

Library Security: One Solution

by Nina N. Lyon and
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The problem is not new. Visit the public library in virtually any city today and you see a situation they all share; only the faces are different. A woman sits at a corner table mumbling to herself for hours;

an unkempt man carrying his worldly possessions in bags and bedroll sits reading the morning newspaper; a daily patron takes possession of the unabridged dictionary and the table it sits on and refuses to allow anyone else to use the dictionary as he copies the same words over and over, day after day; and a patron has just reported a naked woman washing her clothes and bathing in the women's restroom. This is the morning crowd—the homeless, the mentally unstable, the street people. By evening, the library fills with many young people, most working feverishly on class assignments, but a few heckle, are loud, rude, and sometimes destructive.

Often, in libraries, this disruptive behavior goes unchallenged. In most cases, no laws have been broken, and the local police do not have time to visit the library routinely. Library staff members are expected to control the behavior of these individuals without facing threats, accusations, and potential liability. But, most library employees are busy with library business and try to ignore these problems out of intimidation or a feeling that nothing could be done. Some libraries hire contract security companies either part-time or full-time. However, the success or failure of this approach depends on the quality of the company providing the service.

But, what happens to the image of the library in the community when disruptive behavior becomes the norm instead of the exception? Users who have been harassed, witnessed disruptive behavior, or felt threatened will not return. More negatively, they will tell friends "the story" of disruptive behavior they saw or experienced, who will then think twice before using the library themselves. When disruptive behavior is not controlled, the

safety and security of library users and staff are jeopardized. When disruptive behavior goes unchallenged, the library's image is damaged and use declines. "The story" in the community is that the library is not a safe place to visit.

Can the library change this perception without infringing upon the rights of the homeless, the mentally unstable, and others? Can the library change "the story" without subjecting its staff to personal liability?

During 1986 and 1987, the Administrative staff and the Board of Trustees of the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County (PLCMC) had several opportunities to improve library safety and security issues during the planning of the renovation and addition project of the Main Library. Library Administration had long faced the daily security problems caused by inappropriate behavior. Because of these problems, the Main Library endured a declining public image, and many citizens were determined not to go into the library. But steps were taken to address this situation.

First, the Main Library renovation project was one component of numerous improvements in the immediate neighborhood of the new library. Parking lots and boarded up buildings were replaced with CityFair, an uptown food and retail center, the new Apparel Mart, a Days Inn Hotel, and the Spirit Square renovation, as well as the pending construction of the new Charlotte/Mecklenburg Performing Arts Center. All these projects were designed to bring people into the downtown area. Thus, the Main Library's neighborhood greatly improved and positive activities in the area increased. These changes helped library patrons feel safer.

In addition, the renovation of Main

Library allowed staff to redesign the interior of the facility with security and safety concerns as high priorities. Staff were interviewed by the design consultants to solicit their opinions and recommendations about the development of an attractive, functional, and safe facility. Many staff recommendations were adopted and implemented. For example, at the recommendation of staff, restrooms were relocated and designed to discourage bathing, washing clothes, loitering, and other inappropriate behavior. Special children's bathroom facilities were placed in the Children's Room area so that unsupervised children would not have to enter restrooms also being used by adults. As the predominant seating system, tables and solid wooden chairs were chosen over lounge furniture. A security type motion detection system was installed to monitor the entire building after hours. A single entrance/exit was established and all emergency exits were tightly controlled and equipped with alarms.

Most importantly, while the building

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was under construction, administrative staff reviewed existing PLCMC's *Rules and Regulations for Conduct in Libraries* and developed a more comprehensive list of rules and regulations for library conduct and behavior. These rules, which follow this article, were adopted formally by the Library Board of Trustees in 1989 prior to the opening of the new facility.

Initially, every staff member who worked in the Main Library was asked to

state his or her security and safety concerns. Major concerns identified by the staff included intimidation by patrons, individual safety, use of drugs by patrons, unpredictable reactions of some patrons when staff approached them to correct behavior, and a feeling that library staff members should not be the first to approach users who are causing problems. Additionally, other urban libraries in the United States were surveyed to determine how they handled behavioral problems. A long list of issues and concerns developed from these steps. Administrative staff began working with the Mecklenburg County Police Department and PLCMC's legal counsel to develop a list of prohibited actions in the libraries along with the necessary actions to enforce the rules.

In PLCMC's *Rules and Regulations for Conduct in Libraries*, many prohibited actions already violate local, state, or federal law, such as solicitation for purposes of prostitution, carrying concealed weapons of any type, and indecent exposure. Since these are clear violations of existing laws, county and/or city police and county security can act immediately.

Other actions, such as sleeping, soliciting for money or items or services, eating, drinking, smoking, bathing, washing clothes, and bringing in bedrolls or large packages that take up excessive space, are not illegal according to local, state, or

federal law, but violate PLCMC's *Library Rules and Regulations for Conduct in Libraries*. County security or city police cannot handle these situations because they do not violate any local, state, or federal laws. Since these actions are violations of library rules, library staff must first approach the person and ask that the situation be corrected or the behavior changed. If the situation is not corrected or behavior changed, then the person is asked to leave the library premises. If the person refuses to leave, county security or city police can arrest the person for trespassing. Once arrested for trespassing, the person cannot reenter the facility.

As this process was developed, it was clear to Library Administration that public service staff, such as librarians, clerical assistants, or pages, would be responsible for the initial response to and enforcement of many of PLCMC's *Rules and Regulations for Conduct in Libraries*. County security and city police were available only to enforce the law. Hence, the library was back to its original dilemma: public service staff had to conduct regular Library business and activity and handle problem users at the same time.

Many employees expressed safety and intimidation concerns handling these issues.

To resolve this dilemma, Library Administration established a new library department of library assistants who are "floor monitors." It is "floor monitors" who as library staff members make all initial approaches to any behavioral problems. A Library Safety and Security Coordinator position was established to supervise the floor monitors. Although PLCMC advertises all positions internally to provide advancement opportunities, no member of the staff had the necessary qualifications and relevant experiences. For the Library Safety and Security Coordinator posi-

tion, security experiences were requirements. Many applicants had worked previously for security firms and possessed

[Security officers] monitor behavior, never appearance.

associate degrees in Security from local community colleges. The Library Safety and Security Coordinator was responsible for working as chief liaison with county security staff. County security personnel were also contracted to provide twenty-four hour security for the Main Library facility and to be on call for branch library problems as well.

Simply having library staff directly responsible for monitoring the enforcement of PLCMC's *Rules and Regulations for Conduct in Libraries* has made the rules and regulations effective. Individuals with proprietary security or law enforcement backgrounds were hired as floor monitors and the Safety and Security Coordinator.

Both county security officers and floor monitors patrol the Main Library facility during all business hours, thus providing a highly effective deterrent. Together, these two levels of security are visible, vigilant, and consistent. The most important aspects of their work are objectivity and lack of bias in the enforcement of the policy. They [security officers] monitor behavior, never appearance.

Another extremely critical element is the manner they use to approach users for rule enforcement. Floor monitors maintain a quiet, pleasant, and respectful attitude in communicating library policy. Thus, more than ninety-five percent of the people informed of the rules comply readily. PLCMC's *Rules and Regulations for Conduct in Libraries* are printed and distributed on the same document that details Main Library's floor plan. This alerts all users to the interest in their safety and security.

Has "the story" changed? Users comment on the improvement of atmosphere at the Main Library everyday. Behavioral problems are handled quickly, efficiently, and fairly. Library Administration does not have to spend hours each week struggling with behavioral problems. Having a staff of floor monitors has made the PLCMC's *Rules and Regulations for Conduct in Libraries* effective. "The story" users tell has changed, and PLCMC's image in the community is positive.



RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR CONDUCT IN LIBRARIES OPERATED BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CHARLOTTE AND MECKLENBURG COUNTY

The mission of the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County is to make available to all residents by convenient and free access, collections of expertly selected library materials to meet the public's informational needs; to promote the enjoyment of reading and the book; to strengthen life-long learning, citizenship, and the appreciation of the world's cultural achievements.

The Board of Trustees of the Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County has adopted the following policy so that the Library may provide an atmosphere conducive to appropriate use of their services and facilities. Use of the Library is intended to be for reading, studying, writing, and listening to written or electronically transmitted materials. Other use is not permitted. The public is required to comply with these Rules and regulations:

The following actions are prohibited on Library property:

- Selling and/or soliciting
- Distributing or posting materials/literature that have not been approved by the Library
- Soliciting for money or items or services
- Soliciting for the purposes of prostitution
- Possessing or consuming alcohol or illegal drugs or being under the influence of alcohol or drugs
- Smoking or other uses of tobacco
- Eating or drinking
- Sleeping
- Not wearing shoes or shirt
- Bringing animals or pets into the library (except guide dogs for the blind or hearing-impaired)
- Any loud, unreasonable, and/or disturbing noises created by persons, radios, tape players or televisions
- Intentionally damaging, destroying, or stealing any Library property or a patron's or employee's property
- Removing library materials from the premises without authorization through established lending procedures
- Playing cards or games of any kind
- Leaving a child under six years of age unattended by a responsible person
- Leaving any child or young adult (up to age 17) in the Library after closing time
- Misuse of restrooms. Restrooms are for library patrons only.
- Bringing bedrolls, blankets, large packages into the Library, or taking up excessive space in the Library, or bringing in packages or unpackaged food.
- Carrying weapons of any type
- Engaging in disorderly conduct, fighting or challenging to fight, or using offensive words likely to provoke violence
- Indecent exposure
- Using obscene or abusive acts and/or language
- Any other illegal acts or conduct in violation of Federal, State, or local law, ordinance or regulation

Failure to comply with the Library's established Rules and Regulations may result in exclusion from the Library and/or being subject to arrest.

NORTH CAROLINA CENTRAL UNIVERSITY

School of Law

School of Library and Information Sciences

JD/MLS Program

The joint degree JD/MLS Program allows students who are interested in a career in law librarianship to simultaneously pursue the Juris Doctor degree and a masters degree in library and information sciences. Application to and acceptance by both the School of Law and the School of Library and Information Sciences are required. The degree of Juris Doctor is granted upon the completion of a minimum of 88 semester hours of required and elective courses. A total of 36 required and elective semester hours is required for the MLS.

Students in the joint degree program must successfully complete all of their required first year of study in the law school. Following the first year which is spent exclusively in the law school, students may begin the required library science courses. Library science courses are generally offered during the summer, on Saturdays and during the day and evening hours. Thus, a joint degree student in the Day Program can begin to pursue the library science courses in the summer between the first and second years of law school, and a joint degree student in the Evening Program can begin the library science courses in the summer between the second and third years of law school. A minimum of 24 course hours is required in the School of Library and Information Sciences for the joint degree.

The day student enrolls in a combination of the courses required for the JD and the MLS degree during the remaining four semesters and the summer between the second and third year. The evening student enrolls in a combination of courses for the degree requirements during the remaining four semesters and the summer between the third and fourth year.

Curriculum (Day Program)

	YR1	S	YR2	S	YR3	**RC	TOTAL
LAW	*31	0	24	0	24	9	88
LIB SC	0	6	6	6	6	12	36

(Evening Program)

	YR1	S	YR2	S	YR3	S	YR4	RC	TOTAL
LAW	16	6	18	3	15	6	15	9	88
LIB SC	0	0	0	6	6	6	6	12	36

* Credit Hours

** RC: Credit accepted by reciprocal agreement between the School of Law and the School of Library and Information Sciences.

S: Summer

The hours and times represented above are merely an example of the times that the courses would likely be offered. The time and number of credit hours a student would take in the School of Library and Information Sciences each semester would depend upon when those courses are offered.

Compiling the History of North Carolina Legislation

by Louise H. Stafford

There are two aspects of compiling the legislative history of a statute. One is tracing the formation of the statute; the other is determining what the legislature intended that the enactment should accomplish. Tracing legislation amounts to collecting historical facts, such as when it was enacted, when it was amended, etc., about the statute. This information is necessary to proceed with determining legislative intent. Determining legislative intent is more difficult. It requires a search for materials from which conclusions may be drawn about the will of the legislature. Both aspects of compiling a legislative history require a basic understanding of the legislative process.¹

Legislation passed by the North Carolina General Assembly is first published in the session laws and then is incorporated into the *General Statutes of North Carolina*.² Research on the history of a statute generally begins with an examination of the law in the *General Statutes*. In parentheses at the end of all statutes or sections is a history note which contains dates and abbreviations from which the derivation of the current statute can be determined. Information is listed chronologically. Depending on the age of the statute, there may be citations to earlier codes and/or session laws. A table explaining the abbreviations used for prior codes appears in the prefatory material at the front of each volume of the *General Statutes*. Citations to session laws indicate that the section or statute was affected by legislation passed during the referenced year. Session law citations include the session year, the chapter number (abbreviated "C"), and possibly a section number (abbreviated "S"). (See figure 1.) Throughout the research process, relevant facts learned about the statute should be recorded to eliminate the need to retrace steps later to find a

citation, date, bill number, or name.

After looking at the history note, the researcher should examine annotations following most sections in the *General Statutes*. The annotations may contain helpful cross references to other statutes, editor's notes, historical remarks, citations to related periodical articles, and citations to cases that have interpreted the statute. The next step is an examination of the sources cited in the history note to gain an understanding of changes in the provisions and language of the statute that have occurred since it was first adopted. After determining when the language or provision of interest to the researcher was added to the statute, the search is narrowed to that provision.

If the provision appears in one of North Carolina's earlier codes, there is likely to be a marginal note in the earlier code which contains a reference to the session and chapter number of the enactment. If the provision is found in the session laws of 1933 or later, the ratified bill number is given and should be recorded. The researcher should then go to the House or Senate journal for the session in which the enactment occurred. The journals were not indexed until the 1846-47 session. By the mid-1860's the indexes had become more detailed. Numerical tables of bill numbers, which give references to all pages on which a bill is mentioned, were added to the *House Journal* in

1971 and to the *Senate Journal* in 1973. For research in earlier years, bills must be identified by subject or name in the indexes.

The journals do not contain verbatim records of floor activity, but they do provide factual information about a bill's history, such as when and by whom it was introduced, to which committee it was initially assigned, if it was reported by the committee with amendments, if a committee substitute was reported, if there were amendments from the floor, and the record of roll-call votes. Beginning with the 1969 session, this information is also available in bill history notebooks maintained in the Legislative Library.³

Collecting bill history information is important because the possibility for change exists at any stage from introduction to ratification. Examination of additions, deletions, and the alteration of language may increase the researcher's understanding of the final version.

After the process of tracing the bill is completed, searching for clues as to the legislative intent of the act can begin. The materials that are available for research vary in scope and quantity. At best, the search will turn up roots for the act in a study commission report recommending the legislation; minutes of the study commission will be available for inspection in

Figure 1: Sample entry from the *General Statutes of North Carolina* 10-11. Acts of minor notaries validated.

All acts of notaries public for the State of North Carolina who were not yet 21 years of age at the time of the performance of such acts are hereby validated; . . . (1941, c. 233; 1973, c. 680, s.1)

1941	c. 233	1973	c. 680,	s.1
Session	c =	Session year	c =	s =
Year	chapter	of amendment	chapter	session

the Legislative Library; and there will be substantive references to the act in the minutes of the General Assembly committee to which the bill was assigned. Also, if the bill was amended, comparison of the bill's various versions will make the intent clearer. It is possible, however, that the search will uncover no records from which the meaning of the act can be inferred. The bill may have been introduced, reported favorably by committee, and passed by both houses without undergoing any change.

Reports issued by legislatively created study committees and commissions often contain recommendations for legislation and therefore may be useful in determining legislative intent. In 1965, the Legislative Research Commission was established, in part to perform interim studies to aid the General Assembly in the performance of its duties.⁴ Since that time the number of reports has proliferated.⁵ Although not all study committees issue reports of substance, the reports can be excellent resources. One way to establish if a report preceded an enactment is to check the Legislative Services Office's reports that list interim studies and Commission activities. The first of these lists was issued for the 1971-1973 biennium and they have been issued regularly since 1975, with some variation in title. They are available in libraries that collect the Commission's reports and may also be accessed by subject in the catalogs of these libraries. The reports of the study committees are enhanced in some cases by the availability of min-

utes Commission's biennial report to the General Assembly lists the Commission's activities. Memoranda explaining recommended bills are frequently sent to the General Assembly by the General Statutes Commission. The Supreme Court Library maintains a file of the memoranda pertaining to enacted bills from the 1959 session and the 1965 session forward. Other permanent commissions have been established, issued reports, and faded away with the completion of their mission or when the General Assembly discontinued appropriations for their continuation. The researcher must be alert to the mention of them in materials used in compiling the legislative history.

After searching for and reviewing existing committee reports, the researcher should return to the bill's history. If the history shows that the bill underwent changes during the legislative process, the changes should be examined to understand better the legislature's intent in the final version. Copies of all versions of a bill, including amendments that were not adopted, may be obtained from the Legislative Library beginning with 1971 House bills and 1973 Senate bills. The Institute of Government has a file of bills beginning with 1949. The North Carolina Collection located in the Wilson Library at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill has scattered holdings for the period 1858-1936 and a full collection from 1937 to the present. Bills from the 1760s through 1973-74 are available in the State Archives Search Room, which is located in the Archives-

State Library Building in Raleigh. There are also scattered holdings in the Archives Search Room for the period 1730-1760.

The minutes of the General Assembly standing committees to which bills are assigned upon their introduction are another

source for written records. The minutes are not verbatim accounts, but rather are required only to show the members present and the action taken during meetings.⁸ The minutes of some committees, however, exceed the minimum requirement and do provide details and insight. They should be consulted if a thorough legislative history is being compiled. The rules of both houses provide that the minutes of standing committees be filed in the Legislative Library after adjournment of the

session.⁹ A full collection of the minutes begins with the 1977 session, and there are sparse holdings beginning in the early seventies.¹⁰

Personal interviews with a bill's sponsors or members of a study commission provide a final source for views on the intent of an act. Key names will have become apparent in research up to this point. There is one additional source for identifying the members of committees, commissions, and boards. Since 1979, appointing authorities have been required to file written notice of all public appointments with the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Legislative Library, the State Library, and the State Disbursing Officer.¹¹

In summary, when compiling the legislative history of an act, the researcher should first collect bill history data and then proceed with a search for and examination of documents that may shed light on the purpose of the act. The list of possible documents includes reports that recommend legislation, all versions of bills, minutes of the General Assembly's standing committees, and minutes of legislatively created study committees and commissions that have recommended legislation. The extent and emphasis of the search may be altered to suit the circumstances. The sources available for research vary greatly depending on the age of the statute. Less material is likely to be found relating to older statutes. The content of the published primary sources—the session laws, codes, legislative journals—has changed over time and is still changing. Rather than trying to remember the dates for inclusion of various tables and materials in these series, it is better to remember the sources in general and work through them on a trial and error basis. Fortunately, some pieces of information, such as bill numbers, can be found in several sources. This means that it is possible to begin research without having access to a full complement of legislative materials.¹²

The inception of the North Carolina State Documents Depository System has improved the distribution of materials such as the reports of legislatively created study committees to the General Assembly. When local sources are exhausted, there are a number of institutions with strong North Carolina legislative collections. Major collections are available at the Legislative Library, the State Library, the Supreme Court Library, the Institute of Government Library, and the North Carolina Collection at the University of North Carolina's Wilson Library. These libraries are open to the public for independent

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utes for the study committee. A file of study committee minutes, beginning with minutes from 1969, is maintained in the Legislative Library.⁶

Permanent commissions also issue reports containing recommendations that may shed light on changes in the law. Among these is the General Statutes Commission which is involved in continuous statutory research and has been authorized since 1951 to recommend substantive changes in the law.⁷ The General Stat-

research and each has provisions for photocopy service. All accept requests for assistance by telephone and letter. Statutory responsibilities and institutional policies, however, put restrictions on the amount of assistance that can be offered to the public. Specifically, the staff at none of the five is permitted to prepare full legislative histories on request. All will, however, assist with the search for specific documents, provide research advice, and provide referral service. When the General Assembly is meeting, limits may be placed on the amount of service available to the public from the Legislative Library.

Legislative history plays a significant role in North Carolina judicial decisions. An electronic search of North Carolina Supreme Court and North Carolina Court of Appeals decisions from 1945 to the present yields 785 citations to decisions in which the phrases "legislative history" or "legislative intent" appear. The most recent opinion is *Burgess v. Your House of Raleigh, Inc.*,¹³ which was filed February 7, 1990. Within that opinion four points regarding statutory interpretation are laid out as follows:

Where the language of a statute is clear and unambiguous, there is no room for judicial construction and the courts must construe the statute using its plain meaning. *Utilities Comm. v. Edmisten, Atty. General*, 291 N.C. 451, 232 S.E.2d 184 (1977). But where a statute is ambiguous, judicial construction must be used to ascertain the legislative will. *Young v. Whitehall Co.*, 229 N.C. 360, 49 S.E.2d 797 (1948). The primary rule of construction of a statute is to ascertain the intent of the legislature and to carry out such intention to the fullest extent. *Buck v. Guaranty Co.*, 265 N.C. 285, 144 S.E.2d 34 (1964). This intent "must be found from the language of the act, its legislative history and the circumstances surrounding its adoption which throw light upon the evil sought to be remedied." *Milk Commission v. National Food Stores*, 270 N.C. 323, 332, 154 S.E.2d 548 (1967).¹⁴

These precepts are not original to the cited cases. One can follow a trail of citations from *Milk Commission v. National Food Stores* back to the following quotation from *Blackstone's Commentaries*.

There are three points to be considered in the construction of all remedial statutes; the old law, the mischief, and the remedy: that is, how the common law stood at the making of the act; what the mischief was, for which the common law did not provide; and what remedy the parliament hath provided to cure this mischief. And it is the business of the judges so to construe the act, as to suppress the mischief and advance the remedy.¹⁵

Those compiling legislative histories for the purpose of establishing legislative intent should be aware that the language of an act is preponderant. *Milk Commission v. National Food Stores* elaborates, "Testimony, even by members of the Legislature which adopted the statute as to its purpose and the construction intended to be given by the Legislature to its terms, is not competent evidence upon which the court can make its determination as to the meaning of the statutory provisions."¹⁶

References

1. This article focuses on the compilation of legislative history, including the materials and processes used. Space does not permit discussion of the legislative process. Refer to *The General Assembly of North Carolina: A Handbook for Legislators*, 6th ed. (Institute of Government, 1990) and the current *North Carolina Manual* (Secretary of State) for explanations of the legislative process.
2. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 164-1 (1990) provides that the *General Statutes of North Carolina* may be cited as "General Statutes of North Carolina," "General Statutes," "G.S.," "N.C. Gen. Stat.," or "N.C.G.S." When working with the *General Statutes* remember to use the cumulative supplement found at the back of each volume to update material found in the body of the volume.
3. Out-of-town researchers may request photocopies of bill histories from the Legislative Library beginning with the 1969 session. Beginning with the 1985 session bill history information may be obtained from the electronic Bill Status System by telephoning the Bill Status Desk. A terminal for public use is located in the Library's Legislative Office Building location.
4. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 120-30.17 (1989). Extra copies of reports to the General Assembly are printed and are available to the public, free of charge from the Legislative Library, while the supply lasts. Among the libraries maintaining a complete file of the reports are the Legislative Library, the State Library, the Supreme Court Library, the Institute of Government Library, and the North Carolina Collection.
5. The Legislative Services Office's report entitled *1989-91 Legislative Commissions, Non-Standing Committees: Interim Studies* lists 221 studies.

6. The earlier years are on microfilm. Researchers must visit the Legislative Library to use the study committee minutes files.

7. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 16400-13 (a) (4) (1990).

8. House Rule 29.2; Senate Rule 36.1. The Rules-Directories for the House and the Senate may be obtained from their respective clerk's offices.

9. *Id.*

10. Researchers must visit the Legislative Library to use the minutes of the standing committees.

11. N.C. Gen. Stat. § 143-47.7 (1990).

12. Research should begin at the local level. Copies of the session laws and the House and Senate Journals are widely distributed across the state. Pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 147-45 (Supp. 1990), among those currently designated to receive the session laws and the House and Senate journals are the sixteen institutions in the University of North Carolina system, thirty private colleges and universities, the clerks of Superior Court, and registers of deeds.

13. 326 N.C. 205, 388 S.E.2d 134 (1990).

14. *Id.* at 209.

15. 2 W. Blackstone, *Commentaries* § 87.

16. 270 N.C. 323, 332-33, 154 S.E.2d 548, 555 (1967).

Sources

Bill Status Information
Legislative Library
Room 2226 State Legislative Bldg.
Jones St.
Raleigh, NC 27611
919-733-7779
Automated: 919-733-3031
(requires touch-tone phone)

Institute of Government
CB#3330 Knapp Bldg.
University of North Carolina-CH
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3330
Library: 919-966-4130
Publications: 919-966-4119

Legislative Library
500 Legislative Office Bldg.
300 N. Salisbury St.
Raleigh, NC 27603
919-733-9390

North Carolina Collection
CB#3930 Wilson Library
University of North Carolina-CH
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3930
919-962-1172

North Carolina State Archives
Search Room
109 E. Jones St.
Raleigh, NC 27601-2807
919-733-3952

Principal Clerk
House of Representatives
Room 2319 Legislative Bldg.
Jones St.
Raleigh, NC 27611
919-733-7760

see **Stafford** continued on page 39.