## NORTH CAROLINA GENERAL ASSEMBLY 1969 SESSION

## CHAPTER 1215 SENATE BILL 242

1 2	AN ACT RELATION TO MINORS	TING TO THE SALE OR DISTRIBUTION OF HARMFUL MATERIALS
3	10 Mil (ORS	•
4	WHE	REAS, during the past several years the sale or distribution of harmful
5		ors has become a matter of increasingly grave concern to the people of this
6		mination of such sales and the consequent protection of minors from harmful
7		he best interests of the morals and general welfare of the citizens of this State,
8		f minors in this State, in particular; and
9		REAS, it being the intention of the General Assembly that the accomplishment
10		best be achieved by providing public prosecutors and solicitors with a speedy
11	civil remedy;	best be define ved by providing public prosecutors and soficitors with a speedy
12	NOW, THEREFORE,	
13	NOW, THEREIN	JKL,
14	The Congrel Acce	embly of North Carolina do enact:
15	The General Asso	emory of North Caronna do enact.
16	Soction	on 1. That Chapter 19 of the General Statutes of North Carolina be amended
17		w Article to read as follows:
18	by inscring a nev	"Article 2
19		Civil Remedy for Sales of Harmful Materials to Minors
20	CS 19-9 Title	e. This Article shall be known and cited as the North Carolina Law on the
21	Protection of Minors from Harmful Materials.	
22	<b>G.S. 19-10. Purposes.</b> The purposes of this Article are to provide public prosecutors or	
23	solicitors:	rposes. The purposes of this Afficie are to provide public prosecutors of
24		a speedy civil remedy for obtaining a judicial determination of the character
25	and contents of publications, and (b) with an effective power to enjoin promptly the sale of	
26	harmful materials to minors.	
27	<b>G.S. 19-11. Public Policy.</b> The public policy of this State requires that all proceedings	
28	prescribed in this Article shall be examined, heard and disposed of with the maximum	
29	promptness and dispatch commensurate with constitutional requirements, including due	
30		of the press and freedom of speech.
31	<b>G.S. 19-12. Definitions.</b> As used within this Article, the following definitions shall apply:	
32	(a)	Minor - any person under the age of eighteen years.
33	(b)	Nudity - the showing of the human male or female genitals, pubic area or
34	(0)	buttocks with less than a full opaque covering, or the showing of the female
35		breast with less than a full opaque covering of any portion thereof below the
36		top of the nipple, or the depiction of covered male genitals in a discernibly
37		turgid state.
38	(c)	Sexual conduct - acts of masturbation, homosexuality, sexual intercourse, or
39	(0)	physical contact with a person's clothed or unclothed genitals, pubic area,
40		buttocks or, if such person be a female, breast.
41	(d)	Sexual excitement - the condition of human male or female genitals when in
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a state of sexual stimulation or arousal.

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**G.S. 19-13.** Commencement of Civil Proceeding. (a) Whenever the solicitor or prosecutor for any judicial district has reasonable cause to believe that any person is engaged in selling, distributing or disseminating in any manner harmful material to minors or may become engaged in selling, distributing or disseminating in any manner harmful material to minors, the solicitor or prosecutor for the judicial district in which such material so offered for sale shall institute an action in the District Court for that district for adjudication of the question of whether such material is harmful to minors.

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- (b) The provisions of the Rules of Civil Procedure and all existing and future amendments of said Rules shall apply to all proceedings herein, except as otherwise provided in this Article.
- **G.S. 19-14.** Filing and Form of Complaint. The action authorized by this Article shall be commenced by the filing of a complaint to which shall be attached, as an exhibit, a true copy of the allegedly harmful material. The complaint shall:
  - (a) be directed against such material by name, description, volume, and issue, as appropriate;

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- (b) allege that such material is harmful to minors;
  - (c) designate as respondents, and list the names and all known addresses of any person in this State preparing, selling, offering commercially distributing or disseminating in any manner such material to minors, or possessing such material with the apparent intent to offer to sell or commercially distribute or disseminate in any manner such material to minors;
  - (d) seek an adjudication that such material is harmful to minors; and
  - (e) seek a permanent injunction against any respondent prohibiting him from selling, commercially distributing, or disseminating in any manner such material to minors or from permitting minors to inspect such material.
- **G.S. 19-15.** Examination by the Court; Probable Cause; Service of Summons. (a) Upon the filing of a complaint pursuant to this Article, the solicitor or prosecutor shall present the same together with attached exhibits, as soon as practicable to the court for its examination and reading.
- (b) If, after such examination and reading, the court finds no probable cause to believe such material to be harmful to minors, the court shall cause an endorsement to that effect to be placed and dated upon the complaint and shall thereupon dismiss the action.
- (c) If, after such examination and reading, the court finds probable cause to believe such material to be harmful to minors, the court shall enter an order to that effect whereupon it shall be the responsibility of the solicitor or prosecutor promptly to cause the clerk of the superior court to issue summonses together with copies of said order and said complaint as are needed for the service of the same upon respondents. Service of such summons, order and complaint shall be made upon each respondent thereto in any manner provided by law for the service of civil process.

## G.S. 19-16. Appearance and Answer; Default Judgment.

- (a) On or before the return date specified in the summons issued pursuant to this Article, or within fifteen days after the service of such summons, or within fifteen days after receiving actual notice of the issuance of such summons, the author, publisher or any person interested in sending or causing to be sent, bringing or causing to be brought, into this State for sale or distribution or disseminating in any manner, or any person in this State preparing, selling, offering, exhibiting or commercially distributing, or disseminating in any manner or possessing with intent to sell, offer or commercially distribute or exhibit or disseminate in any manner the material attached as an exhibit to the endorsed complaint, may appear and may intervene as a respondent and file an answer
- (b) If, after service of summons has been effected upon all respondents, no person appears and files an answer on or before the return date specified in the summons, the court may forthwith adjudge whether the material so exhibited to the endorsed complaint is harmful to minors and enter an appropriate final judgment.
- **G.S. 19-17. Trial.** (a) Upon the expiration of the time for filing answers by all respondents, but not later than the return date specified in the summons, the court shall, upon its own motion, or upon the application of any party who has appeared and filed an answer, set a date for the trial of the issues joined.
- (b) Any respondent named in the complaint, or any person who becomes a respondent by virtue of intervention pursuant to this Article, shall be entitled to a trial of the issues within one day after joinder of issue. A decision shall be rendered by the court or jury, as the case may be, within two days of the conclusion of the trial.
- (c) Every person appearing and answering as a respondent shall be entitled, upon request, to a trial of any issue by a jury. If a jury is not requested by any such respondent, the issues shall be tried by the court without a jury.

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- **G.S. 19-18. Judgment; Limitation to District.** (a) In the event that the court or jury, as the case may be, fails to find the material attached as an exhibit to the complaint to be harmful to minors, the court shall enter judgment accordingly and shall dismiss the complaint.
- (b) In the event that the court or jury, as the case may be, finds the material attached as an exhibit to the complaint to be harmful to minors, the court shall enter judgment to such effect and may, in such judgment or in subsequent orders of enforcement thereof, enter a permanent injunction against any respondent prohibiting him from selling, commercially distributing, or giving away such material to minors or from permitting minors to inspect such material.
- (c) No interlocutory order, judgment, or subsequent order of enforcement thereof, entered pursuant to the provisions of this Article, shall be of any force and effect outside the judicial district in which entered; and no such order or judgment shall be res judicata in any proceeding in any other judicial district.
- **G.S. 19-19. Injunctions.** (a) If the court finds probable cause to believe the exhibited material to be harmful to minors, and so enters an order, the court may, upon the motion of the solicitor or prosecutor, issue a temporary restraining order against any respondent prohibiting him from offering, selling, commercially distributing or disseminating in any manner such material to minors or from permitting minors to inspect such material. No temporary restraining order shall be granted without notice to the respondents unless it clearly appears from specific facts shown by affidavit or by the verified complaint that one or more of the respondents are engaged in the sale, distribution or dissemination of harmful material to minors and that immediate and irreparable injury to the morals and general welfare of minors in this State will result before notice can be served and a hearing had thereon.
- (b) Every temporary restraining order shall be endorsed with the date and hour of issuance; shall be filed forthwith in the clerk's office and entered of record; shall define the injury and state why it is irreparable and why the order was granted without notice; and shall expire by its own terms within such time after entry, not to exceed three days, as the court fixes unless within the time so fixed the respondent against whom the order is directed consents that it may be extended for a longer period.
- (c) In the event that a temporary restraining order is granted without notice, a motion for a preliminary injunction shall be set down for hearing within two days after the granting of such order and shall take precedence over all matters except older matters of the same character; and when the motion comes on for hearing, the solicitor or prosecutor shall proceed with the application for a preliminary injunction and, if he does not do so, the court shall dissolve the restraining order.
- (d) No preliminary injunction shall be issued without at least two days notice to the respondents.
- **G.S. 19-20.** Contempt; Defenses; Extradition. (a) any respondent, or any officer, agent, servant, employee or attorney of such respondent, or any person in active concert or participation by contract or arrangement with such respondent, who receives actual notice by personal service or otherwise of any restraining order or injunction entered pursuant to this Article, and who shall disobey any of the provisions thereof, shall be guilty of contempt of court and upon conviction after notice and hearing shall be sentenced as provided by law.
  - (b) No person shall be guilty of contempt pursuant to this Section:
    - (1) for any sale, distribution or dissemination to a minor where such person had reasonable cause to believe that the minor involved was eighteen years old or more, and such minor exhibited to such person a draft card, driver's license, birth certificate or other official or apparently official document purporting to establish that such minor was eighteen years old or more;
    - (2) for any sale, distribution or dissemination where a minor is accompanied by a parent or guardian, or accompanied by an adult and such person has no

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- reason to suspect that the adult accompanying the minor is not the minor's parent or guardian;
- (3) where such person is a bona fide school, museum or public library or is acting in his capacity as an employee of such organization or as a retail outlet affiliated with and serving the educational purposes of such organization.
- (c) In the event that any person found guilty of contempt pursuant to this Section cannot be found within this State, the executive authority of this State shall, unless such person shall have appealed from the judgment of contempt and such appeal has not been finally determined, demand his extradition from the executive authority of the State in which such person may be found, pursuant to the law of this State."
- **Sec. 2.** G.S. 19-21. Districts without a District Court, (a) Prior to the establishment of a district court in any judicial district, any action instituted pursuant to this Article shall be instituted in the Superior Court of such district.
- (b) When a district court is established in a district, any cases pending in the Superior Court shall be transferred to the district court in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 7A of the General Statutes of North Carolina.
- **Sec. 3.** Severability. If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstances, is held to be invalid, that invalidity shall not affect any other provision of this Act which can be given effect without the invalid provision. To this end the provisions, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, sections, phrases and parts of this Act are declared to be severable.
- **Sec. 4.** Savings Clause. All laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.
- Sec. 5. Effective Date. This Act shall be in full force and effect on and after July 1, 1969.
- In the General Assembly read three times and ratified, this the 2nd day of July, 1969.

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