

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1995

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SENATE BILL 257

Short Title: Jurisdictional Amount Increase.

(Public)

Sponsors: Senators Gulley and Blackmon.

Referred to: Judiciary II/Election Laws.

February 23, 1995

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE AMOUNT THAT MAY BE IN CONTROVERSY IN DISTRICT AND SUPERIOR CIVIL COURTS AND TO MAKE CORRESPONDING CHANGES TO THE RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AND NONBINDING ARBITRATION.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

Section 1. G.S. 7A-243 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7A-243. Proper division for trial of civil actions generally determined by amount in controversy.

Except as otherwise provided in this Article, the district court division is the proper division for the trial of all civil actions in which the amount in controversy is ~~ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)~~ twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or less; and the superior court division is the proper division for the trial of all civil actions in which the amount in controversy exceeds ~~ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)~~ twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

For purposes of determining the amount in controversy, the following rules apply whether the relief prayed is monetary or nonmonetary, or both, and with respect to claims asserted by complaint, counterclaim, cross-complaint or third-party complaint:

- (1) The amount in controversy is computed without regard to interest and costs.

- 1 (2) Where monetary relief is prayed, the amount prayed for is in  
2 controversy unless the pleading in question shows to a legal certainty  
3 that the amount claimed cannot be recovered under the applicable  
4 measure of damages. The value of any property seized in attachment,  
5 claim and delivery, or other ancillary proceeding, is not in controversy  
6 and is not considered in determining the amount in controversy.
- 7 (3) Where no monetary relief is sought, but the relief sought would  
8 establish, enforce, or avoid an obligation, right or title, the value of the  
9 obligation, right, or title is in controversy. Where the owner or legal  
10 possessor of property seeks recovery of property on which a lien is  
11 asserted pursuant to G.S. 44A-4(a) the amount in controversy is that  
12 portion of the asserted lien which is disputed. The judge may require by  
13 rule or order that parties make a good faith estimate of the value of any  
14 nonmonetary relief sought.
- 15 (4) a. Except as provided in subparagraph c of this subdivision, where a  
16 single party asserts two or more properly joined claims, the claims are  
17 aggregated in computing the amount in controversy.
- 18 b. Except as provided in subparagraph c, where there are two or  
19 more parties properly joined in an action and their interests are  
20 aligned, their claims are aggregated in computing the amount in  
21 controversy.
- 22 c. No claims are aggregated which are mutually exclusive and in  
23 the alternative, or which are successive, in the sense that  
24 satisfaction of one claim will bar recovery upon the other.
- 25 d. Where there are two or more claims not subject to aggregation  
26 the highest claim is the amount in controversy.
- 27 (5) Where the value of the relief to a claimant differs from the cost thereof  
28 to an opposing party, the higher amount is used in determining the  
29 amount in controversy."

30 Sec. 2. G.S. 1A-1, Rule 8(a) reads as rewritten:

31 "(a) Claims for relief. – A pleading which sets forth a claim for relief, whether an  
32 original claim, counterclaim, crossclaim, or third-party claim shall contain

- 33 (1) A short and plain statement of the claim sufficiently particular to give  
34 the court and the parties notice of the transactions, occurrences, or series  
35 of transactions or occurrences, intended to be proved showing that the  
36 pleader is entitled to relief, and
- 37 (2) A demand for judgment for the relief to which he deems himself  
38 entitled. Relief in the alternative or of several different types may be  
39 demanded. In all negligence actions, and in all claims for punitive  
40 damages in any civil action, wherein the matter in controversy exceeds  
41 the sum or value of ~~ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)~~, twenty-five thousand  
42 dollars (\$25,000), the pleading shall not state the demand for monetary  
43 relief, but shall state that the relief demanded is for damages incurred or

1 to be incurred in excess of ~~ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)~~ twenty-five  
2 thousand dollars (\$25,000). However, at any time after service of the  
3 claim for relief, any party may request of the claimant a written  
4 statement of the monetary relief sought, and the claimant shall, within  
5 30 days after such service, provide such statement, which shall not be  
6 filed with the clerk until the action has been called for trial or entry of  
7 default entered. Such statement may be amended in the manner and at  
8 times as provided by Rule 15."

9 Sec. 3. G.S. 7A-37.1 reads as rewritten:

10 **"§ 7A-37.1. Statewide court-ordered, nonbinding arbitration in certain civil actions.**

11 (a) The General Assembly finds that court-ordered, nonbinding arbitration may be  
12 a more economical, efficient and satisfactory procedure to resolve certain civil actions  
13 than by traditional civil litigation and therefore authorizes court-ordered nonbinding  
14 arbitration as an alternative civil procedure, subject to these provisions.

15 (b) The Supreme Court of North Carolina may adopt rules governing this  
16 procedure and may supervise its implementation and operation through the  
17 Administrative Office of the Courts. These rules shall ensure that no party is deprived of  
18 the right to jury trial and that any party dissatisfied with an arbitration award may have  
19 trial **de novo**.

20 (c) This procedure may be employed in civil actions where claims do not exceed  
21 ~~fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000)~~ twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

22 (d) This procedure may be implemented in a judicial district, in selected counties  
23 within a district, or in any court within a district, if the Director of the Administrative  
24 Office of the Courts, and the cognizant Senior Resident Superior Court Judge or the  
25 Chief District Court Judge of any court selected for this procedure, determine that use of  
26 this procedure may assist in the administration of justice toward achieving objectives  
27 stated in subsection (a) of this section in a judicial district, county, or court. The Director  
28 of the Administrative Office of the Courts, acting upon the recommendation of the  
29 cognizant Senior Resident Superior Court Judge or Chief District Court Judge of any  
30 court selected for this procedure, may terminate this procedure in any judicial district,  
31 county, or court upon a determination that its use has not accomplished objectives stated  
32 in subsection (a) of this section.

33 (e) Arbitrators in this procedure shall have the same immunity as judges from civil  
34 liability for their official conduct."

35 Sec. 4. This act becomes effective October 1, 1995, and applies to claims filed  
36 on or after that date.