GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1993

H 1 HOUSE BILL 1115 Short Title: Sex Exploitation Act. (Public) Sponsors: Representative Hackney. Referred to: Judiciary I. April 19, 1993 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED AN ACT TO PROVIDE A CIVIL ACTION REMEDY FOR PERSONS WHO ARE SEXUALLY EXPLOITED BY THEIR PSYCHOTHERAPIST.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

Section 1. Chapter 90 of the General Statutes is amended by adding the following new Article to read:

"ARTICLE 1E. "PSYCHOTHERAPY PATIENT/CLIENT SEXUAL EXPLOITATION ACT.

"§ 90-21.24. Definitions.

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As used in this Article, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the term:

- 'Client' means a person who may also be called patient or counselee **(1)** who seeks or obtains psychotherapy, whether or not the person is charged for the service; the term 'client' includes a former client.
- **(2)** 'Psychotherapist' means a physician, psychologist, nurse, counselor, substance abuse counselor, social worker, member of the clergy, marriage and family therapist, physician's assistant, mental health service provider, or other person, regardless of license, certification, or registry status and regardless of employment setting, who performs or purports to perform psychotherapy.
- 'Psychotherapy' means the professional treatment or counseling of a (3) mental or emotional illness, symptom, condition, or problem of living.
 - 'Sexual exploitation' means: (4)

1		<u>a.</u>	<u>Sexua</u>	l contact which includes any of the following actions
2			wheth	er or not occurring with the consent of a client and
3			regard	lless of whether it occurred during any treatment,
4			consu	ltation, evaluation, interview, or examination:
5			<u>1.</u>	Sexual intercourse, cunnilingus, fellatio, anal
6				intercourse, or any intrusion, however slight, into the
7				oral, genital, or anal openings of the client's body by any
8				part of the psychotherapist's body or by any object used
9				by the psychotherapist for the purpose of sexual
10				stimulation or gratification of either the psychotherapist
11				or the client; or any intrusion, however slight, into the
12				oral, genital, or anal openings of the psychotherapist's
13				body by any part of the client's body or by any object
14				used by the client for the purpose of sexual stimulation
15				or gratification of either the psychotherapist or the client,
16				if agreed to, or not resisted by the psychotherapist; or
17			<u>2.</u>	Kissing of, or the intentional touching by the
18				psychotherapist of, the client's lips, genital area, groin,
19				inner thigh, buttocks or breast, or of the clothing
20				covering any of these body parts, or similar activities by
21				the client that have been agreed to or not resisted by the
22				psychotherapist.
22 23 24 25		<u>b.</u>	Any a	ct done or statement made by the psychotherapist for the
24			purpo	se of sexual stimulation or gratification of the client or
			psych	otherapist which includes any of the following actions:
26			<u>1.</u>	The relating by the psychotherapist to the client the
27 28				psychotherapist's own sexual fantasies or the details of
				the psychotherapist's own sexual life;
29			<u>2.</u>	The uncovering or display of breasts or genitals of the
30				psychotherapist to the client;
31			<u>3.</u>	The showing of sexually graphic pictures to the client for
32				purposes other than diagnosis or treatment; or
33			<u>4.</u>	Statements containing sexual innuendo, threats, or
34				suggestions regarding the relationship between the
35				psychotherapist and the client.
36	<u>(5)</u>	<u>'Sexua</u>	<u>al histo</u>	ory' means sexual activity of the client other than that
37		condu	ct alle	ged by the client to constitute sexual exploitation in an
38		action	pursua	ant to this Article.
39	<u>(6)</u>	<u>'Thera</u>	peutic	deception' means a representation by a psychotherapist
40		that s	<u>exual c</u>	ontact with the psychotherapist is consistent with or part
41				s treatment.
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Any client of a psychotherapist who is sexually exploited by the psychotherapist shall have remedy by civil action for sexual exploitation if the sexual exploitation occurred:

- (1) During the period the client was receiving psychotherapy from the psychotherapist;
- (2) Within five years after the termination of the psychotherapy; or
- (3) By means of therapeutic deception.

"§ 90-21.26. Remedies.

A person who has been found to have been sexually exploited as provided under this Article may recover from the defendant actual or nominal damages. In cases where the conduct is willful, wanton, malicious or intentional, constitutes gross negligence, evidences an intentional or reckless disregard by the psychotherapist of the needs of the client, or consists of continued, multiple acts of sexual exploitation, the trier of fact may award punitive damages. In addition, if a person bringing an action pursuant to this Article is found by the trier of fact to have been sexually exploited by the defendant, the court may allow reasonable attorneys' fees to the plaintiff's attorney, to be taxed as part of the court costs.

"§ 90-21.27. Scope of discovery.

- (a) In an action under this Article for sexual exploitation, evidence of the plaintiff's sexual history is not subject to discovery except under the following conditions:
 - (1) The plaintiff claims impairment of sexual functioning; or
 - (2) The defendant requests a hearing prior to conducting discovery and makes an offer of proof of the relevancy of the evidence, and the court finds that the information is relevant and that the probative value of the history outweighs its prejudicial effect.
- (b) The court shall allow the discovery only of specific information or examples of the plaintiff's conduct that are determined by the court to be relevant. The court order shall detail the information or conduct that is subject to discovery.

"§ 90-21.28. Admissibility of evidence of sexual history.

- (a) At the trial of an action under this Article, evidence of the plaintiff's sexual history is not admissible at trial unless:
 - (1) The defendant requests a hearing prior to trial and makes an offer of proof of the relevancy of the sexual history, and
 - (2) The court finds that, in the interest of justice, the evidence is relevant and that the probative value of the evidence substantially outweighs its prejudicial effect.
- (b) The court shall allow the admission only of specific information or examples of instances of the plaintiff's conduct that are determined by the court to be relevant. The court's order shall detail the conduct that is admissible, and no other such evidence may be introduced.
- (c) Sexual history otherwise admissible pursuant to this section may not be proved by reputation or opinion.

(d) Violation of the terms of an order entered pursuant to this section may be grounds for a new trial.

"§ 90-21.29. Prohibited defense.

 It shall not be a defense in any action brought pursuant to this act that the client consented to the sexual exploitation or that the sexual contact with a client occurred outside a therapy or treatment session or that it occurred off the premises regularly used by the psychotherapist for therapy or treatment sessions.

"§ 90-21.30. Statute of limitations.

- (a) An action for sexual exploitation must be commenced within four years after the cause of action accrues. A cause of action for sexual exploitation accrues at the later of either:
 - (1) The last act of the defendant giving rise to the cause of action; or
 - At the time the client discovers or reasonably should discover that he or she was injured as a result of the sexual exploitation; provided in no event shall an action pursuant to this Article be commenced more than 15 years from the last act of the defendant giving rise to the cause of action.
- (b) If a person entitled to bring an action under this Article is unable to bring the action due to the effects of the sexual exploitation or due to any threats, instructions, or statements from the psychotherapist, the duration of such period of inability shall not be a part of the limitation period for the commencement of an action for sexual exploitation.

"§ 90-21.31. Agreements not to pursue complaint before licensing entity prohibited.

It is prohibited for any person settling or compromising a claim involving the conduct defined herein as sexual exploitation to request or agree, as a term of settlement, not to pursue a complaint before the regulatory entity responsible for overseeing the conduct or licensing of the defendant."

Sec. 2. This act becomes effective October 1, 1993, and applies to exploitative conduct occurring on or after that date.