GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2015

S SENATE BILL 508

Short Title:	Amend Bail Bond Laws.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Senators Lee and Randleman (Primary Sponsors).	
Referred to:	Rules and Operations of the Senate.	

March 26, 2015

1	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
2	AN ACT TO MAKE VARIOUS AMENDMENTS TO THE BAIL BOND LAWS
3	The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1. G.S. 15A-534 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-534. Procedure for determining conditions of pretrial release.

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(d) The judicial official authorizing pretrial release under this section must issue an appropriate order containing a statement of the conditions imposed, if any; inform the defendant in writing of the penalties applicable to violations of the conditions of his release; and advise him that his arrest will be ordered immediately upon any violation. The order of release must be filed with the clerk and a copy given the defendant and any surety, including runners, who provide a bond as described in subdivision (4) of subsection (a) this section.

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- (h) A bail bond posted pursuant to this section is effective and binding upon the obligor throughout all stages of the proceeding in the trial division of the General Court of Justice until the entry of judgment in the district court from which no appeal is taken or the entry of judgment in the superior court. The obligation of an obligor, however, is terminated at an earlier time if:
 - (1) A judge authorized to do so releases the obligor from his bond; or
 - (2) The principal is surrendered by a surety in accordance with G.S. 15A-540; or
 - (3) The proceeding is terminated by voluntary dismissal by the State before forfeiture is ordered under G.S. 15A-544.3; or
 - (4) Prayer for judgment has been continued indefinitely in the district court.court; or
 - (5) The defendant has been ruled incapable to proceed by the courts; or
 - (6) The defendant has entered into a deferred prosecution agreement.
 - (i) Repealed by Session Laws 2012-146, s. 1(b), effective December 1, 2012.
- (j) No surety shall be held liable for a bond posted for any charge for more than 36 months."

SECTION 2. G.S. 15A-544.5 reads as rewritten:

32 "§ 15A-544.5. Setting aside forfeiture.

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(b) Reasons for Set Aside. – Except as provided by subsection (f) of this section, a forfeiture shall be set aside for any one of the following reasons, and none other:



The defendant's failure to appear has been set aside by the court and any (1) order for arrest issued for that failure to appear has been recalled, as evidenced by a copy of an official court record, including an electronic record.

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(2) All charges for which the defendant was bonded to appear have been finally disposed by the court other than or by the State's taking dismissal with leave, leave for other than a failure to appear, as evidenced by a copy of an official court record, including an electronic record.

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(7) The defendant was incarcerated in a local, state, or federal detention center, jail, or prison located anywhere within the borders of the United States at the time of the failure to appear, or at any time between the failure to appear and the final judgment date and the district attorney for the county in which the charges are pending was notified of the defendant's incarceration while the defendant was still incarcerated and the defendant remains incarcerated for a period of 10 days following the district attorney's receipt of notice, as evidenced by a copy of the written notice served on the district attorney via hand delivery or certified mail and written documentation of date upon which the defendant was released from incarceration, if the defendant was released prior to the time the motion to set aside was filed.

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(c) Procedure When Failure to Appear Is Stricken. - If the court before which a defendant's appearance was secured by a bail bond enters an order striking the defendant's failure to appear and or recalling any order for arrest issued for that failure to appear, that court may simultaneously enter an order settingthe clerk shall set aside any forfeiture of that bail bond. When an order setting aside a forfeiture is entered, bond and the defendant's further appearances shall continue to be secured by that bail bond unless the court orders otherwise.

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Motion Procedure. – If a forfeiture is not set aside under subsection (c) of this section, the only procedure for setting it aside is as follows:

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(5) If either the district attorney or the county board of education files a written objection to the motion, then not more than 30 days after the objection is filed a hearing on the motion and objection shall be held in the county, in the trial division in which the defendant was bonded to appear. If the hearing is not heard within 30 days after the objection is filed, the forfeiture shall not become a final judgment and shall not be enforced or reported to the Department of Insurance. The forfeiture shall be set aside.

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SECTION 3. G.S. 15A-544.7(d) reads as rewritten:

Sureties May Not Execute Bonds in County. Bondsman May Not Execute Bonds in ''(d)County. – After a final judgment is docketed as provided in this section, no surety named in the judgment shall become a surety on any bail bond in the county in which the judgment is docketed until the judgment is satisfied in full. In addition, no bondsman whose name appears on a bond or "Bond Forfeiture Notice" which results in a final judgment shall sign any bond for any surety until the judgment is satisfied in full."

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SECTION 4. This act becomes effective December 1, 2015. This act applies to bonds required by an order for pretrial release entered on or after that date and also applies to any motion for relief from a forfeiture of bond filed on or after that date.

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