## GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2007

S SENATE BILL 28\*

Short Title: Violate Order/Possess Deadly Weapon Felony. (Public)

Sponsors: Senators Boseman; Atwater, Cowell, Goodall, and Snow.

Referred to: Judiciary 1 (Civil).

## February 12, 2007

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO CREATE A FELONY OFFENSE FOR PERSONS WHO KNOWINGLY VIOLATE A DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROTECTIVE ORDER WHILE ARMED WITH A DEADLY WEAPON AS RECOMMENDED BY THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

**SECTION 1.** G.S. 50B-4.1 reads as rewritten:

## "§ 50B-4.1. Violation of valid protective order.

- (a) Except as otherwise provided by law, a person who knowingly violates a valid protective order entered pursuant to this Chapter or who knowingly violates a valid protective order entered by the courts of another state or the courts of an Indian tribe shall be guilty of a Class A1 misdemeanor.
- (b) A law enforcement officer shall arrest and take a person into custody without a warrant or other process if the officer has probable cause to believe that the person knowingly has violated a valid protective order excluding the person from the residence or household occupied by a victim of domestic violence or directing the person to refrain from doing any or all of the acts specified in G.S. 50B-3(a)(9).
- (c) When a law enforcement officer makes an arrest under this section without a warrant, and the party arrested contests that the out-of-state order or the order issued by an Indian court remains in full force and effect, the party arrested shall be promptly provided with a copy of the information applicable to the party which appears on the National Crime Information Center registry by the sheriff of the county in which the arrest occurs.
- (d) Unless covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, a person who commits a felony at a time when the person knows the behavior is prohibited by a valid protective order as provided in subsection (a) of this section shall be guilty of a felony one class higher than the principal felony described in the charging document. This subsection shall not apply to a person who is charged with

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19 20 or convicted of a Class A or B1 felony or to a person charged under subsection (f) or subsection (g) of this section.

- An indictment or information that charges a person with committing felonious conduct as described in subsection (d) of this section shall also allege that the person knowingly violated a valid protective order as described in subsection (a) of this section in the course of the conduct constituting the underlying felony. In order for a person to be punished as described in subsection (d) of this section, a finding shall be made that the person knowingly violated the protective order in the course of conduct constituting the underlying felony.
- (f) Unless covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, any person who knowingly violates a valid protective order as provided in subsection (a) of this section, after having been previously convicted of three offenses under this Chapter, shall be guilty of a Class H felony.
- Unless covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, any person who, while in possession of a deadly weapon, knowingly violates a valid protective order as provided in subsection (a) of this section by failing to stay away from a place, or a person, as so directed under the terms of the order, shall be guilty of a Class G felony."

**SECTION 2.** This act becomes effective December 1, 2007, and applies to offenses committed on or after that date.