GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2013

H HOUSE BILL 643

Short Title:	Protect Officers from Retaliation.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Representatives Cotham, Dollar, Collins, and Murry (Primary Sponsors For a complete list of Sponsors, refer to the North Carolina General Assembly We	
Referred to:	Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House.	
April 10, 2013		
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO PROTECT MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WHO REPORT IMPROPER OR UNLAWFUL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY FROM RETALIATION. The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:		
	ECTION 1. Article 5 of Chapter 153A of the General Statutes is amount	ended by
adding a new section to read:		
"§ 153A-99.2. Protection from retaliation for county law enforcement officers.		
	efinitions. – The following definitions apply in this section:	
<u>(1</u>		
<u>(2</u>	<u>County law enforcement officer. – A full-time paid employed employing agency who is actively serving in a position with</u>	
	primary duties and responsibilities for prevention and detection of	
	the general enforcement of the criminal laws of the State or serv	
	processes and who possesses the power of arrest by virtue of	-
	administered under the authority of the State.	
(b) St	tatement of Policy It is the policy of this State that county law enf	orcement
officers shall be encouraged to report verbally or in writing to their supervisor, department		
head, or other appropriate authority evidence of activity constituting any of the following:		
<u>(1</u>	A violation of State or federal law, rule, or regulation.	
<u>(2</u>		
<u>(3</u>		
<u>(4</u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
<u>(5</u>	·	
·	it is the policy of this State that county law enforcement officers be	
intimidation or harassment when reporting to public bodies about matters of public concern,		
including offering testimony to or testifying before appropriate legislative or judicial panels.		
	rotection from Retaliation. –	
<u>(1</u>		
	against a county law enforcement officer regarding the	
	compensation, terms, conditions, location, or privileges of employees the officer are provided as the officer are	
	because the officer or a person acting on behalf of the officer rep	
	about to report verbally or in writing any activity described in subset	_
	of this section unless the officer knows or has reason to believe	<u>uiai tne</u>



report is inaccurate.

- No county law enforcement officer shall retaliate against another county law enforcement officer because the officer or a person acting on behalf of the officer reports or is about to report verbally or in writing any activity described in subsection (b) of this section.

 No employing agency shall discharge, threaten, or otherwise discriminate
 - (3) No employing agency shall discharge, threaten, or otherwise discriminate against a county law enforcement officer regarding the officer's compensation, terms, conditions, location, or privileges of employment because the officer has refused to carry out a directive which in fact constitutes a violation of State or federal law, rule, or regulation or poses a substantial and specific danger to the public health and safety.
 - (4) No county law enforcement officer shall retaliate against another county law enforcement officer because the officer has refused to carry out a directive which may constitute a violation of State or federal law, rule, or regulation or pose a substantial and specific danger to the public health and safety.
 - (d) Civil Actions for Injunctive Relief or Other Remedies. For claims arising under this section only, a county law enforcement officer injured by a violation of this section may maintain an action in superior court for damages, an injunction, or other remedies provided in this section against the person or employing agency who committed the violation within one year after the occurrence of the alleged violation of this section. Any claim arising under Article 21 of Chapter 95 of the General Statutes may be maintained pursuant to the provisions of that Article only and may be redressed only by the remedies and relief available under that Article.
 - (e) Remedies. A court, in rendering a judgment in an action brought pursuant to this section, may order an injunction, damages, reinstatement of the county law enforcement officer, the payment of back wages, full reinstatement of fringe benefits and seniority rights, costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, or any combination of these. If an application for a permanent injunction is granted, the officer shall be awarded costs and reasonable attorneys' fees. If in an action for damages the court finds that the officer was injured by a willful violation of this section, the court shall award as damages three times the amount of actual damages plus costs and reasonable attorneys' fees against the person or employing agency found to be in violation of this section.
 - (f) Notice of Employee Protections and Obligations. It shall be the duty of the employing agency of the county law enforcement officer to post notice in accordance with G.S. 95-9 or use other appropriate means to keep county law enforcement officers informed of their protections and obligations under this Article."
 - **SECTION 2.** Article 13 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 160A-290. Protection from retaliation for municipal law enforcement officers.

- (a) <u>Definitions. The following definitions apply in this section:</u>
 - (1) Employing agency. A city or unified city-county government police agency.
 - Municipal law enforcement officer. A full-time paid employee of an employing agency who is actively serving in a position with assigned primary duties and responsibilities for prevention and detection of crime or the general enforcement of the criminal laws of the State or serving civil processes and who possesses the power of arrest by virtue of an oath administered under the authority of the State.
- (b) Statement of Policy. It is the policy of this State that municipal law enforcement officers shall be encouraged to report verbally or in writing to their supervisor, department head, or other appropriate authority evidence of activity constituting any of the following:
 - (1) A violation of State or federal law, rule, or regulation.

Page 2 H643 [Edition 1]

- (2) <u>Fraud.</u>
 - (3) <u>Misappropriation of State and local government resources.</u>
 - (4) Substantial and specific danger to the public health and safety.
 - (5) Gross mismanagement, a gross waste of monies, or gross abuse of authority.

Further, it is the policy of this State that municipal law enforcement officers be free of intimidation or harassment when reporting to public bodies about matters of public concern, including offering testimony to or testifying before appropriate legislative or judicial panels.

(c) Protection from Retaliation. –

- (1) No employing agency shall discharge, threaten, or otherwise discriminate against a municipal law enforcement officer regarding the officer's compensation, terms, conditions, location, or privileges of employment because the officer or a person acting on behalf of the officer reports or is about to report verbally or in writing any activity described in subsection (b) of this section unless the officer knows or has reason to believe that the report is inaccurate.
- (2) No municipal law enforcement officer shall retaliate against another municipal law enforcement officer because the officer or a person acting on behalf of the officer reports or is about to report verbally or in writing any activity described in subsection (b) of this section.
- (3) No employing agency shall discharge, threaten, or otherwise discriminate against a municipal law enforcement officer regarding the officer's compensation, terms, conditions, location, or privileges of employment because the officer has refused to carry out a directive which in fact constitutes a violation of State or federal law, rule, or regulation or poses a substantial and specific danger to the public health and safety.
- (4) No municipal law enforcement officer shall retaliate against another municipal law enforcement officer because the officer has refused to carry out a directive which may constitute a violation of State or federal law, rule, or regulation or pose a substantial and specific danger to the public health and safety.
- (d) Civil Actions for Injunctive Relief or Other Remedies. For claims arising under this section only, a municipal law enforcement officer injured by a violation of this section may maintain an action in superior court for damages, an injunction, or other remedies provided in this section against the person or employing agency who committed the violation within one year after the occurrence of the alleged violation of this section. Any claim arising under Article 21 of Chapter 95 of the General Statutes may be maintained pursuant to the provisions of that Article only and may be redressed only by the remedies and relief available under that Article.
- (e) Remedies. A court, in rendering a judgment in an action brought pursuant to this section, may order an injunction, damages, reinstatement of the municipal law enforcement officer, the payment of back wages, full reinstatement of fringe benefits and seniority rights, costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, or any combination of these. If an application for a permanent injunction is granted, the officer shall be awarded costs and reasonable attorneys' fees. If in an action for damages the court finds that the officer was injured by a willful violation of this section, the court shall award as damages three times the amount of actual damages plus costs and reasonable attorneys' fees against the person or employing agency found to be in violation of this section.
- (f) Notice of Employee Protections and Obligations. It shall be the duty of the employing agency of the municipal law enforcement officer to post notice in accordance with

H643 [Edition 1] Page 3

- 1 G.S. 95-9 or use other appropriate means to keep municipal law enforcement officers informed
- of their protections and obligations under this section."
 SECTION 3. This act becomes effective October

SECTION 3. This act becomes effective October 1, 2013, and applies to acts incurring liability on or after that date.

Page 4 H643 [Edition 1]