

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
SESSION 2025**

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HOUSE BILL 678

Short Title: Ensure Constitutional Government. (Public)

Sponsors: Representative Blust.

For a complete list of sponsors, refer to the North Carolina General Assembly web site.

Referred to: Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House

April 3, 2025

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

1
2 AN ACT TO AMEND THE NORTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTION TO PROVIDE THAT
3 THE GOVERNOR DOES NOT HAVE STATEWIDE EMERGENCY POWERS WHICH
4 PERMIT HIM TO RULE BY DECREE FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD OF TIME, TO
5 PROTECT THE CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE DURING A STATE OF
6 EMERGENCY, TO TRIGGER A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
7 GENERAL ASSEMBLY UPON THE CALLING BY THE GOVERNOR OF A
8 STATEWIDE STATE OF EMERGENCY, TO RESTORE THE ACTUAL INTENT OF
9 THE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ACT, AND TO REQUIRE GENERAL
10 ASSEMBLY APPROVAL OF EMERGENCY MEASURES LASTING MORE THAN
11 TWO WEEKS.

12 Whereas, the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of North Carolina
13 guarantee inalienable rights of the people such as the right to peacefully assemble, freedom of
14 religion, and several other rights; and

15 Whereas, Article I, Section 6 of the North Carolina Constitution guarantees the
16 separation of powers between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches; and

17 Whereas, Article I, Section 7 of the North Carolina Constitution provides that "All
18 power of suspending laws or the execution of laws by any authority, without the consent of the
19 representatives of the people, is injurious to their rights and shall not be exercised."; and

20 Whereas, Article I, Section 19 of the North Carolina Constitution guarantees all
21 people the equal protection of the law; and

22 Whereas, Article I, Section 21 of the North Carolina Constitution provides that "Every
23 person restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and
24 to remove the restraint if unlawful, and that remedy shall not be denied or delayed."; and

25 Whereas, Article II, Section 1 of the North Carolina Constitution provides that all
26 "legislative power of the State shall be vested in the General Assembly"; and

27 Whereas, the Governor only has those emergency powers expressly granted by the
28 General Assembly in the Emergency Management Act, G.S. 166A-19, et. seq., which is statutory
29 only and cannot be used to indefinitely suspend rights guaranteed to the people under the federal
30 and State constitutions and which requires approval of the Council of State before most
31 gubernatorial measures can be implemented; and

32 Whereas, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Governor of North Carolina used a
33 state of emergency to rule by decree for over a year; and



1 Whereas, the Governor, through executive orders, deprived people of the enjoyment
2 of many constitutional rights, such as the right to peacefully assemble, to worship freely, to
3 educate their children, and to be gainfully employed to earn a living and pay their bills; and

4 Whereas, this abuse of power by the Governor threw thousands of people out of work,
5 closed many businesses (while leaving others open without explanation), implemented curfews,
6 implemented mandates, closed churches, closed schools, prohibited the gathering of 10 or more
7 persons, required people to stay home, and other abuses; and

8 Whereas, these orders deprived people of work and livelihoods, caused many
9 businesses to fail, often resulting in the destruction of people's lifetime work and dreams,
10 deprived children of their education and kept them separated from friends, harmed the mental
11 health of thousands, and did incalculable additional damage to the State and its people; and

12 Whereas, the irreparable damage done by the Governor was not based on science but
13 upon the whims of the Governor in violation of the North Carolina Constitution which vests all
14 legislative power of the State in the General Assembly and which protects the fundamental rights
15 of the people; and

16 Whereas, these executive orders were in violation of the Emergency Management
17 Act, which requires the consent of the Council of State before the Governor can take such actions;
18 and

19 Whereas, the Governor did not provide the scientific basis for many executive orders
20 issued under the guise of fighting COVID-19 and the Governor never cited any constitutional
21 authority for these actions; and

22 Whereas, these actions by the Governor, which severely damaged the State and its
23 people, were without benefit and did not have the claimed effect against COVID-19; and

24 Whereas, other states that did not shut down or which took actions far less draconian
25 and of much shorter duration than the Governor took in North Carolina did just as well or better
26 against COVID-19 than experienced in this State; Now, therefore,
27 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

28 **SECTION 1.(a)** Section 5 of Article III of the North Carolina Constitution is
29 amended by adding a new subsection to read:

30 "(10a) Limitation. Nothing in this section, Article, or Constitution shall be construed to
31 empower the Governor with emergency powers beyond those expressly granted to the Governor,
32 as prescribed by law passed by the General Assembly. Emergency powers granted to the
33 Governor shall be strictly construed and may not be used to infringe on or deny the rights of the
34 people guaranteed in this Constitution and the Constitution of the United States. No actions by
35 the Governor exercising emergency powers prescribed by law may last more than two weeks
36 unless ratified by a joint resolution passed by a majority of the members of each house of the
37 General Assembly present and voting in an emergency session convened as provided under
38 Section 11 of Article II of this Constitution."

39 **SECTION 1.(b)** Section 11 of Article II of the North Carolina Constitution is
40 amended by adding a new subsection to read:

41 "(3) Emergency sessions. Upon the declaration of a state of emergency by the Governor,
42 the General Assembly shall go into an emergency session beginning seven days after the effective
43 date of the statewide state of emergency, Sundays and State and federal holidays excepted."

44 **SECTION 1.(c)** The amendments set out in subsections (a) and (b) of this section
45 shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the State at the statewide general election to be held
46 on November 3, 2026, which election shall be conducted in accordance with the laws governing
47 elections at that time. The question to be used in the voting systems and ballots shall be:

48 " FOR AGAINST

49 Constitutional amendment to limit, under a state of emergency, both the scope of
50 executive action by the Governor with respect to Constitutional rights and the length executive
51 actions by the Governor remain valid unless ratified by the General Assembly."

1 **SECTION 1.(d)** The State Board of Elections shall certify the results of the
2 referendum conducted under subsection (c) of this section. If a majority of votes cast on the
3 question are in favor of the amendments set out in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, the
4 Secretary of State shall enroll the amendments among the permanent records of that office. If a
5 majority of votes cast on the question are against the amendments set out in subsections (a) and
6 (b) of this section, the amendments shall have no effect.

7 **SECTION 1.(e)** If the certification from the State Board of Elections under
8 subsection (d) of this section reflects that a majority of votes cast on the question are in favor of
9 the amendments set out in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, the amendments set out in
10 subsections (a) and (b) of this section are effective upon certification.

11 **SECTION 2.(a)** G.S. 166A-19.20 reads as rewritten:

12 **"§ 166A-19.20. Gubernatorial or legislative declaration of state of emergency.**

13 (a) Declaration. – A state of emergency may be declared by the Governor or by a
14 resolution of the General Assembly, if either of these finds that an emergency exists.

15 (b) Emergency Area. – An executive order or resolution declaring a state of emergency
16 shall include a definition of the area constituting the emergency area.

17 (c) Expiration of States of Emergency. – A state of emergency declared pursuant to this
18 section shall expire as follows:

19 (1) If not a statewide emergency area, when it is rescinded by the authority that
20 issued it.

21 (2) If a statewide emergency area, ~~30~~seven calendar days after issuance without
22 a concurrence of the Council of State. A declaration of emergency may not be
23 continued without the concurrence of the Council of State. If the Council of
24 State concurs with the declaration of emergency, the declaration of emergency
25 shall expire ~~60~~14 calendar days after issuance, unless the General Assembly
26 extends the declaration of emergency by enactment of a general law. If the
27 General Assembly does not extend the declaration of emergency by enactment
28 in accordance with this subdivision, the Governor shall not issue a
29 substantially similar declaration of emergency arising from the same events
30 that formed the basis to issue the initial declaration of emergency that was not
31 extended.

32 (c1) Effect of Failure of Concurrence of the Council of State. – If the concurrence of the
33 Council of State fails with the issuance or continuation of a declaration of emergency under
34 subdivision (c)(2) of this section, the Governor shall not issue the same or any other substantially
35 similar declarations of emergency based on the same emergency.

36 (c2) Multiple Declarations to Avoid Concurrence of Council of State. – If the Governor
37 declares more than one state of emergency based on the same emergency that would extend the
38 application of the emergency area, when combined, to more than two-thirds of the counties in
39 the State, the Governor shall obtain the concurrence of the Council of State in accordance with
40 subdivision (c)(2) of this section for each declaration of emergency.

41 (d) Exercise of Powers Not Contingent on Declaration of Disaster Type. – Once a state
42 of emergency has been declared pursuant to this section, the fact that a declaration of disaster
43 type has not been issued shall not preclude the exercise of powers otherwise conferred during a
44 state of emergency.

45 (e) Extra Session; Emergency Transportation Expenditures. – The General Assembly
46 considers a determination by the Secretary of Transportation under G.S. 136-44.2E(f) that
47 anticipated emergency expenses will exceed the funds in the Transportation Emergency Reserve
48 within the meaning of the term "extraordinary occasions," and therefore the Governor is
49 authorized to convene the General Assembly in Extra Session under Section 5(7) of Article III
50 of the North Carolina Constitution. The General Assembly strongly urges the Governor to
51 convene the General Assembly in Extra Session within 14 days of notice by the Secretary under

1 G.S. 136-44.2E(f) for the purpose of appropriating funds from the Savings Reserve to the
2 Emergency Reserve to address the transportation needs of the State necessitated by a major
3 disaster."

4 **SECTION 2.(b)** This section is effective when it becomes law and applies to states
5 of emergency declared on or after that date.

6 **SECTION 3.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective when it becomes
7 law.