# GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA <br> SESSION 2011 

H
HOUSE BILL 642
PROPOSED COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE H642-PCS11183-RK-34

Short Title: Justice Reinvestment Act.
(Public)

## Sponsors:

Referred to:
April 6, 2011
AN ACT TO IMPLEMENT CERTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE JUSTICE REINVESTMENT PROJECT AND TO PROVIDE THAT THE ACT SHALL BE ENTITLED "THE JUSTICE REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2011."
The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

## PART I. STRENGTHEN PROBATION SUPERVISION

SECTION 1.(a) G.S. 15A-1340.11(2) reads as rewritten:
"(2) Community punishment. - A sentence in a criminal case that does not include an active punishment or assignment to a drug treatment court. punishment, an intermediate punishment, or any of the conditions of probation listed in subdivision (6) of this section.It may include any one or more of the conditions set forth in G.S. 15A-1343(a1)."
SECTION 1.(b) G.S. 15A-1340.11(6) reads as rewritten:
"(6) Intermediate punishment. - A sentence in a criminal case that places an offender on supervised probation. probation and includes at least one-It may include drug treatment court, in addition to one or more of the following eonditions:conditions set forth in G.S. 15A-1343(a1).
a. Special probation as defined in G.S. 15A-1351(a).
b. Assignment to a residential program.
e. House arrest with electronic monitoring.
d. Intensive supervision.
e. Assignment to a day reporting center.
f. Assignment to a drug treatment court program."

SECTION 1.(c) G.S. 15A-1343 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:
"(a1) Community and Intermediate Probation Conditions. - In addition to any conditions a court may be authorized to impose pursuant to G.S. 15A-1343(b1), the court may include any one or more of the following conditions as part of a community or intermediate punishment:
(1) House arrest with electronic monitoring.
(2) Special probation as defined in G.S. 15A-1351(a).
(3) Perform community service.
(4) Submission to a period or periods of confinement in a local confinement facility for a total of no more than six days per month.
(5) Substance abuse assessment, monitoring, or treatment.
(6) Participation in an educational or vocational skills development program, including an evidence-based program.
(7) Submission to satellite-based monitoring, pursuant to Part 5 of Article 27A of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes, if the defendant is described by G.S. 14-208.40(a)(2)."

SECTION 1.(d) G.S. 15A-1343.2(e) reads as rewritten:
"(e) Delegation to Probation Officer in Community Punishment. - Unless the presiding judge specifically finds in the judgment of the court that delegation is not appropriate, the Division of Community Corrections in the Department of Correction may require an offender sentenced to community punishment to:to do any of the following:
(1) Perform up to 20 hours of community service, and pay the fee prescribed by law for this supervision;supervision.
(2) Report to the offender's probation officer on a frequency to be determined by the efficer; orofficer.
(3) Submit to substance abuse assessment, monitoring or treatment.
(4) Submit to house arrest with electronic monitoring.
(5) Submit to a period or periods of confinement in a local confinement facility for a total of no more than six days per month.
(6) Submit to a curfew which requires the offender to remain in a specified place for a specified period each day and wear a device that permits the offender's compliance with the condition to be monitored electronically.
(7) Participate in an educational or vocational skills development program, including an evidence-based program.
If the Division imposes any of the above requirements, then it may subsequently reduce or remove those same requirements.

The probation officer may exercise authority delegated to him or her by the court pursuant to subsection (e) of this section after administrative review and approval by a Chief Probation Officer. The offender may file a motion with the court to review the action taken by the probation officer. The offender shall be given notice of the right to seek such a court review. However, the offender shall have no right of review if he or she has signed a written waiver of rights as required by this subsection. The Division may exercise any authority delegated to it under this subsection only if it first determines that the offender has failed to comply with one or more of the conditions of probation imposed by the court or the offender is determined to be high risk based on the results of the risk assessment in G.S. 15A-1343.2. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the availability of the procedures authorized under G.S. 15A-1345.

If the probation officer exercises authority delegated to him or her by the court purstant to this subsection, the offender may file a motion with the cout to review the aetion taken by the probation officer. The offender shall be given notice of the right to seek such a court review. The Division may exercise any authority delegated to it under this subsection only if it first determines that the offender has failed to comply with one or more of the conditions of probation imposed by the court.

The Department shall adopt guidelines and procedures to implement the requirements of this section, which shall include a supervisor's approval prior to exercise of the delegation of authority authorized by this section. Prior to imposing confinement pursuant to subdivision (5) of this subsection, the probationer must first be presented with a violation report, with the alleged violations noted and advised of the right (i) to a hearing before the court on the alleged violation, with the right to present relevant oral and written evidence; (ii) to counsel, and that one will be appointed if the probationer is indigent; (iii) to request witnesses who have relevant information concerning the alleged violations; and (iv) to examine any witnesses or evidence. Upon the signing of a waiver of rights by the probationer, with both the probation officer and a

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supervisor signing as witnesses, the probationer may be confined for the period designated on the violation report."

SECTION 1.(e) G.S. 15A-1343.2(f) reads as rewritten:
"(f) Delegation to Probation Officer in Intermediate Punishments. - Unless the presiding judge specifically finds in the judgment of the court that delegation is not appropriate, the Division of Community Corrections in the Department of Correction may require an offender sentenced to intermediate punishment to:to do any of the following:
(1) Perform up to 50 hours of community service, and pay the fee prescribed by law for this supervision;supervision.
(2) Submit to a curfew which requires the offender to remain in a specified place for a specified period each day and wear a device that permits the offender's compliance with the condition to be monitored electronically; electronically.
(3) Submit to substance abuse assessment, monitoring or treatment;-treatment.
(4) Participate in an educational or vocational skills development program.program, including an evidence-based program.
(5) Submit to satellite-based monitoring pursuant to Part 5 of Article 27A of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes, if the defendant is described by G.S. 14-208.40(a)(2).
(6) Submit to a period or periods of confinement in a local confinement facility for a total of no more than six days per month.
(7) Submit to house arrest with electronic monitoring.
(8) Report to the offender's probation officer on a frequency to be determined by the officer.
If the Division imposes any of the above requirements, then it may subsequently reduce or remove those same requirements.

The probation officer may exercise authority delegated to him or her by the court pursuant to subsection (f) of this section after administrative review and approval by a Chief Probation Officer. The offender may file a motion with the court to review the action taken by the probation officer. The offender shall be given notice of the right to seek such a court review. However, the offender shall have no right of review if he or she has signed a written waiver of rights as required by this subsection. The Division may exercise any authority delegated to it under this subsection only if it first determines that the offender has failed to comply with one or more of the conditions of probation imposed by the court or the offender is determined to be high risk based on the results of the risk assessment in G.S. 15A-1343.2. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the availability of the procedures authorized under G.S. 15A-1345.

If the probation officer exereises authority delegated to him or her by the court purstant to this subsection, the offender may file a motion with the court to review the aetion taken by the probation officer. The offender shall be given notice of the right to seek such a court review. The Division may exercise any atthority delegated to it under this subsection only if it first determines that the offender has failed to comply with one or more of the conditions of probation imposed by the court.

The Department shall adopt guidelines and procedures to implement the requirements of this section, which shall include a supervisor's approval prior to exercise of the delegation of authority authorized by this section. Prior to imposing confinement pursuant to subdivision (6) of this subsection, the probationer must first be presented with a violation report, with the alleged violations noted and advised of the right (i) to a hearing before the court on the alleged violation, with the right to present relevant oral and written evidence; (ii) to counsel, and that one will be appointed if the probationer is indigent; (iii) to request witnesses who have relevant information concerning the alleged violations; and (iv) to examine any witnesses or evidence. Upon the signing of a waiver of rights by the probationer, with both the probation officer and a
supervisor signing as witnesses, the probationer may be confined for the period designated on the violation report."

SECTION 1.(f) G.S. 15A-1343.2 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:
"(b1) Departmental Risk Assessment by Validated Instrument Required. - As part of the probation program developed by the Department of Correction pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, the Department of Correction shall use a validated instrument to assess each probationer for risk of reoffending and shall place a probationer in a supervision level based on the probationer's risk of reoffending and criminogenic needs."

SECTION 1.(g) G.S. 15A-1343(b1)(3b) is repealed.
SECTION 1.(h) G.S. 15A-1340.11(3) is repealed.
SECTION 1.(i) G.S. 15A-1340.11(5) is repealed.
SECTION 1.(j) G.S. 15A-1340.11(8) is repealed.
SECTION 1.(k) G.S. 15A-1343.2(c) reads as rewritten:
"(c) Probation Caseload Goals. - It is the goal of the General Assembly that, subject to the availability of funds, caseloads for probation officers supervising persons who are determined to be high or moderate risk of rearrest as determined by the Department's validated risk assessment should not exceed an average of 60 offenders per officer.sentenced to commenity punishment should not exceed an average of 90 offenders per officer, and caseloads for offenders sentenced to intermediate punishments should not exceed an average of 60 effenders per officer by July 1, 1998."

SECTION 1.(l) This section becomes effective December 1, 2011, and applies to persons placed on probation based on offenses which occur on or after December 1, 2011; however, this section and the provisions of this act requiring the Department of Correction to adopt guidelines and procedures are effective when this act becomes law.

## PART II. POST RELEASE SUPERVISION CHANGES <br> SECTION 2.(a) G.S. 15A-1368.1 reads as rewritten: <br> "§ 15A-1368.1. Applicability of Article 84A.

This Article applies to all felons in Class B1 through Class E-sentenced to an active punishment under Article 81B of this Chapter, but does not apply to felons in Class A and Class B1 sentenced to life imprisonment without parole. Prisoners subject to Articles 85 and 85A of this Chapter are excluded from this Article's coverage."

SECTION 2.(b) G.S. 15A-1368.2 reads as rewritten:
"§ 15A-1368.2. Post-release supervision eligibility and procedure.
(a) A prisoner to whom this Article applies shall be released from prison for post-release supervision on the date equivalent to his maximum imposed prison term less nine months, 12 months in the case of Class B1 through E felons and less nine months in the case of Class F through I felons, less any earned time awarded by the Department of Correction or the custodian of a local confinement facility under G.S. 15A-1340.13(d). If a prisoner has not been awarded any earned time, the prisoner shall be released for post-release supervision on the date equivalent to his maximum prison term less nine months.
(b) A prisoner shall not refuse post-release supervision.
(c) A supervisee's period of post-release supervision shall be for a period of nine months, 12 months in the case of Class B1 through E felons and nine months in the case of Class F through I felons, unless the offense is an offense for which registration is required pursuant to Article 27A of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes. For offenses subject to the registration requirement of Article 27A of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes, the period of post-release supervision is five years. The conditions of post-release supervision are as authorized in G.S. 15A-1368.5.
(c1) Notwithstanding subsection (c) of this section, a person required to submit to satellite-based monitoring pursuant to G.S. 15A-1368.4(b1)(6) shall continue to participate in
satellite-based monitoring beyond the period of post-release supervision until the Commission releases the person from that requirement pursuant to G.S. 14-208.43.
(d) A supervisee's period of post-release supervision may be reduced while the supervisee is under supervision by earned time awarded by the Department of Correction, pursuant to rules adopted in accordance with law. A supervisee is eligible to receive earned time credit toward the period of supervision for compliance with reintegrative conditions described in G.S. 15A-1368.5.
(e) Repealed by Session Laws 1997-237, s. 7.
(f) When a supervisee completes the period of post-release supervision, the sentence or sentences from which the supervisee was placed on post-release supervision are terminated."

SECTION 2.(c) G.S. 15A-1368.4(e) is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:
"(7a) Not to abscond, by willfully avoiding supervision or by willfully making the supervisee's whereabouts unknown to the supervising probation officer."
SECTION 2.(d) G.S. 15A-1368.3(c) reads as rewritten:
"(c) Effect of Violation. - If the supervisee violates a condition, described in G.S. 15A-1368.4, at any time before the termination of the supervision period, the Commission may continue the supervisee on the existing supervision, with or without modifying the conditions, or if continuation or modification is not appropriate, may revoke post-release supervision as provided in G.S. 15A-1368.6 and reimprison the supervisee for a term consistent with the following requirements:
(1) The superviseeSupervisees who were convicted of an offense for which registration is required under Article 27A of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes and supervisees whose supervision is revoked for a violation of the required controlling condition under G.S. 15A-1368.4(b) or for absconding in violation of G.S. 15A-1368.4(e)(7a) will be returned to prison up to the time remaining on histheir maximum imposed term.terms. All other supervisees will be returned to prison for three months and may be returned for three months on each of two subsequent violations, after which supervisees who were B1 through E felons may be returned to prison up to the time remaining on their maximum imposed terms.
(2) The supervisee shall not receive any credit for days on post-release supervision against the maximum term of imprisonment imposed by the court under G.S. 15A-1340.13.
(3) Pursuant to Article 19A of Chapter 15, the Department of Correction shall award a prisoner credit against any term of reimprisonment for all time spent in custody as a result of revocation proceedings under G.S. 15A-1368.6.
(4) The prisoner is eligible to receive earned time credit against the maximum prison term as provided in G.S. 15A-1340.13(d) for time served in prison after the revocation."
SECTION 2.(e) G.S. 15A-1340.17(d) reads as rewritten:
"(d) Maximum Sentences Specified for Class F through Class I Felonies. - Unless provided otherwise in a statute establishing a punishment for a specific crime, for each minimum term of imprisonment in the chart in subsection (c) of this section, expressed in months, the corresponding maximum term of imprisonment, also expressed in months, is as specified in the table below for Class F through Class I felonies. The first figure in each cell in the table is the minimum term and the second is the maximum term.

| $3-4$ | $4-5$ | $5-6$ | $6-8$ | $7-9$ | $8-10$ | $9-14$ | $10-12$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11-14$ | 1215 | $13-16$ | $14-17$ | $15-18$ | $16-20$ | $17-21$ | $18-22$ |
| $19-23$ | $20-24$ | $21-26$ | 2227 | $23-28$ | $24-29$ | $25-30$ | $26-32$ |
| $27-33$ | $28-34$ | $29-35$ | $30-36$ | $31-38$ | $32-39$ | $33-40$ | $34-41$ |

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| 1 | -42 |  |  | $36-44$ | $37-45$ | $38-46$ | $39-47$ | $40-48$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | $43-52$ | $44-53$ | $45-54$ | $46-56$ | $47-57$ | $48-58$ | $49-59$ | $42-54$ |
| 3 | $\underline{3-13}$ | $\underline{4-14}$ | $\underline{5-15}$ | $\underline{6-17}$ | $\underline{7-18}$ | $\underline{8-19}$ | $\underline{9-20}$ | $\underline{10-21}$ |
| 4 | $\underline{11-23}$ | $\underline{12-24}$ | $\underline{13-25}$ | $\underline{14-26}$ | $\underline{15-27}$ | $\underline{16-29}$ | $\underline{17-30}$ | $\underline{18-31}$ |
| 5 | $\underline{19-32}$ | $\underline{20-33}$ | $\underline{21-35}$ | $\underline{22-36}$ | $\underline{23-37}$ | $\underline{24-38}$ | $\underline{25-39}$ | $\underline{26-41}$ |
| 6 | $\underline{27-42}$ | $\underline{28-43}$ | $\underline{29-44}$ | $\underline{30-45}$ | $\underline{31-47}$ | $\underline{32-48}$ | $\underline{33-49}$ | $\underline{34-50}$ |
| 7 | $\underline{35-51}$ | $\underline{36-53}$ | $\underline{37-54}$ | $\underline{38-55}$ | $\underline{39-56}$ | $\underline{40-57}$ | $\underline{41-59}$ | $\underline{42-60}$ |

SECTION 2.(f) G.S. 15A-1340.17(e) reads as rewritten:
"(e) Maximum Sentences Specified for Class B1 through Class E Felonies for Minimum 11 Terms up to 339 Months. - Unless provided otherwise in a statute establishing a punishment 12 for a specific crime, for each minimum term of imprisonment in the chart in subsection (c) of 13 this section, expressed in months, the corresponding maximum term of imprisonment, also 14 expressed in months, is as specified in the table below for Class B1 through Class E felonies. 15 The first figure in each cell of the table is the minimum term and the second is the maximum 16 term.

| 17 | 15-27 | 16-29 | 17.30 | 18.31 | 19-32 | 20-33 | 21-35 | 22-36 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 18 | 23-37 | 24-38 | 25-39 | 26-44 | $27-42$ | 28-43 | 29-44 | 30-45 |
| 19 | 31-47 | 32-48 | 33-49 | $34-50$ | 35-51 | 36.53 | 37.54 | 38.55 |
| 20 | 39-56 | 40-57 | $41-59$ | 42.60 | 43-61 | 44-62 | 45-63 | 46.65 |
| 21 | 47.66 | 48.67 | 49-68 | 50-69 | $51-71$ | 52.72 | $53-73$ | 54.74 |
| 22 | $55-75$ | 56.77 | 57.78 | 58.79 | 59-80 | 60-81 | $61-83$ | $62-84$ |
| 23 | 63-85 | 64-86 | 65-87 | $66-89$ | 67.90 | $68-91$ | 69-92 | 70-93 |
| 24 | $71-95$ | $72-96$ | 73-97 | $74-98$ | 75-99 | 76104 | 77-102 | 78-103 |
| 25 | 79-104 | 80-105 | 81107 | 82.108 | 83-109 | $84-110$ | 85-114 | 86-113 |
| 26 | 87114 | 88115 | 89116 | $90-117$ | 91119 | 92120 | $93-124$ | 94122 |
| 27 | 95-123 | 96-125 | 97-126 | 98-127 | 99-128 | 100-129 | 101-131 | 102-132 |
| 28 | 103-133 | 104-134 | 105-135 | 106-137 | 107-138 | 108-139 | 109-140 | 110-144 |
| 29 | 111-143 | 112.144 | 113-145 | 114-146 | 115-147 | 116-149 | 117.150 | $118-151$ |
| 30 | 119-152 | $120-153$ | $121-155$ | 122.156 | 123-157 | 124.158 | 125-159 | 126-161 |
| 31 | $127-162$ | 128163 | 129-164 | 130-165 | 131-167 | $132-168$ | 133-169 | 134-170 |
| 32 | 135-171 | 136173 | 137.174 | 138-175 | 139-176 | 140-177 | $141-179$ | 142180 |
| 33 | 143-181 | 144-182 | 145-183 | 146-185 | 147-186 | 148-187 | 149-188 | 150-189 |
| 34 | 151-194 | 152192 | 153-193 | 154-194 | 155-195 | 156-197 | 157198 | 158-199 |
| 35 | 159-200 | 160201 | 161203 | 162204 | 163-205 | 164206 | $165-207$ | $166-209$ |
| 36 | 167.210 | 168214 | $169-212$ | 170213 | 171215 | 172216 | $173-217$ | 174218 |
| 37 | 175219 | 176224 | 177222 | 178223 | 179-224 | 180225 | 181227 | 182228 |
| 38 | 183-229 | 184-230 | 185-231 | 186.233 | 187-234 | 188-235 | $189-236$ | 190-237 |
| 39 | 191-239 | 192240 | 193-244 | 194-242 | 195-243 | 196245 | 197.246 | 198-247 |
| 40 | 199-248 | 200249 | 201-251 | 202-252 | 203-253 | 204-254 | $205-255$ | $206-257$ |
| 41 | 207.258 | 208259 | $209-260$ | 210261 | 211263 | 212264 | 213265 | 214266 |
| 42 | 215-267 | 216269 | 217270 | 218-271 | 219-272 | $220-273$ | $221-275$ | 222.276 |
| 43 | 223-277 | 224278 | 225-279 | 226281 | 227.282 | 228.283 | 229-284 | $230-285$ |
| 44 | 231287 | 232288 | 233-289 | 234290 | 235-294 | $236-293$ | 237294 | 238295 |
| 45 | 239-296 | $240-297$ | 241299 | $242-300$ | 243-304 | 244-302 | 245-303 | $246-305$ |
| 46 | 247306 | $248-307$ | 249-308 | 250-309 | 251-314 | 252-312 | 253-313 | 254-314 |
| 47 | 255-315 | 256317 | 257.318 | 258319 | 259320 | 260-321 | 261323 | 262324 |
| 48 | $263-325$ | 264.326 | 265-327 | $266-329$ | 267330 | 268-331 | 269-332 | 270-333 |
| 49 | 271335 | 272336 | $273-337$ | 274338 | 275339 | 276344 | 277342 | 278.343 |
| 50 | 279-344 | $280-345$ | 281347 | 282348 | $283-349$ | 284.350 | $285-354$ | 286353 |
| 51 | 287-354 | $288-355$ | 289-356 | 290-357 | 291-359 | $292-360$ | 293-361 | 294-362 |

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| 1 | 295363 | 296365 | 297366 | 298367 | 299368 | $300-369$ | 301371 | 302372 |
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| 2 | 303373 | $304-374$ | $305-375$ | 306377 | 307378 | 308379 | 309-380 | 310381 |
| 3 | 311-383 | 312-384 | 313-385 | 314-386 | 315-387 | 316-389 | 317-390 | 318-391 |
| 4 | 319-392 | 320-393 | 321-395 | 322-396 | 323-397 | 324-398 | 325-399 | 326-401 |
| 5 | 327-402 | 328-403 | 329-404 | 330-405 | 331-407 | 332-408 | 333-409 | 334-410 |
| 6 | 335-414 | 336-413 | 337-414 | 338-415 | 339-416 |  |  |  |
| 7 | 15-30 | 16-32 | 17-33 | 18-34 | 19-35 | 20-36 | 21-38 | 22-39 |
| 8 | 23-40 | 24-41 | 25-42 | 26-44 | 27-45 | 28-46 | 29-47 | 30-48 |
| 9 | 31-50 | 32-51 | 33-52 | 34-53 | 35-54 | 36-56 | 37-57 | 38-58 |
| 10 | 39-59 | 40-60 | 41-62 | 42-63 | 43-64 | 44-65 | 45-66 | 46-68 |
| 11 | 47-69 | 48-70 | 49-71 | 50-72 | 51-74 | 52-75 | 53-76 | 54-77 |
| 12 | 55-78 | 56-80 | 57-81 | 58-82 | 59-83 | 60-84 | 61-86 | 62-87 |
| 13 | 63-88 | 64-89 | 65-90 | 66-91 | 67-93 | 68-94 | 69-95 | 70-96 |
| 14 | 71-98 | 72-99 | 73-100 | 74-101 | 75-102 | 76-104 | 77-105 | 78-106 |
| 15 | 79-107 | 80-108 | 81-110 | 82-111 | 83-112 | 84-113 | 85-114 | 86-115 |
| 16 | 87-117 | 88-118 | 89-119 | 90-120 | 91-122 | 92-123 | 93-124 | 94-125 |
| 17 | 95-126 | 96-128 | 97-129 | 98-130 | 99-131 | 100-132 | 101-134 | 102-135 |
| 18 | 103-136 | 104-137 | 105-138 | 106-140 | 107-141 | 108-142 | 109-143 | 110-144 |
| 19 | 111-146 | 112-147 | 113-148 | 114-149 | 115-150 | 116-152 | 117-153 | 118-154 |
| 20 | 119-155 | 120-156 | 121-158 | 122-159 | 123-160 | 124-161 | 125-162 | 126-164 |
| 21 | 127-165 | 128-166 | 129-167 | 130-168 | 131-170 | 132-171 | 133-172 | 134-173 |
| 22 | 135-174 | 136-176 | 137-177 | 138-178 | 139-179 | 140-180 | 141-182 | 142-183 |
| 23 | 143-184 | 144-185 | 145-186 | 146-188 | 147-189 | 148-190 | 149-191 | 150-192 |
| 24 | 151-194 | 152-195 | 153-196 | 154-197 | 155-198 | 156-200 | 157-201 | 158-202 |
| 25 | 159-203 | 160-204 | 161-206 | 162-207 | 163-208 | 164-209 | 165-210 | 166-212 |
| 26 | 167-213 | 168-214 | 169-215 | 170-216 | 171-218 | 172-219 | 173-220 | 174-221 |
| 27 | 175-222 | 176-224 | 177-225 | 178-226 | 179-227 | 180-228 | 181-230 | 182-231 |
| 28 | 183-232 | 184-233 | 185-234 | 186-236 | 187-237 | 188-238 | 189-239 | 190-240 |
| 29 | 191-242 | 192-243 | 193-244 | 194-245 | 195-246 | 196-248 | 197-249 | 198-250 |
| 30 | 199-251 | 200-252 | 201-254 | 202-255 | 203-256 | 204-257 | 205-258 | 206-260 |
| 31 | 207-261 | 208-262 | 209-263 | 210-264 | 211-266 | 212-267 | 213-268 | 214-269 |
| 32 | 215-270 | 216-271 | 217-273 | 218-274 | 219-275 | 220-276 | 221-278 | 222-279 |
| 33 | 223-280 | 224-281 | 225-282 | 226-284 | 227-285 | 228-286 | 229-287 | 230-288 |
| 34 | 231-290 | 232-291 | 233-292 | 234-293 | 235-294 | 236-296 | 237-297 | 238-298 |
| 35 | 239-299 | 240-300 | 241-302 | 242-303 | 243-304 | 244-305 | 245-306 | 246-308 |
| 36 | 247-309 | 248-310 | 249-311 | 250-312 | 251-314 | 252-315 | 253-316 | 254-317 |
| 37 | 255-318 | 256-320 | 257-321 | -258-322 | 259-323 | 260-324 | 261-326 | 262-327 |
| 38 | 263-328 | 264-329 | 265-330 | 266-332 | 267-333 | 268-334 | 269-335 | 270-336 |
| 39 | 271-338 | 272-339 | 273-340 | 274-341 | 275-342 | 276-344 | 277-345 | 278-346 |
| 40 | 279-347 | 280-348 | 281-350 | 282-351 | 283-352 | 284-353 | 285-354 | 286-356 |
| 41 | 287-357 | 288-358 | 289-359 | 290-360 | 291-362 | 292-363 | 293-364 | 294-365 |
| 42 | 295-366 | 296-368 | 297-369 | 298-370 | 299-371 | 300-372 | 301-374 | 302-375 |
| 43 | 303-376 | 304-377 | 305-378 | 306-380 | 307-381 | 308-382 | 309-383 | 310-384 |
| 44 | 311-386 | 312-387 | 313-388 | 314-389 | 315-390 | 316-392 | 317-393 | 318-394 |
| 45 | 319-395 | 320-396 | 321-398 | 322-399 | 323-400 | 324-401 | 325-402 | 326-404 |
| 46 | 327-405 | 328-408 | 329-407 | 330-408 | 331-410 | 332-411 | 333-412 | 334-413 |
| 47 | 335-414 | 336-416 | 337-417 | 338-418 | 339-419 |  |  |  |

SECTION 2.(g) G.S. 15A-1340.17(e1) reads as rewritten:
(e1) Maximum Sentences Specified for Class B1 through Class E Felonies for Minimum Terms of 340 Months or More. - Unless provided otherwise in a statute establishing a 51 punishment for a specific crime, when the minimum sentence is 340 months or more, the

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corresponding maximum term of imprisonment shall be equal to the sum of the minimum term of imprisonment and twenty percent ( $20 \%$ ) of the minimum term of imprisonment, rounded to the next highest month, plus nine-12 additional months.

SECTION 2.(h) This section becomes effective December 1, 2011, and applies to offenses committed on or after that date.

## PART III. STATUS OFFENSE OF HABITUAL BREAKING AND ENTERING SECTION 3.(a) Chapter 14 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Article to read:



## "§ 14-7.26. Habitual breaking and entering status offender.

Any person who is 18 years of age or older at the time the person commits a breaking and entering offense, and who has been convicted of or pled guilty to one or more prior felony offenses of breaking and entering in any federal court or state court in the United States or combination thereof, is guilty of the status offense of habitual breaking and entering and is declared to be a habitual breaking and entering status offender. This Article does not apply to a second felony offense of breaking and entering unless it is committed after the conviction of the first felony offense of breaking or entering. Any felony to which a pardon has been extended shall not, for the purposes of this Article, constitute a felony offense of breaking and entering.
"§ 14-7.27. Punishment.
When any person is charged with a felony offense of breaking and entering and is also charged with being a status offender as defined in G.S. 14-7.26, the person must, upon conviction, be sentenced and punished as a status offender as provided by this Article.
"§ 14-7.28. Charge of habitual breaking and entering status offender.
(a) To sustain a conviction of a person as a status offender, the person must be charged separately for the felony offense of breaking and entering and for the habitual breaking and entering status offense. The indictment charging the defendant as a status offender shall be separate from the indictment charging the person with the principal felony offense of breaking and entering.
(b) An indictment that charges a person with being a status offender must set forth the date that the prior felony offense of breaking and entering was committed, the name of the state or other sovereign against whom the felony offense of breaking and entering was committed, the dates that the plea of guilty was entered into or conviction returned in the felony offense of breaking and entering, and the identity of the court in which the plea or conviction took place. No defendant charged with being a status offender in a bill of indictment shall be required to go to trial on the charge within 20 days of the finding of a true bill by the grand jury; provided, the defendant may waive this 20 -day period.

## "§ 14-7.29. Evidence of prior convictions of breaking and entering.

In all cases in which a person is charged under the provisions of this Article with being a status offender, the record of prior conviction of the felony offense of breaking and entering shall be admissible in evidence, but only for the purpose of proving that the person has been convicted of a former felony offense of breaking and entering. A prior conviction may be proved by stipulation of the parties or by the original or a certified copy of the court record of the prior conviction. The original or certified copy of the court record, bearing the same name as that by which the defendant is charged, shall be prima facie evidence that the defendant named therein is the same as the defendant before the court and shall be prima facie evidence of the facts set out therein.

## "§ 14-7.30. Verdict and judgment.

(a) When an indictment charges a person with a felony offense of breaking and entering as provided by this Article and an indictment also charges that the person is a status offender, the defendant shall be tried for the principal offense of breaking and entering as provided by law. The indictment that the person is a status offender shall not be revealed to the jury unless the jury shall find that the defendant is guilty of the principal felony offense of breaking and entering with which the defendant is charged.
(b) If the jury finds the defendant guilty of the felony offense of breaking and entering, the bill of indictment charging the defendant as a status offender may be presented to the same jury. Except that the same jury may be used, the proceedings shall be as if the issue of status offender were a principal charge.
(c) If the jury finds that the defendant is a status offender, the trial judge shall enter judgment according to the provisions of this Article. If the jury finds that the defendant is not a status offender, the trial judge shall pronounce judgment on the principal felony offense of breaking and entering as provided by law.

## "§ 14-7.31. Sentencing of status offenders.

(a) When a status offender as defined in this Article commits a felony offense of breaking and entering under the laws of the State of North Carolina, the status offender must, upon conviction or plea of guilty under indictment as provided in this Article, be sentenced as a Class E felon.
(b) In determining the prior record level, any conviction used to establish a person's status as a status offender shall not be used. Sentences imposed under this Article shall run consecutively with and shall commence at the expiration of any sentence being served by the person sentenced under this section.
(c) A conviction as a status offender under this Article shall not constitute commission of a felony for the purpose of either Article 2A or Article 2B of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes."

SECTION 3.(b) G.S. 14-7.6 reads as rewritten:

## "§ 14-7.6. Sentencing of habitual felons.

When an habitual felon as defined in this Article commits any felony under the laws of the State of North Carolina, the felon must, upon conviction or plea of guilty under indictment as provided in this Article (except where the felon has been sentenced as a Class A, B1, or B2 felon) be sentenced as a Class C felon. at a felony class level that is four classes higher than the
principal felony for which the person was convicted; but under no circumstances shall an habitual felon be sentenced at a level higher than a Class C felony. In determining the prior record level, convictions used to establish a person's status as an habitual felon shall not be used. Sentences imposed under this Article shall run consecutively with and shall commence at the expiration of any sentence being served by the person sentenced under this section."

SECTION 3.(c) This section becomes effective December 1, 2011, and applies to any offense that occurs on or after that date and that is the principal felony offense for a charge of either the status offenses of habitual breaking and entering or habitual felon. Prosecutions for offenses committed before the effective date of this act are not abated or affected by this act, and the statutes that would be applicable but for this act remain applicable to those prosecutions.

## PART IV. LIMIT TIME/CERTAIN VIOLATIONS OF PROBATION <br> SECTION 4.(a) G.S. 15A-1343(b) is amended by adding a new subdivision to

 read:"(3a) Not to abscond, by willfully avoiding supervision or by willfully making the defendant's whereabouts unknown to the supervising probation officer." SECTION 4.(b) G.S. 15A-1344(a) reads as rewritten:
"(a) Authority to Alter or Revoke. - Except as provided in subsection (a1) or (b), probation may be reduced, terminated, continued, extended, modified, or revoked by any judge entitled to sit in the court which imposed probation and who is resident or presiding in the district court district as defined in G.S. 7A-133 or superior court district or set of districts as defined in G.S. 7A-41.1, as the case may be, where the sentence of probation was imposed, where the probationer violates probation, or where the probationer resides. Upon a finding that an offender sentenced to community punishment under Article 81B has violated one or more conditions of probation, the court's authority to modify the probation judgment includes the authority to require the offender to comply with conditions of probation that would otherwise make the sentence an intermediate punishment. The court may revoke probation only for a violation of G.S. 15A-1343(b)(1) or G.S. 15A-1343(b)(3a). Imprisonment may be imposed pursuant to G.S. 15A-1344(d2) for a violation of a requirement other than G.S. 15A-1343(b)(1) or G.S. 15A-1343(b)(3a). The district attorney of the prosecutorial district as defined in G.S. 7A-60 in which probation was imposed must be given reasonable notice of any hearing to affect probation substantially."

SECTION 4.(c) G.S. 15A-1344 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:
"(d2) Confinement in Response to Violation. - When a defendant has violated a condition of probation other than G.S. 15A-1343(b)(1) or G.S. 15A-1343(b)(3a), the court may impose a 90-day period of confinement, but may not revoke probation. If the time remaining on the defendant's maximum imposed sentence is less than 90 days, then the term of confinement is for the remaining period of the sentence. Confinement under this section shall be credited pursuant to G.S. 15-196.1."

SECTION 4.(d) This section is effective December 1, 2011, and applies to probation violations occurring on or after that date.

## PART V. DIVERSION PROGRAM/FELONY DRUG POSSESSION <br> SECTION 5.(a) G.S. 90-96 reads as rewritten: <br> "§ 90-96. Conditional discharge for first offense.

(a) Whenever any person who has not previously been convicted of any felony offense under this Article or under any statute of the United States or any state relating to those substances included in Article 5 or 5A of Chapter 90 or to that paraphernalia included in Article 5B of Chapter 90 pleads guilty to or is found guilty of (i) a misdemeanor under this Article by possessing a controlled substance included within Schedules H-I through VI of this Article or
by possessing drug paraphernalia as prohibited by G.S. 90 113.22, or (ii) a felony under G.S. $90-95(\mathrm{a})(3)$, G.S. $90-95(\mathrm{a})(3)$ by pessessing less tham one gram of cocaine, the court may, shall, without entering a judgment of guilt and with the consent of such person, defer further proceedings and place him on probation upon such reasonable terms and conditions as it may require. Notwithstanding the provisions of G.S. 15A 1342(c) or any other statute or law, probation may be imposed under this section for an offense under this Article for which the prescribed punishment includes only a fine. To fulfill the terms and conditions of probation the court may allow the defendant to participate in a drug education program approved for this purpose by the Department of Health and Human Services. Services or in the Treatment for Effective Community Supervision Program under Article 6B of Chapter 143B of the General Statutes. Upon violation of a term or condition, the court may enter an adjudication of guilt and proceed as otherwise provided. Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions, the court shall discharge such person and dismiss the proceedings against him. Discharge and dismissal under this section shall be without court adjudication of guilt and shall not be deemed a conviction for purposes of this section or for purposes of disqualifications or disabilities imposed by law upon conviction of a crime including the additional penalties imposed for second or subsequent convictions under this Article. Discharge and dismissal under this section or G.S. 90113.14 may occur only once with respect to any person. Disposition of a case to determine discharge and dismissal under this section at the district court division of the General Court of Justice shall be final for the purpose of appeal. Prior to taking any action to discharge and dismiss under this section the court shall make a finding that the defendant has no record of previous convictions under the "North Carolina Controlled Substances Act", Article 5, Chapter 90, the "North Carolina Toxic Vapors Act", Article 5A, Chapter 90, or the "Drug Paraphernalia Act", Article 5B, Chapter 90.
(d) Whenever any person is charged with a misdemeanor under this Article by possessing a controlled substance included within Schedules \#II through VI of this Article or a felony under G.S. 90-95(a)(3) by possessing less than one gram of cocaine, G.S. 90-95(a)(3), upon dismissal by the State of the charges against such person, upon entry of a nolle prosequi, or upon a finding of not guilty or other adjudication of innocence, the person may be eligible to apply for expunction of certain records relating to the offense pursuant to G.S. 15A-145.2(b).
(e) Whenever any person who has not previously been convicted of an offense under this Article or under any statute of the United States or any state relating to controlled substances included in any schedule of this Article or to that paraphernalia included in Article 5B of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes pleads guilty to or has been found guilty of (i) a misdemeanor under this Article by possessing a controlled substance included within Schedules \#-I_through VI of this Article, or by possessing drug paraphernalia as prohibited by G.S. 90-113.22 or (ii) a felony under G.S. 90-95(a)(3) by pessessing less than one gram of eocaine,G.S. 90-95(a)(3), the person may be eligible to apply for cancellation of the judgment and expunction of certain records related to the offense pursuant to G.S. 15A-145.2(c).

SECTION 5.(b) G.S. 15A-145.2 reads as rewritten:

## "§ 15A-145.2. Expunction of records for first offenders not over 21 years of age at the time of the offense of certain drug offenses.

(b) Whenever any person is charged with a misdemeanor under Article 5 of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes by possessing a controlled substance included within Schedules $\Psi \underline{I}$ through VI of Article 5 of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes or a felony under G.S. $90-95(a)(3)$ by possessing less than one gram eocaine, G.S. 90-95(a)(3), upon dismissal by the State of the charges against the person, upon entry of a nolle prosequi, or upon a finding of not guilty or other adjudication of innocence, such person may apply to the court for an order
to expunge from all official records all recordation relating to his or her arrest, indictment or information, or trial. If the court determines, after hearing, that such person was not over 21 years of age at the time the offense for which the person was charged occurred, it shall enter such order. The clerk shall notify State and local agencies of the court's order as provided in G.S. 15A-150. No person as to whom such order has been entered shall be held thereafter under any provision of any law to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving a false statement by reason of the person's failures to recite or acknowledge such arrest, or indictment or information, or trial in response to any inquiry made of him or her for any purpose.
(c) Whenever any person who has not previously been convicted of an offense under Article 5 of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes or under any statute of the United States or any state relating to controlled substances included in any schedule of Article 5 of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes or to that paraphernalia included in Article 5B of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes pleads guilty to or has been found guilty of (i) a misdemeanor under Article 5 of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes by possessing a controlled substance included within Schedules $\Psi \underline{I}$ through VI of Article 5 of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes or by possessing drug paraphernalia as prohibited by G.S. 90-113.22 or (ii) a felony under G.S. 90-95(a)(3) by possessing less than one gram of cocaine, G.S. 90-95(a)(3), the court may, upon application of the person not sooner than 12 months after conviction, order cancellation of the judgment of conviction and expunction of the records of the person's arrest, indictment or information, trial, and conviction. A conviction in which the judgment of conviction has been canceled and the records expunged pursuant to this subsection shall not be thereafter deemed a conviction for purposes of this subsection or for purposes of disqualifications or liabilities imposed by law upon conviction of a crime, including the additional penalties imposed for second or subsequent convictions of Article 5 of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes. Cancellation and expunction under this subsection may occur only once with respect to any person. Disposition of a case under this subsection at the district court division of the General Court of Justice shall be final for the purpose of appeal.

The granting of an application filed under this subsection shall cause the issue of an order to expunge from all official records, other than the confidential files retained under G.S. 15A-151, all recordation relating to the petitioner's arrest, indictment or information, trial, finding of guilty, judgment of conviction, cancellation of the judgment, and expunction of records pursuant to this subsection.

The judge to whom the petition is presented is authorized to call upon a probation officer for additional investigation or verification of the petitioner's conduct since conviction. If the court determines that the petitioner was convicted of (i) a misdemeanor under Article 5 of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes for possessing a controlled substance included within Schedules $\Psi \underline{I}$ through VI of Article 5 of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes or for possessing drug paraphernalia as prohibited in G.S. 90-113.22 or (ii) a felony under G.S. 90-95(a)(3) for possession of less than one gram of cocaine, G.S. 90-95(a)(3), that the petitioner was not over 21 years of age at the time of the offense, that the petitioner has been of good behavior since his or her conviction, that the petitioner has successfully completed a drug education program approved for this purpose by the Department of Health and Human Services, and that the petitioner has not been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor other than a traffic violation under the laws of this State at any time prior to or since the conviction for the offense in question, it shall enter an order of expunction of the petitioner's court record. The effect of such order shall be to restore the petitioner in the contemplation of the law to the status the petitioner occupied before arrest or indictment or information or conviction. No person as to whom such order was entered shall be held thereafter under any provision of any law to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving a false statement by reason of the person's failures to recite or acknowledge such arrest, or indictment or information, or conviction, or trial in response to any inquiry made of him or her for any purpose. The judge may waive the condition that the petitioner attend the

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drug education school if the judge makes a specific finding that there was no drug education school within a reasonable distance of the defendant's residence or that there were specific extenuating circumstances which made it likely that the petitioner would not benefit from the program of instruction.

The court shall also order all law enforcement agencies, the Department of Correction, the Division of Motor Vehicles, and any other State or local agencies identified by the petitioner as bearing records of the conviction and records relating thereto to expunge their records of the conviction. The clerk shall notify State and local agencies of the court's order as provided in G.S. 15A-150."

SECTION 5.(c) Article 81B of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

## "§ 15A-1340.18. Advanced supervised release.

(a) Definitions. - For the purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:
(1) "Advanced supervised release" or "ASR" means release from prison and placement on post-release supervision under this section if an eligible defendant is sentenced to active time.
(2) "Eligible defendant" means a defendant convicted and sentenced based upon any of the following felony classes and prior record levels:
a. Class D, Prior Record Level I-III.
b. Class E, Prior Record Level I-IV.
c. Class F, Prior Record Level I-V.
d. Class G, Prior Record Level I-VI.
e. Class H, Prior Record Level I-VI.
(3) "Risk reduction incentive" is a sentencing condition which, upon successful completion during incarceration, results in a prisoner being placed on ASR.
(b) The Department of Correction is authorized to create risk reduction incentives consisting of treatment, education, and rehabilitative programs. The incentives shall be designed to reduce the likelihood that the prisoner who receives the incentive will reoffend.
(c) The court, in its discretion and without objection from the prosecutor, may include a risk reduction incentive or incentives in sentencing an eligible defendant to an active sentence.
(d) The court shall impose a sentence calculated pursuant to Article 81B of the General Statutes. The ASR date shall be the shortest mitigated sentence for the offense at the offender's prior record level. If the court utilizes the mitigated range in sentencing the defendant, then the ASR date shall be eighty percent ( $80 \%$ ) of the minimum sentence imposed.
(e) The defendant shall be notified at sentencing that if the defendant completes the risk reduction incentives as identified by the Department, then he or she will be released on the ASR date. If the Department determines that the defendant is unable to complete the incentives by the ASR date, through no fault of the defendant, then the defendant shall be released at the ASR date.
(f) Termination from the risk reduction incentive program shall result in the nullification of the ASR date, and the defendant's release date shall be calculated based upon the adjudged sentence. A prisoner who has completed the risk reduction incentives prior to the ASR date may have the ASR date nullified due to noncompliance with Department rules or regulations.
(g) The Department shall adopt policies and procedures for the assessment to occur at diagnostic processing, for documentation of the inmate's progress, and for termination from the incentive program due to a lack of progress or a pattern of noncompliance in the program or with other Department rules or regulations."

SECTION 5.(d) G.S. 15A-1340.13(d) reads as rewritten:
"(d) Service of Minimum Required; Earned Time Authorization. - An offender sentenced to an active punishment shall serve the minimum term imposed-imposed, except as
provided in G.S. 15A-1340.18. The maximum term may be reduced to, but not below, the minimum term by earned time credits awarded to an offender by the Department of Correction or the custodian of the local confinement facility, pursuant to rules adopted in accordance with law."

SECTION 5.(e) This section becomes effective January 1, 2012, and applies to persons entering a plea or who are found guilty of an offense on or after that date.

## PART VI. REFOCUS CRIMINAL JUSTICE PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM

SECTION 6.(a) Article 6A of Chapter 143B of the General Statutes is repealed.
SECTION 6.(b) Chapter 143B of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Article to read:
"Article 6B.
"Treatment for Effective Community Supervision Program.
"§ 143B-274.1. Short title.
This Article is the "Treatment for Effective Community Supervision Act of 2011" and may be cited by that name.
"§ 143B-274.2. Legislative policy.
The policy of the General Assembly with respect to the Treatment for Effective Community Supervision Program is to support the use of evidence-based practices to reduce recidivism and to promote coordination between State and community-based corrections programs.
"§143B-274.3. Definitions.
The following definitions apply in this Article:
(1) Certified and licensed. - North Carolina Substance Abuse Professional Practice Board certified or licensed substance abuse professionals or Department of Health and Human Services licensed agencies.
(2) Department. - The Department of Correction.
(3) Division. - The Department of Correction, Division of Community Corrections.
(4) Eligible entity. - A local or regional government, a nongovernmental entity, or collaborative partnership that demonstrates capacity to provide services that address the criminogenic needs of offenders.
(5) Program. - A community-based corrections program.
(6) Secretary. - The Secretary of the Department of Correction.
(7) State Board. - The State Community Corrections Advisory Board.
"§ 143B-274.4. Goals of community-based corrections programs funded under this Article.
The goals of community-based programs funded under this Article are to reduce recidivism and to reduce the rate of probation and post-release supervision revocations from the rate in the 2009-2010 fiscal year.

## "§ 143B-274.5. Eligible population.

(a) An eligible offender is an adult offender who was convicted of a misdemeanor or a felony offense or is sentenced under the conditional discharge program as defined in G.S. 90-96 and meets any one of the following criteria:
(1) Received a nonincarcerative sentence of a community punishment.
(2) Received a nonincarcerative sentence of an intermediate punishment.
(3) Is serving a term of parole or post-release supervision after serving an active sentence of imprisonment.
(b) The priority populations for programs funded under this Article shall be as follows:
(1) Offenders convicted of a felony or offenders sentenced under G.S. 90-96 conditional discharge for a felony offense.

Offenders identified by the Department of Correction using a validated risk assessment instrument to have a high likelihood of reoffending and a moderate to high need for substance abuse treatment.
"§ 143B-274.6. Duties of Department of Correction.
(a) In addition to those otherwise provided by law, the Department of Correction shall have the following duties:
(1) To enter into contractual agreements with eligible entities for the operation of community-based corrections programs and monitor compliance with those agreements.
(2) To develop the minimum program standards, policies, and rules for community-based corrections programs and to consult with the Department of Health and Human Services on those standards, policies, and rules that are applicable to licensed and credentialed substance abuse services.
(3) To monitor, oversee, and evaluate contracted service providers.
(4) To act as an information clearinghouse regarding community-based corrections programs.
(5) To collaborate with the Department of Health and Human Services on focusing treatment resources on high-risk and moderate to high need offenders on probation, parole, and post-release supervision.
(b) The Department of Correction Division of Community Corrections shall develop and publish a recidivism reduction plan for the State that accomplishes the following:
(1) Articulates a goal of reducing revocations among people on probation and post-release supervision by twenty percent (20\%) from the rate in the 2009-2010 fiscal year.
(2) Identifies the number of people on probation and post-release supervision in each county that are in the priority population and have a likely need for substance abuse and/or mental health treatment, employment, education, and/or housing.
(3) Identifies the program models that research has shown to be effective at reducing recidivism for the target population and ranks those programs based on their cost-effectiveness.
Propose a plan to fund the provision of the most cost-effective programs and services across the State. The plan shall describe the number and types of programs and/or services to be funded in each region of the State and how that program capacity compares with the needs of the target population in that region.
(c) The Department of Correction shall report by March 1 of each year to the Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, the Senate and House Appropriations Subcommittees on Justice and Public Safety, and the Joint Legislative Corrections, Crime Control, and Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee on the status of the Treatment for Effective Community Supervision Program. The report shall include the following information:
(1) The dollar amount and purpose of funds provided on a contractual basis to service providers for the previous fiscal year.
(2) An analysis of offender participation data received, including the following:
a. The number of people on probation and post-release supervision that are in the priority population that received services.
b. The number of people on probation and post-release supervision that are in the priority population that did not receive services.
c. The number of people on probation and post-release supervision outside of the priority population that received services.
d. The type of services provided to these populations.
e. The rate of revocations and successful completions for people who received services.
f. Other measures as determined appropriate.

The dollar amount needed to provide additional services to meet the needs of the priority population in the upcoming budget year.
(4) Details of personnel, travel, contractual, operating, and equipment expenditures for each program type.

## "§ 143B-274.7. Contract for services.

(a) The Department of Correction shall contract with service providers through a competitive procurement process to provide community-based services to offenders on probation, parole, or post-release supervision.
(b) Contracts for substance abuse treatment services shall be awarded to certified or licensed substance abuse professionals and appropriately licensed agencies to provide services and use practices that have a demonstrated evidence base.
(c) The Department of Correction, in partnership with the Department of Health and Human Services, shall develop standard service definitions and performance measures for substance abuse and aftercare support services for inclusion in the contracts.
(d) The percentage of funds received by a service provider that may be used for administrative purposes is up to fifteen percent (15\%).
"§ 143B-274.8. State Community Corrections Advisory Board.
(a) The State Board shall act as an advisory body to the Secretary with regard to this Article. The State Board shall consist of 23 members as follows, to be appointed as provided in subsection (b) of this section:
(1) A member of the Senate.
(2) A member of the House of Representatives.
(3) A judge of the superior court.
(4) A judge of the district court.
(5) A district attorney.
(6) A criminal defense attorney.
(7) A county sheriff.
(8) A chief of a city police department.
(9) Two county commissioners, one from a predominantly urban county and one from a predominantly rural county.
(10) A representative of an existing community-based corrections program.
(11) A member of the public who has been the victim of a crime.
(12) Two rehabilitated ex-offenders.
(13) A member of the business community.
(14) Three members of the general public, one of whom is a person recovering from chemical dependency or who is a previous consumer of substance abuse treatment services.
(15) A victim service provider.
(16) A member selected from each of the following service areas: mental health, substance abuse, and employment and training.
(17) A clerk of superior court.
(b) The membership of the State Board shall be selected as follows:
(1) The Governor shall appoint the following members: the county sheriff, the chief of a city police department, the member of the public who has been the victim of a crime, a rehabilitated ex-offender, and the members selected from each of the service areas.
(2) The Lieutenant Governor shall appoint the following members: the member of the business community, one member of the general public who is a
person recovering from chemical dependency or who is a previous consumer of substance abuse treatment services, and the victim service provider.
The Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court shall appoint the following members: the superior court judge, the district court judge, the district attorney, the clerk of superior court, the criminal defense attorney, and the representative of an existing community-based corrections program.
The President Pro Tempore of the Senate shall appoint the following members: the member of the Senate, the county commissioner from a predominantly urban county, and one member of the general public.
The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint the following members: the member of the House of Representatives, the county commissioner from a predominantly rural county, and one member of the general public.
In appointing the members of the State Board, the appointing authorities shall make every effort to ensure fair geographic representation of the State Board membership and to ensure that minority persons and women are fairly represented.
(c) The initial members shall serve staggered terms, one-third shall be appointed for a term of one year, one-third shall be appointed for a term of two years, and one-third shall be appointed for a term of three years. The members identified in subdivisions (1) through (7) of subsection (a) of this section shall be appointed initially for a term of one year. The members identified in subdivisions (8) through (13) in subsection (a) of this section shall be appointed initially for a term of two years. The members identified in subdivisions (14) through (16) of subsection (a) of this section shall each be appointed for a term of three years. The additional member identified in subdivision (17) in subsection (a) of this section shall be appointed initially for a term of three years.

At the end of their respective terms of office their successors shall be appointed for terms of three years. A vacancy occurring before the expiration of the term of office shall be filled in the same manner as original appointments for the remainder of the term. Members may be reappointed without limitation.
(d) Each appointing authority shall have the power to remove a member it appointed from the State Board for misfeasance, malfeasance, or nonfeasance.
(e) The members of the State Board shall, within 30 days after the last initial appointment is made, meet and elect one member as Chair and one member as Vice-Chair.
(f) The State Board shall meet at least quarterly and may also hold special meetings at the call of the Chair. For purposes of transacting business, a majority of the membership shall constitute a quorum.
(g) Any member who has an interest in a governmental agency or unit or private nonprofit agency which is applying for a Treatment for Effective Community Supervision Program contract or which has received a contract and which is the subject of an inquiry or vote by a contract oversight committee, shall publicly disclose that interest on the record and shall take no part in discussion or have any vote in regard to any matter directly affecting that particular grant applicant or grantee. "Interest" in a grant applicant or grantee means a formal and direct connection to the entity, including, but not limited to, employment, partnership, serving as an elected official, board member, director, officer, or trustee, or being an immediate family member of someone who has such a connection to the grant applicant or grantee.
(h) The members of the State Board shall serve without compensation but shall be reimbursed for necessary travel and subsistence expenses.

## "§ 143B-274.9. State Community Corrections Advisory Board; powers and duties.

(a) The State Community Corrections Advisory Board, as defined under this Article has the following duties and responsibilities:
(1) To review the criteria for monitoring and evaluating community-based corrections programs.
(2) To recommend community-based corrections program priorities.
(3) To review the minimum program standards, policies, and rules for community-based corrections programs.
(4) To review the evaluation of programs funded by this Article.
"§ 143B-274.10. North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission report.
The North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission shall report by April 30 of each even-numbered year to the General Assembly and the Governor on recidivism rates for offenders on probation, parole, and post-release supervision participating in programming funded through this Article according to risk level.
"§ 143B-274.11. Program types eligible for funding; community-based corrections programs.
Based on the prioritized populations in G.S. 143B-274.5(b), program types eligible for funding may include, but are not limited to, the following:
(1) Substance abuse treatment services, to include co-occurring substance abuse and mental health disorder services, residential, intensive outpatient, outpatient, peer support, and relapse prevention.
(2) Cognitive behavioral programming and other evidence-based programming deemed to be the most cost-effective method to reduce criminogenic needs identified by the risk/needs assessment."
SECTION 6.(c) This section becomes effective July 1, 2011.

## PART VII. MISDEMEANANTS TO SERVE SENTENCES IN JAIL

SECTION 7.(a) Article 81B of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

## "§ 15A-1340.24. Local government confinement facility; sentence.

A defendant convicted solely on a misdemeanor or misdemeanor charges under this Article, with an imposed sentence less any time credited for time served that results in a period of confinement of six months or less, shall serve the period of confinement in a local confinement facility."

SECTION 7.(b) G.S. 148-32.1(b) reads as rewritten:
"(b) In the event that the custodian of the local confinement facility certifies in writing to the clerk of the superior court in the county in which said local confinement facility is located that the local confinement facility is filled to capacity, or that the facility cannot reasonably accommodate any more prisoners due to segregation requirements for particular prisoners, or that the custodian anticipates, in light of local experiences, an influx of temporary prisoners at that time, or if the local confinement facility does not meet the minimum standards published pursuant to G.S. 153A-221, any judge of the district court in the district court district as defined in G.S. 7A-133 where the facility is located, or any superior court judge who has jurisdiction pursuant to G.S. 7A-47.1 or G.S. 7A-48 in a district or set of districts as defined in G.S. 7A-41.1 where the facility is located may order that the prisoner be transferred to any other qualified local confinement facility within that district or within another such district where space is available, including a satellite jail unit operated pursuant to G.S. 153A-230.3 if the prisoner is a non-violent misdemeanant, which local facility shall accept the transferred prisoner, if the prison population has exceeded a manageable level as provided for in G.S. 148-4.1(a). If no such local confinement facility is available, then any such judge may order the prisoner transferred to such camp or facility as the proper authorities of the Department of Correction shall designate, notwithstanding that the term of imprisonment of the prisoner is 90 daysix months or less. In no event, however, shall a prisoner whose term of
imprisonment is less than $\mathbf{3 0 9 0}$ days be assigned or ordered transferred to any such camp or facility."

SECTION 7.(c) G.S. 15A-1352(a) reads as rewritten:
"(a) A person sentenced to imprisonment for a misdemeanor under this Article or for nonpayment of a fine under Article 84 of this Chapter shall be committed for the term designated by the court to the custody of the Department of Correction or to a local confinement facility. If the sentence imposed for a misdemeanor less any time credited for time served that results in a period of confinement of is for a period of 90 days-six months or less, the commitment must be to a facility other than one maintained by the Department of Correction, except as provided in G.S. 148-32.1(b).

If a person is sentenced to imprisonment for a misdemeanor under this Article or for nonpayment of a fine under Article 84 of this Chapter, the sentencing judge shall make a finding of fact as to whether the person would be suitable for placement in a county satellite jail/work release unit operated pursuant to G.S. 153A-230.3. If the sentencing judge makes a finding of fact that the person would be suitable for placement in a county satellite jail/work release unit and the person meets the requirements listed in G.S. 153A-230.3(a)(1), then the custodian of the local confinement facility may transfer the misdemeanant to a county satellite jail/work release unit."

SECTION 7.(d) This section becomes effective July 1, 2011, and applies to sentences imposed on or after that date.

## PART VIII. ANNUAL REPORT

SECTION 8. Article 4 of Chapter 164 of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:
"§ 164-50. Annual report on implementation of Justice Reinvestment Project.
The Judicial Department, through the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, and the Department of Correction shall jointly conduct ongoing evaluations regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the Justice Reinvestment Project. The commission shall present the first evaluation report to the Joint Legislative Correction, Crime Control, and Juvenile Justice Oversight Committee and to the Chairs of the Senate and House of Representatives Appropriations Subcommittees on Justice and Public Safety by April 15, 2012, and future reports shall be made annually by April 15 of each year."

## PART IX. TITLE

SECTION 9. This act shall be known as "The Justice Reinvestment Act of 2011."

## PART X. EFFECTIVE DATE

SECTION 10. Except as otherwise provided in this act, this act is effective when it becomes law. Prosecutions for offenses committed before the effective date of this act are not abated or affected by this act, and the statutes that would be applicable but for this act remain applicable to those prosecutions.

