# GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2009

S 3

### **SENATE BILL 726**

### Judiciary I Committee Substitute Adopted 5/13/09 House Committee Substitute Favorable 8/4/09

House Committee Substitute Pavorable 6/4/09		
Short Title:	Amend House Arrest Laws/Adult/Juvenile.	(Public)
Sponsors:		
Referred to:		
	March 24, 2009	
OF PRETOFFEND OFFEND OFFICED DEFINITE SPECIFIC LEAVE TO The General ST.	A BILL TO BE ENTITLED D PROVIDE THAT HOUSE ARREST MAY BE IMPOSED OF TRIAL RELEASE; TO PROVIDE THAT THE COURT MAY DER UNDER ELECTRONIC HOUSE ARREST TO LEAVE NOTE FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES AND THE COURT REAL MAY MODIFY THOSE CONDITIONS; AND TO THOSE OF HOUSE ARREST UNDER JUVENILE LAW COURT OF HOUSE ARREST UNDER JUVENILE LAW OF PURPOSES FOR WHICH A JUVENILE MAY BE ATTHE JUVENILE'S RESIDENCE.  Assembly of North Carolina enacts:  ECTION 1. G.S. 7B-1501(12) reads as rewritten: Subchapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the formations. The singular includes the plural, unless otherwise specients.	Y AUTHORIZE AN THE OFFENDER'S OR PROBATION O AMEND THE TO STATE THE AUTHORIZED TO
· ·	. 2) House arrest. – A requirement that the juvenile remarks residence unless the court or the juvenile court count juvenile to leave for specific purposes.school, counsels similar specific purposes, provided the juvenile is account a parent, legal guardian, or other person approved by counselor."  ECTION 2. G.S. 15A-531 is amended by adding a new subdivision.	selor authorizes the ling, work, or other npanied in transit by the juvenile court
	House arrest with electronic monitoring. – Pretrial reoffender is required to remain at his or her residence authorizes the offender to leave for the purpose of employee a course of study, or vocational training. The offender wear a device which permits the supervising agence monitor the offender's compliance with the condition."  ECTION 3. G.S. 15A 534(a) reads as rewritten:	ce unless the court oyment, counseling, shall be required to
" <b>§ 15A-534.</b> (a) In	<b>ECTION 3.</b> G.S. 15A-534(a) reads as rewritten: <b>Procedure for determining conditions of pretrial release.</b> a determining conditions of pretrial release a judicial official allowing conditions:	must impose at least
(1)	Release the defendant on his written promise to appear.	red appearance bond
(3		cson or organization



agreeing to supervise him.

- (4) Require the execution of an appearance bond in a specified amount secured by a cash deposit of the full amount of the bond, by a mortgage pursuant to G.S. 58-74-5, or by at least one solvent surety.
- (5) House arrest with electronic monitoring.

If condition (5) is imposed, the defendant must execute a secured appearance bond under subdivision (4) of this subsection. If condition (3) is imposed, however, the defendant may elect to execute an appearance bond under subdivision (4). The judicial official may also place restrictions on the travel, associations, conduct, or place of abode of the defendant as conditions of pretrial release."

#### **SECTION 4.** G.S. 15A-534(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) The judicial official in granting pretrial release must impose condition (1), (2), or (3) in subsection (a) above unless he determines that such release will not reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required; will pose a danger of injury to any person; or is likely to result in destruction of evidence, subornation of perjury, or intimidation of potential witnesses. Upon making the determination, the judicial official must then impose condition (4) or (5) in subsection (a) above instead of condition (1), (2), or (3), and must record the reasons for so doing in writing to the extent provided in the policies or requirements issued by the senior resident superior court judge pursuant to G.S. 15A-535(a)."

#### **SECTION 5.** G.S. 15A-535(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Subject to the provisions of this Article, the senior resident superior court judge for each district or set of districts as defined in G.S. 7A-41.1(a) in consultation with the chief district court judge or judges of all the district court districts in which are located any of the counties in the senior resident superior court judge's district or set of districts, must devise and issue recommended policies to be followed within each of those counties in determining whether, and upon what conditions, a defendant may be released before trial, and may include in such policies, or issue separately, a requirement that each judicial official who imposes condition (4) or (5) in G.S. 15A-534(a) must record the reasons for doing so in writing."

## **SECTION 6.** G.S. 15A-1340.11(4a) reads as rewritten:

"The following definitions apply in this Article:

. . .

(4a) House arrest with electronic monitoring. – Probation in which the offender is required to remain at his or her residence unless the court or the probation officer authorizes the offender to leave for the purpose of employment, counseling, a course of study, or vocational training.residence. The court, in the sentencing order, may authorize the offender to leave the offender's residence for employment, counseling, a course of study, vocational training, or other specific purposes and may modify that authorization. The probation officer may authorize the offender to leave the offender's residence for specific purposes not authorized in the court order upon approval of the probation officer's supervisor. The offender shall be required to wear a device which permits the supervising agency to monitor the offender's compliance with the condition electronically."

### **SECTION 7.** G.S. 15A-1343(b1)(3c) reads as rewritten:

"(b1) Special Conditions. – In addition to the regular conditions of probation specified in subsection (b), the court may, as a condition of probation, require that during the probation the defendant comply with one or more of the following special conditions:

...

(3c) Remain at his or her residence unless the court or the probation officer authorizes the offender to leave for the purpose of employment, counseling, a course of study, or vocational training residence. The court, in the sentencing order, may authorize the offender to leave the offender's

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residence for employment, counseling, a course of study, vocational training,
or other specific purposes and may modify that authorization. The probation
officer may authorize the offender to leave the offender's residence for
specific purposes not authorized in the court order upon approval of the
probation officer's supervisor. The offender shall be required to wear a
device which permits the supervising agency to monitor the offender's
compliance with the condition electronically and to pay a fee for the device
as specified in subsection (c2) of this section."

**SECTION** 8. This act becomes effective December 1, 2009, and applies to offenses committed on or after that date.