

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
SESSION 2021

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HOUSE BILL 113
Committee Substitute Favorable 3/24/21

Short Title: 2021 AOC Legislative Changes.-AB

(Public)

Sponsors:

Referred to:

February 23, 2021

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT TO MAKE VARIOUS CHANGES AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE
LAWS GOVERNING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.
The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

DISPUTE RESOLUTION COMMISSION STATUTORY CHANGES

SECTION 1. G.S. 7A-38.2 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7A-38.2. Regulation of mediators and other neutrals.

...

(c) The Dispute Resolution Commission shall consist of ~~47~~18 members: five judges appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, at least two of whom shall be active superior court judges, and at least two of whom shall be active district court judges; one clerk of superior court appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; two mediators certified to conduct superior court mediated settlement conferences and two mediators certified to conduct equitable distribution mediated settlement conferences appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; one certified district criminal court mediator who is a representative of a community mediation center appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; a district attorney appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; a court management staff member appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; two practicing attorneys who are not certified as mediators appointed by the President of the North Carolina State Bar, one of whom shall be a family law specialist; and three citizens knowledgeable about mediation, one of whom shall be appointed by the Governor, one by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives in accordance with G.S. 120-121, and one by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the President Pro Tempore of the Senate in accordance with G.S. 120-121. Commission members shall serve three-year terms and shall be ineligible to serve more than two consecutive terms. Members appointed to fill unexpired terms shall be eligible to serve two consecutive terms upon the expiration of the unexpired term. The Chief Justice shall designate one of the members to serve as chair for a two-year term. Members of the Commission shall be compensated pursuant to G.S. 138-5.

Vacancies shall be filled for unexpired terms and full terms in the same manner as incumbents were appointed. Appointing authorities may receive and consider suggestions and recommendations of persons for appointment from the Dispute Resolution Commission, the Family Law, Litigation, and Dispute Resolution Sections of the North Carolina Bar Association, the North Carolina Association of Professional Family Mediators, the North Carolina Conference of Clerks of Superior Court, the North Carolina Conference of Court Administrators, the Mediation Network of North Carolina, the Dispute Resolution Committee of the Supreme Court,



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the Conference of Chief District Court Judges, the Conference of Superior Court Judges, the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, and the Child Custody Mediation Advisory Committee of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

...

(m) Members of the Commission and its employees are immune from civil suit for all conduct undertaken in the course of their official duties."

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE JURY INSTRUCTIONS AND JUDICIAL ASSIGNMENT

SECTION 2.(a) Rule 51 of G.S. 1A-1 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

"(d) Final instructions to the jury. – In civil cases subject to G.S. 90-21.11, the court shall reduce the oral instructions given to the jury to writing. Upon the jury retiring for deliberation, the court is encouraged to and may provide the jury with a written copy of the oral instructions for the jury to take into the jury room during deliberations."

SECTION 2.(b) G.S. 7A-47.3 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

"(e) The Senior Resident Superior Court Judge, in consultation with the parties to the case, shall designate a specific resident judge or a specific judge assigned to hold court in the district to preside over all proceedings in a case subject to G.S. 90-21.11."

SECTION 2.(c) This section becomes effective October 1, 2021. Subsection (a) of this section applies to actions filed on or after that date.

ADJUST MASTER JURY POOL TO ACCOUNT FOR THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

SECTION 3. Notwithstanding G.S. 9-2(f), the master jury list for the 2022-2023 biennium shall contain not less than one and one-quarter times and not more than three times as many names as were drawn for jury duty in all courts in the county during the 2018-2019 biennium if the jury commission determines that those numbers would be more representative of the required number of jurors than the number of names drawn during the previous biennium. Notwithstanding G.S. 9-2(f), in a county preparing an annual master jury list for 2022 as authorized by G.S. 9-2(a), the master jury list shall contain not less than one and one-quarter times and not more than three times as many names drawn during 2019 if the jury commission determines that those numbers would be more representative of the required number of jurors than the number of names drawn during the previous year.

JUDICIAL STANDARDS COMMISSION ALTERNATE MEMBERS AND TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

SECTION 4. G.S. 7A-375 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7A-375. Judicial Standards Commission.

(a) Composition. – The Judicial Standards Commission shall consist of the following residents of North Carolina: one Court of Appeals judge, two superior court judges, and two district court judges, each appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; four members of the State Bar who have actively practiced in the courts of the State for at least 10 years, elected by the State Bar Council; and four citizens who are not judges, active or retired, nor members of the State Bar, two appointed by the Governor, and two appointed by the General Assembly in accordance with G.S. 120-121, one upon recommendation of the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and one upon recommendation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. ~~The Court of Appeals judge shall act as chair of the Commission. For the two Commission members the General Assembly has appointed to serve, the General Assembly shall also appoint alternate Commission members to serve in the event of scheduling conflicts, conflicts of interest, disability, or other disqualification arising in a particular case. The alternate members shall have the same qualifications for appointment as the original members.~~

(a1) Terms. – The Court of Appeals judge shall act as chair of the Commission and shall serve at the pleasure of the Chief Justice. Terms of other Commission members shall be for six years. No member who has served a full six-year term is eligible for reappointment. Members who are not judges are entitled to per diem, and all members are entitled to reimbursement for travel and subsistence expenses at the rate applicable to members of State boards and commissions generally for each day engaged in official business.

~~(b) The Court of Appeals judge shall serve at the pleasure of the Chief Justice. Terms of other Commission members shall be for six years. No member who has served a full six-year term is eligible for reappointment. If Vacancies.~~ – A vacancy on the Commission arises upon the resignation or death of a member or if a member ceases to have the qualifications required for the member's appointment, ~~that person ceases to be a member.~~ appointment. Vacancies of members, other than those appointed by the General Assembly, are filled in the same manner as the original appointment, for the remainder of the term. Vacancies of members appointed by the General Assembly are filled as provided under G.S. 120-122. ~~Members who are not judges are entitled to per diem and all members are entitled to reimbursement for travel and subsistence expenses at the rate applicable to members of State boards and commissions generally, for each day engaged in official business by the alternate member appointed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section and shall serve for the remainder of the unexpired term. In the absence of an alternate member appointed by the General Assembly pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, or if an alternate member is unable to serve, such vacancy shall be filled as provided under G.S. 120-122.~~

(c) Disability or Disqualification. – If a member of the Commission ~~who is a judge appointed by the Chief Justice~~ becomes disabled, or becomes a respondent before the Commission, the Chief Justice shall appoint an alternate member to serve during the period of disability or disqualification. The alternate member shall be from the same division of the General Court of Justice as the judge whose place the alternate member takes. If a member of the Commission who is not a judge becomes ~~disabled, disabled or is disqualified from participating in a disciplinary proceeding,~~ the Governor, if he appointed the disabled member, shall appoint, or the State Bar Council, if it elected the disabled member, shall elect, an alternate member to serve during the period of ~~disability. disability or disqualification.~~ If a member of the Commission who is not a judge and who was appointed by the General Assembly becomes ~~disabled, an disabled or is disqualified from participating in a disciplinary proceeding, the chair of the Commission shall call upon the alternate member shall be appointed to serve during the period of disability in the same manner as if there were a vacancy to be filled under G.S. 120-122. In a particular case, if a member becomes disqualified, or is successfully challenged for cause, the member's seat for that case shall be filled by an alternate member selected as provided in this subsection.~~ appointed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.

(d) Extended Terms to Complete Proceedings. – A member may serve after expiration of the member's term only to participate until the conclusion of a disciplinary proceeding begun before expiration of the member's term. Such participation shall not prevent the successor from taking office, but the successor may not participate in the proceeding for which the predecessor's term was extended. This subsection shall apply also to any judicial member whose membership on the Commission is automatically terminated by retirement or resignation from judicial office, or expiration of the term of judicial office.

(e) Civil Immunity. – Members of the Commission and its employees are immune from civil suit for all conduct undertaken in the course of their official duties.

(f) Commission Staff. – The chair of the Commission may employ, if funds are appropriated for that purpose, an executive director, Commission counsel, investigator, and any support staff as may be necessary to assist the Commission in carrying out its duties. With the approval of the Chief Justice, for specific cases, the chair also may employ special counsel or call upon the Attorney General to furnish counsel. In addition, with the approval of the Chief Justice, for specific cases, the chair or executive director also may call upon the Director of the

1 State Bureau of Investigation to furnish an investigator who shall serve under the supervision of
2 the executive director. While performing duties for the Commission, the executive director,
3 counsel, and investigator have authority throughout the State to serve subpoenas or other process
4 issued by the Commission in the same manner and with the same effect as an officer authorized
5 to serve process of the General Court of Justice.

6 (g) Rules. – The Commission may adopt, and may amend from time to time, its own rules
7 of procedure for the performance of the duties and responsibilities prescribed by this Article,
8 subject to the approval of the Supreme Court."
9

10 **CLARIFYING WHEN AN ORDER FOR ARREST MAY BE ISSUED**

11 **SECTION 5.** G.S. 15A-305(b) reads as rewritten:

12 "(b) When Issued. – An order for arrest may be issued when:

13 ...

14 (3) The defendant has failed to appear as required by a duly executed criminal
15 summons issued pursuant to G.S. 15A-303 that charged the defendant with a
16 criminal offense, or a citation issued by a law enforcement officer or other
17 person authorized by statute pursuant to G.S. 15A-302 that charged the
18 defendant with a misdemeanor.

19"
20

21 **CLARIFYING WHEN A DEFENDANT CAN WAIVE APPEARANCE**

22 **SECTION 6.** G.S. 15A-1011(a) reads as rewritten:

23 "(a) A defendant may plead not guilty, guilty, or no contest "(nolo contendere)." A plea
24 may be received only from the defendant himself in open court except when:

25 (1) The defendant is a corporation, in which case the plea may be entered by
26 counsel or a corporate ~~officer; or officer.~~

27 (2) There is a waiver of arraignment and a filing of a written plea of not guilty
28 under ~~G.S. 15A-945; or~~ G.S. 15A-945.

29 (3) In misdemeanor cases there is a written waiver of appearance submitted with
30 the approval of the ~~presiding judge; or judge.~~

31 (4) Written pleas ~~in traffic cases, hunting and fishing offenses under Chapter 113,~~
32 ~~and boating offenses under Chapter 75A are authorized under G.S. 7A-146(8);~~
33 ~~or for the types of offenses specified in G.S. 7A-273(2) are authorized under~~
34 G.S. 7A-148(a).

35 (5) The defendant executes a waiver and plea of not guilty as provided in
36 G.S. 15A-1011(d).

37 (6) The defendant, before a magistrate or clerk of court, enters a written
38 appearance, waiver of trial and plea of guilty and at the same time makes
39 restitution in a case wherein the sole allegation is a violation of G.S. 14-107,
40 the check is in an amount provided in G.S. 7A-273(8), and the warrant does
41 not charge a fourth or subsequent violation of this statute."
42

43 **CLARIFICATION OF MAGISTRATE MARRIAGE SOLEMNIZATION AUTHORITY** 44 **FOLLOWING RECUSAL**

45 **SECTION 7.** G.S. 51-5.5 reads as rewritten:

46 "**§ 51-5.5. Recusal of certain public officials.**

47 (a) Every magistrate has the right to recuse from performing all lawful marriages as a
48 magistrate under this Chapter based upon any sincerely held religious objection. Such recusal
49 shall be upon notice to the chief district court judge and is in effect for at least six months from
50 the time delivered to the chief district court judge. The recusing magistrate may not perform any
51 marriage as a magistrate under this Chapter until the recusal is rescinded in writing. The chief

district court judge shall ensure that all individuals issued a marriage license seeking to be married before a magistrate may marry.

(a1) Notwithstanding the provisions in subsection (a) of this section, a recusal does not prohibit a magistrate who is also an ordained minister of any religious denomination or a minister authorized by a church from performing lawful marriages as a minister.

...."

CLARIFICATION OF PROCEDURE FOR ISSUING NOTICE OF RIGHTS AND CLAIMING STATUTORY EXEMPTIONS

SECTION 8. G.S. 1C-1603 reads as rewritten:

"§ 1C-1603. Procedure for setting aside exempt property.

(a) Motion or Petition; Notice. —

...

(4) After judgment, except as provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection or when exemptions have already been designated, the clerk may not issue an execution or writ of possession unless notice from the court has been served upon the judgment debtor advising the debtor of the debtor's rights. The notice is not required if the exemptions under G.S. 1C-1601 are inapplicable based on an exception in G.S. 1C-1601(e). The judgment creditor must cause the notice, which must be accompanied by the form for the statement by the debtor under subsection (c1) of this section, to be served on the debtor as provided in G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4(j)(1). If the judgment debtor cannot be served as provided under G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4(j)(1), the judgment creditor may serve the judgment debtor by mailing a copy of the notice to the judgment debtor at the debtor's last known address. Proof of service by certified or registered mail or personal service is as provided in G.S. 1A-1, Rule 4. The judgment creditor may prove service by mailing to last known address by filing a certificate that the notice was served indicating the circumstances warranting the use of such service and the date and address of service.

...

(e) Procedure for Setting Aside Exempt Property. —

...

(2) If the judgment debtor does not file a motion to designate exemptions with a schedule of assets within 20 days after notice of the debtor's rights was served in accordance with subdivision (4) of subsection (a) of this section, or if the debtor does not request a hearing before the clerk within 20 days after service of the notice of rights and appear at the requested hearing, the judgment debtor has waived the exemptions provided in this ~~Article and in Sections 1 and 2 of Article X of the North Carolina Constitution.~~ Article. Upon request of the judgment creditor, the clerk must issue a writ of execution or writ of possession.

...."

TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS

SECTION 9. G.S. 42-34.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 42-34.1. Rent pending execution of judgment; post bond pending appeal.

(a) If the judgment in district court is against the defendant appellant, it shall be sufficient to stay execution of the judgment during the 30-day time period for taking an appeal provided for in Rule 3 of the North Carolina Rules of Appellate Procedure if the defendant appellant posts a bond as provided in G.S. 42-34(b), and no additional security under G.S. 1-292 is required. If the defendant appellant fails to make rental payments as provided in the undertaking within five

business days of the day rent is due under the terms of the residential rental agreement, the clerk of superior court shall, upon application of the plaintiff appellee, immediately issue a writ of possession, and the sheriff shall dispossess the defendant appellant as provided in G.S. 42-36.2.
...."

AUTHORIZATION FOR REMOTE AUDIO-VIDEO PROCEEDINGS IN COURT

SECTION 10.(a) Article 7 of Chapter 7A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 7A-49.6. Proceedings conducted by audio and video transmission.

(a) Except as limited herein, judicial officials may conduct proceedings of all types by means of an audio and video transmission in which the parties, the presiding official, and any other participants can see and hear each other. Judicial officials conducting proceedings by audio and video transmission under this section must safeguard the constitutional rights of those persons involved in the proceeding and preserve the integrity of the judicial process.

(b) Each party to a proceeding involving audio and video transmission must be able to communicate fully and confidentially with his or her attorney if the party is represented by an attorney.

(c) In a proceeding involving a jury, the court may allow a witness to testify by audio and video transmission only upon finding in the record that good cause exists for doing so under the circumstances.

(d) When the right to confront witnesses or be present is implicated in criminal or juvenile delinquency proceedings, the court may not proceed by audio and video transmission unless (i) the court has obtained a knowing, intelligent, and voluntary waiver of the defendant's or juvenile respondent's rights or (ii) the court finds that the use of audio and video transmission in the absence of a waiver is necessary to further an important State interest and will not materially prejudice the defendant's or juvenile respondent's rights.

(e) A party may object to conducting a proceeding by audio and video transmission. If the presiding official finds that the party has demonstrated good cause for the objection, the proceeding must not be held by audio and video transmission. If there is no objection, or if there is an objection and good cause is not shown, the presiding official may conduct the proceeding by audio and video transmission.

(f) Proceedings conducted by audio and video transmission shall be held in a manner that complies with any applicable federal and State laws governing the confidentiality and security of confidential information.

(g) If the proceeding is one that is open to the public, then the presiding official must facilitate access to the proceeding by the public and the media as nearly as practicable to the access that would be available were the proceeding conducted in person.

(h) If the proceeding is required by law to be recorded, then the audio and video transmission must be recorded in accordance with G.S. 7A-95, G.S. 7A-198, and other laws, as applicable.

(i) This section is not intended to limit the court's authority to receive remote testimony pursuant to statutes that otherwise permit it, including G.S. 15A-1225.1, 15A-1225.2, 15A-1225.3, 20-139.1, 8C-1, Rule 616, 50A-111, and 52C-3-315(f).

(j) All proceedings under this section shall be conducted using video conferencing application(s) approved by the Administrative Office of the Courts.

(k) As used herein, the term "judicial officials" includes judges of the appellate, superior court, and district court divisions, clerks of superior court, and magistrates."

SECTION 10.(b) G.S. 7B-1906(h) is repealed.

SECTION 10.(c) G.S. 15A-101.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-101.1. Electronic technology in criminal process and procedure.

As used in this Chapter, in Chapter 7A of the General Statutes, in Chapter 15 of the General Statutes, and in all other provisions of the General Statutes that deal with criminal process or procedure:

...

(2) "Document" means any pleading, criminal process, subpoena, complaint, motion, application, notice, affidavit, commission, waiver, consent, dismissal, order, judgment, or other writing intended in a criminal or contempt proceeding to authorize or require an action, to record a decision or to communicate or record information. ~~The term does not include search warrants.~~ A document may be created and exist in paper form or in electronic form or in both forms. Each document shall contain the legible, printed name of the person who signed the document.

...."

SECTION 10.(d) G.S. 15A-245(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Before acting on the application, the issuing official may examine on oath the applicant or any other person who may possess pertinent information, but information other than that contained in the affidavit may not be considered by the issuing official in determining whether probable cause exists for the issuance of the warrant unless the information is either recorded or contemporaneously summarized in the record or on the face of the warrant by the issuing official. The information must be shown by one or ~~more~~ both of the following:

(1) ~~Affidavit; or~~ Affidavit.

(2) Oral testimony under oath or affirmation before the issuing ~~official; or~~ official.

(3) ~~Oral testimony under oath or affirmation presented by a sworn law enforcement officer to the issuing official by means of an audio and video transmission in which both parties can see and hear each other. Prior to the use of audio and video transmission pursuant to this subdivision, the procedures and type of equipment for audio and video transmission shall be submitted to the Administrative Office of the Courts by the senior regular resident superior court judge and the chief district court judge for a judicial district or set of districts and approved by the Administrative Office of the Courts."~~

SECTION 10.(e) G.S. 15A-304(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) Showing of Probable Cause. – A judicial official may issue a warrant for arrest only when he is supplied with sufficient information, supported by oath or affirmation, to make an independent judgment that there is probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed and that the person to be arrested committed it. The information must be shown by one or ~~more~~ both of the following:

(1) ~~Affidavit; or~~ Affidavit.

(2) Oral testimony under oath or affirmation before the issuing ~~official; or~~ official.

(3) ~~Oral testimony under oath or affirmation presented by a sworn law enforcement officer to the issuing official by means of an audio and video transmission in which both parties can see and hear each other. Prior to the use of audio and video transmission pursuant to this subdivision, the procedures and type of equipment for audio and video transmission shall be submitted to the Administrative Office of the Courts by the senior regular resident superior court judge and the chief district court judge for a judicial district or set of districts and approved by the Administrative Office of the Courts."~~

If the information is insufficient to show probable cause, the warrant may not be issued. A judicial official shall not refuse to issue a warrant for the arrest of a person solely because a prior warrant has been issued for the arrest of another person involved in the same matter."

SECTION 10.(f) G.S. 15A-511(a1) is repealed.

SECTION 10.(g) G.S. 15A-532 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-532. Persons authorized to determine conditions for release; ~~use of two-way audio and video transmission; release.~~

(a) ~~Judicial officials may determine conditions for release of persons brought before them or as provided in subsection (b) of this section, in proceedings over which they are presiding, in accordance with this Article.~~

(b) ~~Any proceeding under this Article to determine, modify, or revoke conditions of pretrial release in a noncapital case may be conducted by an audio and video transmission between the judicial official and the defendant in which the parties can see and hear each other. If the defendant has counsel, the defendant shall be allowed to communicate fully and confidentially with his attorney during the proceeding. Upon motion of the defendant, the court may not use an audio and video transmission.~~

(c) ~~Prior to the use of audio and video transmission pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, the procedures and type of equipment for audio and video transmission shall be submitted to the Administrative Office of the Courts by the senior regular resident superior court judge for a judicial district or set of districts and approved by the Administrative Office of the Courts."~~

SECTION 10.(h) G.S. 15A-601 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-601. First appearance before a district court judge; right in felony and other cases in original jurisdiction of superior court; consolidation of first appearance before magistrate and before district court judge; first appearance before clerk of superior court; ~~use of two-way audio and video transmission; court.~~

(a) Any defendant charged in a magistrate's order under G.S. 15A-511 or criminal process under Article 17 of this Chapter, Criminal Process, with a crime in the original jurisdiction of the superior court must be brought before a district court judge in the district court district as defined in G.S. 7A-133 in which the crime is charged to have been committed. This first appearance before a district court judge is not a critical stage of the proceedings against the defendant.

(a1) ~~A first appearance in a noncapital case may be conducted by an audio and video transmission between the judge and the defendant in which the parties can see and hear each other. If the defendant has counsel, the defendant shall be allowed to communicate fully and confidentially with his attorney during the proceeding.~~

(a2) ~~Prior to the use of audio and video transmission pursuant to subsection (a1) of this section, the procedures and type of equipment for audio and video transmission shall be submitted to the Administrative Office of the Courts by the senior regular resident superior court judge for a judicial district or set of districts and approved by the Administrative Office of the Courts.~~

~~...."~~

SECTION 10.(i) G.S. 15A-941 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-941. Arraignment before judge only upon written request; ~~use of two-way audio and video transmission; entry of not guilty plea if not arraigned.~~

(a) Arraignment consists of bringing a defendant in open court or as provided in subsection (b) of this section before a judge having jurisdiction to try the offense, advising him of the charges pending against him, and directing him to plead. The prosecutor must read the charges or fairly summarize them to the defendant. If the defendant fails to plead, the court must record that fact, and the defendant must be tried as if he had pleaded not guilty.

(b) ~~An arraignment in a noncapital case may be conducted by an audio and video transmission between the judge and the defendant in which the parties can see and hear each other. If the defendant has counsel, the defendant shall be allowed to communicate fully and confidentially with his attorney during the proceeding.~~

~~(e) Prior to the use of audio and video transmission pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, the procedures and type of equipment for audio and video transmission shall be submitted to the Administrative Office of the Courts by the senior regular resident superior court judge for the judicial district or set of districts and approved by the Administrative Office of the Courts.~~

~~...."~~

SECTION 10.(j) G.S. 50B-2(e) reads as rewritten:

"(e) All documents filed, issued, registered, or served in an action under this Chapter relating to an ex parte, emergency, or permanent domestic violence protective order may be filed electronically. ~~Hearings held to consider ex parte relief pursuant to subsection (c) of this section may be held via video conference. Hearings held to consider emergency or permanent relief pursuant to subsections (a) or (b) of this section shall not be held via video conference.~~"

SECTION 10.(k) G.S. 50C-6(e) is repealed.

SECTION 10.(l) G.S. 50C-7 reads as rewritten:

"§ 50C-7. Permanent civil no-contact order.

Upon a finding that the victim has suffered an act of unlawful conduct committed by the respondent, a permanent civil no-contact order may issue if the court additionally finds that process was properly served on the respondent, the respondent has answered the complaint and notice of hearing was given, or the respondent is in default. No permanent civil no-contact order shall be issued without notice to the respondent. ~~Hearings held to consider permanent relief pursuant to this section shall not be held via video conference.~~"

SECTION 10.(m) G.S. 122C-268(g) reads as rewritten:

"(g) To the extent feasible, hearings shall be held in an appropriate room at the facility in which the respondent is being treated in a manner approved by the chief district court judge if the facility is located within the presiding judge's district court district as defined in G.S. 7A-133. Hearings may be held in the judge's chambers. A hearing may not be held in a regular courtroom, over objection of the respondent, if in the discretion of a judge a more suitable place is available. ~~A hearing may be held by audio and video transmission between the treatment facility and a courtroom in a manner that allows (i) the judge and the respondent to see and hear each other and (ii) the respondent to communicate fully and confidentially with the respondent's counsel during the proceeding. Prior to any hearing held by audio and video transmission, the chief district court judge shall submit to the Administrative Office of the Courts the procedures and type of equipment for audio and video transmission for approval by the Administrative Office of the Courts. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, if the respondent, through counsel, objects to a hearing held by audio and video transmission, the hearing shall be held in the physical presence of the presiding district court judge. Regardless of the manner and location for hearings, hearings shall be held in a manner that complies with any applicable federal and State laws governing the confidentiality and security of confidential information, including any information transmitted from the treatment facility by audio and video transmission. information.~~ If the respondent has counsel, the respondent shall be allowed to communicate fully and confidentially with his attorney during the proceeding. Prior to the use of the audio and video transmission, the procedures and type of equipment for audio and video transmission shall be submitted to the Administrative Office of the Courts by the chief district court judge and approved by the Administrative Office of the Courts."

SECTION 10.(n) This section becomes effective April 1, 2021, and applies to proceedings occurring on or after that date.

EMERGENCY JUDGE ASSIGNMENT FLEXIBILITY DUE TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC

SECTION 11.(a) Notwithstanding the limitations set forth in G.S. 7A-52(a), the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may expand the active list of emergency superior court judges to no more than 25 emergency judges.

1 **SECTION 11.(b)** In addition to the reasons found in G.S. 7A-52(a)(1) through (7)
2 that the Chief Justice may assign emergency judges, the Chief Justice may assign emergency
3 judges to hold regular or special sessions of court to address case management issues created by
4 the COVID-19 pandemic.

5 **SECTION 11.(c)** This section is effective when it becomes law and shall expire on
6 July 1, 2022.

7
8 **SEVERABILITY CLAUSE**

9 **SECTION 12.** If any section or provision of this act is declared unconstitutional or
10 invalid by the courts, it does not affect the validity of this act as a whole or any part other than
11 the part so declared to be unconstitutional or invalid.

12
13 **EFFECTIVE DATE**

14 **SECTION 13.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective when it becomes
15 law.