

Bill Brawley
NC House District 103



Legislative Biography

A commercial real estate broker from Charlotte, Representative Bill Brawley has been active in his community for 30 years, where he spent two terms on the Matthews Town Council and eleven years on the Mecklenburg Parks Commission. He was appointed to the Citizens Blue Ribbon Commission on County Governance and served or chaired over a dozen other boards and committees. Representative Brawley first enlisted in the United States Army in 1969 and served on active duty until he was honorably discharged in 1975.

Representative Brawley is not new to politics. He first joined the Young Republicans in 1968, going on to become a delegate to the North Carolina State Republican Convention in 1977. He has worked on the campaigns of Presidents Gerald Ford, Ronald Reagan, George H.W. Bush, Bob Dole, George W. Bush, John McCain, Mitt Romney, and countless other state and local candidates over the years.

Now serving his fourth term in the House, Representative Brawley serves on seven committees this session: Appropriations (Chair); Finance (senior Chair); Homelessness, Foster Care, and Dependency; Insurance; Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House; State and Local Government I; and Transportation.

Last session, Representative Brawley was chosen by Speaker Moore to be the powerful senior chairman of the Finance Committee and to also serve as a Vice-Chairman of Appropriations. He

also served on the Committee on Commerce and Job Development, the Environment Committee, the Insurance Committee, the Committee on Local Government, and the Transportation Committee.

Representative Brawley is a tenacious defender of private property rights, limited government, and lower taxes. He was singlehandedly responsible for one of the major pieces of legislation in the 2013-2014 session; he authored a historic state law, House Bill 817, that modernizes the way we build, maintain and fund North Carolina’s vast transportation network. He spoke with UNC-TV’s Kelly McCullen about the reforms in 2013.

Based on his strong conservative principles and effectiveness representing the people of Mecklenburg County, Representative Brawley won a decisive re-election victory in 2016 after running unopposed in 2012 and 2014.

[North Carolina House Biography, [Accessed 10/13/17](#)]

ALEC membership/ties

North Carolina Legislative Travel Reimbursement Records - FOIA’d Records

[Signed Confirm Judge Brett Kavanaugh ALEC Letter 2018](#)

ALEC model legislation authored/sponsored

Bill	ALEC Model	Description	Notes
HB 2 (2012)	Freedom of Choice in Health Care Act	Blocks the Obamacare individual mandate	Similar to ALEC legislation
HB 546 (2012)	Teacher Choice Compensation Act	Creates a program whereby teachers may be eligible for performance based salary stipends if they opt out of their permanent contract and meet measurable student performance goals	Similar to ALEC legislation
HB 542 (2012)	Joint and Several Liability Act	Enacted tort reform statutes to cap damages awarded in medical malpractice actions	Similar to ALEC legislation
SB 709 (2012)	Offshore Energy Resources Act	Proposes using off shore resources and perhaps fracking as well	Similar to ALEC legislation
SB 4 (2014)	Resolution Opposing PPACA Medicaid	This bill denies the expansion of Medicaid in North Carolina.	Similar to ALEC legislation

	Expansion		
SB 524 (2015)	Founding Philosophy and Principles Act	Requires every student to take a semester-length course on the founding philosophy of the United States, with particular focus on "the limitations on government power to tax and spend and prompt payment of public debt," "money with intrinsic value" (i.e., the "gold standard"), and other political talking points with little basis in the actual language of the Constitution	Similar to ALEC legislation
HB 318 (2015)	No Sanctuary for Illegal Immigrants Act	Expands requirements to verify employees' immigration status and invalidates consular IDs and other alternative forms of identification except in certain situations with law enforcement. It also bans local ordinances limiting police involvement in federal immigration enforcement - what are known as "sanctuary city" or "community trust" policies since they're intended to foster cooperation between local police and immigrants.	Similar to ALEC legislation
SJR 36 (2017)	Article V Convention of the States	Calls for constitutional convention of the states	Similar to ALEC legislation

- **In 2012, Representative Bill Brawley cosponsored a bill that blocks the Obamacare individual mandate for healthcare.** According to the Center for Media and Democracy, HB 2 is similar to the ALEC "Freedom of Choice in Health Care Act" model bill. This ALEC "model" legislation would prohibit the legislature from requiring individuals to purchase health insurance (or imposing penalties for not purchasing insurance. According to WRAL.com, HB 2 was vetoed by Governor Bev Perdue to stay out of the fight over the Affordable Care Act. The veto also occurred because of other provisions such as making it illegal in North Carolina to force someone to contract for health insurance and allowing the state's Attorney General to intervene in cases where North Carolina citizens were fighting aspects of the health care law. [Center for Media and Democracy, [Freedom of Choice in Health Care Act](#); WRAL.com, [Gov. Perdue's Vetoes](#); HB [2](#), Bill passed in the House, 66-50, [2/2/2011](#) and in the Senate, 30-18, [2/16/2011](#); Final Bill vetoed by Governor]
- **In 2012, Representative Bill Brawley supported a bill to give teachers a performance based salary stipend instead of a traditional contract.** According to the Center for Media and Democracy, HB 546 is similar to the ALEC "Teacher Choice Compensation Act" model bill. This ALEC "model" legislation creates a program whereby teachers may be eligible for performance based salary stipends if they opt out of their permanent contract and meet measurable student performance goals. The plans do not appear to have documented substantial benefits, but are

another way some may try to undermine tenure and teacher's unions. [Center for Media and Democracy, [Teacher Choice Compensation Act](#); HB [546](#), Bill passed in the House, 72-42, [4/28/2011](#)]

- **In 2012, Representative Bill Brawley cosponsored a bill to give teachers a performance based salary stipend instead of a traditional contract.** In 2012, Rep. Brawley voted for HB 542, which, according to the Center for Media and Democracy, is similar to the ALEC "Joint and Several Liability Act" model bill. This ALEC model legislation is designed to eliminate joint and several liability, meaning that corporations would no longer be jointly liable for injuries caused by the products they manufacture or sell, along the chain of distribution. The bill would allow joint liability only if the companies deliberately conspired to commit a tort or injury against an American. Thus, this so-called model bill would reduce the liability of companies that sell a product that injures an American, by abolishing the legal doctrine of "joint" liability. This type of model legislation that eliminates joint liability except in unusual cases gives a significant advantage to corporations. In a comparative negligence state, like Wisconsin, a plaintiff could be 20% at fault and four defendants could each be 16% at fault but escape liability. [Center for Media and Democracy, [Joint and Several Liability Act Exposed](#); HB [542](#), Bill passed in the House, 80-32, [6/16/2011](#) and in the Senate, 42-8. [6/15/2011](#)]
- **In 2012, Representative Bill Brawley supported a bill that proposes using offshore resources and perhaps fracking as well.** Rep. Brawley voted for SB 709, a bill that would open up North Carolina's coast to oil drilling. According to Indy week, passing a bill like SB 709 would only hurt North Carolina because "...drilling companies have irresponsibly disposed of tainted wastewater, spilling toxic chemicals into streams and groundwater and sending radioactive wastewater to city sewage treatment plants that were unequipped to filter those kinds of materials." Indy Week also states that "...some North Carolina lawmakers are determined to legalize fracking in our state, especially in areas near the Triangle. Many of these legislators have cribbed their talking points from industry, claiming fracking can be done safely if it's well regulated—a big if. These proponents of fracking justify the practice by contending natural gas production will generate state revenue in royalties and taxes and help ensure our energy independence. But several North Carolina environmental groups and scientists are skeptical that, given the power of the energy industry and the Legislature's proposed 23 percent cut to DENR's budget, the state can adequately regulate fracking to protect human health and the environment." [Indy Week, [Despite the dangers of fracking, North Carolina lawmakers want to legalize it](#) ; SB [709](#), Bill passed in the House, 69-42, [6/18/2011](#) and in the Senate, 31-17. [7/13/2011](#); Final bill was also vetoed by Governor]
- **In 2014, Representative Bill Brawley cosponsored a bill that denies the expansion of Medicaid in North Carolina.** According to the NC Justice Center, SB 4 has blocked the Affordable Care Act that specifically allocated funds to provide affordable insurance coverage to approximately 500,000 people in our state. Unfortunately, the Governor and the legislature have blocked those funds from coming to North Carolina. Many of the individuals and families who could use this money to get insurance coverage work in low-wage professions like construction, daycare, and food service. Voting for this bill follows the ALEC website resolution: "[Opposing PPACA Medicaid](#)

[Expansion](#)” Since 2014, North Carolina has missed out on \$7,059,283,283.56 in government aid and counting. [NC Justice Center, [Medicaid Expansion under the Affordable Care Act](#); SB 4, Bill passed in the House, 74-40, [2/26/2013](#) and in the Senate, 31-16, [2/26/2013](#)]

- **In 2015, Representative Bill Brawley supported a bill that requires every student to take a semester-length course on the founding philosophy of the United States, with particular focus on "the limitations on government power to tax and spend and prompt payment of public debt.** According to the Center for Media and Democracy, SB 524 is similar to the ALEC “Founding Philosophy and Principles Act” model bill. This ALEC “model” legislation would require during the high school years the teaching of a semester-long course on the philosophical understandings and the founders’ principles. It is unclear who would create the curriculum proposed by ALEC and whether that curriculum would fairly present the "philosophical" understandings of the framers of the Constitution. For example, it is unclear whether many of the people in the current day and age who use rhetoric about "federalism," one of the words reference by ALEC, as a proxy for "state's rights" have any understandings that the U.S. Constitution was written in reaction to the failures of a weak central government that was created in the Articles of Confederation, the first form of government adopted nationally by the newly freed colonies [Center for Media and Democracy, [Founding Philosophy and Principles Act Exposed](#); SB 524, Bill passed in the House, 104-6, [9/28/2015](#) and in the Senate, 44-0, [9/29/2015](#)]
- **In 2015, Representative Bill Brawley supported a bill that expands requirements to verify employees' immigration status and invalidates consular IDs and other alternative forms of identification except in certain situations with law enforcement.** According to TruthOut, HB 318 comes from the ALEC model bill, titled "No Sanctuary Cities for Illegal Immigrants," and includes a variety of strict immigration enforcement measures but begins with a ban on community trust policies. Both the model bill and North Carolina's law also specify that the ban include any limits on law enforcement officials' ability to gather information on immigration status or share that information with federal officials. [TruthOut: [ALEC's Fingerprints on Harsh New North Carolina Immigration Law](#); HB 318, Bill passed in the House, 70-43, [9/29/2015](#) and in the Senate, 28-17, [9/28/2015](#)]
- **In 2017, Representative Bill Brawley supported a bill that calls for a national constitutional convention to add a “balanced budget” amendment to the U.S. Constitution.** Representative Brawley voted for SJR 36, a bill that call for a Constitutional Convention to add a balanced budget amendment to the US Constitution. According to the Center of Media and Democracy, the bill is based on The Resolution for a Limited Constitutional Convention on Unfunded Mandates, an ALEC model resolution, which is listed under ALEC's Tax and Fiscal Policy Task Force and was included in the 1995 Sourcebook of American State Legislation. SJR 36, reflects the ALEC model legislation, represents a mostly conservative movement to hold a national convention that aims to limit the federal government’s ability to operate on a deficit. If successful, one result could be a fundamental shift of power to the states and permanent loss of many federal programs. In an article by The News & Observer, Senator Floyd McKissick, a Durham Democrat, cautioned against applying for a convention that could put people’s rights in jeopardy. “I’m concerned where we start holding a constitutional convention when everything is

up for grabs,” he said. “This has fundamental and far-reaching implications that we should not take lightly. [Center for Media and Democracy: [Resolution for a Limited Constitutional Convention on Unfunded Mandates Exposed](#); The News & Observer: [Change the U.S. Constitution? NC senators want another constitutional convention](#); SJR [36](#), Bill passed in the House, 66-45, [6/29/2017](#) and in the Senate, 29-20, [4/26/2017](#)]

Other Hits

Representative Bill Brawley signed a letter delivered to the Senate Judiciary Committee insisting, “Judge Brett Kavanaugh is the single most qualified person in the country to serve on the Supreme Court.” This letter was crafted in partnership with the American Legislative Exchange Council. During his nomination hearing, Judge Brett Kavanaugh, President Trump’s second nominee to the Supreme Court, lied under oath and made plain his political partisanship. Kavanaugh repeatedly contradicted himself and obfuscated direct questioning from Democratic senators during his hearings with the Judiciary Committee. Kavanaugh claimed that allegations of sexual assault lobbed against him amounted to little more than a “political hit made on behalf of the Clintons.” With blustering indignation, he levied a threat against Democratic senators during his testimony, warning, “What goes around, comes around.” But even before revelations of sexual misconduct surfaced around Kavanaugh, civil rights activists stood in staunch opposition to him. The testimonies of Judge Kavanaugh and his accuser Dr. Christine Blasey Ford have exposed a cultural failure to understand and empathize with the experiences of sexual assault survivors, while Kavanaugh’s entire judicial record displays apathy to the liberty and security of women, the LGBTQ community, the disabled community, and people of color generally [Daily Intelligencer, [10.3.2018](#); The Washington Post, [10.2.2018](#)].

Representative Bill Brawley was fined by the North Carolina elections board after accepting illegal campaign contributions from the pharmaceutical company Pfizer. The contributions were filed during the legislature’s session, when PACs are prohibited from making campaign contributions to state office holders or candidates seeking those offices [News Observer, [7/1/18](#)].

Representative Bill Brawley introduced a charter school bill that the NAACP claimed attempted to create “Jim Crow independent school districts”. HB 514 would allow “four majority-white suburban towns outside Charlotte to create their own charter schools, giving preference to town residents for seats.” Though Brawley has stated that the bill has “nothing to do with race,” backers of the bill are overwhelmingly white. North Carolina NAACP President T. Anthony Spearman denounced HB 514 as a “sneaky and underhanded” attempt to create “Jim Crow independent school districts” [Charlotte Observer, [6/6/18](#); [HB 514, 6/7/2018, ratified](#)]

Representative Bill Brawley voted for HB 2, North Carolina’s infamous “bathroom bill”. Most notably, the bill removes protections for trans individuals to use a multiple occupancy, public bathroom that best fits their gender identity [Charlottesville Observer, [4/26/2017](#); [HB2, 3/23/16, signed by governor](#)].