

**CITY COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM**  
CITY OF SHORELINE, WASHINGTON

<b>AGENDA TITLE:</b>	Adoption of Resolution No. 395 Prohibiting Non-essential City Related Travel to the State of North Carolina
<b>DEPARTMENT:</b>	City Manager's Office
<b>PRESENTED BY:</b>	John Norris, Assistant City Manager
<b>ACTION:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Ordinance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resolution <input type="checkbox"/> Motion <input type="checkbox"/> Discussion <input type="checkbox"/> Public Hearing <input type="checkbox"/> Proclamation

**PROBLEM/ISSUE STATEMENT:**

On March 23, 2016, the North Carolina State Legislature adopted House Bill 2 (HB2), which reversed a City of Charlotte, North Carolina ordinance that allowed individuals to use public restrooms consistent with their gender identity/expression. The City Council discussed HB2 at a Council dinner meeting on August 8, 2016 in light of the National League of Cities (NLC) affirming their commitment to continue to hold their 2017 NLC City Summit Conference in the state of North Carolina. The City of Shoreline is a member of NLC and City Councilmembers regularly attend this annual conference.

The Council discussed and confirmed that HB2 is inconsistent with the values of the City of Shoreline and that the use of discretionary public taxpayer dollars should, to the extent possible, reflect the values of the people of the City of Shoreline and should not be used to support economies that support and enact discriminatory laws and policies. The Council felt that it cannot in good conscience expend public monies for travel to North Carolina for the 2017 NLC Conference.

Based on this discussion, the Council provided direction to staff that they were interested in staff bringing back a resolution prohibiting non-essential travel to North Carolina for their consideration at a regular Council meeting. Proposed Resolution No. 395 (Attachment A) provides for this prohibition.

**RESOURCE/FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

There is no resource or financial impact of proposed Resolution No. 395.

**RECOMMENDATION**

Staff recommends that Council adopt proposed Resolution No. 395.

Approved By: City Manager **DT** City Attorney **MK**

## **BACKGROUND**

On March 23, 2016, the North Carolina State Legislature adopted House Bill 2 (HB2), which was subsequently signed into law by North Carolina Governor Pat McCrory, following a one day extra session of the legislature. HB2 (Attachment B), titled, *An Act to Provide for Single-Sex Multiple Occupancy Bathroom and Changing Facilities in Schools and Public Agencies and to Create Statewide Consistency in Regulation of Employment and Public Accommodations*, reversed a City of Charlotte, North Carolina ordinance that allowed individuals to use public restrooms consistent with their gender identity/expression. The state law also nullified local ordinances around the state that would have expanded protections for the Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgendered and Queer (LGBTQ) community.

The national backlash to HB2 has been widespread, from dozens of North Carolina-based businesses to national corporations and organizations, such as the National Basketball Association (NBA), the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) and Hollywood filmmakers, stating they do not want to conduct business in the state. A federal lawsuit has also been filed challenging the constitutionality of the law and arguing the state could be in violation of Federal Title IX.

On July 26, 2016, the Executive Committee of the National League of Cities (NLC) Board of Directors passed a resolution affirming NLC's commitment to the City of Charlotte, North Carolina to host the 2017 NLC City Summit Conference in Charlotte. This commitment was made despite the Executive Committee's opposition to HB2. The City of Shoreline is a member of NLC and City Councilmembers regularly attend this annual conference. Attachment C provides an email from NLC about this decision.

## **DISCUSSION**

Following NLC's decision to continue to hold their annual conference in the State of North Carolina, Councilmember McGlashan stated his interested in the Council discussing a resolution that would prohibit City of Shoreline non-essential travel to the state of North Carolina in response to HB2. Other jurisdictions have adopted similar resolutions or executive orders.

At the August 8, 2016 Council dinner meeting, the Council discussed this issue, among other Council Operational topics. The Council discussed how HB2 is inconsistent with the work and values of the City of Shoreline to promote equity and inclusion and to advance social justice for the citizens of Shoreline. The Council also discussed how the use of discretionary public taxpayer dollars should, to the extent possible, reflect the values of the people of the City of Shoreline and should not be used to support economies that support and enact discriminatory laws and policies. Therefore, the Council felt that it cannot in good conscience expend public monies for travel to North Carolina for the 2017 NLC Conference due to the passage of HB2, and cannot authorize other City non-essential travel to the State if scheduled to occur in the future until HB2 is either repealed or significantly altered in a way so that it is no long discriminatory in nature.

### **Proposed Resolution No. 395**

Based on this discussion, the Council provided direction to staff that they were interested in staff bringing back a resolution prohibiting non-essential travel to North Carolina for their consideration at a regular Council meeting. It was also requested that if the resolution is adopted by the Council, that staff also draft a letter for the Mayor's signature to NLC asking that they reconsider their decision to not move their City Summit Conference.

Proposed Resolution No. 395 fulfills this Council direction and provides for this prohibition. While the resolution does not define what constitutes essential and non-essential travel, if there is City-related travel that must be conducted to North Carolina in order to protect public health and safety, staff would consider this travel as essential and would not consider it prohibited by this resolution. An example of this travel might be Shoreline Police travel to the State of North Carolina for a defendant extradition issue, if that were to ever occur. Additionally, at this time, there is no other known non-essential travel to North Carolina that the Council or City staff is planning to conduct other than the 2017 NLC Conference.

Proposed Resolution No. 395 also directs staff to send copies of the resolution to the Sound Cities Association (SCA), the Association of Washington Cities (AWC), NLC, the Mayor of the City of Charlotte, North Carolina, the Governor of the State of North Carolina and the North Carolina State Legislature.

### **FINANCIAL IMPACT**

There is no resource or financial impact of proposed Resolution No 395.

### **RECOMMENDATION**

Staff recommends that Council adopt proposed Resolution No. 395.

### **ATTACHMENTS**

Attachment A – Proposed Resolution No. 395

Attachment B – North Carolina House Bill 2

Attachment C – National League of Cities July 27, 2016 Email Regarding 2017 NLC Conference

**RESOLUTION NO. 395**

**A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SHORELINE, WASHINGTON PROHIBITING NON-ESSENTIAL CITY-RELATED TRAVEL TO THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA**

WHEREAS, the North Carolina State Legislature adopted and North Carolina Governor Pat McCrory signed into law North Carolina House Bill 2 (H.B.2), which revokes civil rights protections for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgendered and Queer (LGBTQ) people; and

WHEREAS, North Carolina's H.B.2 overturns an impending City of Charlotte, North Carolina ordinance allowing transgendered people to use the restroom that aligns with their gender identity; and

WHEREAS, North Carolina's H.B.2 invalidates Charlotte's entire anti-discrimination law and prevents all North Carolina cities and counties from enacting any law that protects LGBTQ citizens from discrimination; and

WHEREAS, North Carolina's H.B.2 is inconsistent with the work and values of the City of Shoreline to promote equity and inclusion and to advance social justice for the citizens of Shoreline; and

WHEREAS, the use of discretionary public taxpayer dollars should, to the extent possible, reflect the values of the people of the City of Shoreline and should not be used to support the economies of businesses and governments that support and enact discriminatory laws and policies; and

WHEREAS, the City of Shoreline is a member of the National League of Cities, which has chosen to continue to hold its 2017 national conference in Charlotte, North Carolina, and the Shoreline City Council feels strongly that it cannot in good conscience expend public monies for travel to North Carolina due to the passage of H.B.2; and

WHEREAS, the City of Shoreline applauds the City of Charlotte, North Carolina for taking steps to protect LGBTQ rights; and

WHEREAS, the City of Shoreline will stand with those who are fighting for equity in North Carolina and elsewhere across the country;

**NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF SHORELINE, HEREBY RESOLVES:**

**Section 1:** All non-essential City-related and City-funded travel to the State of North Carolina is prohibited until such time as North Carolina H.B.2 has been repealed in its entirety or altered so that it is no longer discriminatory in nature.

**Section 2:** Copies of this resolution shall be transmitted by the City Clerk to the Sound Cities Association, the Association of Washington Cities, the National League of Cities, the Mayor of the City of Charlotte, North Carolina, the Governor of the State of North Carolina and the North Carolina State Legislature.

**ADOPTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL ON SEPTEMBER 19, 2016.**

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Mayor Christopher Roberts

**ATTEST:**

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Jessica Simulcik Smith  
City Clerk

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
SECOND EXTRA SESSION 2016**

**SESSION LAW 2016-3  
HOUSE BILL 2**

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR SINGLE-SEX MULTIPLE OCCUPANCY BATHROOM AND CHANGING FACILITIES IN SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC AGENCIES AND TO CREATE STATEWIDE CONSISTENCY IN REGULATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS.

Whereas, the North Carolina Constitution directs the General Assembly to provide for the organization and government of all cities and counties and to give cities and counties such powers and duties as the General Assembly deems advisable in Section 1 of Article VII of the North Carolina Constitution; and

Whereas, the North Carolina Constitution reflects the importance of statewide laws related to commerce by prohibiting the General Assembly from enacting local acts regulating labor, trade, mining, or manufacturing in Section 24 of Article II of the North Carolina Constitution; and

Whereas, the General Assembly finds that laws and obligations consistent statewide for all businesses, organizations, and employers doing business in the State will improve intrastate commerce; and

Whereas, the General Assembly finds that laws and obligations consistent statewide for all businesses, organizations, and employers doing business in the State benefit the businesses, organizations, and employers seeking to do business in the State and attracts new businesses, organizations, and employers to the State; Now, therefore,

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

**PART I. SINGLE-SEX MULTIPLE OCCUPANCY BATHROOM AND CHANGING FACILITIES**

**SECTION 1.1.** G.S. 115C-47 is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:

"(63) To Establish Single-Sex Multiple Occupancy Bathroom and Changing Facilities. – Local boards of education shall establish single-sex multiple occupancy bathroom and changing facilities as provided in G.S. 115C-521.2."

**SECTION 1.2.** Article 37 of Chapter 115C of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

**"§ 115C-521.2. Single-sex multiple occupancy bathroom and changing facilities.**

**(a) Definitions. – The following definitions apply in this section:**

- (1) Biological sex. – The physical condition of being male or female, which is stated on a person's birth certificate.**
- (2) Multiple occupancy bathroom or changing facility. – A facility designed or designated to be used by more than one person at a time where students may be in various states of undress in the presence of other persons. A multiple occupancy bathroom or changing facility may include, but is not limited to, a school restroom, locker room, changing room, or shower room.**
- (3) Single occupancy bathroom or changing facility. – A facility designed or designated to be used by only one person at a time where students may be in various states of undress. A single occupancy bathroom or changing facility may include, but is not limited to, a single stall restroom designated as unisex or for use based on biological sex.**

**(b) Single-Sex Multiple Occupancy Bathroom and Changing Facilities. – Local boards of education shall require every multiple occupancy bathroom or changing facility that is**



designated for student use to be designated for and used only by students based on their biological sex.

(c) Accommodations Permitted. – Nothing in this section shall prohibit local boards of education from providing accommodations such as single occupancy bathroom or changing facilities or controlled use of faculty facilities upon a request due to special circumstances, but in no event shall that accommodation result in the local boards of education allowing a student to use a multiple occupancy bathroom or changing facility designated under subsection (b) of this section for a sex other than the student's biological sex.

(d) Exceptions. – This section does not apply to persons entering a multiple occupancy bathroom or changing facility designated for use by the opposite sex:

- (1) For custodial purposes.
- (2) For maintenance or inspection purposes.
- (3) To render medical assistance.
- (4) To accompany a student needing assistance when the assisting individual is an employee or authorized volunteer of the local board of education or the student's parent or authorized caregiver.
- (5) To receive assistance in using the facility.
- (6) To accompany a person other than a student needing assistance.
- (7) That has been temporarily designated for use by that person's biological sex."

**SECTION 1.3.** Chapter 143 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Article to read:

"Article 81.

"Single-Sex Multiple Occupancy Bathroom and Changing Facilities.

**"§ 143-760. Single-sex multiple occupancy bathroom and changing facilities.**

(a) Definitions. – The following definitions apply in this section:

- (1) Biological sex. – The physical condition of being male or female, which is stated on a person's birth certificate.
- (2) Executive branch agency. – Agencies, boards, offices, departments, and institutions of the executive branch, including The University of North Carolina and the North Carolina Community College System.
- (3) Multiple occupancy bathroom or changing facility. – A facility designed or designated to be used by more than one person at a time where persons may be in various states of undress in the presence of other persons. A multiple occupancy bathroom or changing facility may include, but is not limited to, a restroom, locker room, changing room, or shower room.
- (4) Public agency. – Includes any of the following:
  - a. Executive branch agencies.
  - b. All agencies, boards, offices, and departments under the direction and control of a member of the Council of State.
  - c. "Unit" as defined in G.S. 159-7(b)(15).
  - d. "Public authority" as defined in G.S. 159-7(b)(10).
  - e. A local board of education.
  - f. The judicial branch.
  - g. The legislative branch.
  - h. Any other political subdivision of the State.
- (5) Single occupancy bathroom or changing facility. – A facility designed or designated to be used by only one person at a time where persons may be in various states of undress. A single occupancy bathroom or changing facility may include, but is not limited to, a single stall restroom designated as unisex or for use based on biological sex.

(b) Single-Sex Multiple Occupancy Bathroom and Changing Facilities. – Public agencies shall require every multiple occupancy bathroom or changing facility to be designated for and only used by persons based on their biological sex.

(c) Accommodations Permitted. – Nothing in this section shall prohibit public agencies from providing accommodations such as single occupancy bathroom or changing facilities upon a person's request due to special circumstances, but in no event shall that accommodation result in the public agency allowing a person to use a multiple occupancy bathroom or

changing facility designated under subsection (b) of this section for a sex other than the person's biological sex.

(d) Exceptions. – This section does not apply to persons entering a multiple occupancy bathroom or changing facility designated for use by the opposite sex:

- (1) For custodial purposes.
- (2) For maintenance or inspection purposes.
- (3) To render medical assistance.
- (4) To accompany a person needing assistance.
- (4a) For a minor under the age of seven who accompanies a person caring for that minor.
- (5) That has been temporarily designated for use by that person's biological sex."

**PART II. STATEWIDE CONSISTENCY IN LAWS RELATED TO EMPLOYMENT AND CONTRACTING**

**SECTION 2.1.** G.S. 95-25.1 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 95-25.1. Short title and legislative ~~purpose~~ purpose; local governments preempted.**

- (a) This Article shall be known and may be cited as the "Wage and Hour Act."
- (b) The public policy of this State is declared as follows: The wage levels of employees, hours of labor, payment of earned wages, and the well-being of minors are subjects of concern requiring legislation to promote the general welfare of the people of the State without jeopardizing the competitive position of North Carolina business and industry. The General Assembly declares that the general welfare of the State requires the enactment of this law under the police power of the State.

(c) The provisions of this Article supersede and preempt any ordinance, regulation, resolution, or policy adopted or imposed by a unit of local government or other political subdivision of the State that regulates or imposes any requirement upon an employer pertaining to compensation of employees, such as the wage levels of employees, hours of labor, payment of earned wages, benefits, leave, or well-being of minors in the workforce. This subsection shall not apply to any of the following:

- (1) A local government regulating, compensating, or controlling its own employees.
- (2) Economic development incentives awarded under Chapter 143B of the General Statutes.
- (3) Economic development incentives awarded under Article 1 of Chapter 158 of the General Statutes.
- (4) A requirement of federal community development block grants.
- (5) Programs established under G.S. 153A-376 or G.S. 160A-456."

**SECTION 2.2.** G.S. 153A-449(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Authority. – A county may contract with and appropriate money to any person, association, or corporation, in order to carry out any public purpose that the county is authorized by law to engage in. A county may not require a private contractor under this section to abide by ~~any restriction that the county could not impose on all employers in the county, such as paying minimum wage or providing paid sick leave to its employees,~~ regulations or controls on the contractor's employment practices or mandate or prohibit the provision of goods, services, or accommodations to any member of the public as a condition of bidding on a ~~contract~~ contract or a qualification-based selection, except as otherwise required or allowed by State law."

**SECTION 2.3.** G.S. 160A-20.1(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Authority. – A city may contract with and appropriate money to any person, association, or corporation, in order to carry out any public purpose that the city is authorized by law to engage in. A city may not require a private contractor under this section to abide by ~~any restriction that the city could not impose on all employers in the city, such as paying minimum wage or providing paid sick leave to its employees,~~ regulations or controls on the contractor's employment practices or mandate or prohibit the provision of goods, services, or accommodations to any member of the public as a condition of bidding on a ~~contract~~ contract or a qualification-based selection, except as otherwise required or allowed by State law."

**PART III. PROTECTION OF RIGHTS IN EMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS**

**SECTION 3.1.** G.S. 143-422.2 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 143-422.2. Legislative declaration.**

(a) It is the public policy of this State to protect and safeguard the right and opportunity of all persons to seek, obtain and hold employment without discrimination or abridgement on account of race, religion, color, national origin, age, biological sex or handicap by employers which regularly employ 15 or more employees.

(b) It is recognized that the practice of denying employment opportunity and discriminating in the terms of employment foments domestic strife and unrest, deprives the State of the fullest utilization of its capacities for advancement and development, and substantially and adversely affects the interests of employees, employers, and the public in general.

(c) The General Assembly declares that the regulation of discriminatory practices in employment is properly an issue of general, statewide concern, such that this Article and other applicable provisions of the General Statutes supersede and preempt any ordinance, regulation, resolution, or policy adopted or imposed by a unit of local government or other political subdivision of the State that regulates or imposes any requirement upon an employer pertaining to the regulation of discriminatory practices in employment, except such regulations applicable to personnel employed by that body that are not otherwise in conflict with State law."

**SECTION 3.2.** G.S. 143-422.3 reads as rewritten:

**"§ 143-422.3. Investigations; conciliations.**

The Human Relations Commission in the Department of Administration shall have the authority to receive charges of discrimination from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission pursuant to an agreement under Section 709(b) of Public Law 88-352, as amended by Public Law 92-261, and investigate and conciliate charges of discrimination. Throughout this process, the agency shall use its good offices to effect an amicable resolution of the charges of discrimination. This Article does not create, and shall not be construed to create or support, a statutory or common law private right of action, and no person may bring any civil action based upon the public policy expressed herein."

**SECTION 3.3.** Chapter 143 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Article to read:

"Article 49B.

"Equal Access to Public Accommodations.

**"§ 143-422.10. Short title.**

This Article shall be known and may be cited as the Equal Access to Public Accommodations Act.

**"§ 143-422.11. Legislative declaration.**

(a) It is the public policy of this State to protect and safeguard the right and opportunity of all individuals within the State to enjoy fully and equally the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of places of public accommodation free of discrimination because of race, religion, color, national origin, or biological sex, provided that designating multiple or single occupancy bathrooms or changing facilities according to biological sex, as defined in G.S. 143-760(a)(1), (3), and (5), shall not be deemed to constitute discrimination.

(b) The General Assembly declares that the regulation of discriminatory practices in places of public accommodation is properly an issue of general, statewide concern, such that this Article and other applicable provisions of the General Statutes supersede and preempt any ordinance, regulation, resolution, or policy adopted or imposed by a unit of local government or other political subdivision of the State that regulates or imposes any requirement pertaining to the regulation of discriminatory practices in places of public accommodation.

**"§ 143-422.12. Places of public accommodation – defined.**

For purposes of this Article, places of public accommodation has the same meaning as defined in G.S. 168A-3(8), but shall exclude any private club or other establishment not, in fact, open to the public.

**"§ 143-422.13. Investigations; conciliations.**

The Human Relations Commission in the Department of Administration shall have the authority to receive, investigate, and conciliate complaints of discrimination in public accommodations. Throughout this process, the Human Relations Commission shall use its good

offices to effect an amicable resolution of the complaints of discrimination. This Article does not create, and shall not be construed to create or support, a statutory or common law private right of action, and no person may bring any civil action based upon the public policy expressed herein."

**PART IV. SEVERABILITY**

**SECTION 4.** If any provision of this act or its application is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of this act that can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of this act are severable. If any provision of this act is temporarily or permanently restrained or enjoined by judicial order, this act shall be enforced as though such restrained or enjoined provisions had not been adopted, provided that whenever such temporary or permanent restraining order or injunction is stayed, dissolved, or otherwise ceases to have effect, such provisions shall have full force and effect.

**PART V. EFFECTIVE DATE**

**SECTION 5.** This act is effective when it becomes law and applies to any action taken on or after that date, to any ordinance, resolution, regulation, or policy adopted or amended on or after that date, and to any contract entered into on or after that date. The provisions of Sections 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2, and 3.3 of this act supersede and preempt any ordinance, resolution, regulation, or policy adopted prior to the effective date of this act that purports to regulate a subject matter preempted by this act or that violates or is not consistent with this act, and such ordinances, resolutions, regulations, or policies shall be null and void as of the effective date of this act.

In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this the 23<sup>rd</sup> day of March, 2016.

s/ Daniel J. Forest  
President of the Senate

s/ Tim Moore  
Speaker of the House of Representatives

s/ Pat McCrory  
Governor

Approved 9:57 p.m. this 23<sup>rd</sup> day of March, 2016

**John Norris**

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**Subject:** RE: Charlotte Observer: National League of Cities: We won't punish Charlotte for HB2

From: Clarence Anthony [Anthony@nlc.org]  
 Sent: Wednesday, July 27, 2016 8:10 AM  
 To: Alan Kemp (alankemp@iowaleague.org); Alban Burney (aburney@charlottenc.gov); Alice Udovich (Alice.udovich@phila.gov); Allison Myers (Allison.Myers@townofFarragut.org); Antonette Manthey (amanthey@auburnwa.gov); Becky Hildebrand; Bennett Sandlin (Bennett@tml.org); bgriffith@littlerock.org; Bill Peloza (bpeloza@auburnwa.gov); Blanca Salva (bsalva@clevelandcitycouncil.org); Brenda Jackson (mayorsoffice@ci.bluffton.in.us); Brian O'Neill (briano562@yahoo.com); 'canderson@chattanooga.gov'; Carl Castillo (CastilloC@bouldercolorado.gov); Carl Williams; Carla Moor; Charles Grawe (cgrawe@ci.apple-valley.mn.us); Cher Easley (mceasley60@gmail.com); mckenzie@cacities.org-smlexec; Chris Rider, Assistant to Mayor Coleman; Christopher Coleman (chris.coleman@ci.stpaul.mn.us); Cindy Mason (cindy.mason@goodyearaz.gov); 'cora.cole-mcfadden@durhamnc.gov'; 'councilmember.glover@mesaaz.gov'; Craig Thurmond; 'craig.barnes@queenecreek.org'; Darius Brown; David Sander (dsander@cityofranhocordova.org); Deborah Delk; Deborah Moore; 'dejerilyn.henderson@troyal.gov'; Dennis Doyle (ddoyle@beavertonoregon.gov); 'dmccConnell@shorelinewa.gov'; Dorothy "Dot" LaMarche (louislamarche@tds.net); Dorris Stokes (dstokes@gaitthersburgmd.gov); Elizabeth Hurst (lizcarrhurst@gmail.com); Elvi Gray-Jackson (elvi@alaska.net); Gene McGee (Mayor.mcgee@ridgelandms.org); Glock, Erika; Hartfield, Kathleen; Hattie Johnson; James Mitchell; Jamie Bennett; Jasmine Gore (gore4ward4@gmail.com); Jasmine Gore (goreje@vcu.edu); Jeff Moore (Jeff.Moore@ci.longmont.co.us); Jennifer Moncrief (jennifer@tml.org); Jenny Chavez (jenny.chavez@lacity.org); Jermain Reed; Joe Buscaino (joe.buscaino@lacity.org); Johnny L. Dupree; Joyce Barnard (jbarnard@beavertonoregon.gov); jsilva (jsilva@nhmunicipal.org); jsmiller@collegedparkmd.gov; 'jungus.jordan@fortworthtexas.gov'; Karen Freeman-Wilson (kfreemanwilson@ci.gary.in.us); Kathy Maness; Kenyetta Williams (kwilliams@gmanet.com); Klaus Hanson (khanson@ci.laramie.wy.us); Klaus Hanson (klaushanson@yahoo.com); 'kris.gulick@cedar-rapids.org'; kwinn@vml.org; Lamar Norton (lnorton@gmanet.com); Lara Sullivan; Lesley Mosier (lmosier@citiesandtowns.org); Leta Mach; 'lkwilliams@wichita.gov'; 'lou@louogden.com'; Marie Heller (Marie.Heller@bridgeportct.gov); Mark Stadola; Mary Hamann-Roland (info@ci.apple-valley.mn.us); Matt Zone (mzone@clevelandcitycouncil.org); Matthew Appelbaum (appelbaum@bouldercolorado.gov); Matthew Greller (mgreller@citiesandtowns.org); Melodee Colbert Kean (melocolbert@yahoo.com); Michael Sesma (msesma@aol.com); Michael Sesma (msesma@gaitthersburgmd.gov); Mike Kasperzak (mike@kasperzak.org); 'msurrency@cityofhawthorne.net'; 'nrhrodriguez@att.net'; Patricia Lockwood (lockwoodpa4@gmail.com); Patrick Wojahn; PC Wu (Rotarypcwu@yahoo.com); Phyllis Dickerson; Priscilla Tyson (priscillatyson@gmail.com); Ricki Barlow (rbarlow@lasvegasnevada.gov); Ron Nirenberg; Sarah Bonner (Sarah.Bonner@lacity.org); Sharonte Turner (sturner@savannahga.gov); Shelley Simonton (ssimonton@wyomuni.org); Sheri capehart; shontrice. patillo (shontrice.patillo@kcmo.org); Stacy Leietner (sleitner@cityofranhocordova.org); Sue Morris-Jones - Laramie, Wyoming (smorrisjones@ci.laramie.wy.us); Tanya Renter (trenter@lasvegasnevada.gov); Ted Ellis (mayor@ci.bluffton.in.us); Thomas McCarthy (tom.mccarthy@bridgeportct.gov); Tony Anderson; Van Johnson (aldermanjohnson1@aol.com); 'vwilliams@unioncityga.org'; Wally Campbell (wally.campbell@goodyearaz.gov); 'william.peduto@pittsburghpa.gov'  
 Subject: Charlotte Observer: National League of Cities: We won't punish Charlotte for HB2

Good morning NLC Leadership

Yesterday, the Executive Committee of our Board of Directors passed a resolution affirming our commitment to the City of Charlotte to host the 2017 City Summit. On the passage of the resolution, we issued a statement that's receiving media pickup.

Protecting local authority is an important issue for NLC, and so is making our communities inclusive and accepting of all people, including LGBT. If you receive any inquiries from media or have questions about our position or messaging, please contact me.

Best,  
Clarence

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National League of Cities: We won't punish Charlotte for  
HB2<<http://www.charlotteobserver.com/news/business/article91866852.html>>

[cid:image002.png@01D1E7DE.61E88780]

Gov. Pat McCrory questioned Attorney General Roy Cooper's tenure as attorney general during their debate Friday.

Highlights: The National League of Cities said it will keep its 2017 City Summit in Charlotte despite opposition to House Bill 2

BY KATHERINE PERALTA

kperalta@charlotteobserver.com<mailto:kperalta@charlotteobserver.com>

The National League of Cities will still hold its City Summit in Charlotte<<http://www.nlc.org/build-skills-and-networks/annual-conferences/future-conference-dates>> next fall despite the group's opposition to House Bill 2, which it says "broadly preempts local authority and runs counter to the notion that inclusiveness is a fundamental pillar of strong cities."

In a statement Monday night, NLC's CEO and executive director Clarence Anthony said that changing the location of the summit would penalize Charlotte for the state's action.

The NLC passed a resolution over the weekend condemning North Carolina's HB2 and similar measures passed by "a number of states" to restrict local ordinances, the group said.

The resolution will be delivered to Gov. Pat McCrory, the N.C. General Assembly, Charlotte Mayor Jennifer Roberts and the Charlotte City Council.

"The National League of Cities sent a clear message to the state of North Carolina: We stand with the City of Charlotte, and we will oppose any actions that preempt local control or discriminate against members of our communities," Anthony said.

The NLC's decision comes days after the NBA said it is moving its 2017 All-Star Game<<http://www.charlotteobserver.com/news/business/article91066222.html>> from Charlotte because of HB2, representing perhaps the most high-profile fallout from the controversial law.

The NLC's 2017 City Summit is scheduled for Nov. 15-18 in Charlotte.

Katherine Peralta: 704-358-5079<tel:704-358-5079>, @katieperalta<<https://twitter.com/katieperalta>>