GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2003

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HOUSE BILL 951 Committee Substitute Favorable 4/30/03

Short Title: Create Civil No-Contact Protective Orders.	(Public)			
Sponsors:				
Referred to:				
April 8, 2003				
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED				
AN ACT TO ESTABLISH CIVIL NO-CONTACT ORDERS FOR THE				
PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE VICTIMS OF UNLAWFUL				
CONDUCT.				
The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:				
SECTION 1. The General Statutes are amended by addi	ng a new Chapter to			
read:				
" <u>Chapter 50C.</u>				
" <u>Civil No-Contact Orders.</u>				
"§ 50C-1. Short title.				
This Chapter may be cited as the 'Civil No-Contact Order Act'.				
"§ 50C-2. Definitions.				
The following definitions apply in this Chapter:				
(1) Abuse. – Any physical or mental harassmer	nt, intimidation, or			
interference with the personal liberty of another.				
(2) Civil no-contact order. – A temporary or perma	anent order granted			
under this Chapter, which includes a remedy				
50C-9.				
(3) Nonconsensual. – A lack of freely given consent.				
(4) Sexual conduct. – Any intentional or knowing to	uching, fondling, or			
sexual penetration by a person, either directly or				
the sexual organs, anus, or breast of another, wh				
minor, for the purpose of sexual gratification or a				
of this subdivision, the term shall include the tran				
of semen.				
(5) Sexual penetration. – The penetration, however s	light, by any object			
into the genital or anal opening of another person'				
emission of semen is not required to prove sexual p	•			

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

1	<u>(6)</u>	Stalki	ng Following on more than one occasion or otherwise
2		harass	sing, as defined in G.S. 14-277.3(c), another person without legal
3		purpo	se with the intent to do any of the following:
4		<u>a.</u>	Place the person in reasonable fear either for the person's safety
5			or the safety of the person's immediate family or close personal
6			associates.
7		<u>b.</u>	Cause that person to suffer substantial emotional distress by
8			placing that person in fear of death, bodily injury, or continued
9			harassment and that in fact causes that person substantial
10			emotional distress.
11	<u>(7)</u>	<u>Unlay</u>	vful conduct Unlawful conduct means the commission of one
12		or mo	ere of the following acts upon a person, but does not include acts
13		of sel	f-defense or defense of others:
14		<u>a.</u>	Attempting to cause bodily injury or intentionally causing
15			bodily injury.
16		<u>b.</u>	Nonconsensual sexual conduct, including single incidences of
17			nonconsensual sexual conduct.
18		<u>c.</u>	Stalking.
19		<u>d.</u>	Willfully threatening, orally, in writing, or by any other means,
20			to physically injure the victim in a manner and under
21			circumstances that would cause a reasonable person to believe
22			that the threat is likely to be carried out and that actually causes
23			the victim to believe that the threat will be carried out.
24	<u>(8)</u>		n. – A person against whom an act of unlawful conduct has been
25		comm	
26	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		ntact orders; persons protected.
27	_	or a civ	ril no-contact order may be filed in civil district court by any of
28	the following:		
29	<u>(1)</u>	_	son who is a victim of unlawful conduct.
30	<u>(2)</u>	_	son on behalf of a minor child or an incompetent adult who is a
31			n of unlawful conduct who cannot file the petition on his or her
32			<u>behalf.</u>
33			ment of action; filing fees not permitted; assistance.
34			r a civil no-contact order is commenced by filing a petition for a
35			n any civil district court.
36			hall charge no fees for filing or certifying petitions for civil
37			fee shall be charged by the sheriff for service by the sheriff of a
38	_		or order in an action commenced under this section.
39			all provide, through the office of the clerk of the court, simplified
40			stance to any person not represented by counsel or in need of help
41	•		ag of a petition under this section.
42	" <u>§ 50C-5. Pleac</u>	dings;	nondisclosure of address.

- (a) A petition for a civil no-contact order shall be in writing and verified or accompanied by an affidavit. The petition or affidavit shall allege that the petitioner is one of the following:
 - (1) A victim of unlawful conduct by the respondent.
 - (2) A person filing on behalf of a minor child or an incompetent adult who is a victim of unlawful conduct by the respondent.
 - (b) If, in the petition, the victim states that disclosure of the victim's address would place the victim or any member of the victim's family or household at risk for further abuse, the victim's address may be omitted from all documents filed with the court. If the victim has not disclosed an address under this subsection, the victim shall designate an alternative address to receive notice of any motions or pleadings from the opposing party.

"§ 50C-6. Venue.

A petition for a civil no-contact order may be filed in any of the following counties:

- (1) Where the petitioner resides.
- (2) Where the respondent resides.
- (3) Where the unlawful conduct took place.

"§ 50C-7. Process for action for no-contact order.

- (a) Any action for a civil no-contact order requires that a separate summons be issued and served. The summons issued pursuant to this Chapter shall require the respondent to answer or appear in court within 10 days. Attachments to the summons or notice shall include the petition for the civil no-contact order and supporting affidavits, if any, or any emergency civil no-contact order that has been issued.
- (b) The summons shall be served by the sheriff or other law enforcement officer at the earliest time and shall take precedence over other summonses except those of a similar emergency nature.
- (c) Service of process on a member of the respondent's household or by publication shall be adequate if all of the following apply:
 - (1) The petitioner has made all reasonable efforts to accomplish actual service of process personally upon the respondent but the respondent cannot be found to effect the service.
 - (2) The petitioner files an affidavit or presents sworn testimony as to those efforts.
- (d) The court may enter a civil no-contact order by default for the remedy sought in the petition if the respondent has been served or given notice in accordance with this section and fails to appear as directed or fails to appear on any subsequent appearance or hearing date agreed to by the parties or set by the court.

"§ 50C-8. Hearsay exception.

- (a) In proceedings for a civil no-contact order or prosecutions for violating a civil no-contact order, the prior sexual activity or the reputation of the victim is inadmissible except under the following circumstances:
 - (1) As evidence concerning the past sexual conduct of the victim with the respondent when this evidence is offered by the respondent regarding

- the issue of whether the victim consented to the sexual conduct as related to the offense being alleged.
 - (2) When constitutionally required to be admitted.
 - No evidence admissible under this section may be introduced unless ruled (b) admissible by the trial judge after an offer of proof has been made at a hearing held in camera. At this hearing, the court shall determine whether the respondent has evidence to impeach the witness in the event that prior sexual activity with the respondent is denied. The offer of proof shall include reasonably specific information as to the date, time, and place of the past sexual conduct between the victim and the respondent. Unless the court finds that reasonably specific information as to date, time, or place, or some combination thereof, has been offered as to prior sexual activity with the respondent, counsel for the respondent shall be ordered to refrain from inquiring into prior sexual activity between the victim and the respondent. The court shall not admit evidence under this section unless it determines at the hearing that the evidence is relevant and the probative value of the evidence outweighs the danger of unfair prejudice. The evidence is admissible at trial to the extent the court specifies the evidence that may be admitted and the areas in which the victim may be examined or cross-examined.

"§ 50C-9. Civil no-contact order; remedy.

- (a) If the court finds that the petitioner has proven that the petitioner is a victim of unlawful conduct, a civil no-contact order shall issue. However, the petitioner must satisfy the requirements of G.S. 50C-10 for emergency orders or G.S. 50C-11 for permanent orders. In determining whether or not to issue a civil no-contact order, the court shall not require physical injury on the person of the victim.
- (b) The court may include any one or more of the following orders in its temporary or permanent orders under this Chapter:
 - (1) Order the respondent not to visit, assault, molest, or otherwise interfere with the victim.
 - (2) Order the respondent to cease stalking the victim, including at the victim's workplace.
 - (3) Order the respondent to cease harassment of the victim.
 - (4) Order the respondent not to abuse or injure the victim.
 - (5) Order the respondent not to telephone the victim.
 - (6) Order the respondent to refrain from entering or remaining present at the victim's residence, school, place of employment, or other specified places at times when the victim is present, if reasonable.
 - (7) Order other relief deemed necessary and appropriate by the court.
 - (c) Denial of a remedy shall not be based, in whole or in part, on evidence that:
 - (1) The respondent had cause for use of force, unless the use of force was justified as determined by the court.
 - (2) The respondent was voluntarily intoxicated.
 - (3) The victim acted or failed to act in self-defense or defense of another.
 - (4) The victim left or failed to leave the residence or household to avoid further unlawful conduct by the respondent.

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- (d) Monetary damages are not recoverable as a remedy under this Chapter.
- "§ 50C-10. Temporary civil no-contact order; court holidays and evenings.
- (a) A court may issue a temporary civil no-contact order if the petitioner satisfies the following requirements:
 - (1) The petitioner has met the requirements of G.S. 50C-9.
 - (2) There is good cause to grant the remedy, regardless of prior service of process or of notice upon the respondent, because the harm that the remedy is intended to prevent would likely occur if the respondent were given any prior notice or greater notice than was actually given of the petitioner's efforts to obtain judicial relief.
- (b) If the respondent appears in court for this hearing for a temporary order, the respondent may elect to file a general appearance and testify. Any resulting order may be a temporary order, governed by this section. Notwithstanding the requirements of this section, if all requirements of G.S. 50C-11 have been met, the court may issue a permanent order.
- (c) When the court is unavailable at the close of business, the petitioner may file a petition for a 21-day temporary order before any available judge or magistrate who may grant relief under this Chapter. If the judge or magistrate finds that there is an immediate and present danger of abuse against the petitioner or victim and that the petitioner has satisfied the prerequisites set forth in subsection (a) of this section, the judge or magistrate may issue a temporary civil no-contact order.
- (d) The chief district court judge may designate for each county at least one judge or magistrate to be reasonably available to issue orally, by telephone, by facsimile, or otherwise an emergency civil no-contact order at all times, whether or not the court is in session.

"§ 50C-11. Permanent civil no-contact order.

A permanent civil no-contact order shall issue if the petitioner has served notice of the hearing for the permanent civil no-contact order on the respondent in accordance with G.S. 50C-7 and satisfied the following requirements:

- (1) The petitioner has met the requirements of G.S. 50C-9.
- (2) A general appearance was made or filed by or for the respondent or process was served on the respondent in the manner required by G.S. 50C-7.
- (3) The respondent has answered or is in default.

"§ 50C-12. Duration; extension of orders.

- (a) Unless reopened, extended, or voided by entry of an order of greater duration, a temporary civil no-contact order shall be effective for not less than 14 days nor greater than 21 days.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, a permanent civil no-contact order shall be effective for a fixed period of time not to exceed one year. A permanent civil no-contact order entered in conjunction with another civil proceeding shall remain in effect as follows:
 - (1) If entered as preliminary relief in the other civil proceeding, until entry of final judgment in the other civil proceeding.

- 1 (2) If incorporated into the final judgment in the other civil proceeding, until the civil no-contact order is vacated or modified.
 - (3) If incorporated in an order for involuntary commitment, until termination of both the involuntary commitment and any voluntary commitment or for a fixed period of time not exceeding one year.
 - (c) Any temporary or permanent order may be extended one or more times, as required, provided that the requirements of G.S. 50C-10 or G.S. 50C-11, as appropriate, are satisfied. The court may renew a temporary or permanent order, including an order that previously has been renewed, upon a motion by the petitioner filed before the expiration of the current order. The court may renew the order for good cause. The commission of an act of unlawful conduct by the respondent after entry of the current order is not required for an order to be renewed. If the motion for extension is uncontested and the petitioner seeks no modification of the order, the order may be extended if the petitioner's motion or affidavit states that there has been no material change in relevant circumstances since entry of the order and states the reason for the requested extension. Extensions may be granted only in open court and not under the provisions of G.S. 50C-10(c).
 - (d) Any civil no-contact order expiring on a court holiday shall expire at the close of the next court business day.

"§ 50C-13. Contents of orders.

- (a) A civil no-contact order shall state the following:
 - (1) The name of each person that the court finds was the victim of unlawful conduct by the respondent and the name of any other person protected by the order. The order shall further state that any person named in the order is protected by this Chapter.
 - (2) The date and time the civil no-contact order was issued, whether it is a temporary or permanent order, and the duration of the order.
 - (3) The date, time, and place for any scheduled hearing for extension of the civil no-contact order or for any other order of greater duration or scope.
 - (4) For each remedy in a temporary civil no-contact order, the reason for entering that remedy without prior notice to the respondent or greater notice than was actually given.
- (b) A civil no-contact order shall include the following notice, printed in conspicuous type: 'A knowing violation of a civil no-contact order shall be punishable as contempt of court which may result in a fine or imprisonment.'

"§ 50C-14. Notice of orders.

- (a) The clerk of court shall, or the petitioner may, on the same day that a civil no-contact order is issued, file a certified copy of that order with the sheriff or other law enforcement personnel charged with maintaining criminal records or serving the order upon the respondent.
- (b) Unless the respondent was present in court when the order was issued, the sheriff, other law enforcement personnel, or special process server shall promptly serve that order upon the respondent and file proof of service in the manner provided for

- service of process in civil proceedings. If process has not yet been served upon the respondent, it shall be served with the order.
 - (c) Any order extending, modifying, or revoking any civil no-contact order shall be promptly recorded, issued, and served in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

"§ 50C-15. Violation.

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A knowing violation of a civil no-contact order shall be punished as contempt of court.

"§ 50C-16. Enforcement of orders.

- (a) A valid protective order entered pursuant to this Chapter shall be enforced by all North Carolina law enforcement agencies without further order of the court.
- (b) Any law enforcement officer may make an arrest without a warrant if the officer has probable cause to believe that a person has knowingly committed or is knowingly committing a violation of a civil no-contact order.
- (c) The law enforcement officer may verify the existence of a civil no-contact order by telephone or radio communication with his or her law enforcement agency or by referring to the copy of the order provided by the petitioner or the respondent."
- **SECTION 2.** This act becomes effective December 1, 2003, and applies to actions that give rise to civil no-contact orders issued under this act on or after that date.