#### GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

#### **SESSION 1991**

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#### **HOUSE BILL 103**

Short Title: Appointed Judges Statute. (Public) Sponsors: Representatives Michaux; Gist, Gottovi, Mavretic, Oldham, and Wicker. Referred to: Courts, Justice, Constitutional Amendments & Referenda.

### February 20, 1991

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED 2 AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR APPOINTMENT OF APPELLATE JUDGES BY THE 3 GOVERNOR SUBJECT TO THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, TO PROVIDE FOR THE RECONFIRMATION OF SITTING 4 JUDGES BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AND TO PROVIDE FOR 5 TRANSITIONAL AND OTHER PROVISIONS NECESSARY TO MOVE FROM 6 AN ELECTIVE TO AN APPOINTIVE SYSTEM. 7 8

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

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Section 1. Chapter 7A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Article to read:

## "ARTICLE 1A.

## "APPOINTMENT, CONFIRMATION, AND RECONFIRMATION OF JUSTICES AND JUDGES.

## "§ 7A-4.1. Appointment of Justices and Judges by Governor and confirmation by General Assembly.

- When a new judgeship on the Supreme Court of Appeals is created, (a) the Governor shall within 120 days after the act creating the judgeship becomes law nominate a person from the list of nominees provided pursuant to G.S. 7A-4.2 to serve in the judgeship. Unless otherwise provided, the nominee shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate and the House of Representatives in the first regular session held in an odd-numbered year convening after the judgeship is created.
- When a vacancy occurs in the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, or Judge of the Court of Appeals, the Governor shall nominate a person to fill the vacancy from the list of nominees provided pursuant

- to G.S. 7A-4.2. If the vacancy occurs because the holder of the office indicates that he will not seek reconfirmation at the end of his term, the Governor shall submit his nomination to the General Assembly by March 1 of the year after that intention is made known. If the vacancy occurs for any other reason, the Governor shall submit his nomination to the General Assembly no later than 120 days after the vacancy is created.
  - Nominees nominated pursuant to subsections (a) or (b) of this section are subject to confirmation as provided in this subsection. If the nomination is for a vacancy to be created at the end of a term and the nomination is the first such nomination for that office, the nomination shall be considered during the regular session held in the oddnumbered year in which the term of office of the judge vacating the office expires. All other nominations may be considered for confirmation at any regular or extra session of the General Assembly, but the nomination shall be considered no later than the first regular session conducted in an odd-numbered year after the nomination is submitted, unless it is submitted after April 1 during such a session. Nominations submitted during such a session and after April 1 may be considered by the General Assembly for confirmation in that session or any regular or extra session conducted thereafter, but the nomination shall be considered for confirmation no later than the first regular session in an odd-numbered year convening after the nomination is submitted. To be confirmed, a nominee shall receive a majority vote in the Senate and House of Representatives during the session in which the nomination is considered. Failure to receive a majority vote in both houses in a session in which a nomination is considered constitutes a failure to confirm and creates a vacancy in the office to be filled as provided by this section. A nominee confirmed by both the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be appointed by the Governor for a four-year term to begin on the next September 1 in an odd-numbered year. A person confirmed may begin service immediately upon being appointed, even though his term of office has not begun. For purposes of this subsection, a nomination is 'considered' if either house of the General Assembly votes on the nomination. For purposes of this subsection, a session ends when it adjourns or recesses for more than 30 days, or adjourns sine die, whichever comes first.
  - (d) In addition to any other lawful requirement for service as a Justice or Judge, a nominee, to be eligible to be nominated for Chief Justice, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, or Judge of the Court of Appeals, shall be a registered voter in this State.
  - (e) The Governor, in making nominations, shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that his nominees are broadly representative of the people of this State.

# "§ 7A-4.2. Judicial Selection and Retention Commission recommendations for vacancies.

(a) The Governor, in making a nomination to the office of Chief Justice, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, or Judge of the Court of Appeals shall make the nomination from a list of nominees provided by the Judicial Selection and Retention Commission. The Governor shall promptly notify the Commission of any resignation, retirement, death, removal from office or decision not to seek reconfirmation of a Chief Justice, Associate Justice or Court of Appeals Judge. The Commission shall within 45

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 days of the receipt of the notice submit to the Governor not less than three nor more than five names of possible nominees for the vacancy.

- (b) In making the recommendations to the governor, the Commission shall make every feasible effort to recruit and attract potential candidates of the highest possible qualifications. No candidate may be recommended by the Commission unless the candidate submits a written declaration of availability to the Commission. The Commission may adopt such rules as it deems necessary for its operation. Any rules so adopted shall be available to public inspection, but the provisions of General Statutes Chapter 150B do not apply to the Commission. The Commission's recommendations shall be by majority vote of those present and voting.
- (c) The Commission shall make reasonable efforts to insure that the candidates submitted to the Governor are broadly representative of the population of this State.
- (d) Except as provided in this section, documents received or prepared by the Committee in the fulfillment of its duties under this section are confidential and not open to inspection to anyone other than:
  - (1) The Governor or a member of his staff, with respect to documents and information about the candidates recommended by the Commission for consideration by the Governor; and
  - (2) The General Assembly and its staff, with respect to documents and information about the candidate nominated by the Governor.

Documents prepared or received by the Commission remain confidential when transferred to the Governor's office or the General Assembly. The list of names submitted by the Commission to the Governor shall be a public record.

#### "§ 7A-4.3. Reconfirmation procedure.

- (a) Any Chief Justice, Associate Justice, or Judge of the Court of Appeals, to be eligible to be reconfirmed, shall by November 1 in the year immediately preceding the year in which his term expires, file a written declaration of his intent to seek reconfirmation. The declaration shall be filed with the Governor. The Governor shall promptly notify the General Assembly and the Judicial Selection and Retention Commission of his receipt of the declaration. Failure to file the declaration in a timely manner results in the creation of a vacancy in the office at the expiration of the term. A Justice or Judge may indicate in writing to the Governor that he does not intend to seek reconfirmation, and the filing of that intention creates a vacancy in the office at the expiration of the term, unless the Justice or Judge leaves office at an earlier date.
- (b) The Judicial Selection and Retention Commission, upon receipt of a Justice's or Judge's written declaration of his intent to seek reconfirmation, shall investigate the Judge's performance as a Justice or Judge to determine if it should recommend that he be reconfirmed. The Commission shall conduct a public hearing to allow comment from interested persons on the Justice's or Judge's fitness to continue in office. Information received in the course of the investigation is confidential and shall not be disclosed unless specifically required by law or unless the Justice or Judge consents to the disclosure. Documents prepared or received by the Commission in the course of its investigation are confidential and not subject to public inspection without the consent of the Justice or Judge, notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 132 of the General

- Statutes. The investigation shall include an evaluation of the Justice's or Judge's ethical conduct, his knowledge of and application of the law, his management of the courts over which he has presided, his work habits, his health, his judicial demeanor, and any other matter that the Commission determines to be relevant to its inquiry. The Judge shall be given an opportunity to present to the Commission any information he determines to be appropriate. The Commission's recommendation shall be by majority vote of those present and voting.
  - (c) No later than 30 days after the convening of the General Assembly in the year following the filing of a Justice's or Judge's intent to seek reconfirmation, the Commission shall report to the General Assembly as to whether it recommends that the Justice or Judge be reconfirmed. A majority vote of of both the Senate and the House of Representatives shall be necessary to reject the recommendation of the Commission. If either house fails to vote on the report of the Commission during the session in which it is submitted, the recommendation of the Commission shall be deemed to have been approved by the General Assembly. For the purpose of this subsection, a session ends when it adjourns or recesses for more than 30 days, or adjourns sine die, whichever comes first.
  - (d) A Justice or Judge reconfirmed by the General Assembly serves an eight-year term, to begin at the expiration of the term he is serving at the time of reconfirmation. If the General Assembly does not reconfirm a Justice or Judge, either by a negative vote or by failing to vote on a negative recommendation of the Commission, a vacancy in that office is created at the expiration of the term. The provisions of Article VI, Section 10 of the North Carolina Constitution are not applicable to Justices or Judges who are not reconfirmed by the General Assembly.

## "§ 7A-4.4. Judicial Selection and Retention Commission.

- (a) The Judicial Selection and Retention Commission consists of:
  - Five members appointed by the Governor, none of whom may be licensed attorneys, with at least one member from each judicial division as those divisions were constituted on January 1, 1991;
  - (2) Five members appointed by the President of the State Bar from its membership with at least one member from each judicial division as those divisions were constituted on January 1, 1991;
  - One member appointed by the General Assembly on recommendation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, as provided by G.S. 120-121;
  - One member appointed by the General Assembly on recommendation of the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, as provided by G.S. 120-121;
  - One member appointed by the President of the North Carolina Bar Association from its membership;
  - (6) One member appointed by the President of the North Carolina Association of Women Attorneys from its membership;
  - (7) One member appointed by the President of the North Carolina Academy of Trial Lawyers from its membership;

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- 1 (8) One member appointed by the President of the North Carolina 2 Association of Black Lawyers from its membership.
  - No member of the Commission shall be an active judge or justice of the General Court of Justice or an active member of the General Assembly.
  - (b) The Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts shall convene the initial meeting of the Commission as soon as feasible after the initial appointments are made. At that meeting the Commission shall select a chairman from among its members.
  - (c) All the members appointed by the Governor and by the President of the State Bar shall serve four-year terms of office, except that two of the initial appointees of the Governor and three of the initial appointees of the State Bar President shall serve terms expiring June 30, 1995, and the remaining two appointees of the Governor and the State Bar President shall serve initial terms expiring June 30, 1997. The members appointed by the Presidents of the Bar Association and the Association of Women Attorneys and the Academy of Trial Lawyers shall serve four-year terms, except that the term of office for the initial appointees from those organizations shall expire June 30, 1995. The members appointed by the Presidents of the Association of Black Lawyers and the Association of Defense Attorneys shall serve four-year terms, except that the term of office for these initial appointees shall expire June 30, 1997. The appointees of the General Assembly shall serve two-year terms, except that the term of office of the initial appointees of the General Assembly shall expire June 30, 1995. Members who have served a full term may be reappointed to one additional full term. The members shall be appointed within 30 days of the date this act becomes effective.
  - (d) The Commission shall, upon request, be allowed to inspect the files of the Judicial Standards Commission, notwithstanding the provisions of G.S. 7A-377. Meetings of the Commission shall not be subject to the provisions of Article 33C of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes. Testimony and other evidence presented to the Commission is privileged in any action for defamation.
  - (e) The Commission may employ an executive secretary to assist it in performing its duties.

#### "§ 7A-4.5. Governor to issue commissions to Justices and Judges.

Every person duly appointed by the Governor as Chief Justice, Associate Justice, or Judge of the Court of Appeals, and every Justice or Judge duly reconfirmed by the General Assembly shall procure from the Governor a commission attesting that fact, which the Governor shall issue upon receipt of a certification by the principal clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives that the person has been confirmed or reconfirmed by the house in which the clerk serves. The principal clerk of the Senate and the principal clerk of the House of Representatives shall promptly certify the results to the Governor of any judicial confirmation and reconfirmation votes taken in their respective houses. The Secretary of State shall inform the Governor whenever the General Assembly adjourns or recesses for more than 30 days, or adjourns sine die.

## "§ 7A-4.6. Transitional provisions for judges in office on effective date of Article.

(a) Any Chief Justice, Associate Justice, or Judge of the Court of Appeals holding a judgeship on January 15, 1992, that on January 14, 1992, is required by law to

be filled by election shall be subject to the reconfirmation procedures in G.S. 7A-4.5 and to the provisions of subsections (b) and (c) of this section to retain his office.

- (b) A Justice or Judge covered by the provisions of subsection (a) who, at the end of his term of office has at least four years of service in the office he is holding on January 15, 1992, shall be subject to the reconfirmation process during the first regular session convening in an odd-numbered year after the term expires. Terms of such Justices and Judges are extended until August 31 of the year following the year in which the term would have normally expired.
- (c) A Justice or Judge covered by the provisions of subsection (a) who, at the end of his term of office has less than four years in the office he is holding on January 15, 1992, shall be subject to the reconfirmation process in the first regular session convening in an odd-numbered year after he would have four years in service in that office, if continued in office past the expiration of his term. Terms of office of such Justices and Judges shall be extended until August 31 of the year in which a reconfirmation decision is made by the General Assembly."

Sec. 2. G.S. 7A-10(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and six associate justices, elected by the qualified voters of the State for terms of eight years selected as provided by Article 1A of this Chapter. Before entering upon the duties of his office, each justice shall take an oath of office. Four justices shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the court. Sessions of the court shall be held in the city of Raleigh, and scheduled by rule of court so as to discharge expeditiously the court's business."

Sec. 3. G.S. 7A-16 reads as rewritten:

### "§ 7A-16. Creation and organization.

The Court of Appeals is created effective January 1, 1967. It shall consist initially of six judges, elected by the qualified voters of the State for terms of eight years. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall designate one of the judges as Chief Judge, to serve in such capacity at the pleasure of the Chief Justice. Before entering upon the duties of his office, a judge of the Court of Appeals shall take the oath of office prescribed for a judge of the General Court of Justice.

The Governor on or after July 1, 1967, shall make temporary appointments to the six initial judgeships. The appointees shall serve until January 1, 1969. Their successors shall be elected at the general election for members of the General Assembly in November, 1968, and shall take office on January 1, 1969, to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term which began on January 1, 1967.

Upon the appointment of at least five judges, and the designation of a Chief Judge, the court is authorized to convene, organize, and promulgate, subject to the approval of the Supreme Court, such supplementary rules as it deems necessary and appropriate for the discharge of the judicial business lawfully assigned to it.

Effective January 1, 1969, the number of judges is increased to nine, and the Governor, on or after March 1, 1969, shall make temporary appointments to the additional judgeships thus created. The appointees shall serve until January 1, 1971. Their successors shall be elected at the general election for members of the General

 Assembly in November, 1970, and shall take office on January 1, 1971, to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term which began on January 1, 1969.

Effective January 1, 1977, the number of judges is increased to 12; and the Governor, on or after July 1, 1977, shall make temporary appointments to the additional judgeships thus created. The appointees shall serve until January 1, 1979. Their successors shall be elected at the general election for members of the General Assembly in November, 1978, and shall take office on January 1, 1979, to serve the remainder of the unexpired term which began on January 1, 1977.

The Court of Appeals shall consist of 12 judges, selected as provided in Article 1A of this Chapter. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall designate one of the judges as Chief Judge, to serve in such capacity at the pleasure of the Chief Justice. Before entering upon the duties of his office, a judge of the Court of Appeals shall take the oath of office prescribed for a judge of the General Court of Justice.

The Court of Appeals shall sit in panels of three judges each. The Chief Judge insofar as practicable shall assign the members to panels in such fashion that each member sits a substantially equal number of times with each other member. He shall preside over the panel of which he is a member, and shall designate the presiding judge of the other panel or panels.

Three judges shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the court, except as may be provided in G.S. 7A-32.

In the event the Chief Judge is unable, on account of absence or temporary incapacity, to perform the duties placed upon him as Chief Judge, the Chief Justice shall appoint an acting Chief Judge from the other judges of the Court, to temporarily discharge the duties of Chief Judge."

Sec. 3.1. G.S. 120-123 is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:

"(3b) The Judicial Selection and Retention Commission as established by G.S. 7A-4.5."

Sec. 4. G.S. 163-106 reads as rewritten:

# "\$ 163-106. Notices of candidacy; pledge; with whom filed; date for filing; withdrawal.

(a) Notice and Pledge. – No one shall be voted for in a primary election unless he shall have filed a notice of candidacy with the appropriate board of elections, State or county, as required by this section. To this end every candidate for selection as the nominee of a political party shall file with and place in the possession of the board of elections specified in subsection (c) of this section, a notice and pledge in the following form:

'Date

I hereby file notice as a candidate for nomination as ............ in the .......... party primary election to be held on ......., 19..... I affiliate with the .......... party, (and I certify that I am now registered on the registration records of the precinct in which I reside as an affiliate of the ......... party.)

I pledge that if I am defeated in the primary, I will not run for any office as a write-in candidate in the next general election.

Signed

1		Name of candidate
2	Witness:	
3		
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5	(Title of witness)'	

Each candidate shall sign his notice of candidacy in the presence of the chairman or secretary of the board of elections, State or county, with which he files. In the alternative, a candidate may have his signature on the notice of candidacy acknowledged and certified to by an officer authorized to take acknowledgments and administer oaths, in which case the candidate may mail his notice of candidacy to the appropriate board of elections.

In signing his notice of candidacy the candidate shall use only his legal name and, in his discretion, any nickname by which he is commonly known. A candidate may also, in lieu of his legal first name and legal middle initial or middle name (if any) sign his nickname, provided that he appends to the notice of candidacy an affidavit that he has been commonly known by that nickname for at least five years prior to the date of making the affidavit. The candidate shall also include with the affidavit the way his name (as permitted by law) should be listed on the ballot if another candidate with the same last name files a notice of candidacy for that office.

A notice of candidacy signed by an agent or any person other than the candidate himself shall be invalid.

Prior to the date on which candidates may commence filing, the State Board of Elections shall print and furnish, at State expense, to each county board of elections a sufficient number of the notice of candidacy forms prescribed by this subsection for use by candidates required to file with county boards of elections.

- (b) Eligibility to File. No person shall be permitted to file as a candidate in a primary if, at the time he offers to file notice of candidacy, he is registered on the appropriate registration book or record as an affiliate of a political party other than that in whose primary he is attempting to file. No person who has changed his political party affiliation or who has changed from unaffiliated status to party affiliation as permitted in G.S. 163-74(b), shall be permitted to file as a candidate in the primary of the party to which he changed unless he has been affiliated with the political party in which he seeks to be a candidate for at least 90 days prior to the filing date for the office for which he desires to file his notice of candidacy.
- A person registered as 'unaffiliated' shall be ineligible to file as a candidate in a party primary election.
- (c) Time for Filing Notice of Candidacy. Candidates seeking party primary nominations for the following offices shall file their notice of candidacy with the State Board of Elections no earlier than 12:00 noon on the first Monday in January and no later than 12:00 noon on the first Monday in February preceding the primary:
- Governor
- 42 Lieutenant Governor
- 43 All State executive officers
- 44 Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Court of Appeals

- 1 Judges of the superior courts
- 2 Judges of the district courts
- 3 United States Senators
- 4 Members of the House of Representatives of the United States
- 5 District attorneys

Candidates seeking party primary nominations for the following offices shall file their notice of candidacy with the county board of elections no earlier than 12:00 noon on the first Monday in January and no later than 12:00 noon on the first Monday in February preceding the primary:

State Senators

Members of the State House of Representatives

All county offices.

- (d) Notice of Candidacy for Certain Offices to Indicate Vacancy. In any primary in which there are two or more vacancies for Chief Justice and associate justices of the Supreme Court, two or more vacancies for judge of the Court of Appeals, or—two vacancies for United States Senator from North Carolina or two or more vacancies for the office of district court judge to be filled by nominations, each candidate shall, at the time of filing notice of candidacy, file with the State Board of Elections a written statement designating the vacancy to which he seeks nomination. Votes cast for a candidate shall be effective only for his nomination to the vacancy for which he has given notice of candidacy as provided in this subsection.
- A person seeking party nomination for a specialized district judgeship established under G.S. 7A-147 shall, at the time of filing notice of candidacy, file with the State Board of Elections a written statement designating the specialized judgeship to which he seeks nomination.
- (e) Withdrawal of Notice of Candidacy. Any person who has filed notice of candidacy for an office shall have the right to withdraw it at any time prior to the date on which the right to file for that office expires under the terms of subsection (c) of this section. If a candidate does not withdraw before the filing deadline, except as provided in G.S. 163-112, his name shall be printed on the primary ballot, any votes for him shall be counted, and he shall not be refunded his filing fee.
- (f) Candidates required to file their notice of candidacy with the State Board of Elections under subsection (c) of this section shall file along with their notice a certificate signed by the chairman of the board of elections or the supervisor of elections of the county in which they are registered to vote, stating that the person is registered to vote in that county, stating the party with which the person is affiliated, and that the person has not changed his affiliation from another party or from unaffiliated within three months prior to the filing deadline under subsection (c) of this section. In issuing such certificate, the chairman or supervisor shall check the registration records of the county to verify such information. During the period commencing 36 hours immediately preceding the filing deadline the State Board of Elections shall accept, on a conditional basis, the notice of candidacy of a candidate who has failed to secure the verification ordered herein subject to receipt of verification no later than three days following the filing deadline. The State Board of Elections shall prescribe the form for such

certificate, and distribute it to each county board of elections no later than the last Monday in December of each odd-numbered year.

- (g) When any candidate files a notice of candidacy with a county board of elections under subsection (c) of this section or under G.S. 163-291(2), the chairman or supervisor of elections shall, immediately upon receipt of the notice of candidacy, inspect the registration records of the county, and cancel the notice of candidacy of any person who is not eligible under subsection (c) of this section. The Board shall give notice of cancellation to any candidate whose notice of candidacy has been cancelled under this subsection by mail or by having the notice served on him by the sheriff.
- (h) No person may file a notice of candidacy for more than one office described in subsection (c) of this section for any one election. If a person has filed a notice of candidacy with a board of elections under this section for one office, then a notice of candidacy may not later be filed for any other office under this section when the election is on the same date unless the notice of candidacy for the first office is withdrawn under subsection (e) of this section; provided that this subsection shall not apply unless the deadline for filing notices of candidacy for both offices is the same. Notwithstanding this subsection, a person may file a notice of candidacy for a full term as United States Senator, and also file a notice of candidacy for the remainder of the unexpired term of that same seat in an election held under G.S. 163-12, and may file a notice of candidacy for a full term as a member of the United States House of Representatives, and also file a notice of candidacy for the remainder of the unexpired term in an election held under G.S. 163-13.
- (i) No person may file a notice of candidacy for superior court judge unless that person is at the time of filing the notice of candidacy a resident of the judicial district as it will exist at the time the person would take office if elected. No person may be nominated as a superior court judge under G.S. 163-114 unless that person is at the time of nomination a resident of the judicial district as it will exist at the time the person would take office if elected. This subsection implements Article IV Section 9(1) of the North Carolina Constitution which requires regular Superior Court Judges to reside in the district for which elected."

Sec. 5. G.S. 163-107(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Fee Schedule. – At the time of filing a notice of candidacy, each candidate shall pay to the board of elections with which he files under the provisions of G.S. 163-106 a filing fee for the office he seeks in the amount specified in the following tabulation:

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#### Office Sought

Amount of Filing Fee

Governor

One percent (1%) of the annual

Lieutenant Governor salary of the office

42 sought

All State executive offices One percent (1%) of the annual

salary of the office

1 All <del>Justices, Judges, and sought</del> 2 Superior and District One percent (1%) of the annual 3 Court Judges and District salary of the office Attorneys of the General sought 4 5 Court of Justice One percent (1%) of the annual 6 United States Senator salary of the office 7 sought 8 Members of the United States 9 House of Representatives 10 State Senator One percent (1%) of the annual salary of the office 11 12 Member of the State House of sought 13 Representatives One percent (1%) of the annual 14 All county offices not salary of the office 15 compensated by fees sought County commissioners, if One percent (1%) of the annual 16 compensated entirely by salary of the office 17 18 fees sought Members of county board of One percent (1%) of the annual 19 20 education, if compensated salary of the office 21 entirely by fees sought Sheriff, if compensated One percent (1%) of the annual 22 23 entirely by fees salary of the office 24 sought 25 Ten dollars (\$10.00) Clerk of superior court, if 26 27 compensated entirely by Five dollars (\$5.00) 28 fees 29 30 Forty dollars (\$40.00), plus Register of deeds, if one percent (1%) of the 31 32 compensated entirely by income of the office above 33 fees four thousand dollars 34 (\$4,000)35 Forty dollars (\$40.00), plus Any other county office, if one percent (1%) of the 36 compensated entirely by income of the office above 37 38 fees four thousand dollars 39 (\$4,000)40 Forty dollars (\$40.00), plus 41 All county offices one percent (1%) of the 42 compensated partly by income of the office above salary and partly by fees four thousand dollars 43 44 (\$4,000)

Twenty dollars (\$20.00), plus 1 2 one percent (1%) of the 3 income of the office above two thousand dollars 4 5 (\$2.000)6 One percent (1%) of the first 7 annual salary to be 8 received (exclusive of 9 fees)".

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#### Sec. 6. G.S. 163-107.1(b) reads as rewritten:

If the candidate is seeking the office of United States Senator, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or any State executive officer, Justice of the Supreme Court or Judge of the Court of Appeals, the petition must be signed by 10,000 registered voters who are members of the political party in whose primary the candidate desires to run, except that in the case of a political party as defined by G.S. 163-96(a)(2) which will be making nominations by primary election, the petition must be signed by ten percent (10%) of the registered voters of the State who are affiliated with the same political party in whose primary the candidate desires to run, or in the alternative, the petition shall be signed by no less than 10,000 registered voters regardless of the voter's political party affiliation, whichever requirement is greater. The petition must be filed with the State Board of Elections not later than 12:00 noon on Monday preceding the filing deadline before the primary in which he seeks to run. The names on the petition shall be verified by the board of elections of the county where the signer is registered, and the petition must be presented to the county board of elections at least 15 days before the petition is due to be filed with the State Board of Elections. When a proper petition has been filed, the candidate's name shall be printed on the primary ballot."

Sec. 7. G.S. 163-111(c) reads as rewritten:

- "(c) Procedure for Requesting Second Primary.
  - A candidate who is apparently entitled to demand a second primary, (1) according to the unofficial results, for one of the offices listed below, and desiring to do so, shall file a request for a second primary in writing or by telegram with the Executive Secretary-Director of the State Board of Elections no later than 12:00 noon on the seventh day (including Saturdays and Sundays) following the date on which the primary was conducted, and such request shall be subject to the certification of the official results by the State Board of Elections. If the vote certification by the State Board of Elections determines that a candidate who was not originally thought to be eligible to call for a second primary is in fact eligible to call for a second primary, the Executive Secretary-Director of the State Board of Elections shall immediately notify such candidate and permit him to exercise any options available to him within a 48-hour period following the notification:

1	Governor,	
2	Lieutenant Governor,	
3	All State executive officers,	
4	Justices, Judges, or Superior and District Court Judges, or	
5	District Attorneys of the General Court of Justice,	
6	United States Senators,	
7	Members of the United States House of Representatives,	
8	State Senators in multi-county senatorial districts, and	
9	Members of the State House of Representatives in multi-county	
10	representative districts.	
11	(2) A candidate who is apparently entitled to demand a second primary,	
12	according to the unofficial results, for one of the offices listed below	
13	and desiring to do so, shall file a request for a second primary in	
14	writing or by telegram with the chairman or supervisor of the county	
15	board of elections no later than 12:00 noon on the seventh day	
16	(including Saturdays and Sundays) following the date on which the	
17	primary was conducted, and such request shall be subject to the	
18	certification of the official results by the county board of elections:	
19	State Senators in single-county senatorial districts,	
20	Members of the State House of Representatives in single-	
21	county representative districts, and	
22	All county officers.	
23	(3) Immediately upon receipt of a request for a second primary the	
24	appropriate board of elections, State or county, shall notify all	
25	candidates entitled to participate in the second primary, by telephone	
26 27	followed by written notice, that a second primary has been requested	
28	and of the date of the second primary."	
28 29	Sec. 8. G.S. 163-140(a) reads as rewritten:  "(a) Kinds of General Election Ballots; Right to Combine. – For purposes of	
30	"(a) Kinds of General Election Ballots; Right to Combine. – For purposes of general elections, there shall be seven six kinds of official ballots entitled:	
31	(1) Ballot for presidential electors	
32	(2) Ballot for United States Senator	
33	(3) Ballot for member of the United States House of Representatives	
34	(4) State ballot	
35	(5) County ballot	
36	(7) Ballot for constitutional amendments and other propositions submitted	
37	to the people.	
38	Use of official ballots shall be limited to the purposes indicated by their titles. The	
39	printing on all ballots shall be plain and legible but, unless large type is specified by this	
40	section, type larger than 10-point shall not be used in printing ballots. All general	
41	election ballots shall be prepared in such a way as to leave sufficient blank space	
12	the season of th	

beneath each name printed thereon in which a voter may conveniently write the name of

any person for whom he may desire to vote.

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Unless prohibited by this section, the board of elections, State or county, charged by law with printing ballots may, in its discretion, combine any two or more official ballots. Whenever two or more ballots are combined, the voting instructions for the State ballot set out in subsection (b)(4) of this section shall be used, except that if the two ballots being combined do not contain a multi-seat race, then the second sentence of instruction b. shall not appear on the ballot.

If the State Board of Elections divides the State ballot into two or more ballots, all candidates for superior court shall appear on the same ballot except that the State Board of Elections may divide the election of superior court judges into two ballots either because of length of the ballot or to provide a separate ballot for multi-seat races but only superior court judges shall be on those ballots, and all candidates for the Appellate Division shall appear on the same ballot."

Sec. 9. G.S. 163-177 reads as rewritten:

### "§ 163-177. Disposition of duplicate abstracts.

Within six hours after the returns of a primary or election have been canvassed and the results judicially determined, the chairman of the county board of elections shall mail, or otherwise deliver, to the State Board of Elections the duplicate-original abstracts prepared in accordance with G.S. 163-176 for all offices and referenda for which the State Board of Elections is required to canvass the votes and declare the results including:

President and Vice-President of the United States

Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and all other State executive officers

United States Senators

Members of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress Justices, Judges, and Superior and District Court Judges and District Attorneys of the General Court of Justice

State Senators in multi-county senatorial districts

Members of the State House of Representatives in multi-county representative districts

Constitutional amendments and propositions submitted to the voters of the State.

One duplicate abstract prepared in accordance with G.S. 163-176 for all offices and referenda for which the county board of elections is required to canvass the votes and declare the results (and which are listed below) shall be retained by the county board, which shall forthwith publish and declare the results; the second duplicate abstract shall be mailed to the chairman of the State Board of Elections, to the end that there be one set of all primary and election returns available at the seat of government.

All county offices

State Senators in single-county senatorial districts

Members of the State House of Representatives in single-county representative districts

Propositions submitted to the voters of one county.

If the chairman of the county board of elections fails or neglects to transmit duplicate abstracts to the chairman of the State Board of Elections within the time

prescribed in this section, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Provided, that the penalty shall not apply if the chairman was prevented from performing the prescribed duty because of sickness or other unavoidable delay, but the burden of proof shall be on the chairman to show that his failure to perform was due to sickness or unavoidable delay."

Sec. 10. G.S. 163-192 reads as rewritten:

# "§ 163-192. State Board of Elections to prepare abstracts and declare results of primaries and elections.

- (a) After Primary. At the conclusion of its canvass of the primary election, the State Board of Elections shall prepare separate abstracts of the votes cast:
  - (1) For Governor and all State officers, justices of the Supreme Court, judges of the Court of Appeals, judges of the superior court, and United States Senators.
  - (2) For members of the United States House of Representatives for the several congressional districts in the State.
  - (3) For district court judges for the several district court districts in the State.
  - (4) For district attorney in the several prosecutorial districts in the State.
  - (5) For State Senators in the several senatorial districts in the State composed of more than one county.
  - (6) For members of the State House of Representatives in the several representative districts in the State composed of more than one county.

Abstracts prepared by the State Board of Elections under this subsection shall state the total number of votes cast for each candidate of each political party for each of the various offices canvassed by the State Board of Elections. They shall also state the name or names of the person or persons whom the State Board of Elections shall ascertain and judicially determine by the count to be nominated for each office.

Abstracts prepared under this subsection shall be signed by the members of the State Board of Elections in their official capacity and shall have the great seal of the State affixed thereto.

- (b) After General Election. At the conclusion of its canvass of the general election, the State Board of Elections shall prepare abstracts of the votes cast:
  - (1) For President and Vice-President of the United States, when an election is held for those offices.
  - (2) For Governor and all State officers, justices of the Supreme Court, judges of the Court of Appeals, judges of the superior court, and United States Senators.
  - (3) For members of the United States House of Representatives for the several congressional districts in the State.
  - (4) For district court judges for the several district court districts as defined in G.S. 7A-133 in the State.
  - (5) For district attorney in the several prosecutorial districts in the State.
  - (6) For State Senators in the several senatorial districts in the State composed of more than one county.

- (7) For members of the State House of Representatives in the several representative districts in the State composed of more than one county.
- (8) For and against any constitutional amendments or propositions submitted to the people.

Abstracts prepared by the State Board of Elections under this subsection shall state the names of all persons voted for, the office for which each received votes, and the number of legal ballots cast for each candidate for each office canvassed by the State Board of Elections. They shall also state the name or names of the person or persons whom the State Board of Elections shall ascertain and judicially determine by the count to be elected to each office.

Abstracts prepared under this subsection shall be signed by the members of the State Board of Elections in their official capacity and shall have the great seal of the State affixed thereto.

(c) Disposition of Abstracts of Returns. – The State Board of Elections shall file with the Secretary of State the original abstracts of returns prepared by it under the provisions of subsections (a) and (b) of this section, and also the duplicate county abstracts transmitted to the State Board of Elections under the provisions of G.S. 163-177."

Sec. 11. G.S. 163-194 reads as rewritten:

#### "§ 163-194. Governor to issue commissions to certain elected officials.

Every person duly elected to one of the offices listed below, upon obtaining a certificate of his election from the Secretary of State under the provisions of G.S. 163-193, shall procure from the Governor a commission attesting his election to the specified office, which the Governor shall issue upon production of the Secretary of State's certificate:

Members of the United States House of Representatives,

Justices, Judges, and Superior and District Court Judges and District Attorneys of the General Court of Justice."

Sec. 12. G.S. 163-1 is amended in the table by deleting the entries for "Justices and Judges of the Appellate Division".

Sec. 13. G.S. 163-9 reads as rewritten:

## "§ 163-9. Filling vacancies in State and district judicial offices.

Vacancies occurring in the offices of Justice of the Supreme Court, judge of the Court of Appeals, and judge of the superior court for causes other than expiration of term shall be filled by appointment of the Governor. An appointee shall hold his place until the next election for members of the General Assembly that is held more than 60 days after the vacancy occurs, at which time an election shall be held to fill the unexpired term of the office: Provided, that when the unexpired term of the office in which the vacancy has occurred expires on the first day of January succeeding the next election for members of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint to fill that vacancy for the unexpired term of the office.

Vacancies in the office of district judge which occur before the expiration of a term shall not be filled by election. Vacancies in the office of district judge shall be filled in accordance with G.S. 7A-142."

Sec. 14. This act shall become effective only if the amendments to the Constitution of North Carolina proposed by "AN ACT TO AMEND THE NORTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTION TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF APPELLATE JUDGES BY THE GOVERNOR, WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AND TO AUTHORIZE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO PROVIDE A PROCEDURE TO DETERMINE IF JUDGES SO APPOINTED SHOULD BE RETAINED IN OFFICE" are approved by the voters, and if so approved, this act becomes effective January 15, 1992.