriculture."

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41 42 Section 45. G.S. 120-34(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) The Legislative Services Commission shall publish all laws and joint resolutions passed at each session of the General Assembly. The laws and joint resolutions shall be kept separate and indexed separately. Each volume shall contain a certificate from the Secretary of State stating that the volume was printed under the direction of the Legislative Services Commission from ratified acts and resolutions on file in the Office of the Secretary of State. The Commission may publish the Session Laws and House and Senate Journals of extra and special sessions of the General Assembly in the same volume or volumes as those of regular sessions of the General Assembly. In printing, the signatures of the presiding officers and the Governor shall be omitted.

The enrolling clerk or the Legislative Services Office shall assign to each bill that becomes law a number in the order the bill became law, and the laws shall be printed in the Session Laws in that order. The number shall be preceded by the letters 'S.L.'-phrase 'Session Law' or the letters 'S.L.' followed by the calendar year it was ordered enrolled, followed by a hyphen and the sequential law number. Laws of Extra Sessions shall so indicate. In the case of any bill required to be presented to the Governor, and which became law, the Session Laws shall carry, below the date of ratification, editorial notes as to what time and what date the bill became law. In any case where the Governor has returned a bill to the General Assembly with objections, those objections shall be printed verbatim in the Session Laws, regardless of whether or not the bill became law notwithstanding the objections."

Section 46. (a) G.S. 120-70.80 reads as rewritten:

# "§ 120-70.80. Creation and membership of Joint Legislative Education Oversight Committee.

The Joint Legislative Education Oversight Committee is established. The Committee consists of 16 members as follows:

- (1) Eight members of the Senate appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, at least two of whom are members of the minority party; and
- Eight members of the House of Representatives appointed by the (2) Speaker of the House of Representatives, at least three of whom are members of the minority party.

Terms on the Committee are for two years and begin on the convening of the General Assembly in each odd-numbered year, except the terms of the initial members, which begin on appointment and end on the day of the convening of the 1991 General Assembly. Members may complete a term of service on the Committee even if they do not seek reelection or are not reelected to the General Assembly, but resignation or removal from service in the General Assembly constitutes resignation or removal from service on the Committee.

A member continues to serve until his successor is appointed. A vacancy shall be filled within 30 days by the officer who made the original appointment."

(b) G.S. 120-70.82(a) reads as rewritten:

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"(a) The President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall each designate a cochair of the Joint Legislative Education Oversight Committee. The Committee shall meet at least once a quarter and may meet at other times upon the joint call of the cochairs."

Section 47. G.S. 122C-261(d) reads as rewritten:

''(d)If the affiant is a physician or eligible psychologist, the affiant may execute the affidavit before any official authorized to administer oaths. This affiant is not required to appear before the clerk or magistrate for this purpose. This affiant's examination shall comply with the requirements of the initial examination as provided in G.S. 122C-263(c). If the physician or eligible psychologist recommends outpatient commitment and the clerk or magistrate finds probable cause to believe that the respondent meets the criteria for outpatient commitment, the clerk or magistrate shall issue an order that a hearing before a district court judge be held to determine whether the respondent will be involuntarily committed. If a physician or eligible psychologist recommends outpatient commitment, the clerk or magistrate. The physician or eligible psychologist shall provide the respondent with written notice of any scheduled appointment and the name, address, and telephone number of the proposed outpatient treatment physician or center. If the physician or eligible psychologist recommends inpatient commitment and the clerk or magistrate finds probable cause to believe that the respondent meets the criteria for inpatient commitment, the clerk or magistrate shall issue an order for transportation to or custody at a 24-hour facility described in G.S. 122C-252. However, if the clerk or magistrate finds probable cause to believe that the respondent, in addition to being mentally ill, is also mentally retarded, the clerk or magistrate shall contact the area authority before issuing the order and the area authority shall designate the facility to which the respondent is to be transported. If a physician or eligible psychologist executes an affidavit for inpatient commitment of a respondent, a second physician shall be required to perform the examination required by G.S. 122C-266."

Section 48. G.S. 130A-412.1(g), as enacted by Section 2 of S.L. 1997-192, reads as rewritten:

"(g) Hospitals and hospital personnel shall not be subject to civil or criminal liability nor to discipline for unprofessional conduct for actions taken in good faith to comply with this section. This subsection shall not provide immunity from a—civil liability arising from gross negligence."

Section 49. (a) G.S. 131E-146(1) reads as rewritten:

35 "(1)'Ambulatory surgical facility' means a facility designed for the provision of an ambulatory surgical program.—a specialty ambulatory 36 surgical program or a multispecialty ambulatory surgical program. An 37 38 ambulatory surgical facility serves patients who require local, regional 39 or general anesthesia and a period of post-operative observation. An ambulatory surgical facility may only admit patients for a period of less 40 than 24 hours and must provide at least one-two designated operating 41 42 <del>room-</del>rooms and at least one designated recovery room, have available the necessary equipment and trained personnel to handle emergencies, 43

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provide adequate quality assurance and assessment by an evaluation and review committee, and maintain adequate medical records for each patient. An ambulatory surgical facility may be operated as a part of a physician or dentist's office, provided the facility is licensed under G.S. Chapter 131E, Article 6, Part D, but the performance of incidental, limited ambulatory surgical procedures which do not constitute an ambulatory surgical program as defined in subdivision (1a) and which are performed in a physician or dentist's office does not make that office an ambulatory surgical facility."

(b) This section conforms the definition of the term "ambulatory surgical facility"in the Ambulatory Surgical Facility Licensure Act to the definition of the same term in G.S. 131E-176, to reflect the amendment made to that statute by Section 2 of Chapter 7 of the 1993 Session Laws. However, ambulatory surgical facilities with only one operating room developed prior to the effective date of Chapter 7 of the 1993 Session Laws may still be licensed as if this section had not been enacted.

Section 50. Effective October 1, 1997, G.S. 143-215.84(e), as enacted by Section 4 of S.L. 1997-394, reads as rewritten:

(f) In order to reduce or eliminate the danger to public health or the environment posed by a discharge or release of oil or a hazardous substance, an owner, operator, or other responsible party may impose restrictions on the current or future use of the real property comprising any part of the site if the restrictions meet the requirements of this subsection. The restrictions must be agreed to by the owner of the real property, included in a remedial action plan for the site that has been approved by the Secretary, and implemented as a part of the remedial action program for the site. The Secretary may approve restrictions included in a remedial action plan in accordance with standards determined: (i) pursuant to rules for remediation of soil or groundwater contamination adopted by the Commission; (ii) with respect to the cleanup of a discharge or release from a petroleum underground storage tank, pursuant to rules adopted by the Commission pursuant to G.S. 143-215.94V; or (iii) as provided in G.S. 130A-310.3(d). Restrictions may apply to activities on, over, or under the land, including, but not limited to, use of groundwater, building, filling, grading, excavating, and mining. Any approved restriction shall be enforced by any owner, operator, or other party responsible for the oil or hazardous substance discharge site. Any land-use restriction may also be enforced by the Department through the remedies provided in this Article, Part 2 of Article 1 of Chapter 130A of the General Statutes, or by means of a civil action. The Department may enforce any land-use restriction without first having exhausted any available administrative remedies. A land-use restriction may also be enforced by any unit of local government having jurisdiction over any part of the site. A land-use restriction shall not be declared unenforceable due to lack of privity of estate or contract, due to lack of benefit to particular land, or due to lack of any property interest in particular land. Any person who owns or leases a property subject to a land-use restriction under this Part shall abide by the land-use restriction."

Section 51. Section 8 of Chapter 1436 of the 1957 Session Laws, as rewritten by Section 6 of Chapter 622 of the 1981 Session Laws and by Section 1 of S.L. 1997-163, reads as rewritten:

"Sec. 8. To obtain a license for either a stationary bush blind or a floating bush blind, the applicant shall apply in writing to the clerk to the Game Commission enclosing:

- (1) Twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) if the applicant is a resident of North Carolina; or
- (2) Two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) if the applicant is not a resident of North Carolina.

In addition to the this nonrefundable application fee, each application shall be accompanied by a nonrefundable processing fee of ten dollars (\$10.00). Applicants shall submit proof of North Carolina residency along with each application.

Applicants who are not residents of North Carolina but who were the holders of licensed blinds for the 1996-97 waterfowl season shall be charged as North Carolina residents for all subsequent renewals of that application. However, this exemption terminates if the blind license is not renewed during any subsequent annual renewal period and is not transferable to any different blind location.

Float blinds when licensed shall bear the license number or tag, and the same shall be displayed in a prominent or conspicuous place upon the blind."

Section 52. Section 1 of S.L. 1997-11 reads as rewritten:

"Section 1. That part of Section 1 of Chapter 6–7 of the Session Laws of the 1991 Extra Session which rewrote G.S. 163-201(a) is repealed."

Section 53. Section 1 of S.L. 1997-97 reads as rewritten:

"Section 1. Subsection (f) of Chapter 33 of the 1993 Session Laws G.S. 113-291.9(g) is repealed."

Section 54. The prefatory language of Section 1 of S.L. 1997-172 reads as rewritten:

"Section 1. The title of Article 5 of Chapter 30-130A of the General Statutes reads as rewritten:".

Section 55. Section 7(a) of S.L. 1997-221 is amended by adding quotation marks at the end.

Section 56. Unless otherwise provided, this act is effective when it becomes law.