GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2023

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SENATE BILL DRS15155-ND-74B

Short Title:	Modify Victim and Sex Offense Registry Laws.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Senators Britt, Lazzara, and Mohammed (Primary Sponsors).	
Referred to:		

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO MODIFY LAWS PROTECTING AND AIDING VICTIMS OF CRIME AND TO CLARIFY CERTAIN REGISTRATION PROCESSES OF THE NORTH CAROLINA SEX OFFENSE REGISTRY.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

CLARIFYING CHANGES TO THE SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION PROCESS

SECTION 1.(a) G.S. 14-208.9A(a) reads as rewritten:

- "(a) The information in the county registry shall be verified semiannually for each registrant as follows:
 - (1) Every year on the anniversary of a person's initial registration date, and again six months after that date, the Department of Public Safety shall mail a nonforwardable verification form to the last reported address of the person. If the person is serving a sentence of more than 24 months in the custody of the Division of Prisons of the Department of Adult Correction, the Department of Public Safety may deliver the verification form to the Division of Prisons in lieu of nonforwardable mail.

SECTION 1.(b) G.S. 14-208.12A(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Ten years from the date of initial county registration, a person required to register under this Part may petition the superior court to terminate the 30-year registration requirement if the person has not been convicted of a subsequent offense requiring registration under this Article.

If the reportable conviction is for an offense that occurred in North Carolina, the petition shall be filed in the district where the person was convicted of the offense offense, regardless of the petitioner's current county or state of residence.

If the reportable conviction is for an offense that occurred in another state, the petition shall be filed in the district where the person resides. A person who petitions to terminate the registration requirement for a reportable conviction that is an out-of-state offense shall also do the following: (i) provide written notice to the sheriff of the county where the person was convicted that the person is petitioning the court to terminate the registration requirement and (ii) include with the petition at the time of its filing, an affidavit, signed by the petitioner, that verifies that the petitioner has notified the sheriff of the county where the person was convicted of the petition and that provides the mailing address and contact information for that sheriff.



Regardless of where the offense occurred, if the defendant was convicted of a reportable offense in any federal court, the conviction will be treated as an out-of-state offense for the purposes of this section."

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SECTION 1.(c) This section becomes effective August 1, 2023, and applies to verification forms sent and petitions filed on or after that date.

REMOVE TIME CONSTRAINTS IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES FOR COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN VICTIMS OF CRIME AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

SECTION 2.(a) G.S. 15A-831(a) reads as rewritten:

 "(a) As soon as practicable but within 72 hours after identifying a victim covered by this Article, the investigating law enforcement agency shall provide the victim with at least the following information in writing, on a form created by the Conference of District Attorneys:

SECTION 2.(b) G.S. 15B-11 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15B-11. Grounds for denial of claim or reduction of award.

- (a) An award of compensation shall be denied if:under any of the following circumstances:
 - (1) The claimant fails to file an application for an award within two years after the date of the criminally injurious conduct that caused the injury or death for which the claimant seeks the award; award.
 - (2) The economic loss is incurred after one year from the date of the criminally injurious conduct that caused the injury or death for which the victim seeks the award, except in the case where the victim for whom compensation is sought was 10 years old or younger at the time the injury occurred. In that case an award of compensation will be denied if the economic loss is incurred after two years from the date of the criminally injurious conduct that caused the injury or death for which the victim seeks the award; award.
 - (3) The criminally injurious conduct was not reported to a law enforcement officer or agency within 72 hours of its occurrence, and there was no good cause for the delay;
 - (4) The award would benefit the offender or the offender's accomplice, unless a determination is made that the interests of justice require that an award be approved in a particular <u>ease;case</u>.
 - (5) The criminally injurious conduct occurred while the victim was confined in any State, county, or city prison, correctional, youth services, or juvenile facility, or local confinement facility, or half-way house, group home, or similar facility; or facility.

- (b) A claim may be denied or an award of compensation may be reduced if:under any of the following circumstances:
 - (1) The victim was participating in a nontraffic misdemeanor at or about the time that the victim's injury occurred; or occurred.

SECTION 2.(c) Subsection (a) of this section is effective when it becomes law and applies to the provision of information to victims identified before, on, or after that date. Subsection (b) of this section is effective when it becomes law and applies to award determinations made on or after that date. The remainder of this section is effective when it becomes law.

EXPAND RENTAL PROTECTIONS FOR VICTIMS OF CERTAIN CRIMES

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SECTION 3.(a) G.S. 42-40 reads as rewritten:

"§ 42-40. Definitions.

For the purpose of this Article, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) "Action" Action. The term includes recoupment, counterclaim, defense, setoff, and any other proceeding including an action for possession.
- (2) "Premises" means a Premises. A dwelling unit, including mobile homes or mobile home spaces, and the structure of which it is a part and facilities and appurtenances therein and grounds, areas, and facilities normally held out for the use of residential tenants.
- (3) "Landlord" means any Landlord. Any owner and any rental management company, rental agency, or any other person having the actual or apparent authority of an agent to perform the duties imposed by this Article.
- (4) "Protected tenant" means a Protected tenant. A tenant or household member who is a any of the following:
 - <u>a.</u> <u>A victim of domestic violence under Chapter 50B of the General Statutes or sexual assault or stalking under Chapter 14 of the General Statutes.</u>
 - b. A victim of attempted homicide or household member of a victim of homicide under G.S. 14-17, 14-18, 14-18.4, 14-23.2, 14-23.3, or 14-23.4, where the premises was the location of the crime."

SECTION 3.(b) G.S. 42-45.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 42-45.1. Early termination of rental agreement by victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking.protected tenants.

(a) Any protected tenant may terminate his or her the protected tenant's rental agreement for a dwelling unit by providing the landlord with a written notice of termination to be effective on a date stated in the notice that is at least 30 days after the landlord's receipt of the notice. The notice to the landlord shall be accompanied by either: any of the following: (i) a copy of a valid order of protection issued by a court pursuant to Chapter 50B or 50C of the General Statutes, other than an ex parte order, (ii) a criminal order that restrains a person from contact with a protected tenant, or—(iii) a valid Address Confidentiality Program card issued pursuant to G.S. 15C-4 to the victim or a minor member of the tenant's household.—household, or (iv) documentation from a law enforcement, court, or federal agency indicating that the protected tenant is a victim of an attempted homicide or a household member of a victim of a homicide. A victim of domestic violence or sexual assault must submit a copy of a safety plan with the notice to terminate. The safety plan, dated during the term of the tenancy to be terminated, must be provided by a domestic violence or sexual assault program which substantially complies with the requirements set forth in G.S. 50B-9 and must recommend relocation of the protected tenant.

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SECTION 3.(c) This section becomes effective August 1, 2023, and applies to rental agreements entered into, amended, or renewed on or after that date.

CREATE A PRIVILEGE FOR CERTAIN COMMUNICATIONS WITH VICTIM ASSISTANCE CENTERS

SECTION 4.(a) Article 7 of Chapter 8 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 8-53.12A. Communications with homicide victim advocates privileged.

- (a) <u>Definitions. The following definitions apply in this section:</u>
 - (1) Agent. An employee of a victim assistance center who has completed a minimum of 30 hours of training as required by the center or a volunteer under the direct supervision of the center who has completed a minimum of 30 hours of training as required by the center.

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- Family member. A spouse, child, parent, guardian, legal custodian, sibling, or grandparent of a person.

 Homicide. A violation of any of the following: G.S. 14-17, 14-18, 14-18.4,
 - 14-23.2, 14-23.3, and 14-23.4.
 - (4) Services. The term includes assessment and intake, individual counseling, court accompaniment, homicide support groups, outreach, and family support services.
 - (5) Victim. A person who does both of the following:
 - a. Alleges a homicide has been attempted against them or committed against a family member or someone with whom they have a significant relationship.
 - b. Consults an agent of a victim assistance center for the purpose of obtaining for themselves services concerning mental, physical, or emotional injuries suffered because of the homicide.
 - (6) Victim assistance center. A nonprofit organization registered in this State whose primary purpose is to provide support and services to surviving victims.
 - (b) Privileged Communications. No agent of a victim assistance center shall be required to disclose any information that the agent acquired during the provision of services to a victim and that was necessary to enable the agent to render the services, unless the victim waives the privilege conferred. The privilege afforded under this subsection terminates upon the death of the victim.
 - (c) Required Disclosure. The court shall compel disclosure, either at the trial or prior to the trial, if the court finds, by a preponderance of the evidence, a good-faith, specific, and reasonable basis for all of the following:
 - (1) The records or testimony sought contain information that is relevant and material to factual issues to be determined in a civil proceeding or that is relevant, material, and exculpatory upon the issue of guilt, degree of guilt, or sentencing in a criminal proceeding for the offense charged or any lesser included offense.
 - (2) The evidence is not sought merely for character impeachment purposes.
 - (3) The evidence sought is not merely cumulative of other evidence or information available or already obtained by the party seeking the disclosure.
 - (d) Duties of the Court Regarding Disclosure. Before requiring production of records, the court shall find that the party seeking disclosure has made a sufficient showing that the records are likely to contain information subject to disclosure under this subsection. If the court finds a sufficient showing has been made, the court shall (i) order that the records be produced for the court under seal and (ii) examine the records in camera. The court shall allow disclosure only of those portions of the records that the court finds contain information subject to disclosure under this subsection. After all appeals in the action have been exhausted, any records received by the court under seal shall be returned to the victim assistance center, unless otherwise ordered by the court.
 - (e) <u>Duty in Case of Abuse or Neglect. Nothing in this section shall be construed to relieve any person of any duty pertaining to abuse or neglect of a child or disabled adult as required by law."</u>
 - **SECTION 4.(b)** This section is effective when it becomes law and applies to communications and proceedings commenced on or after that date.

ALLOW MAGISTRATE EX PARTE ORDERS TO BE EXTENDED IN DURATION UPON THE APPROVAL OF A DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

SECTION 5.(a) G.S. 50B-2(c1) reads as rewritten:

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Ex Parte Orders by Authorized Magistrate. – The chief district court judge may 1 2 authorize a magistrate or magistrates to hear any motions for emergency relief ex parte. Prior to 3 the hearing, if the magistrate determines that at the time the party is seeking emergency relief ex 4 parte the district court is not in session and a district court judge is not and will not be available 5 to hear the motion for a period of four or more hours, the motion may be heard by the magistrate. 6 When the office of the clerk is closed and a magistrate has been authorized under this section to 7 hear a motion for emergency relief ex parte, an authorized magistrate shall accept for filing a 8 complaint alleging domestic violence and motion for emergency relief ex parte, note thereon the 9 filing date, and the magistrate shall issue a summons. Any endorsement or alias and pluries 10 summons pursuant to G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4(d) shall be issued by the clerk, assistant clerk, or deputy clerk of the court in the county in which the action is commenced. Any complaint and motion for 11 12 emergency relief ex parte and any other documents accepted for filing under this section and any 13 order entered by the magistrate shall be delivered to the clerk's office for processing as soon as 14 that office is open for business. If it clearly appears to the magistrate from specific facts shown 15 that there is a danger of acts of domestic violence against the aggrieved party or a minor child, 16 the magistrate may enter orders as it deems necessary to protect the aggrieved party or minor 17 children from those acts, except that a temporary order for custody ex parte and prior to service 18 of process and notice shall not be entered unless the magistrate finds that the child is exposed to 19 a substantial risk of physical or emotional injury or sexual abuse. If the magistrate finds that the 20 child is exposed to a substantial risk of physical or emotional injury or sexual abuse, upon request 21 of the aggrieved party, the magistrate shall consider and may order the other party to stay away 22 from a minor child, or to return a minor child to, or not remove a minor child from, the physical 23 care of a parent or person in loco parentis, if the magistrate finds that the order is in the best 24 interest of the minor child and is necessary for the safety of the minor child. If the magistrate 25 determines that it is in the best interest of the minor child for the other party to have contact with 26 the minor child or children, the magistrate shall issue an order designed to protect the safety and 27 well-being of the minor child and the aggrieved party. The order shall specify the terms of contact 28 between the other party and the minor child and may include a specific schedule of time and 29 location of exchange of the minor child, supervision by a third party or supervised visitation 30 center, and any other conditions that will ensure both the well-being of the minor child and the 31 aggrieved party. An ex parte order entered under this subsection shall expire and the magistrate 32 shall schedule an ex parte hearing before a district court judge by the end of the next day on 33 which the district court is in session in the county in which the action was filed. Ex parte orders 34 entered by the district court judge pursuant to this subsection shall be entered and scheduled in 35 accordance with subsection (c) of this section. Upon the issuance of an ex parte order under this 36 subsection, a hearing shall be held by a district court judge within 10 days from the date of 37 issuance of the order or within seven days from the date of service of process on the other party, whichever occurs later. A continuance shall be limited to one extension of no more than 10 days 38 39 unless all parties consent or good cause is shown. The hearing shall have priority on the court 40 calendar."

SECTION 5.(b) This section becomes effective October 1, 2023, and applies to ex parte orders issued on or after that date.

4344 EFFECTIVE DATE

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SECTION 6. Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective when it becomes law.

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