

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
SESSION 2015

H.B. 419  
Mar 31, 2015  
HOUSE PRINCIPAL CLERK

H

D

HOUSE DRH20141-ML-101A (3/2)

Short Title: Protect Officers From Retaliation. (Public)

Sponsors: Representatives Conrad, Avila, Dollar, and Cotham (Primary Sponsors).

Referred to:

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
2 AN ACT TO PROTECT MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WHO REPORT  
3 IMPROPER OR UNLAWFUL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY FROM RETALIATION.

4 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

5 SECTION 1. Article 13 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes is amended by  
6 adding a new section to read:

7 "**§ 160A-290. Protection from retaliation for municipal law enforcement officers.**

8 (a) Definitions. – The following definitions apply in this section:

9 (1) Employing agency. – A city or unified city-county government police  
10 agency.

11 (2) Municipal law enforcement officer. – A full-time paid employee of an  
12 employing agency who is actively serving in a position with assigned  
13 primary duties and responsibilities for prevention and detection of crime or  
14 the general enforcement of the criminal laws of the State or serving civil  
15 processes and who possesses the power of arrest by virtue of an oath  
16 administered under the authority of the State.

17 (b) Statement of Policy. – It is the policy of this State that municipal law enforcement  
18 officers shall be encouraged to report verbally or in writing to their supervisor, department  
19 head, or other appropriate authority evidence of activity constituting any of the following:

20 (1) A violation of State or federal law, rule, or regulation.

21 (2) Fraud.

22 (3) Misappropriation of State and local government resources.

23 (4) Substantial and specific danger to the public health and safety.

24 (5) Gross mismanagement, a gross waste of monies, or gross abuse of authority.

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

28 (c) Protection from Retaliation. –

29 (1) No employing agency shall discharge, threaten, or otherwise discriminate  
30 against a municipal law enforcement officer regarding the officer's  
31 compensation, terms, conditions, location, or privileges of employment  
32 because the officer or a person acting on behalf of the officer reports or is  
33 about to report verbally or in writing any activity described in subsection (b)  
34 of this section unless the officer knows or has reason to believe that the  
35 report is inaccurate.



\* D R H 2 0 1 4 1 - M L - 1 0 1 A \*

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

5           (3) No employing agency shall discharge, threaten, or otherwise discriminate  
6           against a municipal law enforcement officer regarding the officer's  
7           compensation, terms, conditions, location, or privileges of employment  
8           because the officer has refused to carry out a directive which in fact  
9           constitutes a violation of State or federal law, rule, or regulation or poses a  
10           substantial and specific danger to the public health and safety.

11           (4) No municipal law enforcement officer shall retaliate against another  
12           municipal law enforcement officer because the officer has refused to carry  
13           out a directive which may constitute a violation of State or federal law, rule,  
14           or regulation or pose a substantial and specific danger to the public health  
15           and safety.

16           (d) Civil Actions for Injunctive Relief or Other Remedies. – For claims arising under  
17           this section only, a municipal law enforcement officer injured by a violation of this section may  
18           maintain an action in superior court for damages, an injunction, or other remedies provided in  
19           this section against the person or employing agency who committed the violation within one  
20           year after the occurrence of the alleged violation of this section. Any claim arising under  
21           Article 21 of Chapter 95 of the General Statutes may be maintained pursuant to the provisions  
22           of that Article only and may be redressed only by the remedies and relief available under that  
23           Article.

24           (e) Remedies. – A court, in rendering a judgment in an action brought pursuant to this  
25           section, may order an injunction, damages, reinstatement of the municipal law enforcement  
26           officer, the payment of back wages, full reinstatement of fringe benefits and seniority rights,  
27           costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, or any combination of these. If an application for a permanent  
28           injunction is granted, the officer shall be awarded costs and reasonable attorneys' fees. If, in an  
29           action for damages, the court finds that the officer was injured by a willful violation of this  
30           section, the court shall award as damages three times the amount of actual damages plus costs  
31           and reasonable attorneys' fees against the person or employing agency found to be in violation  
32           of this section.

33           (f) Notice of Employee Protections and Obligations. – It shall be the duty of the  
34           employing agency of the municipal law enforcement officer to post notice in accordance with  
35           G.S. 95-9 or use other appropriate means to keep municipal law enforcement officers informed  
36           of their protections and obligations under this section."

37           **SECTION 2.** This act becomes effective October 1, 2015, and applies to acts  
38           incurring liability on or after that date.