



2023 SECOND CHANCE LOBBY DAY

FIELD GUIDE TO LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY

May 2nd, 2023 | 11 AM

**NC General Assembly Lawn
16 West Jones Street
Raleigh, NC**

#IAMFORSECONDCHANCES



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Introduction to Second Chance Lobby Day

Second Chance Lobby Day is a time for all who believe in second chances to come together to speak to our NC lawmakers about the criminal justice and reentry issues impacting our communities. We gather to collectively share our stories and talk to senators and representatives about changes that should be made to NC laws to remove barriers to productive citizenship for individuals with criminal records.

Our communities are safer when we all have access to the resources and opportunities needed to take care of ourselves and our loved ones.

We support:

- **Expanding Criminal Record Relief (Expunctions & Certificates of Relief)**
- **Abolishing the Drug Tax**
- **Repealing the drug felony ban on SNAP & TANF benefits**
- **Ending the harmful use of mugshots**
- **Ending debt-based driver's license suspensions**
- **Eliminating/Reducing Criminal Court Fines and Fees**
- **Increasing state budget allocations for reentry services**

Why Have A Second Chance Lobby Day?

A Second Chance Lobby Day can be a powerful way to advocate for policies and programs that support people who have been involved in the criminal justice system and are seeking a second chance.

We want to:

- **Influence policy:** You will have the opportunity to meet with legislators and their staff to discuss the importance of second-chance policies and programs. This can be a powerful way to influence policy and advocate for change.
- **Raise awareness:** Lobby days can also be an effective way to raise public awareness about the challenges faced by individuals who have been involved in the criminal justice system and are seeking a second chance. By sharing personal stories and experiences, you can help to break down stereotypes and promote a more nuanced understanding of these issues.
- **Build community:** Lobby days can also be an opportunity to connect with others passionate about second chance issues. By coming together with like-minded people, you can build a sense of community and support that can be empowering and motivating.
- **Learn and grow:** Attending a lobby day can also be an opportunity to learn more about the issues and policies related to second chances, the legislative process, and how to advocate for change effectively. This can be a valuable experience and help you advocate for other life aspects.

General Information About North Carolina State Government

The **government of North Carolina** is divided into three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial. These consist of the Council of State (led by the [Governor](#)), the two-body legislature (called the [General Assembly](#)), and the state court system (headed by the North Carolina Supreme Court). [The Constitution](#) of North Carolina delineates the structure and function of the state government.

General Information About the General Assembly

Laws of North Carolina, known as statutes, are made by the General Assembly. The North Carolina General Assembly (NCGA) comprises two bodies or houses; the Senate, which has 50 members; and the House of Representatives, which consists of 120 members. Each legislator represents either a Senatorial District or a House District.

The General Assembly meets in regular session in January of each odd-numbered year. It adjourns to reconvene the following even-numbered year for a shorter session.

The Senate and House of Representatives meet in their respective chambers on Monday evenings, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The members return to their homes to care for their affairs and be available to their constituents during the weekend. During the week, committee meetings are held in the morning and late afternoon.

The House of Representatives is presided over by a Speaker elected from the House of Representatives. The presiding officer of the Senate is the Lieutenant Governor of the State. They have no vote in the Senate except to break a tie. The Senate and House also elect other officers from their respective memberships.

At the beginning of each session, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives appoint members to serve on the standing committees of each body. Their work is significant, as every bill introduced will be studied by at least one committee in the Senate and the House of Representatives. Every legislator serves on several committees.

Each house elects a Principal Clerk responsible for keeping the necessary house records. Each also has a Sergeant at Arms, who serves as a "police officer" for that house and whose assistants act as doorkeepers. At the same time, the body and its committees meet. A third officer is the Reading Clerk, who reads all documents or parts thereof that the constitution, rules, or the presiding officer must read during the daily session.

How Does A Bill Become a Law in NC?

1. DRAFTING BILL

- a. A concerned citizen, group, organization, state agency, or legislator can suggest legislation that may originate in either the Senate or House of Representatives.
- b. Though many stakeholders can draft bills, a legislator must submit any drafted legislation to one of the two chambers for consideration. Legislators who introduce bills are known as “primary sponsors.” Other legislators may sign a bill before it is introduced in either chamber as “co-sponsors.”
- c. Legislators work with the NC General Assembly Bill Drafting Division to draft legislation. At this point, the bill must be filed with the Principal Clerk and is then made public.

2. INTRODUCING BILLS (AKA “FIRST READING”)

- a. The legislator sponsoring the proposed legislation is responsible for introducing it to their respective chamber.
- b. On any day the legislature is in session, the Speaker of the House or Senate President calls for “Introduction of Bills and Resolutions,” at which point new bills are “read” or introduced. (This typically happens the next “legislative” business day after the bill was filed with the clerk.)

3. REFERRAL TO COMMITTEE

- a. The newly introduced bill is assigned to a relevant policy committee for consideration. If the committee approves the bill, it is placed on the calendar for consideration by the entire House or Senate.
- b. Each chamber of the General Assembly has committees assigned to certain areas of policy, including—for example—finance, education, healthcare, etc. Drafted legislation is assigned to the most relevant committee equipped to study the bill and recommend the next steps.

4. CONSIDERATION BY FIRST HOUSE (AKA SECOND AND THIRD READINGS)

- a. The bill is debated on the floor of the House or Senate and must pass both second and third readings to move forward. Certain policy areas may generate robust debate while others may receive none, creating a significant variance in the time it takes to pass a bill.
- b. Amendments can be made when the bill is still in committee and goes to the chamber floor for debate.

5. CONSIDERATION BY SECOND HOUSE

- a. Having passed all three of its readings in its chamber of origin, the bill is ready to go to the other chamber, which will use the same process to approve it.
- b. The House and Senate have an identical (but separate) roster of committees, meaning there is—for example—a House of Representatives Finance Committee and a Senate Finance Committee.

6. ENROLLMENT, RATIFICATION, & PUBLICATION

- a. A bill is “enrolled” once it has passed both chambers. The Governor may then sign the bill into law or veto it; a 3/5 majority vote in each chamber must override a veto. Once the bill becomes law, it is published.
- b. The Governor has ten days to act on bills passed and may either sign the bill into law, veto it, or let it become law without their signature.

Suppose the second chamber wants to change a bill passed by the first chamber. In that case, each chamber appoints members to reconcile differences in a conference committee. If the recommendation is rejected, new members are appointed. If the recommendations are rejected again, the bill is defeated.

What Is A Super Majority and Why Does it Matter?

In North Carolina's legislature, a supermajority is a term used to describe a situation where one political party holds more than two-thirds of the seats in either the state House or the state Senate.

Having a supermajority means the party in power has a significant advantage in passing legislation and making decisions. This is because they have enough votes to override a governor's veto or to amend the state constitution without needing the support of the opposing party.

For example, if one political party has a supermajority in the North Carolina General Assembly, it could pass bills and budgets without needing any support from the other party. This can be beneficial and challenging, allowing swift action on the party's priorities. Still, it can also lead to a need for checks and balances on their power.

In NC, the Republican Party has a supermajority in the House and Senate. This means that the NC Second Chance Alliance must work with and advocate directly to members of the Party in power to advance our collective legislative agenda.

Communicating Effectively With Your Legislator

1. Don't be intimidated. Legislators are in the business of representing the public's interest. A significant part of their job is listening to people like you.
2. Ask to speak briefly with the legislator. If the legislator is away from their office, ask for their contact information and leave the Second Chance Alliance Action Request with the secretary.
3. Address the legislators as "Representative" or "Senator."
4. Introduce yourself. Tell the legislator your name, where you are from, and why you are there. If you are a member of their district, you must let them know.
5. Share your reentry story and support for second chances. This is the most important thing you can do on Second Chance Lobby Day. In just 2 or 3 minutes, describe the barriers you have faced due to your criminal record, why the legislator should try to address these barriers, and how you would use (or have used) your second chance. Try not to re-litigate your past justice involvement. If you do not have a criminal record, please describe why you support lowering barriers to reentry.
6. Be specific. Suggest actions the legislator might take, including specific bills they should support. Use the Second Chance Alliance Action Request as a guide.
7. Listen, and always try to be respectful. Listen to what the legislator has to say, even if you disagree with what they are saying. You can state facts or personal stories to support your opinion but try to avoid arguing with the legislator.
8. Share action requests. Be sure to leave the legislator with a copy of the Second Chance Alliance Action Request.

FORWARD JUSTICE

A Guide for Language around People and Communities Directly Impacted by the Criminal Legal System

As directly impacted people, advocates, and community members, we know all too well the power of our words. An individual's circumstance should not define them for the rest of their life. Terms that label people by past or present convictions reduce their identity to violations and accusations rather than their humanity. Instead, describe people as people first and foremost, not by their incarceration.

When covering or discussing issues of mass incarceration, or the criminal legal system, Forward Justice uses language that centers the humanity of the people directly impacted by the issues. We believe that people-centered language is critical to not only humanize these issues and combat apathy, but also effectively and accurately portray these issues and the people they impact in the media and public discourse.

When discussing or referencing people who have been directly impacted by the criminal legal system, don't use classic tropes and labels. Indeed, many commonly used terms only serve to reinforce the racist power structure behind the criminal legal system when they reduce people to their convictions. Forward Justice advocates for and strongly encourages you to accurately and respectfully talk about people's identities, situations, and roles in society.

Words to Avoid	Words to Prioritize
<i>Felons</i>	Directly impacted
<i>Convicts</i>	Currently incarcerated
<i>Inmates</i>	Formerly incarcerated
<i>Ex-Inmates</i>	People directly impacted by the criminal justice system
<i>Prisoners</i>	Justice-involved individuals
<i>Offenders</i>	People accused of a crime
<i>Ex-Offenders</i>	People who have committed offenses
<i>Recently released convicts</i>	Re-entering community members
<i>Ex-Convicts</i>	People



PROHIBITED ITEMS

- **AEROSOL CONTAINERS**
- **ELECTRIC STUN GUNS, MARTIAL ARTS WEAPONS OR DEVICES**
- **KNIVES OF ANY SIZE**
- **MACE AND PEPPER SPRAY**
- **GUNS, REPLICA GUNS, AMMUNITION, AND FIREWORKS**
- **ANY WEAPON FACSIMILE**
- **RAZORS AND BOX CUTTERS**
- **PETS OR ANIMALS**
GUIDE AND ASSISTANCE ANIMALS ARE PERMITTED
- **BATONS AND NIGHTSTICKS**
- **SIGNS ON HANDSTICKS**
- **ANY OTHER ITEM OR DEVICE THAT CAN BE CONSIDERED A DANGEROUS WEAPON**



WE URGE YOU TO SUPPORT SENATE BILL 565
Senate Bill 565-Removing Barriers to Jobs and Housing
Primary Sponsors: Senators Britt, Lazzara, Sawrey

WHY WE NEED EXPUNGEMENT RELIEF:

- Criminal records of all types (even dismissed charges) cause devastating “collateral consequences” for many of the 1 in 4 adults (approximately 2 million North Carolinians) with criminal records. People of color are even more likely to face severe barriers to reentry and opportunity.
- There are 1000+ NC laws and 1,200+ federal laws that shut people out of opportunities because of their criminal record.
- People striving to lead prosperous, law-abiding lives face unnecessary exclusions from jobs, homes, and other opportunities for years after exiting the criminal legal system.
- A clean slate helps people move on with their lives and get back to work. Research from the University of Michigan finds that people are 11 percent more likely to be employed and are earning 22 percent higher wages one year after a record has been cleared.
- While NC law allows for certain criminal records to be expunged, under the petition-based system only a tiny fraction of eligible individuals ever successfully get their records cleared. Automation in NC streamlines the process making record-clearing automatic for dismissed charges meaning that everyone with eligible charges can get an expunction they qualify for—regardless of whether they can afford a lawyer and expensive court fees and without having to navigate a complex court process.

MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE BILL:

- Reinstates automated expunction of dismissed and not guilty charges
- Removes *Breaking and Entering with Intent to Commit a Felony or Larceny* conviction from the list of offenses that are not eligible to be expunged (adds 15-year waiting period to expunge a conviction of this offense)
- Expands prosecutors’ access to *all* expungement files and allows any expunged conviction to be considered a prior conviction in calculating prior record levels, determining habitual felon status, and eligibility for relief for conditional discharge

HOW TO IMPROVE SB 565:

- *Prosecutor access to and use of expunged records should be limited to the access they currently have under NC expungement law*
- *Add the provision that allows for expungement of “Possession of Cocaine with Intent to Sell or Deliver, or Sell and Deliver” previously proposed in Senate Bill 192*



WE URGE YOU TO SUPPORT SENATE BILL 339

Senate Bill 339 Modify Limited Driving Privilege/ Criminal Laws

Primary Sponsors: Senators Britt, Lazzara, and Mohammed

WHY REFORM IS NEEDED:

- Hundreds of thousands of North Carolinians have suspended driver's licenses for matters that are not related to public safety.
- In a rural state like North Carolina, where 95% of residents drive to work, the lack of a driver's license is a significant barrier to meaningful employment. It can also make it hard to obtain affordable housing, attend doctor's appointments, and care for one's family.
- Driver's License suspensions, such as permanent suspensions for *Driving While License Revoked Not Impaired*, can result in motorists being locked in an unending cycle of license revocation.
- Under N.C. Gen. Stat. 20-28.1, a person who was convicted of *Driving While License Revoked Not Impaired* before December 1, 2015, or a moving violation (such as speeding) while their license is already suspended, faces the following consequences:
 - o Additional one-year suspension for the first Driving While License Revoked conviction;
 - o Additional two-year suspension for the second Driving While License Revoked conviction;
 - o Permanent suspension for the third (or more) Driving While License Revoked conviction. Under the law, a person can request a DMV hearing to end the permanent suspension after three years.

MAJOR COMPONENTS OF SENATE BILL 339:

- Eliminates the additional one-year suspension, the additional two-year suspension, and the permanent suspension for *Driving While License Revoked Not Impaired* convictions that happened before December 1, 2015.
- Eliminates the additional one-year suspension for the first moving violation conviction during a period of suspension; Amends the suspension period for the second moving violation during a period of suspension from two years to one year; Ends permanent suspensions for three or more moving violation convictions.



WE URGE YOU TO SUPPORT SENATE BILL 730

Senate Bill 730 Opt-Out of Ban on FNS/TANF Benefits

Primary Sponsors: Senators Burgin, Mayfield, and Britt

North Carolina should ensure access to food assistance for people reentering society from our criminal legal system. In 1994, the federal government passed a law that bans people with a drug-related felony conviction from receiving food stamps and cash assistance programs (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or “SNAP” and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families or “TANF”). However, the federal law allows states to opt out of the ban to ensure food access for their residents. North Carolina has partially opted out of the ban by allowing people convicted of Class H or I drug felonies to access SNAP and TANF after waiting a minimum of six months after their conviction or six months after their release from incarceration, and meeting special requirements which include drug treatment. People convicted of a Class G or higher drug felony are banned from SNAP and TANF benefits for life.

WHY REFORM IS NEEDED:

- People re-entering communities after incarceration are more likely to face food insecurity than the general public.
- The SNAP and TANF ban disproportionately impacts women and children because more than 70% of all recipients are families with children, and women are twice as likely than men to receive benefits.
- The District of Columbia, the Virgin Islands and twenty-nine states - including Mississippi, Georgia, and Louisiana - have completely stopped banning people with felony drug convictions from accessing SNAP and TANF benefits.

MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE BILL:

- Makes a person with a felony drug conviction immediately eligible for SNAP and TANF benefits after their conviction date or upon release from incarceration, as long as the person has successfully completed a drug treatment program.

HOW TO IMPROVE SENATE BILL 730:

- *The bill should be amended to remove drug treatment program requirement and instead require drug abuse assessment, with funding provided to assist those in need of financial aid to obtain the assessment and/or obtain the recommended treatment if applicable.*



WE URGE YOU TO SUPPORT SENATE BILL 104

Senate Bill 104-Booking Photograph Privacy Act

Primary Sponsors: Senators Moffit, Lowe, Johnson

Mugshots, formerly Booking Photos, are everywhere; they are often posted for free online and in magazines at convenience stores. Under the current law any record held by a public entity may be public record, including mugshots. Consequently, law enforcement agencies regularly provide information to companies that publish the information for financial gain.

Unaccountable private companies are using a public database to blackmail people who have been arrested for anything, whether they get convicted or not. They can demand up to \$1,000 to get a person's photo taken down, while some will not remove them at all. Being on the website can affect a person's job prospects, housing, and other opportunities – not to mention their reputation in the community.

Private companies should not be able to exploit this information. Their access should be limited, and they should be regulated appropriately so that they can't use this information for financial gain at the expense of a person's reputation and livelihood.

WHY WE NEED MUGSHOT RELIEF:

- Criminal records of all types (even dismissed charges) cause devastating “collateral consequences” for many of the 1 in 4 adults (approximately 2 million North Carolinians) with criminal records.
- People of color are even more likely to face severe barriers to reentry and opportunity.
- People striving to lead prosperous, law-abiding lives face unnecessary exclusions from jobs, homes, and other opportunities for years after exiting the criminal legal system.
- Unregulated publication of mugshots undermines Criminal Record Relief reform laws, such as expunctions.

MAJOR COMPONENTS OF SENATE BILL 104:

- Establishes that a booking photo is confidential and not a public record and that law enforcement agencies cannot provide a copy of booking photos in any format except for law enforcement purposes.



WE URGE YOU TO SUPPORT SENATE BILL 583

Senate Bill 583-Housing Studies-Barriers and Homelessness

Primary Sponsor: Senator Waddell

WHY CHANGE IS NEEDED:

Housing is a human right. North Carolina is experiencing a major housing crisis that has huge impacts on individuals with criminal records. Public and Private housing providers often discriminate against individuals with charges or convictions on their criminal record. Further, challenges with credit and prior eviction filings make it even harder for individuals to access safe, affordable housing when they most need it.

MAJOR COMPONENTS OF THE BILL:

- Senate Bill 583 would direct the Legislative Research Commission (LRC) to study the issue of housing discrimination and housing barriers for individuals with criminal records in the State. The study would include examining existing housing barriers, housing discrimination, and other social and logistical challenges for people with criminal records in North Carolina.
- This bill would also direct LRC to study homelessness in NC, including subjects such as the current availability of housing in metropolitan and rural areas, identifying and evaluating existing federal, State, and local subsidies and programs regarding housing, looking at the challenges facing those experiencing homelessness, challenges and opportunities for local governments regarding homelessness, and other relevant issues.

HOW TO IMPROVE SENATE BILL 583:

- *Appoint four additional experts to be included in the study and review commission for the bill, including a statewide expert on housing and homelessness, a statewide expert on barriers to housing for individuals with criminal records, and two directly-impacted reentry housing experts who have been directly impacted by the criminal legal system*
- *Allow an alternative commission to lead or co-lead the study such as The NC Task Force for Racial Equity or the Andrea J. Harris Task Force for Economic Justice*



WE URGE YOU TO SUPPORT HOUSE BILL 636

House Bill 636 Enact Criminal Justice Debt Reform

Primary Sponsors: Representatives Alston, C. Smith, Buansi, and John

WHY REFORM IS NEEDED:

- Since 1999, the number of criminal court fees has increased from 4 to 52 and the amount of the fees has ballooned over 250%, with the base cost for use of court increasing from \$61 to \$176.
- In North Carolina, which has the 14th highest poverty rate in the nation, debt is an experience for thousands of residents. Over 650,000, or 1 in 12 people, in North Carolina have unpaid criminal court debt.
- The inability to pay court fines and fees can lead to harsh penalties such as suspended driver's licenses, extended probation, property liens, or incarceration.
- People of color and people from low-income communities are disproportionately impacted by the consequences of criminal court debt

MAJOR COMPONENTS OF HOUSE BILL 636:

- Ends driver's license suspension for unpaid traffic-related court fines and fees or for missing a court date;
- Requires that the court conduct an ability to pay assessment before imposing fines and fees on the defendant;
- Reduces the fee for missing a court date from \$200 to \$100;
- Makes the \$250 community service fees waivable;
- Eliminates the \$20 installment/payment plan fee;
- Waives the \$40/month probation fee when a person's probation is extended solely for unpaid fines and fees;
- Clarifies that the cost for the DNA tests should equal the actual costs incurred to conduct the DNA test, up to \$600;
- Repeals the requirement that written notice be sent to all impacted government agencies before court costs can be reduced, waived, or remitted; and
- Eliminates the annual report from the Administrative Office of the Courts that compiles information about judges who have waived or remitted criminal court costs throughout the year.



WE URGE YOU TO SUPPORT HOUSE BILL 708

House Bill 708 Clarify Felony/Voting Without Rights Restored

Primary Sponsors: Representatives T. Brown, Everitt

Currently in North Carolina, a person who has lost their right to vote due to a felony conviction can be charged with a Class I Felony for casting a vote in an election before their rights have been restored. The North Carolina Constitution states that no person convicted of a felony shall be allowed to vote unless that person is restored the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law. NC General Statutes tell us that a person's rights will be automatically restored when a person is unconditionally discharged by a state agency. The NC Court of Appeals recently held, in *CSI v. Moore*, that requiring an unconditional discharge is unconstitutional and that people living in our communities under supervision are eligible to vote. However, if the North Carolina Supreme Court decides that the law should go back to requiring individuals to receive an unconditional discharge in order to regain their voting rights, many more North Carolinians could be prosecuted for mistakenly voting. We believe that people should not be punished for registering and/or voting when they are unaware that they are ineligible.

WHY CHANGES ARE NEEDED:

- Voting is the most fundamental act of participating in our democracy - and something that all eligible voters should be able to engage in without fear or intimidation.
- Due to the number of voting eligibility status changes for people convicted of felonies in the past few years, confusion about one's eligibility to vote is likely to occur.
- No one should have to face the possibility of prison time for the act of casting a vote that they believed they were eligible to cast.

MAJOR COMPONENTS OF HOUSE BILL 708:

- Establishes that a person who is ineligible to vote has to *intentionally* register or vote illegally in order to be criminally punished for doing so
 - o This bill would make it such that a person who is unaware of their ineligibility to vote is not charged with a felony for attempting to do so



WE URGE YOU TO SUPPORT HOUSE BILL 836

House Bill 836-Reentry Reform/Modification and Funding
Primary Sponsors: Representatives Alston, T. Brown, C. Smith, Morey

WHY CHANGES ARE NEEDED:

- Approximately 22,000 people are released from North Carolina state prisons each year.
- The likelihood of a successful transition from prison, particularly for individuals with intellectual and developmental disabilities, is low without proper support.

MAJOR COMPONENTS OF HOUSE BILL 836:

- Amends the Certificate of Relief statute to eliminate the twelve-month waiting period to make a person immediately eligible for the relief;
- Allocates funds to create and maintain five additional Local Reentry Councils; and
- Creates a reentry fund that will provide stipends to recently released people for six months to help pay for their housing, food, clothing, and transportation.



WE URGE YOU TO SUPPORT HOUSE BILL 888

House Bill 888-Remove Barriers to Employment from Court Debt

Primary Sponsors: Representatives Saine, Clemmons, Chesser, and John

North Carolina is one of the minority states that automatically suspends a motorist's driver's license for unpaid traffic-related fines and fees or for missing a court date. The license remains suspended until the motorist addresses the failure to pay by paying or otherwise resolving the debt; or handles the failure to appear by having the case re-scheduled with the court or dismissed. Since poverty and debt are common experiences in North Carolina, thousands of people are not able to ever have their license reinstated. Indeed, the average suspension length is approximately 8.5 years.

WHY REFORM IS NEEDED:

- 1 in 7, or more than 1.2 million people, in North Carolina have suspended driver's licenses because of unpaid traffic-related fines and fees or for missed court dates. Of those, 263,000 people have suspensions solely because of unpaid debt and more than 800,000 people have suspensions solely because of failure to appear.
- Since 95% of North Carolina workers drive to work, a suspended driver's license is a significant barrier to meaningful employment. Suspensions also make it harder to obtain affordable housing, attend doctor's appointments, or care for one's family.
- In the last 5 years, twenty-four states - including Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas - have passed reforms to end driver's license suspension for unpaid traffic-related fines and fees or for missed court dates.

MAJOR COMPONENTS OF HOUSE BILL 888:

- Ends the practice of suspending driver's licenses for unpaid fines and fees or for missed court dates.
- Lifts existing driver's license suspensions for unpaid traffic-related fines and fees or for missed court dates, waives all the debt owed for those cases, and reinstates driver's licenses for people with suspensions ONLY for unpaid traffic-related fines and fees or for missed court dates.
- Allocates funding to develop a text message program that will remind defendants about their upcoming court date and payment due date.

Key Members of the Legislative Branch

Senate Leadership

President	Lt. Governor Mark Robinson
President Pro Tempore	Senator Phil Berger
Deputy President Pro Tempore	Senator Ralph Hise
Majority Leader	Senator Paul Newton
Majority Whip	Senator Tom McInnis
Majority Whip	Senator Jim Perry
Republican Joint Caucus Leader	Senator Carl Ford
Democratic Leader	Senator Dan Blue
Democratic Whip	Senator Jay J. Chaudhuri
Democratic Caucus Secretary	Senator Julie Mayfield

House Leadership

Speaker	Speaker Tim Moore
Speaker Pro Tempore	Representative Sarah Stevens
Majority Leader	Representative John R. Bell, IV
Deputy Majority Leader	Representative Brenden H. Jones
Majority Whip	Representative Jon Hardister
Deputy Majority Whip	Representative Kristin Baker, M.D
Deputy Majority Whip	Representative Karl E. Gillespie
Deputy Majority Whip	Representative Jake Johnson
Deputy Majority Whip	Representative Keith Kidwell
Deputy Majority Whip	Representative Jeffrey C. McNeely
Deputy Majority Whip	Representative Steve Tyson
Republican Joint Caucus Leader	Representative Harry Warren

Conference Chair	Representative Jason Saine
Deputy Conference Chair	Representative Jarrod Lowery
Deputy Conference Chair	Representative Erin Paré
Deputy Conference Chair	Representative Matthew Winslow
New Member Leader	Representative Kevin Crutchfield
New Member Whip	Representative Brian Biggs
Democratic Leader	Representative Robert T. Reives, II
Deputy Democratic Leader	Representative Ashton Wheeler Clemmons
Conference Chair	Representative Cynthia Ball
Legislative Chair	Representative Brandon Lofton
Democratic Whip	Representative Terry M. Brown Jr.
Democratic whip	Representative Marcia Morey
Democratic Whip	Representative Amos L. Quick, III
Freshman Co-Chair	Representative Allen Buansi
Freshman Co-Chair	Representative Ya Liu

Legislative offices and committee meeting rooms are split into two buildings, the Legislative Building, or LB, and the Legislative Office Building, or LOB.

A Map that shows the layout of both buildings is here: [Map of NCGA LB and LOB](#).

Maps of the buildings can also be found in the back of this guide.

**** Hack: A three-digit office number or a three-digit office number with letters means the office is in the LOB, and a four-digit number indicates an office in the LB.**

Zone-Specific Legislator Information

Craven County

Republican Senate Member	Senator Jim Perry LOB Room 311 Majority Whip
Republican House Member	Representative Steve Tyson LOB Room 637 Deputy Majority Whip
Republican House Member	Representative Celeste Cairns LOB Room 602

Buncombe County

Republican Senate Member	Senator Warren Daniel , LOB Room 627
Democratic Senate Member	Senator Julie Mayfield , LB 1025
Democratic House Member	Representative Eric Ager , LB 1019
Democratic House Member	Representative Lindsay Prather , LB 1301
Democratic House Member	Representative Caleb Rudow , LOB 504

Forsyth County

Republican Senate Member	Senator Joyce Krawiec , LOB 308
Democratic Senate Member	Senator Paul Lowe , LB 1127
Republican House Member	Representative Jeff Zinger LOB 632
Republican House Member	Representative Donny Lambeth LOB 303
Republican House Member	Representative Kyle Hall LOB 305
Democratic House Member	Representative Kanika Brown LB 1317
Democratic House Member	Representative Amber M. Baker LB 1006

Mecklenburg County

Republican Senate Member	Senator Vickie Sawyer LOB 312
Democratic Senate Member	Senator Mujtaba Muhammed , LOB 517
Democratic Senate Member	Senator Deandrea Salvador , LB 1120
Democratic Senate Member	Senator Joyce Waddell , LB 1106
Democratic Senate Member	Senator Natasha Marcus , LOB 519
Democratic Senate Member	Senator Rachel Hunt , LB 1117
Republican House Member	Representative Tricia Cotham , LOB 528
Republican House Member	Representative John R. Bradford, III LOB 532
Democratic House Member	Representative Nasif Majeed , LB 1008
Democratic House Member	Representative John Autry , LB 1002
Democratic House Member	Representative Carolyn G. Logan , LOB 503
Democratic House Member	Representative Becky Carney , LB 1221
Democratic House Member	Representative Laura Budd , LB 1015
Democratic House Member	Representative Brandon Lofton , LB 1309
Democratic House Member	Representative Wesley Harris , LB 1321
Democratic House Member	Representative Carla Cunningham , LOB 403
Democratic House Member	Representative Kelly M. Alexander, Jr LOB 404
Democratic House Member	Representative Mary Belk LB 1313
Democratic House Member	Representative Terry M. Brown Jr. LOB 509

Durham County

Democratic Senate Member	Senator Natalie Murdoch , LB 2119
Democratic Senate Member	Senator Mike Woodard , LOB 406
Democratic House Member	Representative Vernetta Alston , LOB 505
Democratic House Member	Representative Zack Hawkins , LB 1307
Democratic House Member	Representative B. Ray Jeffers , LB 1319
Democratic House Member	Representative Marcia Morey , LB 1220

Wake County

Democratic Senate Member	Senator Lisa Grafstein , LB 1119
Democratic Senate Member	Senator Jay Chaudhuri , LB 1028
Democratic Senate Member	Senator Mary Wills Bode , LB 515
Democratic Senate Member	Senator Dan Blue , LB 1129
Democratic Senate Member	Senator Sydney Batch , LB 1118
Democratic Senate Member	Senator Gale Adcock , LB 1104
Republican House Member	Representative Erin Pare , LOB 306B2
Democratic House Member	Representative Cynthia Ball , LB 1004
Democratic House Member	Representative Maria Cervania , LB 1209
Democratic House Member	Representative Sarah Crawford , LB 1323
Democratic House Member	Representative Sarah Dahle , LB 1217
Democratic House Member	Representative Terence Everitt , LB 1111
Democratic House Member	Representative Rosa Gill , LB 1303
Democratic House Member	Representative Joe John , LB 1013
Democratic House Member	Representative Abe Jones , LB 1219
Democratic House Member	Representative Ya Liu , LB 1325
Democratic House Member	Representative Tim Longest , LB 1421
Democratic House Member	Representative Julie von Haefen , LB 1311

Pasquotank County

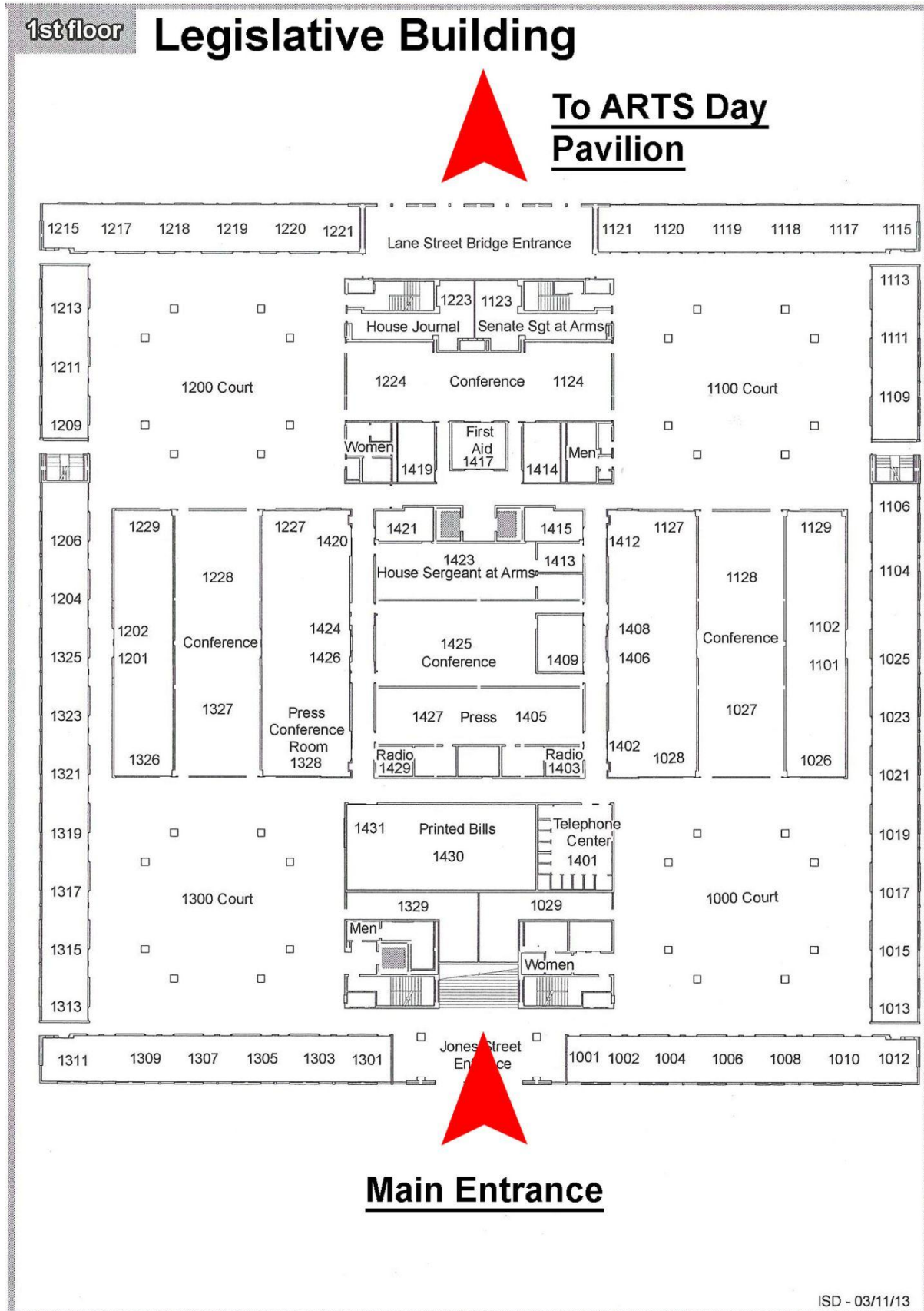
Republican Senate Member	Senator Norman Sanderson , LOB 309
Republican House Member	Representative Bill Ward , LOB 418A

Guilford County

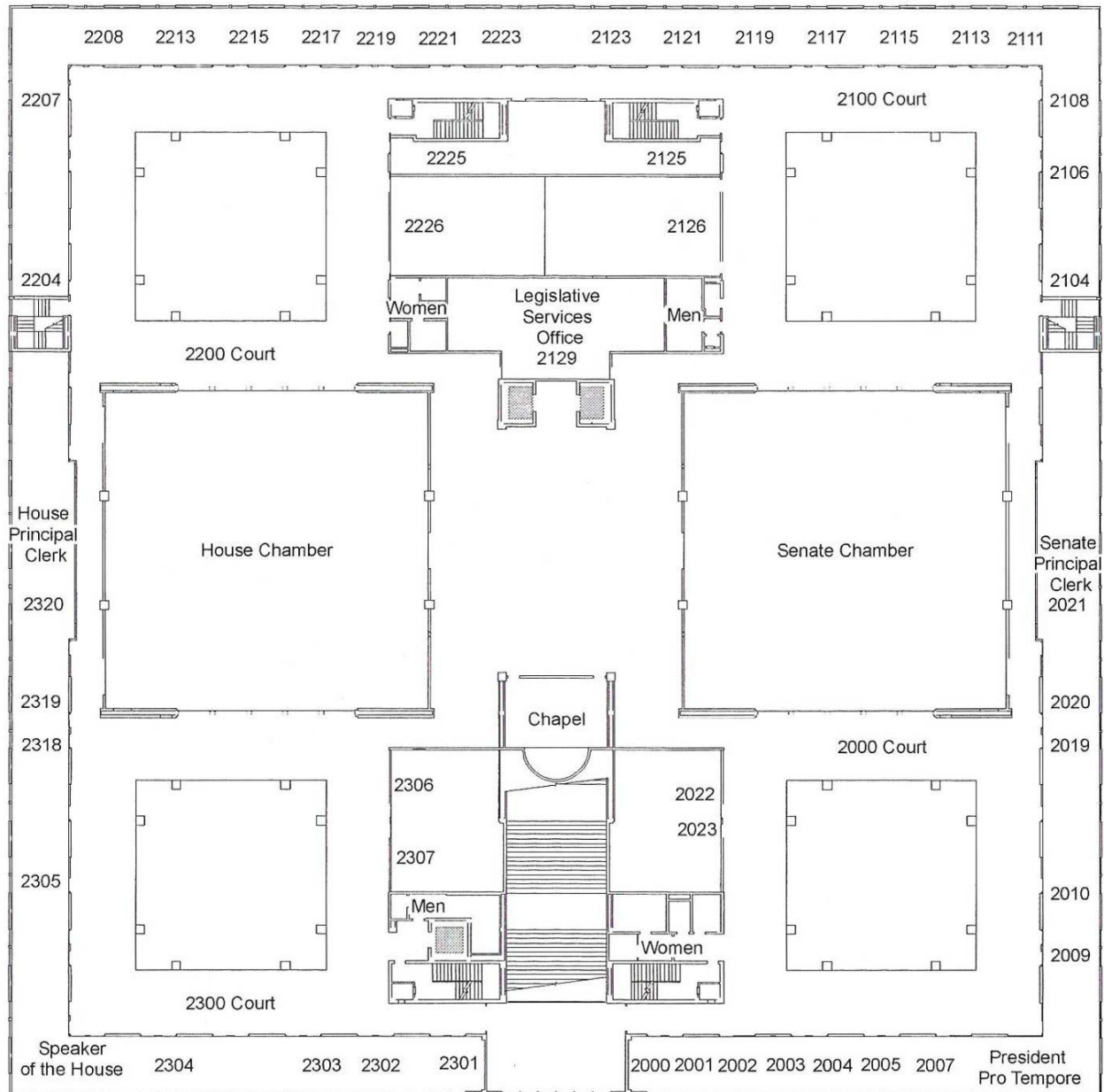
Republican Senate Member	Senator Phil Berger , LB 2007
Democratic Senate Member	Senator Michael Garrett , LOB Room 207-C
Democratic Senate Member	Senator Gladys Robinson , LB 1026
Republican House Member	Representative John Faircloth , LOB 613
Republican House Member	Representative Jon Hardister , LOB 634
Democratic House Member	Representative Cecil Brockman , LB 2223
Democratic House Member	Representative Ashton Wheeler Clemmons , LB 1213
Democratic House Member	Representative Pricey Harrison , LB 1218
Democratic House Member	Representative Amos L. Quick, III , LOB 510

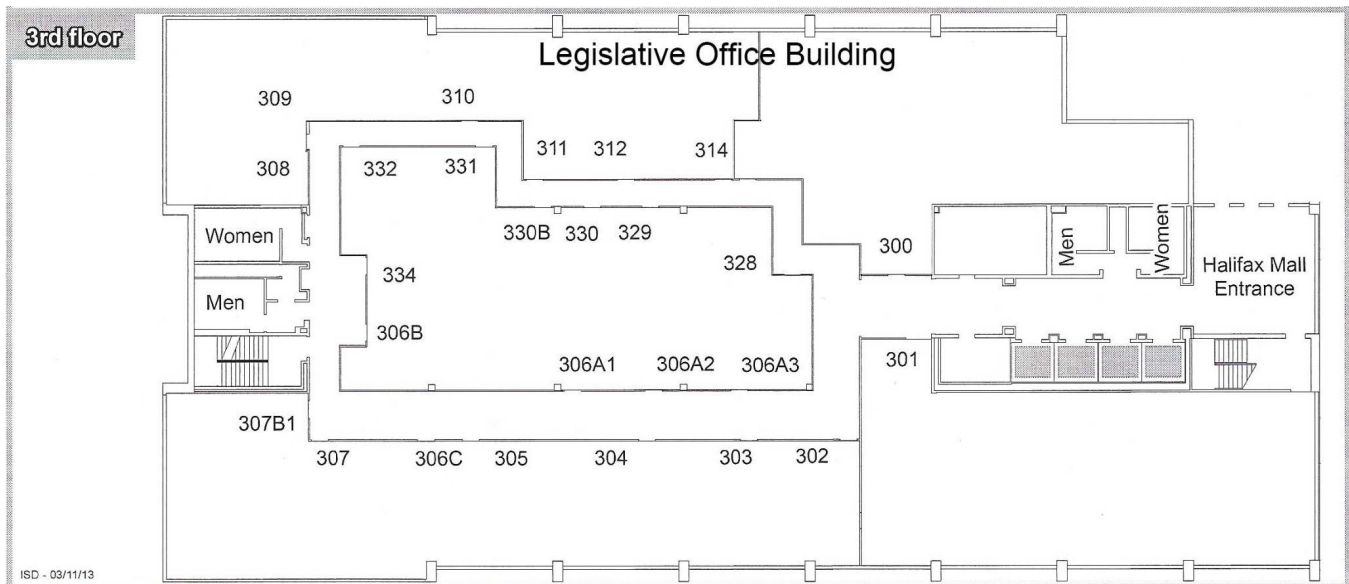
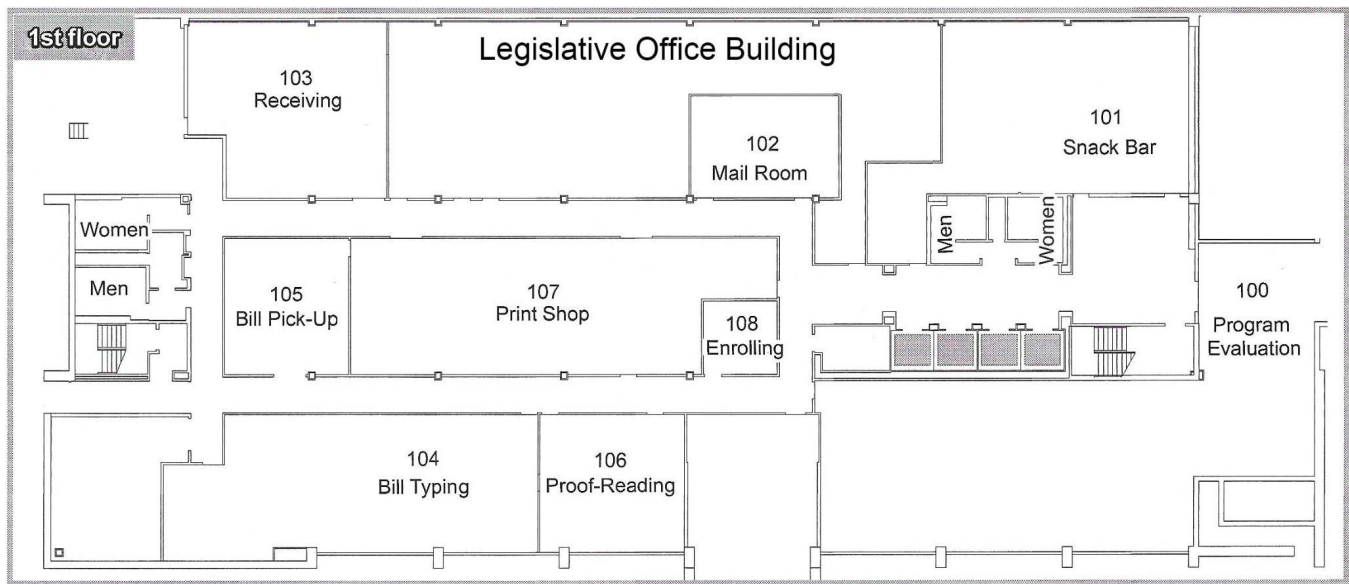
Legislative offices and committee meeting rooms are split into two buildings, the Legislative Building, or LB, and the Legislative Office Building, or LOB.

** Hack: A three-digit office number or a three-digit office number with letters means the office is in the LOB, and a four-digit number indicates an office in the LB.

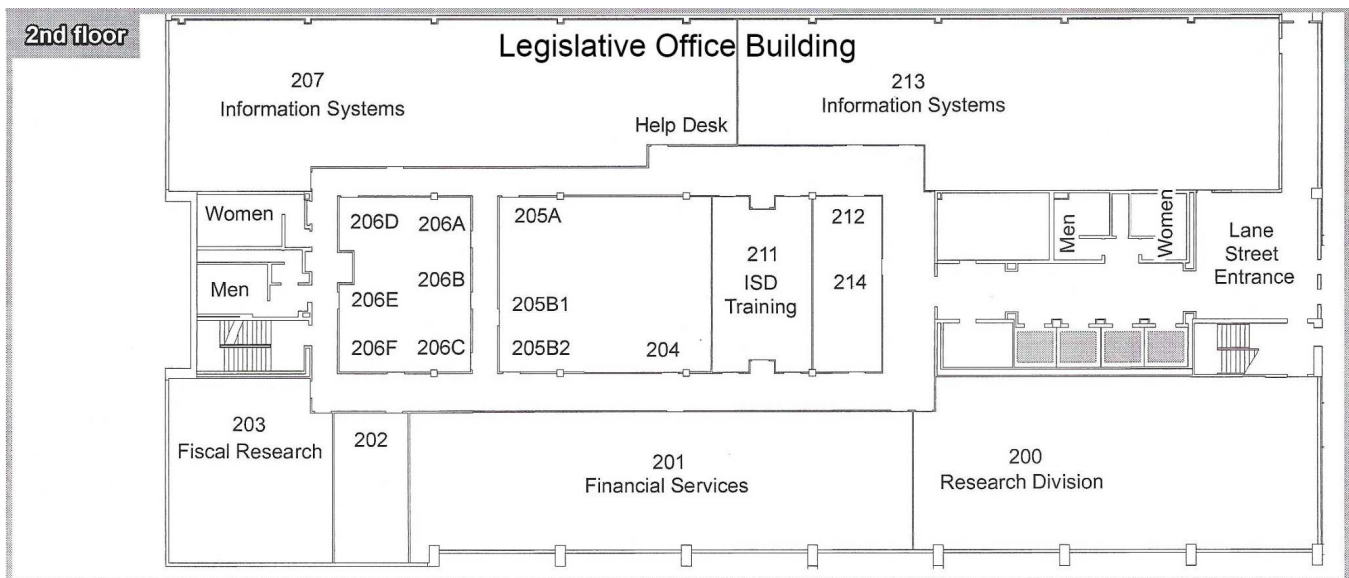


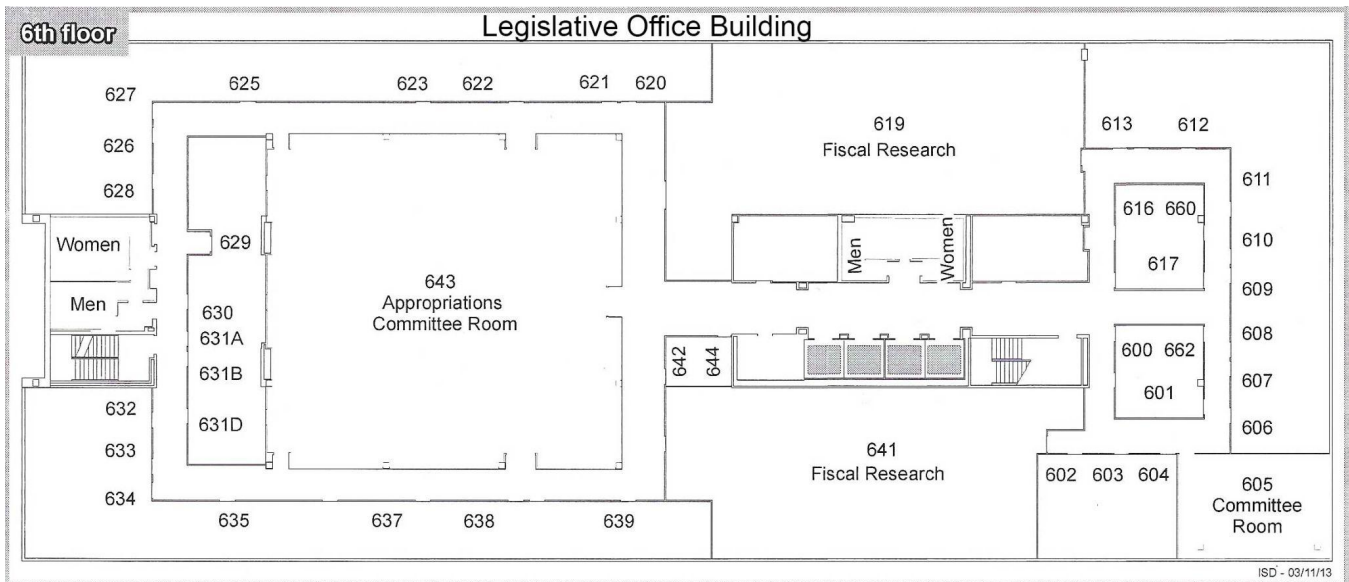
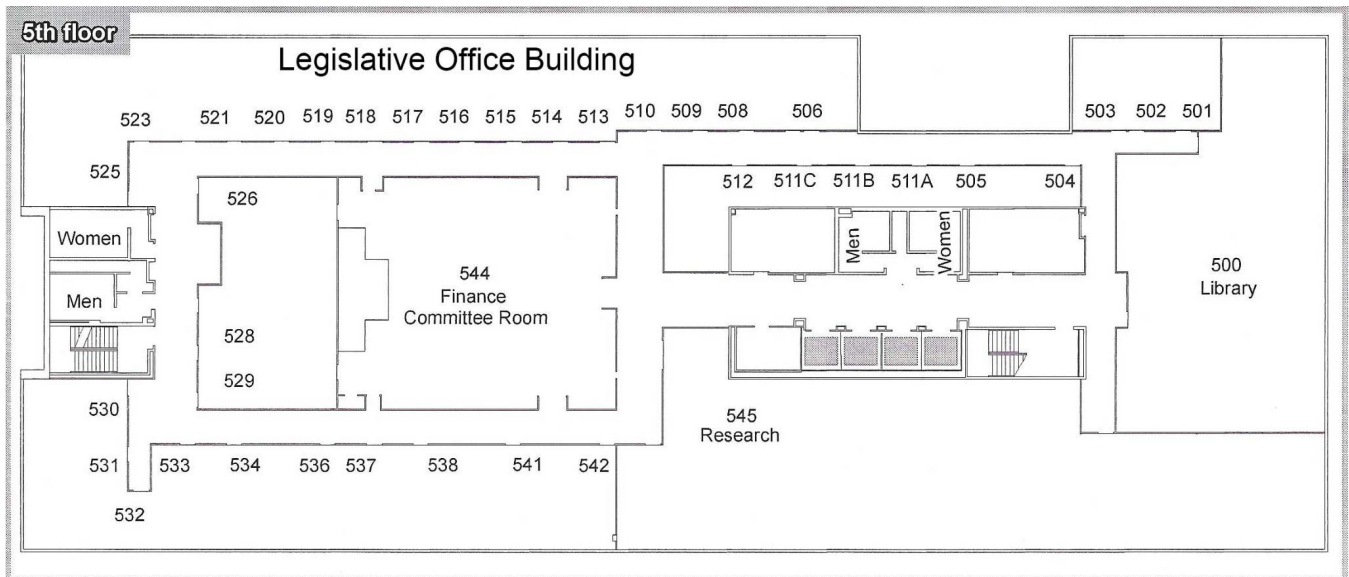
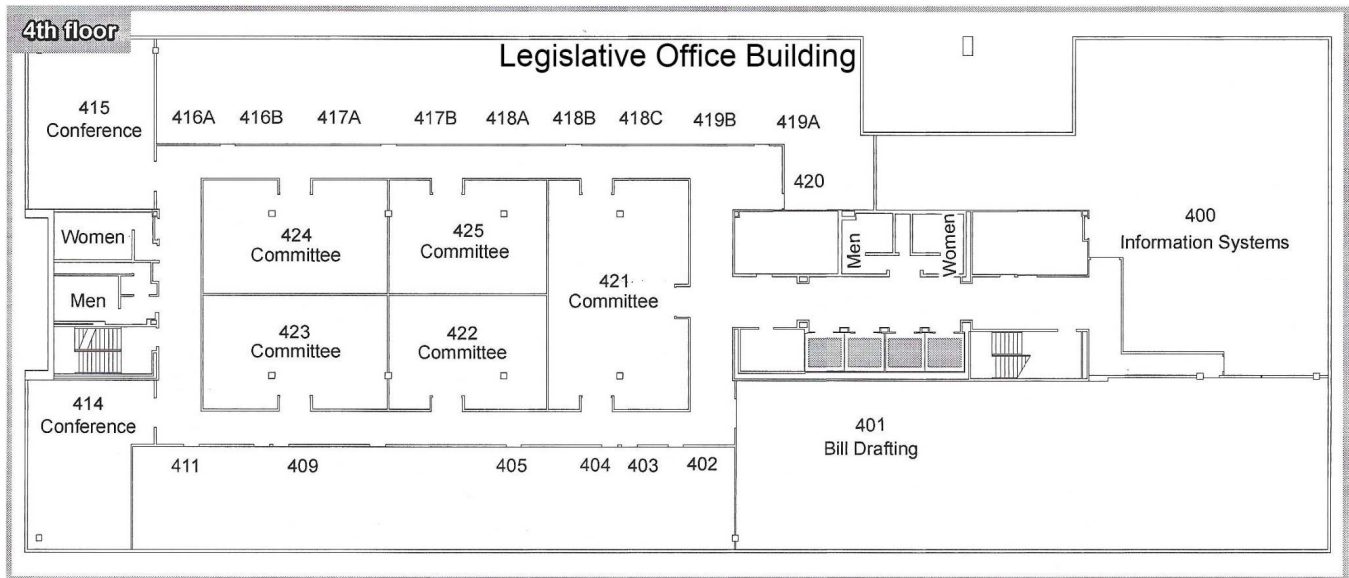
Legislative Building





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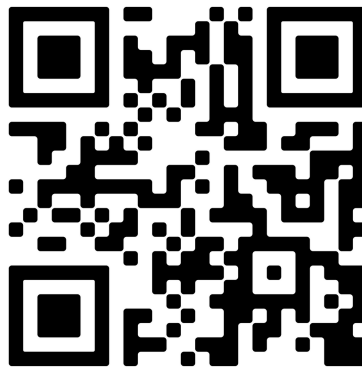
This image shows a full page of handwriting practice paper. It features multiple sets of horizontal dashed lines spaced evenly down the page, providing a guide for letter height and placement. The background is plain white, and there are no other markings or text present.

[illegible]



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