GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2001

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HOUSE BILL 1284

Committee Substitute Favorable 4/24/01 Committee Substitute #2 Favorable 6/19/01 Committee Substitute #3 Favorable 8/1/01 Senate Judiciary I Committee Substitute Adopted 11/29/01

Short Title: Openness of Court Records and Proceedings.	(Public)
Sponsors:	
Referred to:	
April 12, 2001	
A BILL TO BE ENTITLED	
AN ACT TO CREATE A CIVIL PROCEDURE FOR ASSERTING A ACCESS TO A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING OR TO A JUDICIAL RECREATE A NEW FEE FOR FILING A MOTION UNDER G.S. 1-72. PROTECT CERTAIN RECORDS AND PROCEEDINGS DEALISENSITIVE PUBLIC SECURITY AND PROTECTION ISSUES.	ECORD; TO 1; AND TO
The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts: SECTION 1. Article 6 of Chapter 1 of the General Statutes is	amended by
adding a new section to read: "§ 1-72.1. Procedure to assert right of access.	
(a) Any person asserting a right of access to a civil judicial proceed judicial record in that proceeding may file a motion in the proceeding for purpose of determining the person's right of access. The motion shall not request to intervene under the provisions of Rule 24 of the Rules of Civil Proceedings and the proceeding statute. The move be considered a party to the action solely by virtue of filing a motion under or participating in proceedings on the motion. An order of the court grantifier access made pursuant to this section shall not make the movant a party for any purpose.	r the limited constitute a cocedure and rant shall not this section ng a motion
(b) The movant shall serve a copy of its motion on all parties to the pany manner provided in Rule 5 of the Rules of Civil Procedure. Upon	
motion filed pursuant to this section, the court shall establish the date and lo	cation of the

hearing on the motion that shall be set at a time before conducting any further

proceedings relative to the matter for which access is sought under the motion. The

court shall cause notice of the hearing date and location to be posted at the courthouse

where the hearing is scheduled. The movant shall serve a copy of the notice of the date,

time, and location of the hearing on all parties to the proceeding in any manner provided in Rule 5 of the Rules of Civil Procedure.

- (c) The court shall rule on the motion after consideration of such facts, legal authority, and argument as the movant and any other party to the action desire to present. The court shall issue a written ruling on the motion that shall contain a statement of reasons for the ruling sufficiently specific to permit appellate review. The order may also specify any conditions or limitations on the movant's right of access that the court determines to be warranted under the facts and applicable law.
- (d) A party seeking to seal a document or testimony to be used in a court proceeding may submit the document or testimony to the court to be reviewed in camera. This subsection also applies to (i) any document or testimony that is the subject of a motion made under this section and that is submitted for review for the purposes of the court's consideration of the motion to seal, and (ii) to any document or testimony that is the subject of a motion made under this section and that was submitted under seal or offered in closed session prior to the filing of a motion under this section. Submission of the document or proffer of testimony to the court pursuant to this section shall not in itself result in the document or testimony thereby becoming a judicial record subject to constitutional, common law, or statutory rights of access unless the document or testimony is thereafter introduced into evidence after a motion to seal or to restrict access is denied.
- A ruling on a motion made pursuant to this section may be the subject of an immediate interlocutory appeal by the movant or any party to the proceeding. Notice of appeal must be given in writing, filed with the court, and served on all parties no later than 10 days after entry of the court's ruling. If notice of appeal is timely given and given before further proceedings are held in the court that might be affected by appellate review of the matter, the court, on its own motion or on the motion of the movant or any party, shall consider whether to stay any proceedings that could be affected by appellate review of the court's ruling on the motion. If notice of appeal is timely given but is given only after further proceedings in the trial court that could be affected by appellate review of the ruling on a motion made pursuant to this section, or if a request for stay of proceedings is made and is denied, then the sole relief that shall be available on any appeal in the event the appellate court determines that the ruling of the trial court was erroneous shall be reversal of the trial court's ruling on the motion and remand for rehearing or retrial. On appeal the court may determine that a ruling of the trial court sealing a document or restricting access to proceedings or refusing to unseal documents or open proceedings was erroneously entered, but it may not retroactively order the unsealing of documents or the opening of testimony that was sealed or closed by the trial court's order.
- (f) This section is intended to establish a civil procedure for hearing and determining claims of access to documents and to testimony in civil judicial proceedings and shall not be deemed or construed to limit, expand, change, or otherwise preempt any provisions of substantive law that define or declare the rights and

restrictions with respect to claims of access. Without in any way limiting the generality of the foregoing provision, this section shall not apply to juvenile proceedings or court records of juvenile proceedings conducted pursuant to Chapters 7A, 7B, 90, or any other Chapter of the General Statutes dealing with juvenile proceedings.

(g) Nothing in this section diminishes the rights of a movant or any party to seek appropriate relief at any time from the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals through the use of the prerogative writs of mandamus or supersedeas."

SECTION 2. G.S. 7A-308(a) reads as rewritten:

- "(a) The following miscellaneous fees and commissions shall be collected by the clerk of superior court and remitted to the State for the support of the General Court of Justice:
- 22
 (2) Proceeding supplemental to execution
 20.00

 23
 (3) Confession of judgment
 15.00

 24
 (4) Taking a deposition
 5.00

 25
 (5) Execution
 15.00

- 41 (15) Execution of passport application the amount allowed by federal law
- 42 (16) Repealed by Session Laws 1989, c. 783, s. 2.

1	(17)	Criminal record search except if search is requested by an agency of
2		the State or any of its political subdivisions or by an agency of the
3		United States or by a petitioner in a proceeding under Article 2 of
4		General Statutes Chapter 20
5	(18)	Filing the affirmations, acknowledgments, agreements and resulting
6		orders entered into under the provisions of G.S. 110-132 and G.S.
7		110-133
8	(19)	Repealed by Session Laws 1989, c. 783, s. 3.
9	<u>(20)</u>	Filing a motion to assert a right of access under G.S. 1-72.120.00."
10	SECT	FION 3. Chapter 132 of the General Statutes is amended by adding the
11	following new s	ection to read:

"§ 132-1.6. Sensitive public security information.

Public records, as defined in G.S. 132-1, shall not include information containing specific details of public security plans and arrangements or the detailed plans and drawings of public buildings and infrastructure facilities. Information relating to the general adoption of public security plans and arrangements, and budgetary information concerning the authorization or expenditure of public funds to implement public security plans and arrangements, or for the construction, renovation, or repair of public buildings and infrastructure facilities shall be public records."

SECTION 4. Sections 1 and 2 of this act become effective January 1, 2002, and apply to court records filed on or after that date and apply to judicial proceedings commenced or pending on or after that date. The remainder of this act is effective when it becomes law. Section 3 of this act applies to public records in existence on or after the effective date.