

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
SESSION 2017

SESSION LAW 2017-186
SENATE BILL 344

AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE THE DIVISION OF ADULT CORRECTION AND THE DIVISION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE INTO A SINGLE DIVISION WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, AS RECOMMENDED BY THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE AND PUBLIC SAFETY AND TO EXEMPT THE FABRICATION OF EYEGASSES FROM CAPITATED PREPAID HEALTH PLAN CONTRACTS UNDER MEDICAID TRANSFORMATION.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

PART I. CONSOLIDATION OF DIVISION OF ADULT CORRECTION AND THE DIVISION OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

SECTION 1.(a) Article 13 of Chapter 143B of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new Part to read:

"Part 1A. Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice.

"§ 143B-630. Creation of Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice; powers.

There is hereby created and established a division to be known as the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. The Division shall have the power and duty to implement Parts 2 and 3 of this Article and shall have such other powers and duties as are set forth in this Chapter and are prescribed by the Secretary of the Department of Public Safety."

SECTION 1.(b) The title of Part 2 of Article 13 of Chapter 143B of the General Statutes reads as rewritten:

"Part 2. ~~Division of~~ Adult Correction."

SECTION 1.(c) G.S. 143B-700 is repealed.

SECTION 1.(d) G.S. 143B-701 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-701. Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety – duties.

It shall be the duty of the Division to provide the necessary custody, supervision, and treatment to control and rehabilitate criminal offenders and thereby to reduce the rate and cost of crime and delinquency."

SECTION 1.(e) G.S. 143B-702 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-702. Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety – rules and regulations.

The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall adopt rules and regulations related to the conduct, supervision, rights and privileges of persons in its custody or under its supervision. Such rules and regulations shall be filed with and published by the office of the Attorney General and shall be made available by the Division for public inspection. The rules and regulations shall include a description of the organization of the Division. A description or copy of all forms and instructions used by the Division, except those relating solely to matters of internal management, shall also be filed with the office of the Attorney General."

SECTION 1.(f) G.S. 143B-703(a) reads as rewritten:



"(a) The Secretary of Public Safety may adopt rules governing repair or replacement of personal property items excluding private passenger vehicles that belong to employees of State facilities within the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and that are damaged or stolen by inmates of the State facilities provided that the item is determined by the Secretary to be damaged or stolen on or off facility grounds during the performance of employment and necessary for the employee to have in his possession to perform his assigned duty."

SECTION 1.(g) G.S. 143B-704 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-704. Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety – ~~functions~~functions with respect to adults.

(a) The functions of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall ~~comprise, except as otherwise expressly provided by the Executive Organization Act of 1973 or by the Constitution of North Carolina,~~include all functions of the executive branch of the State in relation to corrections and the rehabilitation of adult offenders, including detention, parole, and aftercare supervision, and further including those prescribed powers, duties, and functions enumerated in ~~Article 14 of Chapter 143A of the General Statutes and other~~the laws of this State.

(b) All such functions, powers, duties, and obligations heretofore vested in the Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control and any agency enumerated in Article 14 of Chapter 143A of the General Statutes and laws of this State are hereby transferred to and vested in the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety except as otherwise provided by the Executive Organization Act of 1973. They shall include, by way of extension and not of limitation, the functions of:

- (1) The State Department of Correction and Commission of Correction,
- (2) Repealed by Session Laws 1999-423, s. 8, effective July 1, 1999.
- (3) The State Probation Commission,
- (4) The State Board of Paroles,
- (5) The Interstate Agreement on Detainers, and
- (6) The Uniform Act for Out-of-State Parolee Supervision.

...."

SECTION 1.(h) G.S. 143B-705 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-705. Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety – Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Treatment Program.

...
(b) A Section Chief for the Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Treatment Program shall be employed and shall report directly to a deputy director for the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice as designated by the ~~Chief Deputy Secretary~~Deputy Commissioner for the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice. The duties of the Section Chief and staff shall include the following:

- (1) Administer and coordinate all substance abuse programs, grants, contracts, and related functions in the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.
- (2) Develop and maintain working relationships and agreements with agencies and organizations that will assist in developing and operating alcoholism and chemical dependency treatment and recovery programs in the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.
- (3) Develop and coordinate the use of volunteers in the Substance Abuse Program.

...

- (7) Supervise directly the facility and district program managers, other specialized personnel, and programs that exist or may be developed in the

Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

(8) Repealed by Session Laws 2012-83, s. 10, effective June 26, 2012.

(c) In each prison that houses an alcoholism and chemical dependency program, there shall be a unit superintendent under the Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice and other custodial, administrative, and support staff as required to maintain the proper custody level at the facility. The unit superintendent shall be responsible for all matters pertaining to custody and administration of the unit. The Section Chief of the Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Treatment Program shall designate and direct employees to manage treatment programs at each location. Duties of unit treatment program managers shall include program development and implementation, supervision of personnel assigned to treatment programs, adherence to all pertinent policy and procedural requirements of the Department, and other duties as assigned.

...."

SECTION 1.(i) G.S. 143B-706 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-706. Pilot program on sexual assault.

(a) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall establish pilot programs on sexual assault for inmates at three units of the State prison system. The Division shall select units with greater than average levels of inmate violence for participation in these pilot programs.

(b) Each pilot program shall operate as follows:

- (1) The Division shall provide, as part of every inmate's orientation, a program on sexual assault, with a goal to complete that program within seven days of commitment to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. The program shall provide inmates with at least the following information:
 - a. An accurate presentation pertaining to sexual assault violence;
 - b. Information on preventing and reducing the risk of sexual assault;
 - c. Information on available counseling for victims of sexual assault; and
 - d. The procedure for victims of sexual assault to request counseling.
- (2) The division shall provide sexual assault counseling on-site at the prison unit to any prisoner requesting it. Counselors shall be granted reasonable access to Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety institutions and prisoners for the purpose of providing confidential sexual assault counseling.
- (3) Unless the Director of the Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice finds a particular item to be unsuitable, the Division shall allow the distribution of materials on sexual assault and rape trauma syndrome developed or sponsored by community rape crisis centers or nonprofit organizations with expertise in sexual assault. Any such material provided to a correctional institution shall be made available to inmates in places where they may make use of them privately and without attracting undue attention, such as in the library, law library, medical clinic, recreation hall, mental health offices, and educational lobby areas.

...."

SECTION 1.(j) G.S. 143B-707 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-707. Reports to the General Assembly.

The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall report by March 1 of each year to the Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees and the Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations Subcommittees in Justice

and Public Safety on their efforts to provide effective treatment to offenders with substance abuse problems. The report shall include:

- ...
- (6) Statistical information on the number of current inmates with substance abuse problems that require treatment, the number of treatment slots, the number who have completed treatment, and a comparison of available treatment slots to actual utilization rates. The report shall include this information for each ~~DOC~~-funded program.
 - (7) Evaluation of each substance abuse treatment program funded by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. Evaluation measures shall include reduction in alcohol and drug dependency, improvements in disciplinary and infraction rates, recidivism (defined as return-to-prison rates), and other measures of the programs' success."

SECTION 1.(k) G.S. 143B-708 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-708. Community service program.

(a) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may conduct a community service program. The program shall provide oversight of offenders placed under the supervision of the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice and ordered to perform community service hours for criminal violations, including driving while impaired violations under G.S. 20-138.1. This program shall assign offenders, either on supervised or on unsupervised probation, to perform service to the local community in an effort to promote the offender's rehabilitation and to provide services that help restore or improve the community. The program shall provide appropriate work site placement for offenders ordered to perform community service hours. The Division may adopt rules to conduct the program. Each offender shall be required to comply with the rules adopted for the program.

...

(e) The community service staff shall report to the court in which the community service was ordered, a significant violation of the terms of the probation, deferred prosecution, or conditional discharge related to community service, including a willful failure to pay any moneys due the State under any court order or payment schedule adopted by the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~-Correction and Juvenile Justice. The community service staff shall give notice of the hearing to determine if there is a willful failure to comply to the person who was ordered to perform the community service. This notice shall be given by either personal delivery to the person to be notified or by depositing the notice in the United States mail in an envelope with postage prepaid, addressed to the person at the last known address available to the preparer of the notice and reasonably believed to provide actual notice to the person. The notice shall be mailed at least 10 days prior to any hearing and shall state the basis of the alleged willful failure to comply. The court shall then conduct a hearing, even if the person ordered to perform the community service fails to appear, to determine if there is a willful failure to complete the work as ordered by the community service staff within the applicable time limits. The hearing may be held in the county in which the order requiring the performance of community service was imposed, the county in which the violation occurred, or the county of residence of the person. If the court determines there is a willful failure to comply, it shall revoke any drivers license issued to the person and notify the Division of Motor Vehicles to revoke any drivers license issued to the person until the community service requirement has been met. In addition, if the person is present, the court may take any further action authorized by Article 82 of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes for violation of a condition of probation."

SECTION 1.(l) G.S. 143B-709 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-709. Security Staffing.

(a) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall conduct:

- (1) On-site postaudits of every prison at least once every three years;
- (2) Regular audits of postaudit charts through the automated postaudit system; and
- (3) Other staffing audits as necessary.

(b) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall update the security staffing relief formula at least every three years. Each update shall include a review of all annual training requirements for security staff to determine which of these requirements should be mandatory and the appropriate frequency of the training. The Division shall survey other states to determine which states use a vacancy factor in their staffing relief formulas."

SECTION 1.(m) G.S. 143B-711 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-711. Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety – organization.

The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall be organized initially to include the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission, the Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult Correction, the Section of Community Corrections, the Section of Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Treatment Programs, and such other divisions as may be established under Part 3 of this Article and under the other provisions of the Executive Organization Act of 1973."

SECTION 1.(n) G.S. 143B-720 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-720. Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission – creation, powers and duties.

(a) There is hereby created a Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety with the authority to grant paroles, including both regular and temporary paroles, to persons held by virtue of any final order or judgment of any court of this State as provided in Chapter 148 of the General Statutes and laws of the State of North Carolina, except that persons sentenced under Article 81B of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes are not eligible for parole but may be conditionally released into the custody and control of United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement pursuant to G.S. 148-64.1. The Commission shall also have authority to revoke, terminate, and suspend paroles of such persons (including persons placed on parole on or before the effective date of the Executive Organization Act of 1973) and to assist the Governor in exercising his authority in granting reprieves, commutations, and pardons, and shall perform such other services as may be required by the Governor in exercising his powers of executive clemency. The Commission shall also have authority to revoke and terminate persons on post-release supervision, as provided in Article 84A of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes. The Commission shall also have the authority to punish for criminal contempt for willful refusal to accept post-release supervision or to comply with the terms of post-release supervision by a prisoner whose offense requiring post-release supervision is a reportable conviction subject to the registration requirement of Article 27A of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes. Any contempt proceeding conducted by the Commission shall be in accordance with G.S. 5A-15 as if the Commission were a judicial official.

...

(c) The Commission is authorized and empowered to adopt such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of this State, in accordance with which prisoners eligible for parole consideration may have their cases reviewed and investigated and by which such proceedings may be initiated and considered. All rules and regulations heretofore adopted by the Board of Paroles shall remain in full force and effect unless and until repealed or

superseded by action of the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission. All rules and regulations adopted by the Commission shall be enforced by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

...."

SECTION 1.(o) The title of Part 3 of Article 13 of Chapter 143B of the General Statutes reads as rewritten:

"Part 3. ~~Division of Juvenile Justice.~~Juvenile Justice Section."

SECTION 1.(p) G.S. 143B-800 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-800. Creation of Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

There is hereby created and constituted a ~~division-section~~ to be known as the "~~Division of Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice~~ of the Department of Public Safety", with the organization, powers, and duties ~~defined in Article 1 of this Chapter, except as modified in this Part.~~as set forth in this Article or as prescribed by the Director of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice."

SECTION 1.(q) G.S. 143B-801 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-801. Transfer of Office of Juvenile Justice authority to the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

(a) All (i) statutory authority, powers, duties, and functions, including directives of S.L. 1998-202, rule making, budgeting, and purchasing, (ii) records, (iii) personnel, personnel positions, and salaries, (iv) property, and (v) unexpended balances of appropriations, allocations, reserves, support costs, and other funds of the Office of Juvenile Justice under the Office of the Governor are transferred to and vested in the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. This transfer has all of the elements of a Type I transfer as defined in G.S. 143A-6.

(b) The ~~Division-Section~~ shall be considered a continuation of the Office of Juvenile Justice for the purpose of succession to all rights, powers, duties, and obligations of the Office and of those rights, powers, duties, and obligations exercised by the Office of the Governor on behalf of the Office of Juvenile Justice. Where the Office of Juvenile Justice or the Division of Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety is referred to by law, contract, or other document, that reference shall apply to the ~~Division.~~Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice. Where the Office of the Governor is referred to by contract or other document, where the Office of the Governor is acting on behalf of the Office of Juvenile Justice, that reference shall apply to the ~~Division.~~Section.

(c) All institutions previously operated by the Office of Juvenile Justice and the present central office of the Office of Juvenile Justice, including land, buildings, equipment, supplies, personnel, or other properties rented or controlled by the Office or by the Office of the Governor for the Office of Juvenile Justice, shall be administered by the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety."

SECTION 1.(r) G.S. 143B-805 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-805. Definitions.

In this Part, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following words have the listed meanings:

- (1) Chief court counselor. – The person responsible for administration and supervision of juvenile intake, probation, and post-release supervision in each judicial district, operating under the supervision of the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

...

(10) ~~Division. — The Division of Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.~~

...
(19a) Section. — The Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

...."

SECTION 1.(s) G.S. 143B-806 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-806. Duties and powers of the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

...
(b) ~~The Secretary~~ In addition to its other duties, the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice shall have the following powers and duties and may delegate those powers and duties to the appropriate deputy secretary, commissioner, or director within the Department of Public Safety:duties:

...
(c) ~~Except as otherwise specifically provided in this Part and in Article 1 of this Chapter, the Secretary of Public Safety shall prescribe the functions, powers, duties, and obligations of every agency or section in the Division.~~

...."

SECTION 1.(s1) G.S. 143B-807 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-807. Authority to contract with other entities.

(a) ~~The Division~~ Section may contract with any governmental agency, person, or association for the accomplishment of its duties and responsibilities. The expenditure of funds under these contracts shall be for the purposes for which the funds were appropriated and not otherwise prohibited by law.

(b) ~~The Division~~ Section may enter into contracts with, and act as intermediary between, any federal government agency and any county of this State for the purpose of assisting the county to recover monies expended by a county-funded financial assistance program. As a condition of assistance, the county shall agree to hold and save harmless the ~~Division~~ Section against any claims, loss, or expense which the ~~Division~~ Section might incur under the contracts by reason of any erroneous, unlawful, or tortious act or omission of the county or its officials, agents, or employees.

(c) ~~The Division~~ Section and any other appropriate State or local agency may purchase services from public or private agencies providing delinquency prevention programs or juvenile court services, including parenting responsibility classes. The programs shall meet State standards. As institutional populations are reduced, the ~~Division~~ Section may divert State funds appropriated for institutional programs to purchase the services under the ~~Executive Budget Act.~~ State Budget Act.

(d) Each programmatic, residential, and service contract or agreement entered into by the ~~Division~~ Section shall include a cooperation clause to ensure compliance with the ~~Division's~~ Section's quality assurance requirements and cost-accounting requirements."

SECTION 1.(s2) G.S. 143B-808 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-808. Authority to assist private nonprofit foundations.

The ~~Division~~ Section may provide appropriate services or allow employees of the ~~Division~~ Section to assist any private nonprofit foundation that works directly with the ~~Division's~~ Section's services or programs and whose sole purpose is to support these services and programs. A ~~Division~~ Section employee shall be allowed to work with a foundation no more than 20 hours in any one month. These services are not subject to Chapter 150B of the General Statutes.

The board of directors of each private, nonprofit foundation shall secure and pay for the services of the Department of State Auditor or employ a certified public accountant to conduct

an annual audit of the financial accounts of the foundation. The board of directors shall transmit to the ~~Division-Section~~ a copy of the annual financial audit report of the private nonprofit foundation."

SECTION 1.(t) G.S. 143B-809 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-809. Teen court programs.

(a) All teen court programs administered by the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall operate as community resources for the diversion of juveniles pursuant to G.S. 7B-1706(c). A juvenile diverted to a teen court program shall be tried by a jury of other juveniles, and, if the jury finds the juvenile has committed the delinquent act, the jury may assign the juvenile to a rehabilitative measure or sanction, including counseling, restitution, curfews, and community service.

Teen court programs may also operate as resources to the local school administrative units to handle problems that develop at school but that have not been turned over to the juvenile authorities.

(b) Every teen court program that receives funds from Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils shall comply with rules and reporting requirements of the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety."

SECTION 1.(t1) G.S. 143B-815 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-815. Juvenile facilities.

In order to provide any juvenile in a juvenile facility with appropriate treatment according to that juvenile's need, the ~~Division-Section~~ shall be responsible for the administration of statewide educational, clinical, psychological, psychiatric, social, medical, vocational, and recreational services or programs."

SECTION 1.(t2) G.S. 143B-816 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-816. Authority to provide necessary medical or surgical care.

The ~~Division-Section~~ may provide any medical and surgical treatment necessary to preserve the life and health of juveniles committed to the custody of the ~~Division-Section~~; however, no surgical operation may be performed except as authorized in G.S. 148-22.2."

SECTION 1.(t3) G.S. 143B-817 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-817. Compensation to juveniles in care.

A juvenile who has been committed to the ~~Division-Section~~ may be compensated for work or participation in training programs at rates approved by the Secretary within available funds. The Secretary may provide for a reasonable allowance to the juvenile for incidental personal expenses, and any balance of the juvenile's earnings remaining at the time the juvenile is released shall be paid to the juvenile or the juvenile's parent or guardian. The ~~Division-Section~~ may accept grants or funds from any source to compensate juveniles under this section."

SECTION 1.(t4) G.S. 143B-818 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-818. Visits and community activities.

(a) The ~~Division-Section~~ shall encourage visits by parents or guardians and responsible relatives of juveniles committed to the custody of the ~~Division-Section~~.

(b) The ~~Division-Section~~ shall develop a program of home visits for juveniles in the custody of the ~~Division-Section~~. The visits shall begin after the juvenile has been in the custody of the ~~Division-Section~~ for a period of at least six months. In developing the program, the ~~Division-Section~~ shall adopt criteria that promote the protection of the public and the best interests of the juvenile."

SECTION 1.(t5) G.S. 143B-819 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-819. Regional detention services.

The ~~Division-Section~~ is responsible for juvenile detention services, including the development of a statewide plan for regional juvenile detention services that offer juvenile

detention care of sufficient quality to meet State standards to any juvenile requiring juvenile detention care within the State in a detention facility as follows:

- (1) The ~~Division-Section~~ shall plan with the counties operating a county detention facility to provide regional juvenile detention services to surrounding counties. The ~~Division-Section~~ has discretion in defining the geographical boundaries of the regions based on negotiations with affected counties, distances, availability of juvenile detention care that meets State standards, and other appropriate factors.
- (2) The ~~Division-Section~~ may plan with any county that has space within its county jail system to use the existing space for a county detention facility when needed, if the space meets the State standards for a detention facility and meets all of the requirements of G.S. 153A-221. The use of space within the county jail system shall be constructed to ensure that juveniles are not able to converse with, see, or be seen by the adult population, and juveniles housed in a space within a county jail shall be supervised closely.
- (3) The ~~Division-Section~~ shall plan for and administer regional detention facilities. The ~~Division-Section~~ shall carefully plan the location, architectural design, construction, and administration of a program to meet the needs of juveniles in juvenile detention care. The physical facility of a regional detention facility shall comply with all applicable State and federal standards. The programs of a regional detention facility shall comply with the standards established by the ~~Division-Section~~."

SECTION 1.(t6) G.S. 143B-820 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-820. State subsidy to county detention facilities.

The ~~Division-Section~~ shall administer a State subsidy program to pay a county that provides juvenile detention services and meets State standards a certain per diem per juvenile. In general, this per diem should be fifty percent (50%) of the total cost of caring for a juvenile from within the county and one hundred percent (100%) of the total cost of caring for a juvenile from another county. Any county placing a juvenile in a detention facility in another county shall pay fifty percent (50%) of the total cost of caring for the juvenile to the ~~Division-Section~~. The ~~Division-Section~~ may vary the exact funding formulas to operate within existing State appropriations or other funds that may be available to pay for juvenile detention care."

SECTION 1.(t7) G.S. 143B-821 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-821. Authority for implementation.

In order to allow for effective implementation of a statewide regional approach to juvenile detention, the ~~Division-Section~~ may:

- (1) Release or transfer a juvenile from one detention facility to another when necessary to administer the juvenile's detention appropriately.
- (2) Plan with counties that operate county detention facilities to provide regional services and to upgrade physical facilities to contract with counties for services and care, and to pay State subsidies to counties providing regional juvenile detention services that meet State standards.
- (3) Allow the State to reimburse law enforcement officers or other appropriate employees of local government for the costs of transportation of a juvenile to and from any juvenile detention facility.
- (4) Seek funding for juvenile detention services from federal sources, and accept gifts of funds from public or private sources."

SECTION 1.(t8) G.S. 143B-830 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-830. Duties and powers of chief court counselors.

The chief court counselor in each district appointed under G.S. 143B-806(b)(15) may:

- (1) Appoint juvenile court counselors, secretaries, and other personnel authorized by the ~~Division-Section~~ in accordance with the personnel policies adopted by the ~~Division-Section~~.
- (2) Supervise and direct the program of juvenile intake, protective supervision, probation, and post-release supervision within the district.
- (3) Provide in-service training for staff as required by the ~~Division-Section~~.
- (4) Keep any records and make any reports requested by the Secretary in order to provide statewide data and information about juvenile needs and services.
- (5) Delegate to a juvenile court counselor or supervisor the authority to carry out specified responsibilities of the chief court counselor to facilitate the effective operation of the district.
- (6) Designate a juvenile court counselor in the district as acting chief court counselor, to act during the absence or disability of the chief court counselor."

SECTION 1.(t9) G.S. 143B-831 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-831. Duties and powers of juvenile court counselors.

As the court or the chief court counselor may direct or require, all juvenile court counselors shall have the following powers and duties:

- ...
- (14) Provide supervision for a juvenile transferred to the counselor's supervision from another court or another state, and provide supervision for any juvenile released from an institution operated by the ~~Division-Section~~ when requested by the ~~Division-Section~~ to do so.

- ...
- (19) Have any other duties as the ~~Division-Section~~ may direct."

SECTION 1.(t10) G.S. 143B-840 reads as rewritten:

"Subpart E. Comprehensive Juvenile Delinquency and Substance Abuse Prevention Plan.

"§ 143B-840. Comprehensive Juvenile Delinquency and Substance Abuse Prevention Plan.

(a) The ~~Division-Section~~ shall develop and implement a comprehensive juvenile delinquency and substance abuse prevention plan and shall coordinate with County Councils for implementation of a continuum of services and programs at the community level.

The ~~Division-Section~~ shall ensure that localities are informed about best practices in juvenile delinquency and substance abuse prevention.

(b) The plan shall contain the following:

- (1) Identification of the risk factors at the developmental stages of a juvenile's life that may result in delinquent behavior.
- (2) Identification of the protective factors that families, schools, communities, and the State must support to reduce the risk of juvenile delinquency.
- (3) Programmatic concepts that are effective in preventing juvenile delinquency and substance abuse and that should be made available as basic services in the communities, including:
 - a. Early intervention programs and services.
 - b. In-home training and community-based family counseling and parent training.
 - c. Adolescent and family substance abuse prevention services, including alcohol abuse prevention services, and substance abuse education.
 - d. Programs and activities offered before and after school hours.
 - e. Life and social skills training programs.

- f. Classes or seminars that teach conflict resolution, problem solving, and anger management.
- g. Services that provide personal advocacy, including mentoring relationships, tutors, or other caring adult programs.

(c) The ~~Division-Section~~ shall cooperate with all other affected State agencies and entities in implementing this section."

SECTION 1.(t11) G.S. 143B-851 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-851. Powers and duties.

(a) Each County Council shall review annually the needs of juveniles in the county who are at risk of delinquency or who have been adjudicated undisciplined or delinquent and the resources available to address those needs. In particular, each County Council shall assess the needs of juveniles in the county who are at risk or who have been associated with gangs or gang activity, and the local resources that are established to address those needs. The Council shall develop and advertise a request for proposal process and submit a written plan of action for the expenditure of juvenile sanction and prevention funds to the board of county commissioners for its approval. Upon the county's authorization, the plan shall be submitted to the ~~Division-Section~~ for final approval and subsequent implementation.

(b) Each County Council shall ensure that appropriate intermediate dispositional options are available and shall prioritize funding for dispositions of intermediate and community-level sanctions for court-adjudicated juveniles under minimum standards adopted by the ~~Division-Section~~.

(c) On an ongoing basis, each County Council shall:

- (1) Assess the needs of juveniles in the community, evaluate the adequacy of resources available to meet those needs, and develop or propose ways to address unmet needs.
- (2) Evaluate the performance of juvenile services and programs in the community. The Council shall evaluate each funded program as a condition of continued funding.
- (3) Increase public awareness of the causes of delinquency and of strategies to reduce the problem.
- (4) Develop strategies to intervene and appropriately respond to and treat the needs of juveniles at risk of delinquency through appropriate risk assessment instruments.
- (5) Provide funds for services for treatment, counseling, or rehabilitation for juveniles and their families. These services may include court-ordered parenting responsibility classes.
- (6) Plan for the establishment of a permanent funding stream for delinquency prevention services.
- (7) Develop strategies to intervene and appropriately respond to the needs of juveniles who have been associated with gang activity or who are at risk of becoming associated with gang activity.

(d) The Councils may examine the benefits of joint program development between counties within the same judicial district."

PART II. CONFORMING CHANGES

SECTION 2.(a) G.S. 1-110(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Whenever a motion to proceed as an indigent is filed pro se by an inmate in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, the motion to proceed as an indigent and the proposed complaint shall be presented to any superior court judge of the judicial district. This judge shall determine whether the complaint is frivolous. In the discretion of the court, a frivolous case may be dismissed by

order. The clerk of superior court shall serve a copy of the order of dismissal upon the prison inmate. If the judge determines that the inmate may proceed as an indigent, service of process upon the defendant shall issue without further order of the court."

SECTION 2.(b) G.S. 7A-109.3 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7A-109.3. Delivery of commitment order.

(a) Whenever the district court sentences a person to imprisonment and commitment to the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety pursuant to G.S. 15A-1352, the clerk of superior court shall furnish the sheriff with the signed order of commitment within 48 hours of the issuance of the sentence.

(b) Whenever the superior court sentences a person to imprisonment and commitment to the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety pursuant to G.S. 15A-1352, the clerk of superior court shall furnish the sheriff with the signed order of commitment within 72 hours of the issuance of the sentence."

SECTION 2.(c) G.S. 7A-302 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7A-302. Counties and municipalities responsible for physical facilities.

In each county in which a district court has been established, courtrooms, office space for juvenile court counselors and support staff as assigned by the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, and related judicial facilities (including furniture), as defined in this Subchapter, shall be provided by the county, except that courtrooms and related judicial facilities may, with the approval of the administrative Officer of the Courts, after consultation with county and municipal authorities, be provided by a municipality in the county. To assist a county or municipality in meeting the expense of providing courtrooms and related judicial facilities, a part of the costs of court, known as the "facilities fee," collected for the State by the clerk of superior court, shall be remitted to the county or municipality providing the facilities."

SECTION 2.(d) G.S. 7A-313 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7A-313. Uniform jail fees.

Persons who are lawfully confined in jail awaiting trial shall be liable to the county or municipality maintaining the jail in the sum of ten dollars (\$10.00) for each 24 hours' confinement, or fraction thereof, except that a person so confined shall not be liable for this fee if the case or proceeding against him is dismissed, or if acquitted, or if judgment is arrested, or if probable cause is not found, or if the grand jury fails to return a true bill.

Persons who are ordered to pay jail fees pursuant to a probationary sentence shall be liable to the county or municipality maintaining the jail at the same per diem rate paid by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety to local jails for maintaining a prisoner, as set by the General Assembly in its appropriations acts."

SECTION 2.(e) G.S. 7A-343.1(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) The Administrative Officer of the Courts shall, at the State's expense distribute such number of copies of the appellate division reports to federal, State departments and agencies, and to educational institutions of instruction, as follows:

...

Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice, Division of

1

...

Each justice of the Supreme Court and judge of the Court of Appeals shall receive for private use, one complete and up-to-date set of the appellate division reports. The copies of reports furnished each justice or judge as set out in the table above may be retained personally to enable the justice or judge to keep up-to-date the personal set of reports."

SECTION 2.(f) G.S. 7A-451(e1) reads as rewritten:

"(e1) When the Supreme Court of North Carolina files an opinion affirming or reversing the judgment of the trial court in a case in which the defendant was sentenced to death, or files an opinion or decision with regard to such a defendant's postconviction petition for relief from

a sentence of death, or when any federal court files or issues an opinion or decision in such circumstances, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall, on the day the opinion or decision is filed or issued, permit counsel for the defendant to visit the defendant at the institution at which the defendant is confined. The visit shall be permitted during regular business hours for not less than one hour, unless a visit outside regular business hours is agreed to by both the institution's administrator and counsel for the defendant. This section shall not be construed to abridge the adequate and reasonable opportunity for attorneys to consult with clients sentenced to death generally and shall not be construed to mandate an attorney visit during an emergency at the institution at which a defendant is confined."

SECTION 2.(g) G.S. 7A-474.3(c) reads as rewritten:

"(c) Limitations. No funds appropriated under this Article shall be used for any of the following purposes:

- ...
- (4) To provide legal assistance to any prisoner within the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety with regard to the terms of that person's incarceration; or

...."

SECTION 2.(h) G.S. 7A-474.18(c) reads as rewritten:

"(c) Limitations. – No funds appropriated under this Article shall be used for any of the following purposes:

- (1) To provide legal assistance with respect to any criminal proceeding; or
- (2) To provide legal assistance to any prisoner within the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety with regard to the terms of that person's incarceration."

SECTION 2.(i) G.S. 7A-498.3(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) The Office of Indigent Defense Services shall be responsible for establishing, supervising, and maintaining a system for providing legal representation and related services in the following cases:

- (1) Cases in which an indigent person is subject to a deprivation of liberty or other constitutionally protected interest and is entitled by law to legal representation;
- (2) Cases in which an indigent person is entitled to legal representation under G.S. 7A-451 and G.S. 7A-451.1;
- (2a) Cases in which the State is legally obligated to provide legal assistance and access to the courts to inmates in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety; and
- (3) Any other cases in which the Office of Indigent Defense Services is designated by statute as responsible for providing legal representation."

SECTION 2.(j) G.S. 7B-1501 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7B-1501. Definitions.

In this Subchapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following words have the listed meanings. The singular includes the plural, unless otherwise specified.

- (1) Chief court counselor. – The person responsible for administration and supervision of juvenile intake, probation, and post-release supervision in each judicial district, operating under the supervision of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

...

- (10a) Division. – The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety created under Article 12 of Chapter 143B of the General Statutes.

...."

SECTION 2.(k) G.S. 7B-2204 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7B-2204. Right to pretrial release; detention.

Once the order of transfer has been entered, the juvenile has the right to pretrial release as provided in G.S. 15A-533 and ~~G.S. 15A-534~~.G.S. 15A-534. The release order shall specify the person or persons to whom the juvenile may be released. Pending release, the court shall order that the juvenile be detained in a detention facility while awaiting trial. The court may order the juvenile to be held in a holdover facility at any time the presence of the juvenile is required in court for pretrial hearings or trial, if the court finds that it would be inconvenient to return the juvenile to the detention facility.

Should the juvenile be found guilty, or enter a plea of guilty or no contest to a criminal offense in superior court and receive an active sentence, then immediate transfer to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall be ordered. Until such time as the juvenile is transferred to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, the juvenile may be detained in a holdover facility. The juvenile may not be detained in a detention facility pending transfer to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

The juvenile may be kept by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety as a safekeeper until the juvenile is placed in an appropriate correctional program."

SECTION 2.(l) G.S. 7B-2517 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7B-2517. Transfer authority of Governor.

The Governor may order transfer of any person less than 18 years of age from any jail or penal facility of the State to one of the residential facilities operated by the Division in appropriate circumstances, provided the Governor shall consult with the Division concerning the feasibility of the transfer in terms of available space, staff, and suitability of program.

When an inmate, committed to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, is transferred by the Governor to a residential program operated by the Division, the Division may release the juvenile based on the needs of the juvenile and the best interests of the State. Transfer shall not divest the probation or parole officer of the officer's responsibility to supervise the inmate on release."

SECTION 2.(m) G.S. 7B-3000 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7B-3000. Juvenile court records.

(a) The clerk shall maintain a complete record of all juvenile cases filed in the clerk's office to be known as the juvenile record. The record shall include the summons and petition, any secure or nonsecure custody order, any electronic or mechanical recording of hearings, and any written motions, orders, or papers filed in the proceeding.

(b) All juvenile records shall be withheld from public inspection and, except as provided in this subsection, may be examined only by order of the court. Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, the following persons may examine the juvenile's record and obtain copies of written parts of the record without an order of the court:

- (1) The juvenile or the juvenile's attorney;
- (2) The juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian, or the authorized representative of the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian;
- (3) The prosecutor;
- (4) Court counselors; and
- (5) Probation officers in the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, as provided in subsection (e1) of this section and in G.S. 15A-1341(e).

Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, the prosecutor may, in the prosecutor's discretion, share information obtained from a juvenile's record with magistrates and law

enforcement officers sworn in this State, but may not allow a magistrate or law enforcement officer to photocopy any part of the record.

(c) The court may direct the clerk to "seal" any portion of a juvenile's record. The clerk shall secure any sealed portion of a juvenile's record in an envelope clearly marked "SEALED: MAY BE EXAMINED ONLY BY ORDER OF THE COURT", or with similar notice, and shall permit examination or copying of sealed portions of a juvenile's record only pursuant to a court order specifically authorizing inspection or copying.

(d) Any portion of a juvenile's record consisting of an electronic or mechanical recording of a hearing shall be transcribed only when notice of appeal has been timely given and shall be copied electronically or mechanically, only by order of the court. After the time for appeal has expired with no appeal having been filed, the court may enter a written order directing the clerk to destroy the recording of the hearing.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the defendant in a criminal proceeding involving a Class A1 misdemeanor or a felony was less than 21 years of age at the time of the offense, information obtained pursuant to subsection (b) of this section regarding the juvenile's record of an adjudication of delinquency for an offense that would be a Class A1 misdemeanor or a felony if committed by an adult, where the adjudication occurred after the defendant reached 13 years of age, may be used by law enforcement, the magistrate, the courts, and the prosecutor for pretrial release, plea negotiating decisions, and plea acceptance decisions. Information obtained regarding any juvenile record shall remain confidential and shall not be placed in any public record.

(e1) When a person is subject to probation supervision under Article 82 of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes, for an offense that was committed while the person was less than 25 years of age, that person's juvenile record of an adjudication of delinquency for an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult may be examined without a court order by the probation officer in the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice assigned to supervise the person for the purpose of assessing risk related to supervision.

Each judicial district manager in the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice shall designate a staff person in each county to obtain from the clerk, at the request of the probation officer assigned to supervise the person, any juvenile records authorized to be examined under this subsection. The judicial district manager shall inform the clerk in each county, in writing, of the designated staff person in the county. The designated staff person shall transfer any juvenile records obtained to the probation officer assigned to supervise the person.

Any copies of juvenile records obtained pursuant to this subsection shall continue to be withheld from public inspection and shall not become part of the public record in any criminal proceeding. Any copies of juvenile records shall be destroyed within 30 days of termination of the person's period of probation supervision. Any other information in the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice records, relating to a person's juvenile record, shall remain confidential and shall be maintained or destroyed pursuant to guidelines established by the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources for the maintenance and destruction of Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice records.

(f) The juvenile's record of an adjudication of delinquency for an offense that would be a Class A, B1, B2, C, D, or E felony if committed by an adult may be used in a subsequent criminal proceeding against the juvenile either under G.S. 8C-1, Rule 404(b), or to prove an aggravating factor at sentencing under G.S. 15A-1340.4(a), 15A-1340.16(d), or 15A-2000(e). The record may be so used only by order of the court in the subsequent criminal proceeding, upon motion of the prosecutor, after an in camera hearing to determine whether the record in question is admissible.

(g) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, a juvenile's record shall be destroyed only as authorized by G.S. 7B-3200 or by rules adopted by the Administrative Office of the Courts."

SECTION 2.(n) G.S. 7B-3001(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) When the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety is authorized to access a juvenile record pursuant to G.S. 7B-3000(e1), the Division may, at the request of the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~, Correction and Juvenile Justice, notify the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice that there is a juvenile record of an adjudication of delinquency for an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult for a person subject to probation supervision under Article 82 of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes and may notify the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the county or counties where the adjudication of delinquency occurred."

SECTION 2.(o) G.S. 7B-3100(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) The Division, after consultation with the Conference of Chief District Court Judges, shall adopt rules designating certain local agencies that are authorized to share information concerning juveniles in accordance with the provisions of this section. Agencies so designated shall share with one another, upon request and to the extent permitted by federal law and regulations, information that is in their possession that is relevant to any assessment of a report of child abuse, neglect, or dependency or the provision or arrangement of protective services in a child abuse, neglect, or dependency case by a local department of social services pursuant to the authority granted under Chapter 7B of the General Statutes or to any case in which a petition is filed alleging that a juvenile is abused, neglected, dependent, undisciplined, or delinquent and shall continue to do so until the protective services case is closed by the local department of social services, or if a petition is filed when the juvenile is no longer subject to the jurisdiction of juvenile court. Agencies that may be designated as "agencies authorized to share information" include local mental health facilities, local health departments, local departments of social services, local law enforcement agencies, local school administrative units, the district's district attorney's office, the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, and the Office of Guardian ad Litem Services of the Administrative Office of the Courts, and, pursuant to the provisions of G.S. 7B-3000(e1), the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. Any information shared among agencies pursuant to this section shall remain confidential, shall be withheld from public inspection, and shall be used only for the protection of the juvenile and others or to improve the educational opportunities of the juvenile, and shall be released in accordance with the provisions of the Family Educational and Privacy Rights Act as set forth in 20 U.S.C. § 1232g. Nothing in this section or any other provision of law shall preclude any other necessary sharing of information among agencies. Nothing herein shall be deemed to require the disclosure or release of any information in the possession of a district attorney."

SECTION 2.(p) G.S. 14-202(m) reads as rewritten:

"(m) The provisions of subsections (a), (a1), (c), (e), (g), (h), and (k) of this section do not apply to:

- (1) Law enforcement officers while discharging or attempting to discharge their official duties; or
- (2) Personnel of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, ~~the Division of Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety~~, Safety or of a local confinement facility for security purposes or during investigation of alleged misconduct by a person in the custody of the Division or the local confinement facility."

SECTION 2.(q) G.S. 14-208.6(2) reads as rewritten:

"(2) "Penal institution" means:

- a. A detention facility operated under the jurisdiction of the Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety;
- b. A detention facility operated under the jurisdiction of another state or the federal government; or
- c. A detention facility operated by a local government in this State or another state."

SECTION 2.(r) G.S. 14-208.20(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Prior to sentencing a person as a sexually violent predator, the court shall order a presentence investigation in accordance with G.S. 15A-1332(c). However, the study of the defendant and whether the defendant is a sexually violent predator shall be conducted by a board of experts selected by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. The board of experts shall be composed of at least four people. Two of the board members shall be experts in the field of the behavior and treatment of sexual offenders, one of whom shall be selected from a panel of experts in those fields provided by the North Carolina Medical Society and not employed with the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety or employed on a full-time basis with any other State agency. One of the board members shall be a victims' rights advocate, and one of the board members shall be a representative of law enforcement agencies."

SECTION 2.(s) G.S. 14-208.22(c) reads as rewritten:

"(c) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall also obtain the additional information set out in subsection (a) of this section and shall include this information in the prerelease notice forwarded to the sheriff or other appropriate law enforcement agency."

SECTION 2.(t) G.S. 14-208.40 reads as rewritten:

"§ 14-208.40. Establishment of program; creation of guidelines; duties.

(a) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall establish a sex offender monitoring program that uses a continuous satellite-based monitoring system and shall create guidelines to govern the program. The program shall be designed to monitor three categories of offenders as follows:

- (1) Any offender who is convicted of a reportable conviction as defined by G.S. 14-208.6(4) and who is required to register under Part 3 of Article 27A of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes because the defendant is classified as a sexually violent predator, is a recidivist, or was convicted of an aggravated offense as those terms are defined in G.S. 14-208.6.
- (2) Any offender who satisfies all of the following criteria: (i) is convicted of a reportable conviction as defined by G.S. 14-208.6(4), (ii) is required to register under Part 2 of Article 27A of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes, (iii) has committed an offense involving the physical, mental, or sexual abuse of a minor, and (iv) based on the Division of Adult ~~Correction's~~Correction and Juvenile Justice's risk assessment program requires the highest possible level of supervision and monitoring.
- (3) Any offender who is convicted of G.S. 14-27.23 or G.S. 14-27.48, who shall be enrolled in the satellite-based monitoring program for the offender's natural life upon termination of the offender's active punishment.

(b) In developing the guidelines for the program, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice shall require that any offender who is enrolled in the satellite-based program submit to an active continuous satellite-based monitoring program, unless an active program will not work as provided by this section. If the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile

Justice determines that an active program will not work as provided by this section, then the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice shall require that the defendant submit to a passive continuous satellite-based program that works within the technological or geographical limitations.

(c) The satellite-based monitoring program shall use a system that provides all of the following:

- (1) Time-correlated and continuous tracking of the geographic location of the subject using a global positioning system based on satellite and other location tracking technology.
- (2) Reporting of subject's violations of prescriptive and proscriptive schedule or location requirements. Frequency of reporting may range from once a day (passive) to near real-time (active).

(d) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice may contract with a single vendor for the hardware services needed to monitor subject offenders and correlate their movements to reported crime incidents. The contract may provide for services necessary to implement or facilitate any of the provisions of this Part."

SECTION 2.(u) G.S. 14-208.40A reads as rewritten:

"§ 14-208.40A. Determination of satellite-based monitoring requirement by court.

...

(d) If the court finds that the offender committed an offense that involved the physical, mental, or sexual abuse of a minor, that the offense is not an aggravated offense or a violation of G.S. 14-27.23 or G.S. 14-27.48 and the offender is not a recidivist, the court shall order that the Division of Adult Correction do a risk assessment of the offender. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice shall have a minimum of 30 days, but not more than 60 days, to complete the risk assessment of the offender and report the results to the court.

(e) Upon receipt of a risk assessment from the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice pursuant to subsection (d) of this section, the court shall determine whether, based on the Division of Adult ~~Correction's~~Correction and Juvenile Justice's risk assessment, the offender requires the highest possible level of supervision and monitoring. If the court determines that the offender does require the highest possible level of supervision and monitoring, the court shall order the offender to enroll in a satellite-based monitoring program for a period of time to be specified by the court."

SECTION 2.(v) G.S. 14-208.40B reads as rewritten:

"§ 14-208.40B. Determination of satellite-based monitoring requirement in certain circumstances.

(a) When an offender is convicted of a reportable conviction as defined by G.S. 14-208.6(4), and there has been no determination by a court on whether the offender shall be required to enroll in satellite-based monitoring, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice shall make an initial determination on whether the offender falls into one of the categories described in G.S. 14-208.40(a).

(b) If the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice determines that the offender falls into one of the categories described in G.S. 14-208.40(a), the district attorney, representing the Division of Adult ~~Correction,~~Correction and Juvenile Justice, shall schedule a hearing in superior court for the county in which the offender resides. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice shall notify the offender of the Division of Adult ~~Correction's~~Correction and Juvenile Justice's determination and the date of the scheduled hearing by certified mail sent to the address provided by the offender pursuant to G.S. 14-208.7. The hearing shall be scheduled no sooner than 15 days from the date the notification is mailed. Receipt of notification shall be presumed to be the date indicated by the certified mail receipt. Upon the court's determination that the offender is indigent and entitled to counsel, the court shall assign

counsel to represent the offender at the hearing pursuant to rules adopted by the Office of Indigent Defense Services.

(c) At the hearing, the court shall determine if the offender falls into one of the categories described in G.S. 14-208.40(a). The court shall hold the hearing and make findings of fact pursuant to G.S. 14-208.40A.

If the court finds that (i) the offender has been classified as a sexually violent predator pursuant to G.S. 14-208.20, (ii) the offender is a recidivist, (iii) the conviction offense was an aggravated offense, or (iv) the conviction offense was a violation of G.S. 14-27.23 or G.S. 14-27.48, the court shall order the offender to enroll in satellite-based monitoring for life.

If the court finds that the offender committed an offense that involved the physical, mental, or sexual abuse of a minor, that the offense is not an aggravated offense or a violation of G.S. 14-27.23 or G.S. 14-27.48, and the offender is not a recidivist, the court shall order that the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice do a risk assessment of the offender. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice shall have a minimum of 30 days, but not more than 60 days, to complete the risk assessment of the offender and report the results to the court. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice may use a risk assessment of the offender done within six months of the date of the hearing.

Upon receipt of a risk assessment from the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~, Correction and Juvenile Justice, the court shall determine whether, based on the Division of Adult ~~Correction's~~ Correction and Juvenile Justice's risk assessment, the offender requires the highest possible level of supervision and monitoring. If the court determines that the offender does require the highest possible level of supervision and monitoring, the court shall order the offender to enroll in a satellite-based monitoring program for a period of time to be specified by the court."

SECTION 2.(w) G.S. 14-208.40C reads as rewritten:

"§ 14-208.40C. Requirements of enrollment.

(a) Any offender required to enroll in satellite-based monitoring pursuant to G.S. 14-208.40A or G.S. 14-208.40B who receives an active sentence shall be enrolled and receive the appropriate equipment immediately upon the offender's release from the Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~, Correction and Juvenile Justice.

(b) Any offender required to enroll in satellite-based monitoring pursuant to G.S. 14-208.40A or G.S. 14-208.40B who receives an intermediate punishment shall, immediately upon sentencing, report to the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice for enrollment in the satellite-based monitoring program, and, if necessary, shall return at any time designated by that Division to receive the appropriate equipment. If the intermediate sentence includes a required period of imprisonment, the offender shall not be required to be enrolled in the satellite-based monitoring program during the period of imprisonment.

(c) Any offender required to enroll in satellite-based monitoring pursuant to G.S. 14-208.40A or G.S. 14-208.40B who receives a community punishment shall, immediately upon sentencing, report to the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice for enrollment in the satellite-based monitoring program, and, if necessary, shall return at any time designated by that Section to receive the appropriate equipment."

SECTION 2.(x) G.S. 14-208.41 reads as rewritten:

"§ 14-208.41. Enrollment in satellite-based monitoring programs mandatory; length of enrollment.

(a) Any person described by G.S. 14-208.40(a)(1) shall enroll in a satellite-based monitoring program with the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice office in the county where the person resides. The person shall remain enrolled in the satellite-based monitoring program for the registration period imposed

under G.S. 14-208.23 which is the person's life, unless the requirement to enroll in the satellite-based monitoring program is terminated pursuant to G.S. 14-208.43.

(b) Any person described by G.S. 14-208.40(a)(2) who is ordered by the court pursuant to G.S. 14-208.40A or G.S. 14-208.40B to enroll in a satellite-based monitoring program shall do so with the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice office in the county where the person resides. The person shall remain enrolled in the satellite-based monitoring program for the period of time ordered by the court.

(c) Any person described by G.S. 14-208.40(a)(3), upon completion of active punishment, shall enroll in a satellite-based monitoring program with the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice office in the county where the person resides. The person shall enroll in the satellite-based monitoring program for the entire period of post-release supervision and shall remain enrolled in the satellite-based monitoring program for the person's life, unless the requirement to enroll in the satellite-based monitoring program is terminated pursuant to G.S. 14-208.43."

SECTION 2.(y) G.S. 14-208.42 reads as rewritten:

"§ 14-208.42. Offenders required to submit to satellite-based monitoring required to cooperate with Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice upon completion of sentence.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, when an offender is required to enroll in satellite-based monitoring pursuant to G.S. 14-208.40A or G.S. 14-208.40B, upon completion of the offender's sentence and any term of parole, post-release supervision, intermediate punishment, or supervised probation that follows the sentence, the offender shall continue to be enrolled in the satellite-based monitoring program for the period required by G.S. 14-208.40A or G.S. 14-208.40B unless the requirement that the person enroll in a satellite-based monitoring program is terminated pursuant to G.S. 14-208.43.

The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice shall have the authority to have contact with the offender at the offender's residence or to require the offender to appear at a specific location as needed for the purpose of enrollment, to receive monitoring equipment, to have equipment examined or maintained, and for any other purpose necessary to complete the requirements of the satellite-based monitoring program. The offender shall cooperate with the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice and the requirements of the satellite-based monitoring program until the offender's requirement to enroll is terminated and the offender has returned all monitoring equipment to the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~Correction and Juvenile Justice."

SECTION 2.(z) G.S. 14-208.43(d1) reads as rewritten:

"(d1) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, if the Commission is notified by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety that the offender has been released, pursuant to G.S. 14-208.12A, from the requirement to register under Part 2 of Article 27A of this Chapter, upon request of the offender, the Commission shall order the termination of the monitoring requirement."

SECTION 2.(aa) G.S. 14-208.44 reads as rewritten:

"§ 14-208.44. Failure to enroll; tampering with device.

(a) Any person required to enroll in a satellite-based monitoring program who fails to enroll shall be guilty of a Class F felony.

(b) Any person who intentionally tampers with, removes, vandalizes, or otherwise interferes with the proper functioning of a device issued pursuant to a satellite-based monitoring program to a person duly enrolled in the program shall be guilty of a Class E felony.

(c) Any person required to enroll in a satellite-based monitoring program who fails to provide necessary information to the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~Correction and Juvenile

Justice or fails to cooperate with the Division of Adult ~~Correction's~~Correction and Juvenile Justice's guidelines and regulations for the program shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

(d) For purposes of this section, "enroll" shall include appearing, as directed by the Division of Adult ~~Correction,~~Correction and Juvenile Justice to receive the necessary equipment."

SECTION 2.(bb) G.S. 14-208.45 reads as rewritten:

"§ 14-208.45. Fees.

(a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (b1) of this section, each person required to enroll pursuant to this Part shall pay a one-time fee of ninety dollars (\$90.00). The fee shall be payable to the clerk of superior court, and the fees shall be remitted quarterly to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. This fee is intended to offset only the costs associated with the time-correlated tracking of the geographic location of subjects using the location tracking crime correlation system.

(b) When a court determines a person is required to enroll pursuant to G.S. 14-208.40A or G.S. 14-208.40B, the court may exempt a person from paying the fee required by subsection (a) of this section only for good cause and upon motion of the person required to enroll in satellite-based monitoring. The court may require that the fee be paid in advance or in a lump sum or sums, and a probation officer may require payment by those methods.

(c) When a person is required to enroll based on a determination by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice pursuant to G.S. 14-208.40B, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice shall have the authority to exempt the person from paying the fee only for good cause and upon request of the person required to enroll in satellite-based monitoring. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice may require that the fee be paid in advance or in a lump sum or sums, and a probation officer may require payment by those methods."

SECTION 2.(cc) G.S. 14-239 reads as rewritten:

"§ 14-239. Allowing prisoners to escape; punishment.

If any sheriff, deputy sheriff, jailer, or other custodial personnel shall willfully or wantonly allow the escape of any person committed to that person's custody who is (i) a person charged with a crime, (ii) a person sentenced by the court upon conviction of any offense, or (iii) committed to the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, that person shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. No prosecution shall be brought against any such officer pursuant to this section by reason of a prisoner being allowed to participate pursuant to court order in any work release, work study, community service, or other lawful program, or by reason of any such prisoner failing to return from participation in any such program."

SECTION 2.(dd) G.S. 14-258.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 14-258.1. Furnishing poison, controlled substances, deadly weapons, cartridges, ammunition or alcoholic beverages to inmates of charitable, mental or penal institutions or local confinement facilities; furnishing tobacco products including vapor products; or furnishing mobile phones to inmates or delinquent juveniles.

...

(c) Any person who knowingly gives or sells any tobacco products, including vapor products, as defined in G.S. 148-23.1, to an inmate in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and on the premises of a correctional facility or to an inmate in the custody of a local confinement facility, or any person who knowingly gives or sells any tobacco products, including vapor products, to a person who is not an inmate for delivery to an inmate in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and on the premises of a correctional

facility or to an inmate in the custody of a local confinement facility, other than for authorized religious purposes, is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

(d) Any person who knowingly gives or sells a mobile telephone or other wireless communications device, or a component of one of those devices, to an inmate in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, to a delinquent juvenile in the custody of the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, or to an inmate in the custody of a local confinement facility, or any person who knowingly gives or sells any such device or component to a person who is not an inmate or delinquent juvenile for delivery to an inmate or delinquent juvenile, is guilty of a Class H felony.

For purposes of this subsection, a delinquent juvenile in the custody of the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall mean a juvenile confined in a youth development center or a detention facility as defined in G.S. 7B-1501, and shall include transportation of a juvenile to or from confinement.

...."

SECTION 2.(ee) G.S. 14-258.2(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) A person is guilty of a Class H felony if he assists a prisoner in the custody of the Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice or of any local confinement facility as defined in G.S. 153A-217 in escaping or attempting to escape and:

- (1) In the perpetration of the escape or attempted escape he commits an assault with a deadly weapon and inflicts bodily injury; or
- (2) By the use of a deadly weapon he effects the escape of the prisoner."

SECTION 2.(ff) G.S. 14-258.3 reads as rewritten:

"§ 14-258.3. Taking of hostage, etc., by prisoner.

Any prisoner in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, including persons in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety pending trial or appellate review or for presentence diagnostic evaluation, or any prisoner in the custody of any local confinement facility (as defined in G.S. 153A-217), or any person in the custody of any local confinement facility (as defined in G.S. 153A-217) pending trial or appellate review or for any lawful purpose, who by threats, coercion, intimidation or physical force takes, holds, or carries away any person, as hostage or otherwise, shall be punished as a Class F felon. The provisions of this section apply to: (i) violations committed by any prisoner in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, whether inside or outside of the facilities of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety; (ii) violations committed by any prisoner or by any other person lawfully under the custody of any local confinement facility (as defined in G.S. 153A-217), whether inside or outside the local confinement facilities (as defined in G.S. 153A-217)."

SECTION 2.(gg) G.S. 14-258.4(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Any person in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, including the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, any law enforcement officer, or any local confinement facility (as defined in G.S. 153A-217, or G.S. 153A-230.1), including persons pending trial, appellate review, or presentence diagnostic evaluation, who knowingly and willfully throws, emits, or causes to be used as a projectile, bodily fluids or excrement at a person who is an employee of the State or a local government while the employee is in the performance of the employee's duties is guilty of a Class F felony. The provisions of this section apply to violations committed inside or outside of the prison, jail, detention center, or other confinement facility."

SECTION 2.(hh) G.S. 14-269(b)(9) reads as rewritten:

"(b) This prohibition shall not apply to the following persons:

...

- (9) State correctional officers, when off-duty, provided that an officer does not carry a concealed weapon while consuming alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance or while alcohol or an unlawful controlled substance remains in the officer's body. If the concealed weapon is a handgun, the correctional officer must meet the firearms training standards of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety."

SECTION 2.(ii) G.S. 14-316.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 14-316.1. Contributing to delinquency and neglect by parents and others.

Any person who is at least 16 years old who knowingly or willfully causes, encourages, or aids any juvenile within the jurisdiction of the court to be in a place or condition, or to commit an act whereby the juvenile could be adjudicated delinquent, undisciplined, abused, or neglected as defined by G.S. 7B-101 and G.S. 7B-1501 shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

It is not necessary for the district court exercising juvenile jurisdiction to make an adjudication that any juvenile is delinquent, undisciplined, abused, or neglected in order to prosecute a parent or any person, including an employee of the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety under this section. An adjudication that a juvenile is delinquent, undisciplined, abused, or neglected shall not preclude a subsequent prosecution of a parent or any other person including an employee of the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, who contributes to the delinquent, undisciplined, abused, or neglected condition of any juvenile."

SECTION 2.(jj) G.S. 14-415.10 reads as rewritten:

"§ 14-415.10. Definitions.

The following definitions apply to this Article:

...

- (4b) Qualified retired probation or parole certified officer. – An individual who retired from service as a State probation or parole certified officer, other than for reasons of mental disability, who has been retired as a probation or parole certified officer two years or less from the date of the permit application and who meets all of the following criteria:
 - a. Immediately before retirement, the individual met firearms training standards of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and was authorized by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety to carry a handgun in the course of duty.
 - b. The individual retired in good standing and was never a subject of a disciplinary action by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety that would have prevented the individual from carrying a handgun.
 - c. The individual has a vested right to benefits under the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System of North Carolina established under Article 1 of Chapter 135 of the General Statutes.
 - d. The individual is not prohibited by State or federal law from receiving a firearm.

...."

SECTION 2.(kk) G.S. 15-6.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15-6.1. Changing place of confinement of prisoner committing offense.

In all cases where a defendant has been convicted in a court inferior to the superior court and sentenced to a term in the county jail or to serve in some county institution other than under the supervision of the State Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, and such defendant is subsequently brought before such court for an offense committed prior to the expiration of the term to be served in such county institution, upon conviction, plea of guilty or nolo contendere, the judge shall have the power and authority to change the place of confinement of the prisoner and commit such defendant to work under the supervision of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. This provision shall apply whether or not the terms of the new sentence are to run concurrently with or consecutive to the remaining portion of the old sentence."

SECTION 2.(ll) G.S. 15-10.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15-10.1. Detainer; purpose; manner of use.

Any person confined in the State prison system of North Carolina, subject to the authority and control of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, or any person confined in any other prison of North Carolina, may be held to account for any other charge pending against him only upon a written order from the clerk or judge of the court in which the charge originated upon a case regularly docketed, directing that such person be held to answer the charge pending in such court; and in no event shall the prison authorities hold any person to answer any charge upon a warrant or notice when the charge has not been regularly docketed in the court in which the warrant or charge has been issued: Provided, that this section shall not apply to any State agency exercising supervision over such person or prisoner by virtue of a judgment, order of court or statutory authority."

SECTION 2.(mm) G.S. 15-194(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) In sentencing a capital defendant to a death sentence pursuant to G.S. 15A-2000(b), the sentencing judge need not specify the date and time the execution is to be carried out by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. The Attorney General of North Carolina shall provide written notification to the Secretary of the Department of Public Safety of the occurrence of any of the following not more than 90 days from that occurrence:

...."

SECTION 2.(nn) G.S. 15-196.3 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15-196.3. Effect of credit.

Time creditable under this section shall reduce the minimum and maximum term of a sentence; and, irrespective of sentence, shall reduce the time required to attain privileges made available to inmates in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety which are dependent, in whole or in part, upon the passage of a specific length of time in custody, including parole or post-release supervision consideration by the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission. However, nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring an automatic award of privileges by virtue of the passage of time."

SECTION 2.(oo) G.S. 15-206 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15-206. Cooperation with Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and officials of local units.

It is hereby made the duty of every city, county, or State official or department to render all assistance and cooperation within the official's or the Department's fundamental power which may further the objects of this Article. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, the Secretary of Public Safety, and the probation officers are authorized to seek the cooperation of such officials and departments, and especially of the county superintendents of social services and of the Department of Health and Human Services."

SECTION 2.(pp) G.S. 15-209 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15-209. Accommodations for probation offices.

(a) The county commissioners in each county in which a probation office exists shall provide, in or near the courthouse, suitable office space for those probation officers assigned to the county who have probationary caseloads and their administrative support. This requirement does not include management staff of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, nonprobation staff, or other Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety employees.

(b) If a county is unable to provide the space required under subsection (a) of this section for any reason, it may elect to request that the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety lease space for the probation office and receive reimbursement from the county for the leased space. If a county fails to reimburse the Division for such leased space, the Secretary of Public Safety may request that the Administrative Office of the Courts transfer the unpaid amount to the Division from the county's court and jail facility fee remittances."

SECTION 2.(qq) G.S. 15A-145(c) reads as rewritten:

"(c) The court shall also order that the misdemeanor conviction, or a civil revocation of a drivers license as the result of a criminal charge, be expunged from the records of the court. The court shall direct all law-enforcement agencies, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, the Division of Motor Vehicles, and any other State or local government agencies identified by the petitioner as bearing record of the same to expunge their records of the petitioner's conviction or a civil revocation of a drivers license as the result of a criminal charge. This subsection does not apply to civil or criminal charges based upon the civil revocation, or to civil revocations under G.S. 20-16.2. The clerk shall notify State and local agencies of the court's order as provided in G.S. 15A-150. The clerk shall forward a certified copy of the order to the Division of Motor Vehicles for the expunction of a civil revocation provided the underlying criminal charge is also expunged. The civil revocation of a drivers license shall not be expunged prior to a final disposition of any pending civil or criminal charge based upon the civil revocation."

SECTION 2.(rr) G.S. 15A-145.1(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) If the court, after hearing, finds that (i) the petitioner was dismissed and the proceedings against the petitioner discharged pursuant to G.S. 14-50.29 and that the person had not yet attained 18 years of age at the time of the offense or (ii) the petitioner has remained of good behavior and been free of conviction of any felony or misdemeanor other than a traffic violation for two years from the date of conviction of the offense in question, the petitioner has no outstanding restitution orders or civil judgments representing amounts ordered for restitution entered against the petitioner, and the petitioner had not attained the age of 18 years at the time of the offense in question, it shall order that such person be restored, in the contemplation of the law, to the status occupied by the petitioner before such arrest or indictment or information, and that the record be expunged from the records of the court. No person as to whom such order has been entered shall be held thereafter under any provision of any laws to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving a false statement by reason of the person's failure to recite or acknowledge such arrest, or indictment or information, or trial, or response to any inquiry made of the person for any purpose. The court shall also direct all law enforcement agencies, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, the Division of Motor Vehicles, and any other State or local government agencies identified by the petitioner as bearing record of the same to expunge their records of the petitioner's criminal charge and any conviction resulting from the charge. The clerk shall notify State and local agencies of the court's order as provided in G.S. 15A-150."

SECTION 2.(ss) G.S. 15A-145.2(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Whenever a person is discharged, and the proceedings against the person dismissed, pursuant to G.S. 90-96(a) or (a1), and the person was not over 21 years of age at the time of the offense, the person may apply to the court for an order to expunge from all official records,

other than the confidential files retained under G.S. 15A-151, all recordation relating to the person's arrest, indictment or information, trial, finding of guilty, and dismissal and discharge pursuant to this section. The applicant shall attach to the application the following:

- (1) An affidavit by the petitioner that he or she has been of good behavior during the period of probation since the decision to defer further proceedings on the offense in question and has not been convicted of any felony or misdemeanor other than a traffic violation under the laws of the United States or the laws of this State or any other state;
- (2) Verified affidavits by two persons who are not related to the petitioner or to each other by blood or marriage, that they know the character and reputation of the petitioner in the community in which he or she lives, and that the petitioner's character and reputation are good;
- (3) Repealed by Session Laws 2010-174, s. 5, effective October 1, 2010, and applicable to petitions for expunctions filed on or after that date.
- (3a) An application on a form approved by the Administrative Office of the Courts requesting and authorizing a name-based State and national criminal record check by the Department of Justice using any information required by the Administrative Office of the Courts to identify the individual and a search of the confidential record of expunctions maintained by the Administrative Office of the Courts. The application shall be forwarded to the Department of Justice and to the Administrative Office of the Courts, which shall conduct the searches and report their findings to the court.

The judge to whom the petition is presented is authorized to call upon a probation officer for any additional investigation or verification of the petitioner's conduct during the probationary period deemed desirable.

If the court determines, after hearing, that such person was discharged and the proceedings against him or her dismissed and that the person was not over 21 years of age at the time of the offense, it shall enter such order. The effect of such order shall be to restore such person in the contemplation of the law to the status the person occupied before such arrest or indictment or information. 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 trial in response to any inquiry made of him or her for any purpose.

The court shall also order that all records of the proceeding be expunged from the records of the court and direct all law enforcement agencies, the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~, Correction and Juvenile Justice, the Division of Motor Vehicles, and any other State and local government agencies identified by the petitioner as bearing records of the same to expunge their records of the proceeding. The clerk shall notify State and local agencies of the court's order as provided in G.S. 15A-150."

SECTION 2.(tt) G.S. 15A-146(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) The court may also order that the said entries, including civil revocations of drivers licenses as a result of the underlying charge, shall be expunged from the records of the court, and direct all law-enforcement agencies, the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~ and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, the Division of Motor Vehicles, and any other State or local government agencies identified by the petitioner as bearing record of the same to expunge their records of the entries, including civil revocations of drivers licenses as a result of the underlying charge being expunged. This subsection does not apply to civil or criminal charges based upon the civil revocation, or to civil revocations under G.S. 20-16.2. The clerk shall notify State and local agencies of the court's order as provided in G.S. 15A-150. The clerk shall forward a certified copy of the order to the Division of Motor Vehicles for the expunction of a civil revocation provided the underlying criminal charge is also expunged. The civil revocation

of a drivers license shall not be expunged prior to a final disposition of any pending civil or criminal charge based upon the civil revocation. The costs of expunging the records, as required under G.S. 15A-150, shall not be taxed against the petitioner."

SECTION 2.(uu) G.S. 15A-147 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-147. Expunction of records when charges are dismissed or there are findings of not guilty as a result of identity theft.

...
(c) The court shall also order that the said entries shall be expunged from the records of the court and direct all law enforcement agencies, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, the Division of Motor Vehicles, or any other State or local government agencies identified by the petitioner, or the person eligible for automatic expungement under subsection (a1) of this section, as bearing record of the same to expunge their records of the entries. The clerk shall notify State and local agencies of the court's order as provided in G.S. 15A-150. The costs of expunging the records, as required under G.S. 15A-150, shall not be taxed against the petitioner.

...
(e) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and any other applicable State or local government agency shall expunge its records as provided in G.S. 15A-150. The agency shall also reverse any administrative actions taken against a person whose record is expunged under this section as a result of the charges or convictions expunged. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the normal fee for any reinstatement of a license or privilege resulting under this section shall be waived.

...."

SECTION 2.(vv) G.S. 15A-149(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) The order of expunction shall include an instruction that any entries relating to the person's apprehension, charge, or trial shall be expunged from the records of the court and direct all law enforcement agencies, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, the Division of Motor Vehicles, or any other State or local government agencies identified by the petitioner as bearing record of the same to expunge their records of the entries. The clerk shall notify State and local agencies of the court's order as provided in G.S. 15A-150. The costs of expunging the records, as required under G.S. 15A-150, shall not be taxed against the petitioner."

SECTION 2.(ww) G.S. 15A-534(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) In determining conditions of pretrial release a judicial official must impose at least one of the following conditions:

- (1) Release the defendant on his written promise to appear.
- (2) Release the defendant upon his execution of an unsecured appearance bond in an amount specified by the judicial official.
- (3) Place the defendant in the custody of a designated person 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). If the defendant is required to provide fingerprints pursuant to G.S. 15A-502(a1), (a2), (a4), or (a6), or a DNA sample pursuant to G.S. 15A-266.3A or G.S. 15A-266.4, and (i) the fingerprints or DNA sample have not yet been taken or (ii) the defendant has refused to provide the fingerprints or DNA sample, the judicial official shall make the collection of the fingerprints or DNA sample a condition of

pretrial release. The judicial official may also place restrictions on the travel, associations, conduct, or place of abode of the defendant as conditions of pretrial release. The judicial official may include as a condition of pretrial release that the defendant abstain from alcohol consumption, as verified by the use of a continuous alcohol monitoring system, of a type approved by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, and that any violation of this condition be reported by the monitoring provider to the district attorney."

SECTION 2.(xx) G.S. 15A-534.1(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) In all cases in which the defendant is charged with assault on, stalking, communicating a threat to, or committing a felony provided in Articles 7A, 8, 10, or 15 of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes upon a spouse or former spouse, a person with whom the defendant lives or has lived as if married, or a person with whom the defendant is or has been in a dating relationship as defined in G.S. 50B-1(b)(6), with domestic criminal trespass, or with violation of an order entered pursuant to Chapter 50B, Domestic Violence, of the General Statutes, the judicial official who determines the conditions of pretrial release shall be a judge. The judge shall direct a law enforcement officer or a district attorney to provide a criminal history report for the defendant and shall consider the criminal history when setting conditions of release. After setting conditions of release, the judge shall return the report to the providing agency or department. No judge shall unreasonably delay the determination of conditions of pretrial release for the purpose of reviewing the defendant's criminal history report. The following provisions shall apply in addition to the provisions of G.S. 15A-534:

- (1) Upon a determination by the judge that the immediate release of the defendant will pose a danger of injury to the alleged victim or to any other person or is likely to result in intimidation of the alleged victim and upon a determination that the execution of an appearance bond as required by G.S. 15A-534 will not reasonably assure that such injury or intimidation will not occur, a judge may retain the defendant in custody for a reasonable period of time while determining the conditions of pretrial release.
- (2) A judge may impose the following conditions on pretrial release:
 - a. That the defendant stay away from the home, school, business or place of employment of the alleged victim.
 - b. That the defendant refrain from assaulting, beating, molesting, or wounding the alleged victim.
 - c. That the defendant refrain from removing, damaging or injuring specifically identified property.
 - d. That the defendant may visit his or her child or children at times and places provided by the terms of any existing order entered by a judge.
 - e. That the defendant abstain from alcohol consumption, as verified by the use of a continuous alcohol monitoring system, of a type approved by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, and that any violation of this condition be reported by the monitoring provider to the district attorney.

The conditions set forth above may be imposed in addition to requiring that the defendant execute a secured appearance bond.

- (3) Should the defendant be mentally ill and dangerous to himself or others or a substance abuser and dangerous to himself or others, the provisions of Article 5 of Chapter 122C of the General Statutes shall apply."

SECTION 2.(yy) G.S. 15A-544.3(b) reads as rewritten:

- "(b) The forfeiture shall contain the following information:

...

- (9) The following notice: "TO THE DEFENDANT AND EACH SURETY NAMED ABOVE: The defendant named above has failed to appear as required before the court in the case identified above. A forfeiture for the amount of the bail bond shown above was entered in favor of the State against the defendant and each surety named above on the date of forfeiture shown above. This forfeiture will be set aside if, on or before the final judgment date shown above, satisfactory evidence is presented to the court that one of the following events has occurred: (i) the defendant's failure to appear has been stricken by the court in which the defendant was required to appear and any order for arrest that was issued for that failure to appear is recalled, (ii) all charges for which the defendant was bonded to appear have been finally disposed by the court other than by the State's taking a voluntary dismissal with leave, (iii) the defendant has been surrendered by a surety or bail agent to a sheriff of this State as provided by law, (iv) the defendant has been served with an Order for Arrest for the Failure to Appear on the criminal charge in the case in question as evidenced by a copy of an official court record, including an electronic record, (v) the defendant died before or within the period between the forfeiture and the final judgment as demonstrated by the presentation of a death certificate, (vi) the defendant was incarcerated in a unit of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and is serving a sentence or in a unit of the Federal Bureau of Prisons located within the borders of the State at the time of the failure to appear as evidenced by a copy of an official court record or a copy of a document from the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety or Federal Bureau of Prisons, or (vii) 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, 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. The forfeiture will not be set aside for any other reason. If this forfeiture is not set aside on or before the final judgment date shown above, and if no motion to set it aside is pending on that date, the forfeiture will become a final judgment on that date. The final judgment will be enforceable by execution against the defendant and any accommodation bondsman and professional bondsman on the bond. The final judgment will also be reported to the Department of Insurance. Further, no surety will be allowed to execute any bail bond in the above county until the final judgment is satisfied in full."

SECTION 2.(zz) G.S. 15A-544.5(b) reads as rewritten:

"(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:

...

- (6) The defendant was incarcerated in a unit of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and is serving a

sentence or in a unit of the Federal Bureau of Prisons located within the borders of the State at the time of the failure to appear as evidenced by a copy of an official court record or a copy of a document from the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety or Federal Bureau of Prisons, including an electronic record."

SECTION 2.(aaa) G.S. 15A-615(c) reads as rewritten:

"(c) If the defendant is in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, the defendant shall be tested by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. If the defendant is not in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, the defendant shall be tested by the local health department. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall inform the local health director of all test results. The local health director shall ensure that the victim is informed of the results of the tests and counseled appropriately. The agency conducting the tests shall inform the defendant of the results of the tests and ensure that the defendant is counseled appropriately. The results of the tests shall not be admissible as evidence in any criminal proceeding."

SECTION 2.(bbb) G.S. 15A-821(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) If a judge of a court of general jurisdiction in any other state, which by its laws has made provision for commanding a prisoner within that state to attend and testify in this State, certifies under the seal of that court that there is a criminal prosecution pending in the court or that a grand jury investigation has commenced, and that a person confined in an institution under the control of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety of North Carolina, other than a person confined as criminally insane, is a material witness in the prosecution or investigation and that his presence is required for a specified number of days, upon presentment of the certificate to a superior court judge in the superior court district or set of districts as defined in G.S. 7A-41.1 where the person is confined, upon notice to the Attorney General, the judge must fix a time and place for a hearing and order the person having custody of the prisoner to produce him at the hearing."

SECTION 2.(ccc) G.S. 15A-830(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) The following definitions apply in this Article:

...

(3) Custodial agency. – The agency that has legal custody of an accused or defendant arising from a charge or conviction of a crime covered by this Article including, but not limited to, local jails or detention facilities, regional jails or detention facilities, facilities designated under G.S. 122C-252 for the custody and treatment of involuntary clients, or the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

...."

SECTION 2.(ddd) G.S. 15A-832(g) reads as rewritten:

"(g) At the sentencing hearing, the prosecuting attorney shall submit to the court a copy of a form containing the identifying information set forth in G.S. 15A-831(c) about any victim's electing to receive further notices under this Article. The clerk of superior court shall include the form with the final judgment and commitment, or judgment suspending sentence, transmitted to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety or other agency receiving custody of the defendant and shall be maintained by the custodial agency as a confidential file."

SECTION 2.(eee) G.S. 15A-837 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-837. **Responsibilities of Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~ Correction and Juvenile Justice.**

(a) The Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice shall notify the victim of:

...."

SECTION 2.(fff) G.S. 15A-1332(c) reads as rewritten:

"(c) Presentence Commitment for Study. – When the court desires more detailed information as a basis for determining the sentence to be imposed than can be provided by a presentence investigation, the court may commit a defendant to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for study for the shortest period necessary to complete the study, not to exceed 90 days, if that defendant has been charged with or convicted of any felony or a Class A1 or Class 1 misdemeanor crime or crimes for which he may be imprisoned for more than six months and if he consents. The period of commitment must end when the study is completed, and may not exceed 90 days. The Division must conduct a complete study of a defendant committed to it under this subsection, inquiring into such matters as the defendant's previous delinquency or criminal experience, his social background, his capabilities, his mental, emotional and physical health, and the availability of resources or programs appropriate to the defendant. Upon completion of the study or the end of the 90-day period, whichever occurs first, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety must release the defendant to the sheriff of the county in which his case is docketed. The Division must forward the study to the clerk in that county, including whatever recommendations the Division believes will be helpful to a proper resolution of the case. When a defendant is returned from a presentence commitment for study, the conditions of pretrial release which obtained for the defendant before the commitment continue until judgment is entered, unless the conditions are modified under the provisions of G.S. 15A-534(e)."

SECTION 2.(ggg) 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, 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 Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety or the custodian of the local confinement facility, pursuant to rules adopted in accordance with law."

SECTION 2.(hhh) G.S. 15A-1340.16(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) Aggravating Factors. – The following are aggravating factors:

...

(6) The offense was committed against or proximately caused serious injury to a present or former law enforcement officer, employee of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, jailer, fireman, emergency medical technician, ambulance attendant, social worker, justice or judge, clerk or assistant or deputy clerk of court, magistrate, prosecutor, juror, or witness against the defendant, while engaged in the performance of that person's official duties or because of the exercise of that person's official duties.

...."

SECTION 2.(iii) G.S. 15A-1340.18(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety 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."

SECTION 2.(jjj) G.S. 15A-1340.20(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) Earned Time Authorization. – An offender sentenced to a term of imprisonment that is activated is eligible to receive earned time credit for misdemeanant offenders awarded by the

Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety or the custodian of a local confinement facility, pursuant to rules adopted in accordance with law and pursuant to G.S. 162-60. These rules and statute combined shall not award misdemeanor offenders more than four days of earned time credit per month of incarceration."

SECTION 2.(kkk) G.S. 15A-1342(a1) reads as rewritten:

"(a1) Supervision of Defendants on Deferred Prosecution or Conditional Discharge. – The Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may be ordered by the court to supervise an offender's compliance with the terms of a conditional discharge or deferred prosecution agreement. Violations of the terms of the agreement or conditional discharge shall be reported to the court as provided in this Article and to the district attorney in the district in which the agreement was entered."

SECTION 2.(III) G.S. 15A-1343 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-1343. Conditions of probation.

...
(b) Regular Conditions. – As regular conditions of probation, a defendant must:

...
(16) Supply a breath, urine, or blood specimen for analysis of the possible presence of prohibited drugs or alcohol when instructed by the defendant's probation officer for purposes directly related to the probation supervision. If the results of the analysis are positive, the probationer may be required to reimburse the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for the actual costs of drug or alcohol screening and testing.

...
In addition to these regular conditions of probation, a defendant required to serve an active term of imprisonment as a condition of special probation pursuant to G.S. 15A-1344(e) or G.S. 15A-1351(a) shall, as additional regular conditions of probation, obey the rules and regulations of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety governing the conduct of inmates while imprisoned and report to a probation officer in the State of North Carolina within 72 hours of his discharge from the active term of imprisonment.

Regular conditions of probation apply to each defendant placed on supervised probation unless the presiding judge specifically exempts the defendant from one or more of the conditions in open court and in the judgment of the court. It is not necessary for the presiding judge to state each regular condition of probation in open court, but the conditions must be set forth in the judgment of the court.

Defendants placed on unsupervised probation are subject to the provisions of this subsection, except that defendants placed on unsupervised probation are not subject to the regular conditions contained in subdivisions (2), (3), (6), (8), (13), (14), (15), (16), and (17) of this subsection.

(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:

...
(6) Perform community or reparation service under the supervision of the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice and pay the fee required by G.S. 143B-708.

...
(b2) Special Conditions of Probation for Sex Offenders and Persons Convicted of Offenses Involving Physical, Mental, or Sexual Abuse of a Minor. – As special conditions of

probation, a defendant who has been convicted of an offense which is a reportable conviction as defined in G.S. 14-208.6(4), or which involves the physical, mental, or sexual abuse of a minor, must:

- ...
- (8) Submit to satellite-based monitoring pursuant to Part 5 of Article 27A of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes, if the defendant is in the category described by G.S. 14-208.40(a)(2), and the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, based on the Division's risk assessment program, recommends that the defendant submit to the highest possible level of supervision and monitoring.
 - (9) Submit at reasonable times to warrantless searches by a probation officer of the probationer's person and of the probationer's vehicle and premises while the probationer is present, for purposes specified by the court and reasonably related to the probation supervision, but the probationer may not be required to submit to any other search that would otherwise be unlawful. For purposes of this subdivision, warrantless searches of the probationer's computer or other electronic mechanism which may contain electronic data shall be considered reasonably related to the probation supervision. Whenever the warrantless search consists of testing for the presence of illegal drugs, the probationer may also be required to reimburse the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for the actual cost of drug screening and drug testing, if the results are positive.

Defendants subject to the provisions of this subsection shall not be placed on unsupervised probation.

(b3) Screening and Assessing for Chemical Dependency. – A defendant ordered to submit to a period of residential treatment in the Drug Alcohol Recovery Treatment program (DART) or the Black Mountain Substance Abuse Treatment Center for Women operated by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety must undergo a screening to determine chemical dependency. If the screening indicates the defendant is chemically dependent, the court shall order an assessment to determine the appropriate level of treatment. The assessment may be conducted either before or after the court imposes the condition, but participation in the program shall be based on the results of the assessment.

(b4) Intermediate Conditions. – The following conditions of probation apply to each defendant subject to intermediate punishment:

- (1) If required in the discretion of the defendant's probation officer, perform community service under the supervision of the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice and pay the fee required by G.S. 143B-708.
- (2) Not use, possess, or control alcohol.
- (3) Remain within the county of residence unless granted written permission to leave by the court or the defendant's probation officer.
- (4) Participate in any evaluation, counseling, treatment, or educational program as directed by the probation officer, keeping all appointments and abiding by the rules, regulations, and direction of each program.

These conditions apply to each defendant subject to intermediate punishment unless the court specifically exempts the defendant from one or more of the conditions in its judgment or order. It is not necessary for the presiding judge to state each of these conditions in open court, but the conditions must be set forth in the judgment or order of the court.

...."

SECTION 2.(mmm) G.S. 15A-1343.2 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-1343.2. Special probation rules for persons sentenced under Article 81B.

...

(b) Purposes of Probation for Community and Intermediate Punishments. – The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall develop a plan to handle offenders sentenced to community and intermediate punishments. The probation program designed to handle these offenders shall have the following principal purposes: to hold offenders accountable for making restitution, to ensure compliance with the court's judgment, to effectively rehabilitate offenders by directing them to specialized treatment or education programs, and to protect the public safety.

(b1) Departmental Risk Assessment by Validated Instrument Required. – As part of the probation program developed by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety 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.

...

(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 Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may require an offender sentenced to community punishment to do any of the following:

...

(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 Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may require an offender sentenced to intermediate punishment to do any of the following:

...."

SECTION 2.(nnn) G.S. 15A-1343.3 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-1343.3. Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety to establish regulations for continuous alcohol monitoring systems; payment of fees; authority to terminate monitoring.

(a) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall establish regulations for continuous alcohol monitoring systems that are authorized for use by the courts as evidence that an offender on probation has abstained from the use of alcohol for a specified period of time. A "continuous alcohol monitoring system" is a device that is worn by a person that can detect, monitor, record, and report the amount of alcohol within the wearer's system over a continuous 24-hour daily basis. The regulations shall include the procedures for supervision of the offender, collection and monitoring of the results, and the transmission of the data to the court for consideration by the court. All courts, including those using continuous alcohol monitoring systems prior to July 4, 2007, shall comply with the regulations established by the Division pursuant to this section.

The Secretary, or the Secretary's designee, shall approve continuous alcohol monitoring systems for use by the courts prior to their use by a court as evidence of alcohol abstinence, or their use as a condition of probation. The Secretary shall not unreasonably withhold approval of a continuous alcohol monitoring system and shall consult with the Division of Purchase and Contract in the Department of Administration to ensure that potential vendors are not discriminated against.

...."

SECTION 2.(ooo) G.S. 15A-1344 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-1344. Response to violations; alteration and revocation.

...

(c) Procedure on Altering or Revoking Probation; Returning Probationer to District Where Sentenced. – When a judge reduces, terminates, extends, modifies, or revokes probation outside the county where the judgment was entered, the clerk must send a copy of the order and any other records to the court where probation was originally imposed. A court on its own motion may return the probationer to 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 probation was imposed or where the probationer resides for reduction, termination, continuation, extension, modification, or revocation of probation. In cases where the probation is revoked in a county other than the county of original conviction the clerk in that county must issue a commitment order and must file the order revoking probation and the commitment order, which will constitute sufficient permanent record of the proceeding in that court, and must send a certified copy of the order revoking probation, the commitment order, and all other records pertaining thereto to the county of original conviction to be filed with the original records. The clerk in the county other than the county of original conviction must issue the formal commitment to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

...

(e) Special Probation in Response to Violation. – When a defendant has violated a condition of probation, the court may modify the probation to place the defendant on special probation as provided in this subsection. In placing the defendant on special probation, the court may continue or modify the conditions of probation and in addition require that the defendant submit to a period or periods of imprisonment, either continuous or noncontinuous, at whatever time or intervals within the period of probation the court determines. In addition to any other conditions of probation which the court may impose, the court shall impose, when imposing a period or periods of imprisonment as a condition of special probation, the condition that the defendant obey the rules and regulations of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety governing conduct of inmates, and this condition shall apply to the defendant whether or not the court imposes it as a part of the written order. If imprisonment is for continuous periods, the confinement may be in either the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety or a local confinement facility. Noncontinuous periods of imprisonment under special probation may only be served in a designated local confinement or treatment facility. Except for probationary sentences for impaired driving under G.S. 20-138.1, the total of all periods of confinement imposed as an incident of special probation, but not including an activated suspended sentence, may not exceed one-fourth the maximum sentence of imprisonment imposed for the offense. For probationary sentences for impaired driving under G.S. 20-138.1, the total of all periods of confinement imposed as an incident of special probation, but not including an activated suspended sentence, shall not exceed one-fourth the maximum penalty allowed by law. No confinement other than an activated suspended sentence may be required beyond the period of probation or beyond two years of the time the special probation is imposed, whichever comes first.

(e1) Criminal Contempt in Response to Violation. – If a defendant willfully violates a condition of probation, the court may hold the defendant in criminal contempt as provided in Article 1 of Chapter 5A of the General Statutes. A finding of criminal contempt by the court shall not revoke the probation. If the offender serves a sentence for contempt in a local confinement facility, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall pay for the confinement at the standard rate set by the General Assembly pursuant to G.S. 148-32.1(a) regardless of whether the offender would be eligible under the terms of that subsection.

...."

SECTION 2.(ppp) G.S. 15A-1351(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) The judge may sentence to special probation a defendant convicted of a criminal offense other than impaired driving under G.S. 20-138.1, if based on the defendant's prior record or conviction level as found pursuant to Article 81B of this Chapter, an intermediate punishment is authorized for the class of offense of which the defendant has been convicted. A defendant convicted of impaired driving under G.S. 20-138.1 may also be sentenced to special probation. Under a sentence of special probation, the court may suspend the term of imprisonment and place the defendant on probation as provided in Article 82, Probation, and in addition require that the defendant submit to a period or periods of imprisonment in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety or a designated local confinement or treatment facility at whatever time or intervals within the period of probation, consecutive or nonconsecutive, the court determines, as provided in this subsection. For probationary sentences for misdemeanors, including impaired driving under G.S. 20-138.1, all imprisonment under this subsection shall be in a designated local confinement or treatment facility. In addition to any other conditions of probation which the court may impose, the court shall impose, when imposing a period or periods of imprisonment as a condition of special probation, the condition that the defendant obey the Rules and Regulations of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety governing conduct of inmates, and this condition shall apply to the defendant whether or not the court imposes it as a part of the written order. Except for probationary sentences for misdemeanors, including impaired driving under G.S. 20-138.1, if imprisonment is for continuous periods, the confinement may be in the custody of either the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety or a local confinement facility. Noncontinuous periods of imprisonment under special probation may only be served in a designated local confinement or treatment facility. Except for probationary sentences of impaired driving under G.S. 20-138.1, the total of all periods of confinement imposed as an incident of special probation, but not including an activated suspended sentence, may not exceed one-fourth the maximum sentence of imprisonment imposed for the offense, and no confinement other than an activated suspended sentence may be required beyond two years of conviction. For probationary sentences for impaired driving under G.S. 20-138.1, the total of all periods of confinement imposed as an incident of special probation, but not including an activated suspended sentence, shall not exceed one-fourth the maximum penalty allowed by law. In imposing a sentence of special probation, the judge may credit any time spent committed or confined, as a result of the charge, to either the suspended sentence or to the imprisonment required for special probation. The original period of probation, including the period of imprisonment required for special probation, shall be as specified in G.S. 15A-1343.2(d), but may not exceed a maximum of five years, except as provided by G.S. 15A-1342(a). The court may revoke, modify, or terminate special probation as otherwise provided for probationary sentences."

SECTION 2.(qqq) G.S. 15A-1352 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-1352. **Commitment to Division of Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety and Juvenile Justice or local confinement facility.**

...

(b) A person sentenced to imprisonment for a felony under this Article or for nonpayment of a fine for conviction of a felony under Article 84 of this Chapter shall be committed for the term designated by the court to the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

...."

SECTION 2.(rrr) G.S. 15A-1353(f) reads as rewritten:

"(f) When the sentencing court, with the consent of the person sentenced, orders that a person convicted of a misdemeanor be granted work release, the following provisions must be included in the commitment, or in a separate order referred to in the commitment:

- (1) The date work release is to begin;
- (2) The prison or local confinement facility to which the offender is to be committed;
- (3) A provision that work release terminates the date the offender loses his job or violates the conditions of the work-release plan established by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety; and
- (4) A determination whether the earnings of the offender are to be disbursed by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety or the clerk of the sentencing court in the manner that the court in its order directs."

SECTION 2.(sss) G.S. 15A-1354(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Effect of Consecutive Terms. – In determining the effect of consecutive sentences imposed under authority of this Article and the manner in which they will be served, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety must treat the defendant as though he has been committed for a single term with the following incidents:

- (1) The maximum prison sentence consists of the total of the maximum terms of the consecutive sentences, less 12 months for each of the second and subsequent sentences imposed for Class B through Class E felonies, or less 60 months for each second or subsequent Class B1 through E felony for which the sentence was established pursuant to G.S. 15A-1340.17(f), and less nine months for each of the second and subsequent sentences imposed for Class F through Class I felonies; and
- (2) The minimum term consists of the total of the minimum terms of the consecutive sentences."

SECTION 2.(ttt) G.S. 15A-1355 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-1355. Calculation of terms of imprisonment.

(a) Commencement of Sentence. – The commencement date of a sentence of imprisonment under authority of this Article is as provided in G.S. 15A-1353(a), except when the sentence is a consecutive sentence. When it is a consecutive sentence, it commences to run when the State has custody of the defendant following completion of the prior sentence.

(b) Repealed by Session Laws 1977, 2nd Sess., c. 1147, s. 19.

(c) Earned Time; Credit for Good Behavior for Impaired Drivers. – Persons convicted of felonies or misdemeanors under Article 81B of this Chapter may, consistent with rules of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, earn credit which may be used to reduce their maximum terms of imprisonment as provided in G.S. 15A-1340.13(d) for felony sentences and in G.S. 15A-1340.20(d) for misdemeanor sentences.

For sentences of imprisonment imposed for convictions of impaired driving under G.S. 20-138.1, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may give credit toward service of the maximum term and any minimum term of imprisonment and toward eligibility for parole for allowances of time as provided in rules and regulations made under G.S. 148-11 and 148-13.

(d) Earned Time Credit for Medically and Physically Unfit Inmates. – Inmates in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety who suffer from medical conditions or physical disabilities that prevent their assignment to work release or other rehabilitative activities may, consistent with rules of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, earn credit based

upon good behavior or other criteria determined by the Division that may be used to reduce their maximum term of imprisonment as provided in G.S. 15A-1340.13(d) for felony sentences and in G.S. 15A-1340.20(d) for misdemeanor sentences."

SECTION 2.(uuu) G.S. 15A-1368 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-1368. Definitions and administration.

(a) The following words have the listed meaning in this Article:

...

(2) **Supervisee.** – A person released from incarceration and in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission on post-release supervision.

...."

SECTION 2.(vvv) G.S. 15A-1368.2 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-1368.2. Post-release supervision eligibility and procedure.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, 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 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 Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety or the custodian of a local confinement facility under G.S. 15A-1340.13(d). A prisoner whose maximum sentence is established pursuant to G.S. 15A-1340.17(f) shall be released from prison for post-release supervision on the date equivalent to his or her maximum imposed prison term less 60 months, less any earned time awarded by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety 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 12 months for Class B1 through E felons and less nine months for Class F through I felons.

...

(d) A supervisee's period of post-release supervision may be reduced while the supervisee is under supervision by earned time awarded by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, 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.

...."

SECTION 2.(www) 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:

...

(3) Pursuant to Article 19A of Chapter 15, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety 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.

...."

SECTION 2.(xxx) G.S. 15A-1368.4 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-1368.4. Conditions of post-release supervision.

...

(b1) Additional Required Conditions for Sex Offenders and Persons Convicted of Offenses Involving Physical, Mental, or Sexual Abuse of a Minor. – In addition to the required condition set forth in subsection (b) of this section, for a supervisee who has been convicted of an offense which is a reportable conviction as defined in G.S. 14-208.6(4), or which involves the physical, mental, or sexual abuse of a minor, controlling conditions, violations of which may result in revocation of post-release supervision, are:

- ...
- (8) Submit at reasonable times to warrantless searches by a post-release supervision officer of the supervisee's person and of the supervisee's vehicle and premises while the supervisee is present, for purposes reasonably related to the post-release supervision, but the supervisee may not be required to submit to any other search that would otherwise be unlawful. For purposes of this subdivision, warrantless searches of the supervisee's computer or other electronic mechanism which may contain electronic data shall be considered reasonably related to the post-release supervision. Whenever the warrantless search consists of testing for the presence of illegal drugs, the supervisee may also be required to reimburse the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for the actual cost of drug screening and drug testing, if the results are positive.

(c) Discretionary Conditions. – The Commission, in consultation with the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~, Correction and Juvenile Justice, may impose conditions on a supervisee it believes reasonably necessary to ensure that the supervisee will lead a law-abiding life or to assist the supervisee to do so. The Commission may also impose a condition of community service on a supervisee who was a Class F through I felon and who has failed to fully satisfy any order for restitution, reparation, or costs imposed against the supervisee as part of the supervisee's sentence; however, the Commission shall not impose such a condition of community service if the Commission determines, upon inquiry, that the supervisee has the financial resources to satisfy the order.

...

(e) Controlling Conditions. – Appropriate controlling conditions, violation of which may result in revocation of post-release supervision, are:

- ...
- (10) Submit at reasonable times to searches of the supervisee's person by a post-release supervision officer for purposes reasonably related to the post-release supervision. The Commission shall not require as a condition of post-release supervision that the supervisee submit to any other searches that would otherwise be unlawful. Whenever the search consists of testing for the presence of illegal drugs, the supervisee may also be required to reimburse the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for the actual cost of drug testing and drug screening, if the results are positive.

...."

SECTION 2.(yyy) G.S. 15A-1368.6 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-1368.6. Arrest and hearing on post-release supervision violation.

...

(c) Officers to Conduct Preliminary Hearing. – The preliminary hearing on post-release supervision violation shall be conducted by a judicial official, or by a hearing officer designated by the Commission. A person employed by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall not serve as a hearing officer at a hearing provided by this section unless that person is a member of the Commission, or is employed solely as a hearing officer.

(d) Procedure for Preliminary Hearing. – The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall give the supervisee notice of the preliminary hearing and its purpose, including a statement of the violations alleged. At the hearing, the supervisee may appear and speak in the supervisee's own behalf, may present relevant information, and may, on request, personally question witnesses and adverse informants, unless the hearing officer finds good cause for not allowing confrontation. If the person holding the hearing determines there is probable cause to believe the supervisee violated conditions of supervision, the hearing officer shall summarize the reasons for the determination and the evidence relied on. Formal rules of evidence do not apply at the hearing. If probable cause is found, the supervisee may be held in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety to serve the appropriate term of imprisonment, subject to the outcome of a revocation hearing under subsection (e) of this section.

...."

SECTION 2.(zzz) G.S. 15A-1369 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-1369. Definitions.

For purposes of this Article, the term:

...

(2) "Division" means the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

...

(4) "Inmate" means any person sentenced to the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

...."

SECTION 2.(aaaa) G.S. 15A-1369.4(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) The Commission shall set reasonable conditions upon an inmate's medical release that shall apply through the date upon which the inmate's sentence would have expired. These conditions shall include:

...

(3) That the released inmate shall be subject to supervision by the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice and shall permit officers from the Division to visit the inmate at reasonable times at the inmate's home or elsewhere;

...."

SECTION 2.(bbbb) G.S. 15A-1371(h) reads as rewritten:

"(h) Community Service Parole. – Notwithstanding the provisions of any other subsection herein, prisoners serving sentences for impaired driving shall be eligible for community service parole after serving the minimum sentence required by G.S. 20-179, in the discretion of the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission.

Community service parole is early parole for the purpose of participation in community service under the supervision of the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~ Correction and Juvenile Justice. A parolee who is paroled under this subsection must perform as a condition of parole community service in an amount and over a period of time to be determined by the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission. However, the total amount of community service shall not exceed an amount equal to 32 hours for each month of active service remaining in his minimum sentence. The Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission may grant early parole under this section without requiring the performance of community service if it determines that such performance is inappropriate to a particular case.

The probation/parole officer and the judicial services coordinator shall develop a program of community service for the parolee. The coordinator shall report any willful failure to

perform community service work to the probation/parole officer. Parole may be revoked for any parolee who willfully fails to perform community service work as directed by the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~Correction and Juvenile Justice. The provisions of G.S. 15A-1376 shall apply to this violation of a condition of parole.

Community service parole eligibility shall be available to a prisoner:

- (1) Who is serving an active sentence the term of which exceeds six months; and
- (2) Who, in the opinion of the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission, is unlikely to engage in further criminal conduct; and
- (3) Who agrees to complete service of his sentence as herein specified; and
- (4) Who has served one-half of his minimum sentence, at least 10 days if sentenced to Level One punishment or at least seven days if sentenced to Level Two punishment, whichever is longer.

In computing the service requirements of subdivision (4) of this subsection, credit shall be given for good time and gain time credit earned pursuant to G.S. 148-13 but only after a person has served at least 10 days if sentenced to Level One punishment or at least seven days if sentenced to Level Two punishment. Nothing herein is intended to create or shall be construed to create a right or entitlement to community service parole in any prisoner."

SECTION 2.(cccc) G.S. 15A-1374(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Appropriate Conditions. – As conditions of parole, the Commission may require that the parolee comply with one or more of the following conditions:

...
(8b) Remain alcohol free, and prove such abstinence through evaluation by a continuous alcohol monitoring system of a type approved by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

...
(11) Submit at reasonable times to warrantless searches by a parole officer of the parolee's person and of the parolee's vehicle and premises while the parolee is present, for purposes reasonably related to the parole supervision. The Commission may not require as a condition of parole that the parolee submit to any other searches that would otherwise be unlawful. If the parolee has been convicted of an offense which is a reportable conviction as defined in G.S. 14-208.6(4), or which involves the physical, mental, or sexual abuse of a minor, warrantless searches of the parolee's computer or other electronic mechanism which may contain electronic data shall be considered reasonably related to the parole supervision. Whenever the search consists of testing for the presence of illegal drugs, the parolee may also be required to reimburse the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for the actual cost of drug testing and drug screening, if the results are positive.

...."

SECTION 2.(dddd) G.S. 15A-1376 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-1376. Arrest and hearing on parole violation.

...
(c) Officers to Conduct Hearing. – The preliminary hearing on parole violation must be conducted by a judicial official, or by a hearing officer designated by the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission. No person employed by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may serve as a hearing officer at a hearing provided in this section unless he is a member of the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission or is employed solely as a hearing officer.

(d) Procedure for Preliminary Hearing on Parole Violation. – The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety must give the parolee notice of the preliminary hearing and its purpose, including a statement of the violations alleged. At the hearing, the parolee may appear and speak in his own behalf, may present relevant information, and may, on request, personally question witnesses and adverse informants, unless the hearing officer finds good cause for not allowing confrontation. If the person holding the hearing determines there is probable cause to believe the parolee violated his parole, he must summarize the reasons for his determination and the evidence he relied on. Formal rules of evidence do not apply at the hearing. If probable cause is found, the parolee may be held in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety to serve the appropriate term of imprisonment, subject to the outcome of a revocation hearing under subsection (e).

...."

SECTION 2.(eeee) G.S. 15A-2000(e) reads as rewritten:

"(e) Aggravating Circumstances. – Aggravating circumstances which may be considered shall be limited to the following:

...

- (8) The capital felony was committed against a law-enforcement officer, employee of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, jailer, fireman, judge or justice, former judge or justice, prosecutor or former prosecutor, juror or former juror, or witness or former witness against the defendant, while engaged in the performance of his official duties or because of the exercise of his official duty.

...."

SECTION 2.(ffff) G.S. 15B-21 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15B-21. Annual report.

The Commission shall, by March 15 each year, prepare and transmit to the chairs of the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety and to the chairs of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on Justice and Public Safety a report of its activities in the prior fiscal year and the current fiscal year to date. The report shall include:

...

- (8) The amount of funds received in the prior fiscal year from the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and from the compensation fund established pursuant to the Victims Crime Act of 1984, 42 U.S.C. § 10601, et seq.; and
- (9) The amount of funds expected to be received in the current fiscal year, as well as the amount actually received in the current fiscal year on the date of the report, from the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and from the compensation fund established pursuant to the Victims Crime Act of 1984, 42 U.S.C. § 10601, et seq.

...."

SECTION 2.(gggg) G.S. 15B-31 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15B-31. Definitions.

The following definitions apply in this Article:

...

- (7) Funds of an offender. – All funds and property received from any source by an offender, excluding child support and earned income, where the offender:
- a. Is an inmate serving a sentence with the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety or a prisoner confined at a local correctional facility or federal correctional institute, and includes funds that a superintendent, sheriff, or

municipal official receives on behalf of an inmate or prisoner and deposits in an inmate account to the credit of the inmate or deposits in a prisoner account to the credit of the prisoner; or

- b. Is not an inmate or prisoner but who is serving a sentence of probation, conditional discharge, or post-release supervision.

...."

SECTION 2.(hhh) G.S. 15B-32(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Notice to Commission. –

...

- (2) Whenever the payment or obligation to pay involves funds of an offender that a superintendent, sheriff, or municipal officer (i) receives or will receive on behalf of an inmate serving a sentence with the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety or a prisoner confined at a local correctional facility, (ii) deposits or will deposit in an inmate account to the credit of an inmate or prisoner, and (iii) the value of such funds exceeds or will exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), the State or subdivision of the State shall also give written notice to the Commission.

...."

SECTION 2.(iii) G.S. 17C-3(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) There is established the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission, hereinafter called "the Commission." The Commission shall be composed of 31 members as follows:

...

- (6) Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice. – Four correctional officers in management positions employed by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall be appointed, two from the Section of Community Corrections upon the recommendation of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and two from the Section of Prisons upon the recommendation of the President Pro Tempore of the Senate. Appointments by the General Assembly shall be made in accordance with G.S. 120-122. Appointments by the General Assembly shall serve two-year terms to conclude on June 30th in odd-numbered years or until the appointee no longer serves in a management position with the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~, Correction and Juvenile Justice, whichever occurs first. The Governor shall appoint one correctional officer employed by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and assigned to the Office of Staff Development and Training, and one juvenile justice officer employed by the ~~Section of Juvenile Justice~~, Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice. The Governor's appointments shall serve three-year terms or until the appointee is no longer assigned to the Office of Staff Development and Training or is no longer a juvenile justice officer, whichever occurs first."

SECTION 2.(jjj) G.S. 20-19(e2) reads as rewritten:

"(e2) Notwithstanding subsection (e) of this section, the Division may conditionally restore the license of a person to whom subsection (e) applies after it has been revoked for at least 24 months under G.S. 20-17(a)(2) if the person provides the Division with satisfactory proof of all of the following:

- (1) The person has not consumed any alcohol for the 12 months preceding the restoration while being monitored by a continuous alcohol monitoring

device of a type approved by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

...."

SECTION 2.(kkkk) G.S. 20-28(a1) reads as rewritten:

"(a1) Driving While License Revoked for Impaired Driving. – Any person whose drivers license has been revoked for an impaired driving revocation as defined in G.S. 20-28.2(a) and who drives any motor vehicle upon the highways of the State is guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. Upon conviction, the person's license shall be revoked for an additional period of one year for the first offense, two years for the second offense, and permanently for a third or subsequent offense.

If the person's license was originally revoked for an impaired driving revocation, the court may order as a condition of probation that the offender abstain from alcohol consumption and verify compliance by use of a continuous alcohol monitoring system, of a type approved by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, for a minimum period of 90 days.

The restoree of a revoked drivers license who operates a motor vehicle upon the highways of the State without maintaining financial responsibility as provided by law shall be punished as for driving without a license."

SECTION 2.(llll) G.S. 20-79.4(a3) reads as rewritten:

"(a3) The Division shall develop, in consultation with the State Highway Patrol and the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~, Correction and Juvenile Justice, a standardized format for special license plates. The format shall allow for the name of the State and the license plate number to be reflective and to contrast with the background so it may be easily read by the human eye and by cameras installed along roadways as part of tolling and speed enforcement. A designated segment of the plate shall be set aside for unique design representing various groups and interests. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require the recall of existing special license plates."

SECTION 2.(mmmm) G.S. 20-81.12(b38) reads as rewritten:

"(b38) Stock Car Racing Theme. – The Division may issue any plate in this series without a minimum number of applications if the person providing the State with the license to use the words, logos, trademarks, or designs associated with the plate produces the plate for the State without a minimum order quantity.

The cost of the Stock Car Racing Theme plate shall include all costs to produce blank plates for issuance by the Division. Notwithstanding G.S. 66-58(b), the Division or the Division of Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety may contract for the production of the blank plates in this series to be issued by the Division, provided the plates meet or exceed the State's specifications including durability and retroreflectivity, and provided the plates are manufactured using high-quality embossable aluminum. The cost of the blank plates to the State shall be substantially equivalent to the price paid to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for license tags, as provided in G.S. 66-58(b)(15).

The Division shall transfer quarterly the money in the Collegiate and Cultural Attraction Plate Account derived from the sale of Stock Car Racing Theme plates to the North Carolina Motorsports Foundation, Inc.; except that the Division shall transfer quarterly the money in the Collegiate and Cultural Attraction Plate Account derived from the sale of Charlotte Motor Speedway plates to Speedway Children's Charities."

SECTION 2.(nnnn) G.S. 20-179 reads as rewritten:

"§ 20-179. Sentencing hearing after conviction for impaired driving; determination of grossly aggravating and aggravating and mitigating factors; punishments.

...

(e) Mitigating Factors to Be Weighed. – The judge shall also determine before sentencing under subsection (f) whether any of the mitigating factors listed below apply to the defendant. The judge shall weigh the degree of mitigation of each factor in light of the particular circumstances of the case. The factors are:

...
(6a) Completion of a substance abuse assessment, compliance with its recommendations, and simultaneously maintaining 60 days of continuous abstinence from alcohol consumption, as proven by a continuous alcohol monitoring system. The continuous alcohol monitoring system shall be of a type approved by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

(7) Any other factor that mitigates the seriousness of the offense.

Except for the factors in subdivisions (4), (6), (6a), and (7), the conduct constituting the mitigating factor shall occur during the same transaction or occurrence as the impaired driving offense.

...
(f3) Aggravated Level One Punishment. – A defendant subject to Aggravated Level One punishment may be fined up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) and shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment that includes a minimum term of not less than 12 months and a maximum term of not more than 36 months. Notwithstanding G.S. 15A-1371, a defendant sentenced to a term of imprisonment pursuant to this subsection shall not be eligible for parole. However, the defendant shall be released from the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program on the date equivalent to the defendant's maximum imposed term of imprisonment less four months and shall be supervised by the Section of Community Supervision of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice under and subject to the provisions of Article 84A of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes and shall also be required to abstain from alcohol consumption for the four-month period of supervision as verified by a continuous alcohol monitoring system. For purposes of revocation, violation of the requirement to abstain from alcohol or comply with the use of a continuous alcohol monitoring system shall be deemed a controlling condition under G.S. 15A-1368.4.

The term of imprisonment may be suspended only if a condition of special probation is imposed to require the defendant to serve a term of imprisonment of at least 120 days. If the defendant is placed on probation, the judge shall impose as requirements that the defendant (i) abstain from alcohol consumption for a minimum of 120 days to a maximum of the term of probation, as verified by a continuous alcohol monitoring system pursuant to subsections (h1) and (h3) of this section, and (ii) obtain a substance abuse assessment and the education or treatment required by G.S. 20-17.6 for the restoration of a drivers license and as a condition of probation. The judge may impose any other lawful condition of probation.

(g) Level One Punishment. – A defendant subject to Level One punishment may be fined up to four thousand dollars (\$4,000) and shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment that includes a minimum term of not less than 30 days and a maximum term of not more than 24 months. The term of imprisonment may be suspended only if a condition of special probation is imposed to require the defendant to serve a term of imprisonment of at least 30 days. A judge may reduce the minimum term of imprisonment required to a term of not less than 10 days if a condition of special probation is imposed to require that a defendant abstain from alcohol consumption and be monitored by a continuous alcohol monitoring system, of a type approved by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, for a period of not less than 120 days. If the defendant is monitored on an approved continuous alcohol monitoring system during the pretrial period, up to 60 days of pretrial monitoring may be credited against the 120-day monitoring requirement for probation. If the defendant is placed on probation, the judge shall impose a requirement that the defendant

obtain a substance abuse assessment and the education or treatment required by G.S. 20-17.6 for the restoration of a drivers license and as a condition of probation. The judge may impose any other lawful condition of probation.

(h) Level Two Punishment. – A defendant subject to Level Two punishment may be fined up to two thousand dollars (\$2,000) and shall be sentenced to a term of imprisonment that includes a minimum term of not less than seven days and a maximum term of not more than 12 months. The term of imprisonment may be suspended only if a condition of special probation is imposed to require the defendant to serve a term of imprisonment of at least seven days or to abstain from consuming alcohol for at least 90 consecutive days, as verified by a continuous alcohol monitoring system, of a type approved by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. If the defendant is subject to Level Two punishment based on a finding that the grossly aggravating factor in subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection (c) of this section applies, the conviction for a prior offense involving impaired driving occurred within five years before the date of the offense for which the defendant is being sentenced and the judge suspends all active terms of imprisonment and imposes abstention from alcohol as verified by a continuous alcohol monitoring system, then the judge must also impose as an additional condition of special probation that the defendant must complete 240 hours of community service. If the defendant is monitored on an approved continuous alcohol monitoring system during the pretrial period, up to 60 days of pretrial monitoring may be credited against the 90-day monitoring requirement for probation. If the defendant is placed on probation, the judge shall impose a requirement that the defendant obtain a substance abuse assessment and the education or treatment required by G.S. 20-17.6 for the restoration of a drivers license and as a condition of probation. The judge may impose any other lawful condition of probation.

(h1) The judge may impose, as a condition of probation for defendants subject to Level One or Level Two punishments, that the defendant abstain from alcohol consumption for a minimum of 30 days, to a maximum of the term of probation, as verified by a continuous alcohol monitoring system. The defendant's abstinence from alcohol shall be verified by a continuous alcohol monitoring system of a type approved by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

...

(k2) Probationary Requirement for Abstinence and Use of Continuous Alcohol Monitoring. – The judge may order that as a condition of special probation for any level of offense under G.S. 20-179 the defendant abstain from alcohol consumption, as verified by a continuous alcohol monitoring system, of a type approved by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

...."

SECTION 2.(oooo) G.S. 20-179.3(j1) reads as rewritten:

"(j1) Effect of Violation of Community Service Requirement. – Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice staff shall report significant violations of the terms of a probation judgment related to community service to the court that ordered the community service. The court shall then conduct a hearing to determine if there was a willful failure to comply. The hearing may be held in the district where the requirement was imposed, where the alleged violation occurred, or where the probationer resides. If the court determines that there was a willful failure to pay the prescribed fee or to complete the work as ordered within the applicable time limits, the court shall revoke any limited driving privilege issued in the impaired driving case until community service requirements have been met. In addition, the court may take any further action authorized by Article 82 of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes for violation of a condition of probation."

SECTION 2.(pppp) G.S. 50-13.2(b2) reads as rewritten:

"(b2) Any order for custody, including visitation, may, as a condition of such custody or visitation, require either or both parents, or any other person seeking custody or visitation, to abstain from consuming alcohol and may require submission to a continuous alcohol monitoring system, of a type approved by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, to verify compliance with this condition of custody or visitation. Any order pursuant to this subsection shall include an order to the monitoring provider to report any violation of the order to the court and each party to the action. Failure to comply with this condition shall be grounds for civil or criminal contempt."

SECTION 2.(qqqq) G.S. 65-4 reads as rewritten:

"§ 65-4. State Division of Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety to furnish labor.

The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety is hereby authorized and directed to furnish at such time, or times, as may be convenient, such prisoner's labor as may be available, to properly care for the Confederate Cemetery situated in the City of Raleigh, such services to be rendered by the State's prisoners without compensation."

SECTION 2.(rrrr) G.S. 66-25(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Electrical devices, appliances, or equipment used by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety in institutional kitchens and manufacturing equipment used by Correction Enterprises are exempt from the evaluation requirement of subsection (a) of this section."

SECTION 2.(ssss) G.S. 66-58 reads as rewritten:

"§ 66-58. Sale of merchandise or services by governmental units.

(a) Except as may be provided in this section, it shall be unlawful for any unit, department or agency of the State government, or any division or subdivision of the unit, department or agency, or any individual employee or employees of the unit, department or agency in his, or her, or their capacity as employee or employees thereof, to engage directly or indirectly in the sale of goods, wares or merchandise in competition with citizens of the State, or to engage in the operation of restaurants, cafeterias or other eating places in any building owned by or leased in the name of the State, or to maintain service establishments for the rendering of services to the public ordinarily and customarily rendered by private enterprises, or to provide transportation services, or to contract with any person, firm or corporation for the operation or rendering of the businesses or services on behalf of the unit, department or agency, or to purchase for or sell to any person, firm or corporation any article of merchandise in competition with private enterprise. The leasing or subleasing of space in any building owned, leased or operated by any unit, department or agency or division or subdivision thereof of the State for the purpose of operating or rendering of any of the businesses or services herein referred to is hereby prohibited.

(b) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to:

...

(6a) The Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

...

(15) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety is authorized to purchase and install automobile license tag plant equipment for the purpose of manufacturing license tags for the State and local governments and for such other purposes as the Division may direct.

The Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, or such other authority as may exercise the authority to purchase automobile license tags is hereby directed to purchase from, and to contract with, the Division of Adult Correction and

Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for the State automobile license tag requirements from year to year.

The price to be paid to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for the tags shall be fixed and agreed upon by the Governor, the ~~State~~-Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, and the Motor Vehicle Commissioner, or such authority as may be authorized to purchase the supplies.

- (16) Laundry services performed by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may be provided only for agencies and instrumentalities of the State which are supported by State funds and for county or municipally controlled and supported hospitals presently being served by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, or for which services have been contracted or applied for in writing, as of May 22, 1973. In addition to the prior sentence, laundry services performed by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may be provided for VA Medical Centers of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the Governor Morehead School, and the North Carolina School for the Deaf.

The services shall be limited to wet-washing, drying and ironing of flatwear or flat goods such as towels, sheets and bedding, linens and those uniforms prescribed for wear by the institutions and further limited to only flat goods or apparel owned, distributed or controlled entirely by the institutions and shall not include processing by any dry-cleaning methods; provided, however, those garments and items presently being serviced by wet-washing, drying and ironing may in the future, at the election of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, be processed by a dry-cleaning method.

- ...
- (25) The gift or sale of any craft items made by inmates in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety as part of a program or initiative established by the Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~-Correction and Juvenile Justice.

- ...
- (c) The provisions of subsection (a) shall not prohibit:

- ...
- (7) The operation by penal, correctional or facilities operated by the Department of Health and Human Services, the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, or by the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, of dining rooms for the inmates or clients or members of the staff while on duty and for the accommodation of persons visiting the inmates or clients, and other bona fide visitors.

- ...
- (13) The operation by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety of forestry management programs on State-owned lands, including the sale on the open market of timber cut as a part of the management program.

- (14) The operation by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety of facilities to manufacture and produce

traffic and street name signs for use on the public streets and highways of the State.

- (15) The operation by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety of facilities to manufacture and produce paint for use on the public streets and highways of the State.

...

(f) Notwithstanding the provisions of G.S. 66-58(a), the operation by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety of facilities for the manufacture of any product or the providing of any service pursuant to Article 14 of Chapter 148 of the General Statutes not regulated by the provisions of subsection (c) of this section shall be subject to the prior approval of the Governor, with biennial review by the General Assembly, at the beginning of each fiscal year commencing after October 1, 1975. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall file with the Director of the Budget quarterly reports detailing prison enterprise operations in such a format as shall be required by the Director of the Budget.

...."

SECTION 2.(tttt) G.S. 97-13(c) reads as rewritten:

"(c) Prisoners. – This Article shall not apply to prisoners being worked by the State or any subdivision thereof, except to the following extent: Whenever any prisoner assigned to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall suffer accidental injury or accidental death arising out of and in the course of the employment to which he had been assigned, if there be death or if the results of such injury continue until after the date of the lawful discharge of such prisoner to such an extent as to amount to a disability as defined in this Article, then such discharged prisoner or the dependents or next of kin of such discharged prisoner may have the benefit of this Article by applying to the Industrial Commission as any other employee; provided, such application is made within 12 months from the date of the discharge; and provided further that the maximum compensation to any prisoner or to the dependents or next of kin of any deceased prisoner shall not exceed thirty dollars (\$30.00) per week and the period of compensation shall relate to the date of his discharge rather than the date of the accident. If any person who has been awarded compensation under the provisions of this subsection shall be recommitted to prison upon conviction of an offense committed subsequent to the award, such compensation shall immediately cease. Any awards made under the terms of this subsection shall be paid by the Department of Public Safety from the funds available for the operation of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. The provisions of G.S. 97-10.1 and 97-10.2 shall apply to prisoners and discharged prisoners entitled to compensation under this subsection and to the State in the same manner as said section applies to employees and employers."

SECTION 2.(uuuu) G.S. 105-259(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Disclosure Prohibited. – An officer, an employee, or an agent of the State who has access to tax information in the course of service to or employment by the State may not disclose the information to any other person except as provided in this subsection. Standards used or to be used for the selection of returns for examination and data used or to be used for determining the standards may not be disclosed for any purpose. All other tax information may be disclosed only if the disclosure is made for one of the following purposes:

...

- (15) To exchange information concerning a tax imposed by Articles 2A, 2C, or 2D of this Chapter with one of the following agencies when the information is needed to fulfill a duty imposed on the Department or the agency:
- a. The North Carolina Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission.

- b. The Alcohol Law Enforcement Branch of the Department of Public Safety.
- c. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms of the United States Department of Justice.
- d. Law enforcement agencies.
- e. The Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

...."

SECTION 2.(vvvv) G.S. 108A-14(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) The director of social services shall have the following duties and responsibilities:

...

- (9) To assist and cooperate with the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and their representatives;

...."

SECTION 2.(wwww) G.S. 114-12.1(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) The Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall ensure that all juvenile court counselors and other Division personnel receive the minority sensitivity training specified in subsection (a) of this section."

SECTION 2.(xxxx) G.S. 115C-46.2 reads as rewritten:

"§ 115C-46.2. Probation officer visits at school; limitations.

(a) Except as provided in this section, probation officers are not authorized to visit students during school hours on school property.

(b) Probation officers of the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult ~~Corrections~~Correction and Juvenile Justice, when working as a part of the Section's School Partnership Program, may visit students during school hours on school property with prior authorization by school administrators. For purposes of this section, "authorization" includes requests for assistance from guidance counselors or school resource officers.

(c) Each local board of education shall develop policies and guidelines for coordinating with probation officers of the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult ~~Corrections~~Correction and Juvenile Justice in the planning and scheduling of school visits as provided in this section, utilizing existing administrative capacity to manage scheduling. Visits shall be conducted in a private area designated for such use and located away from contact with the general student population. The probation officer shall not initiate direct contact with a student while the student is in class or between classes. Initial contact with the student shall be made by a school administrator or other designated school employee, who shall direct the student to a private area to meet with the probation officer."

SECTION 2.(yyyy) G.S. 115C-106.3 reads as rewritten:

"§ 115C-106.3. Definitions.

The following definitions apply in this Article:

...

- (11) "Local educational agency" includes any of the following that provides special education and related services to children with disabilities:
 - a. A local school administrative unit.
 - b. A charter school.
 - c. The Department of Health and Human Services.
 - d. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.
 - e. ~~The Division of Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.~~
 - f. Any other State agency or unit of local government.

...."

SECTION 2.(zzzz) G.S. 115C-107.6 reads as rewritten:

"§ 115C-107.6. Duties of local educational agencies.

(a) Each local educational agency, in providing for the education of children with disabilities within its jurisdiction, must comply with IDEA and the rules adopted by the State Board under this Article. In addition, each local educational agency shall have in effect policies, procedures, and programs that are consistent with this Article, IDEA, and rules adopted by the State Board.

(b) No child with disabilities shall be prevented from attending the public schools of the local educational agency in which the child resides or from which the child receives services or from attending any other public program of free appropriate public education based solely on the fact that the child has a disability. If it appears the child should receive a program of free appropriate public education in a program operated by or under the supervision of the Department of Health and Human Services or the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, the local school administrative unit shall confer with the appropriate Department of Health and Human Services or Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety staff for their participation and determination of the appropriateness of placement in that program and development of the child's individualized education program.

(c) No matriculation or tuition fees or other fees or charges shall be required or asked of children with disabilities or their parents except those fees or charges that are required uniformly of all public school pupils. The provision of a free appropriate public education within the facilities of the Department of Health and Human Services and the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may not prevent that Department from charging for other services or treatment.

(d) Each child with a disability shall be educated in accordance with that child's IEP and in the least restrictive environment for that child.

(e) Each local educational agency may use the forms developed under G.S. 115C-107.2(d)."

SECTION 2.(aaaaa) G.S. 115C-108.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 115C-108.1. State Board lead agency.

(a) The Board shall cause all local educational agencies to provide special education and related services to children with disabilities in their care, custody, management, jurisdiction, control, or programs.

(b) The jurisdiction of the Board with respect to the design and content of special education programs or related services for children with disabilities extends to and over the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, ~~and the Division of Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety.~~

(c) All provisions of this Article that are specifically applicable to local school administrative units also are applicable to the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, ~~and the Division of Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety,~~ and their divisions and agencies; all duties, responsibilities, rights, and privileges specifically imposed on or granted to local school administrative units by this Article also are imposed on or granted to the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, ~~and the Division of Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety,~~ and their divisions and agencies. However, with respect to children with disabilities who are residents or patients of any State-operated or State-supported residential treatment facility, including a school for the deaf, school for the blind, mental hospital or center, mental retardation center, or in a facility operated by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, ~~the Division of Adult~~

~~Correction of the Department of Public Safety~~, or any of their divisions and agencies, the Board may contract with the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, ~~and the Division of Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety~~ for the provision of special education and related services and the power to review, revise, and approve any plans for special education and related services to those residents.

(d) ~~The Departments~~Department of Health and Human Services, Correction, and Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention~~Services and the Department of Public Safety~~ shall submit to the Board their plans for the education of children with disabilities in their care, custody, or control. The Board may grant specific exemptions for programs administered by the Department of Health and Human ~~Services~~Services or the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, ~~or the Division of Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety~~ when compliance by them with the Board's standards would, in the Board's judgment, impose undue hardship on that department or division and when other procedural due process requirements, substantially equivalent to those required under this Article and IDEA, are assured in programs of special education and related services furnished to children with disabilities served by that department. Further, the Board shall recognize that inpatient and residential special education programs within the Departments of Health and Human ~~Services~~Services or the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, ~~or the Division of Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety~~ may require more program resources than those necessary for optimal operation of these programs in local school administrative units.

(e) The Board shall support and encourage joint and collaborative special education planning and programming at local levels to include local school administrative units and the programs and agencies of the Departments of Health and Human ~~Services~~Services or the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, ~~or the Division of Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety~~.

SECTION 2.(bbbb) G.S. 115C-108.2 reads as rewritten:

"§ 115C-108.2. Interlocal cooperation.

The Board, any two or more local educational agencies, and any other agency and any State department, agency, or division having responsibility for the education, treatment, or habilitation of children with disabilities may enter into interlocal cooperative undertakings under Part 1 of Article 20 of Chapter 160A of the General Statutes or into undertakings with a State agency such as the Departments of Public Instruction, Health and Human Services, ~~Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, or Correction, or Public Safety~~, or their divisions, agencies, or units, for the purpose of providing for the special education and related services, treatment, or habilitation of these children within the jurisdiction of the agency or unit, and shall do so when it is unable to provide the appropriate public special education or related services for these children. In entering into such undertakings, the local agency and State department, agency, or division shall also contract to provide the special education or related services that are educationally appropriate to the children with disabilities for whose benefit the undertaking is made and provide these services by or in the local agency unit or State department, agency, or division located in the place most convenient to these children."

SECTION 2.(cccc) G.S. 115C-250(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) The State Board of Education and local boards of education may expend public funds for transportation of children with disabilities who are unable because of their disability to ride the regular school buses and who have been placed in programs by a local school board as a part of its duty to provide these children with a free appropriate education under Article 9 of this Chapter. At the option of the local board of education with the concurrence of the State Board of Education, funds appropriated to the State Board of Education for contract transportation of children with disabilities may be used to purchase buses and minibuses as well

as for the purposes authorized in the budget. The State Board of Education shall adopt rules concerning the construction and equipment of these buses and minibuses.

The Departments of Health and Human ~~Services, Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and Correction~~ Services and Public Safety may also expend public funds for transportation of children with disabilities who are unable because of their disability to ride the regular school buses and who have been placed in programs by one of these agencies as a part of that agency's duty to provide these children with a free appropriate public education under Article 9 of this Chapter.

If a local area mental health center places a child with a disability in an educational program, the local area mental health center shall pay for the transportation of the child who is unable due to the disability to ride the regular school buses to the program."

SECTION 2.(ddddd) G.S. 115C-296.2(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Definitions. – As used in this subsection:

(1) A "North Carolina public school" is a school operated by a local board of education, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Division of Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety or The University of North Carolina; a school affiliated with The University of North Carolina; or a charter school approved by the State Board of Education.

...."

SECTION 2.(eeee) G.S. 115C-325(p) reads as rewritten:

"(p) Section Applicable to Certain Institutions. – Notwithstanding any law or regulation to the contrary, this section shall apply to all persons employed in teaching and related educational classes in the schools and institutions of the Departments of Health and Human ~~Services and Public Instruction and the Divisions of Juvenile Justice and Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety~~ Services, Public Instruction, and Public Safety regardless of the age of the students."

SECTION 2.(ffff) G.S. 115C-325.10 reads as rewritten:

"§ 115C-325.10. Application to certain institutions.

Notwithstanding any law or regulation to the contrary, this Part shall apply to all persons employed in teaching and related educational classes in the schools and institutions of the Departments of Health and Human Services and Public Instruction and the ~~Divisions of Juvenile Justice and Adult Correction~~ Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, regardless of the age of the students."

SECTION 2.(gggg) G.S. 115D-1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 115D-1. Statement of purpose.

The purposes of this Chapter are to provide for the establishment, organization, and administration of a system of educational institutions throughout the State offering courses of instruction in one or more of the general areas of two-year college parallel, technical, vocational, and adult education programs, to serve as a legislative charter for such institutions, and to authorize the levying of local taxes and the issuing of local bonds for the support thereof. The major purpose of each and every institution operating under the provisions of this Chapter shall be and shall continue to be the offering of vocational and technical education and training, and of basic, high school level, academic education needed in order to profit from vocational and technical education, for students who are high school graduates or who are beyond the compulsory age limit of the public school system and who have left the public schools, provided, juveniles of any age committed to the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety by a court of competent jurisdiction may, if approved by the director of the youth development center to

which they are assigned, take courses offered by institutions of the system if they are otherwise qualified for admission.

The Community Colleges System Office is designated as the primary lead agency for delivering workforce development training, adult literacy training, and adult education programs in the State."

SECTION 2.(hhhhh) G.S. 115D-5(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) In order to make instruction as accessible as possible to all citizens, the teaching of curricular courses and of noncurricular extension courses at convenient locations away from institution campuses as well as on campuses is authorized and shall be encouraged. A pro rata portion of the established regular tuition rate charged a full-time student shall be charged a part-time student taking any curriculum course. In lieu of any tuition charge, the State Board of Community Colleges shall establish a uniform registration fee, or a schedule of uniform registration fees, to be charged students enrolling in extension courses for which instruction is financed primarily from State funds. The State Board of Community Colleges may provide by general and uniform regulations for waiver of tuition and registration fees for the following:

...
(2) Courses requested by the following entities that support the organizations' training needs and are on a specialized course list approved by the State Board of Community Colleges:

- ...
- g. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for the training of full-time custodial employees and employees of the ~~Division's Section of Community Corrections~~Division required to be certified under Chapter 17C of the General Statutes and the rules of the Criminal Justice and Training Standards Commission.
 - h. ~~The Division of Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for the training of employees required to be certified under Chapter 17C of the General Statutes and the rules of the Criminal Justice and Training Standards Commission.~~

...."
SECTION 2.(iiiiii) G.S. 120-70.94 reads as rewritten:

"§ 120-70.94. Purpose and powers of Committee.

(a) The Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety shall examine, on a continuing basis, the correctional, law enforcement, and juvenile justice systems in North Carolina, in order to make ongoing recommendations to the General Assembly on ways to improve those systems and to assist those systems in realizing their objectives of protecting the public and of punishing and rehabilitating offenders. In this examination, the Committee shall:

...

- (2) Examine the effectiveness of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety in implementing the public policy stated in G.S. 148-26 of providing work assignments and employment for inmates as a means of reducing the cost of maintaining the inmate population while enabling inmates to acquire or retain skills and work habits needed to secure honest employment after their release.

...

- (2b) Examine the effectiveness of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety in implementing the duties and responsibilities charged to the Division in Part 3 of Article 13 of Chapter

143B of the General Statutes and the overall effectiveness and efficiency of the juvenile justice system in the State.

...

- (10) Study the needs of juveniles. This study may include, but is not limited to:
- a. Determining the adequacy and appropriateness of services:
 1. To children and youth receiving child welfare services;
 2. To children and youth in the juvenile court system;
 3. Provided by the Division of Social Services of the Department of Health and Human Services and the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety;

...."

SECTION 2.(jjjj) G.S. 122C-22(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) All of the following are excluded from the provisions of this Article and are not required to obtain licensure under this Article:

...

- (10) Inpatient chemical dependency or substance abuse facilities that provide services exclusively to inmates of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, as described in G.S. 148-19.1.

...."

SECTION 2.(kkkk) G.S. 122C-55(c) reads as rewritten:

"(c) A facility may furnish confidential information in its possession to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety when requested by that department regarding any client of that facility when the inmate has been determined by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety to be in need of treatment for mental illness, developmental disabilities, or substance abuse. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may furnish to a facility confidential information in its possession about treatment for mental illness, developmental disabilities, or substance abuse that the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety has provided to any present or former inmate if the inmate is presently seeking treatment from the requesting facility or if the inmate has been involuntarily committed to the requesting facility for inpatient or outpatient treatment. Under the circumstances described in this subsection, the consent of the client or inmate shall not be required in order for this information to be furnished and the information shall be furnished despite objection by the client or inmate. Confidential information disclosed pursuant to this subsection is restricted from further disclosure."

SECTION 2.(llll) G.S. 122C-62(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) Except as provided in subsections (e) and (h) of this section, each adult client who is receiving treatment or habilitation in a 24-hour facility at all times keeps the right to:

...

- (4) Make visits outside the custody of the facility unless:
- a. Commitment proceedings were initiated as the result of the client's being charged with a violent crime, including a crime involving an assault with a deadly weapon, and the respondent was found not guilty by reason of insanity or incapable of proceeding;
 - b. The client was voluntarily admitted or committed to the facility while under order of commitment to a correctional facility of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety; or

c. The client is being held to determine capacity to proceed pursuant to G.S. 15A-1002;

A court order may expressly authorize visits otherwise prohibited by the existence of the conditions prescribed by this subdivision;

...."

SECTION 2.(mmmmm) G.S. 122C-113(b1) reads as rewritten:

"(b1) The Secretary shall cooperate with the State Board of Education and the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety in coordinating the responsibilities of the Department of Health and Human Services, the State Board of Education, the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, and the Department of Public Instruction for adolescent substance abuse programs. The Department of Health and Human Services, through its Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Substance Abuse Services, in cooperation with the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, shall be responsible for intervention and treatment in non-school based programs. The State Board of Education and the Department of Public Instruction, in consultation with the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, shall have primary responsibility for in-school education, identification, and intervention services, including student assistance programs."

SECTION 2.(nnnnn) G.S. 122C-115.4(g) reads as rewritten:

"(g) The Commission shall adopt rules to ensure that the needs of members of the active and reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States, veterans, and their family members are met by requiring:

- (1) Each LME to have at least one trained care coordination person on staff to serve as the point of contact for TRICARE, the North Carolina National Guard's Integrated Behavioral Health System, the Army Reserve Department of Psychological Health, the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction, Correction and Juvenile Justice, and related organizations to ensure that members of the active and reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States, veterans, and their family members have access to State-funded services when they are not eligible for federally funded mental health or substance abuse services.

...."

SECTION 2.(ooooo) G.S. 122C-117 reads as rewritten:

"§ 122C-117. Powers and duties of the area authority.

(a) The area authority shall do all of the following:

...

- (2) Ensure the provision of services to clients in the catchment area, including clients committed to the custody of the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.
- (3) Determine the needs of the area authority's clients and coordinate with the Secretary and with the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety the provision of services to clients through area and State facilities.

...."

SECTION 2.(ppppp) Part 10 of Article 5 of Chapter 122C of the General Statutes reads as rewritten:

"Part 10. Voluntary Admissions, Involuntary Commitments and Discharges, Inmates and Parolees, Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

...
"§ **122C-312. Voluntary admissions and discharges of inmates of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.**

Inmates in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may seek voluntary admission to State facilities for the mentally ill or substance abusers. The provisions of Part 2 of this Article shall apply except that an admission may be accomplished only when the Secretary and the Secretary of Public Safety jointly agree to the inmate's request. When an inmate is admitted he shall be discharged in accordance with the provisions of Part 2 of this Article except that an inmate who is ready for discharge, but still under a term of incarceration, shall be discharged only to an official of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety is responsible for the security and cost of transporting inmates to and from facilities under the provisions of this section.

"§ **122C-313. Inmate becoming mentally ill and dangerous to himself or others.**

(a) An inmate who becomes mentally ill and dangerous to himself or others after incarceration in any facility operated by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety in the State is processed in accordance with Part 7 of this Article, as modified by this section, except when the provisions of Part 7 are manifestly inappropriate. A staff psychiatrist or eligible psychologist of the correctional facility shall execute the affidavit required by G.S. 122C-261 and send it to the clerk of superior court of the county in which the correctional facility is located. Upon receipt of the affidavit, the clerk shall calendar a district court hearing and notify the respondent and his counsel as required by G.S. 122C-284(a). The hearing is conducted in a district courtroom. If the judge finds by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence that the respondent is mentally ill and dangerous to himself or others, he shall order him transferred for treatment to a State facility designated by the Secretary. The judge shall not order outpatient commitment for an inmate-respondent.

...
(c) If the sentence of an inmate-respondent has not expired, and if in the opinion of the attending physician of the State facility an inmate-respondent ceases to be mentally ill and dangerous to himself or others, he shall notify the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety which shall arrange for the inmate-respondent's return to a correctional facility.

...
(e) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety is responsible for the security and cost of transporting inmates to and from State facilities under the provisions of this section."

SECTION 2.(qqqqq) G.S. 122C-402 reads as rewritten:

"§ **122C-402. Application of State highway and motor vehicle laws at State institutions on Camp Butner reservation.**

The provisions of Chapter 20 of the General Statutes relating to the use of the highways of the State and the operation of motor vehicles thereon are made applicable to the streets, alleys, and driveways on the Camp Butner reservation that are on the grounds of any State facility or any State institution operated by the Department or by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. Any person violating any of the provisions of Chapter 20 of the General Statutes in or on these streets, alleys, or driveways shall upon conviction be punished as prescribed in that Chapter. This section does not interfere with the ownership and control of the streets, alleys, and driveways on the grounds as is now vested by law in the Department."

SECTION 2.(rrrrr) G.S. 122C-421(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) These special police officers may exercise any and all of the powers enumerated in this Part upon or in pursuit from the property formerly occupied by the Black Mountain Center and transferred to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety by Senate Bill 388 and House Bill 709 of the 1985 Session of the General Assembly. These special police officers shall exercise said powers upon the property transferred to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety only by agreement of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and the Department of Health and Human Services."

SECTION 2.(sssss) G.S. 126-5(c3) reads as rewritten:

"(c3) Except as to the policies, rules, and plans established by the Commission pursuant to G.S. 126-4(5) and the provisions of Article 6 of this Chapter, the provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to: Teaching and related educational classes of employees of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Health and Human Services, and any other State department, agency or institution, whose salaries shall be set in the same manner as set for corresponding public school employees in accordance with Chapter 115C of the General Statutes."

SECTION 2.(ttttt) G.S. 126-23 reads as rewritten:

"§ 126-23. Certain records to be kept by State agencies open to inspection.

...

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, persons in the custody of, or under the supervision of, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice and persons in the custody of local confinement facilities are not entitled to access to the records made public under this section and are prohibited from obtaining those records, absent a court order authorizing access to, or custody, or possession.

(e) An attorney investigating allegations of unlawful misconduct or abuse by a Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice employee may request, and shall be provided with, information sufficient to identify the full name or names of the employee alleged to be involved in the misconduct or abuse in the current position of the employee within the Division; or, the last position held by the employee and the last date of employment by the Division. The attorney may not give the offender copies of departmental records or official documents absent a court order authorizing access to, or custody, or possession."

SECTION 2.(uuuuu) G.S. 127A-54(c) reads as rewritten:

"(c) Any defendant whose sentence by a military court includes confinement shall be placed into the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. The Division of Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety is authorized to transfer physical custody of the defendant to a local confinement facility."

SECTION 2.(vvvvv) G.S. 130A-25(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) A person convicted under this section for violation of G.S. 130A-144(f) or G.S. 130A-145 shall not be sentenced under Article 81B of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes but shall instead be sentenced to a term of imprisonment of no more than two years and shall serve any prison sentence in McCain Hospital, Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult Correction, McCain, North Carolina; the North Carolina Correctional Center for Women, Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~, Correction and Juvenile Justice, Raleigh, North Carolina; or any other confinement facility designated for this purpose by the Secretary of Public Safety after consultation with the State Health Director. The Secretary of Public Safety shall consult with the State Health Director concerning the medical management of these persons."

SECTION 2.(wwwww) G.S. 131E-98 reads as rewritten:

"§ 131E-98. Inmate medical records.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a hospital does not breach patient confidentiality by providing the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety with the medical records of inmates who receive medical treatment at the hospital while in the custody of the Division. A hospital complying with a request from the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety or its agent for a copy of the medical records of an inmate who received medical services while in custody shall be immune from liability in any civil action for the release of the inmate's medical record."

SECTION 2.(xxxxx) G.S. 131E-184(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) In accordance with, and subject to the limitations of G.S. 148-19.1, the Department shall exempt from certificate of need review the construction and operation of a new chemical dependency or substance abuse facility for the purpose of providing inpatient chemical dependency or substance abuse services solely to inmates of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. If an inpatient chemical dependency or substance abuse facility provides services both to inmates of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and to members of the general public, only the portion of the facility that serves inmates shall be exempt from certificate of need review."

SECTION 2.(yyyyy) G.S. 131E-214.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 131E-214.1. Definitions.

As used in this Article:

- ...
- (3) "Hospital" means a facility licensed under Article 5 of this Chapter or Article 2 of Chapter 122C of the General Statutes, but does not include the following:
- a. A facility with all of its beds designated for medical type "LTC" (long-term care).
 - b. A facility with the majority of its beds designated for medical type "PSY-3" (mental retardation).
 - c. A facility operated by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

....."

SECTION 2.(zzzzz) G.S. 143-63.1(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, but subject to the provisions of G.S. 20-187.2, the North Carolina State Highway Patrol, the North Carolina Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, and the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation may sell, trade, or otherwise dispose of any or all surplus weapons they possess to any federally licensed firearm dealers. The sale, trade, or disposal of these weapons shall be in a manner prescribed by the Department of Administration. Any moneys or property obtained from the sale, trade, or disposal shall go to the general fund."

SECTION 2.(aaaaa) G.S. 143-138(g) reads as rewritten:

"(g) Publication and Distribution of Code. – The Building Code Council shall cause to be printed, after adoption by the Council, the North Carolina State Building Code and each amendment thereto. It shall, at the State's expense, distribute copies of the Code and each amendment to State and local governmental officials, departments, agencies, and educational institutions, as is set out in the table below. (Those marked by an asterisk will receive copies only on written request to the Council.)

OFFICIAL OR AGENCY	NUMBER OF COPIES
State Departments and Officials	
Governor	1
Lieutenant Governor	1

Auditor	1
Treasurer	1
Secretary of State	1
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	1
Attorney General (Library)	1
Commissioner of Agriculture.....	1
Commissioner of Labor.....	1
Commissioner of Insurance	1
Department of Environmental Quality.....	1
Department of Health and Human Services.....	1
Division of <u>Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice</u> of the	
Department of Public Safety	1
Board of Transportation	1
Utilities Commission.....	1
Department of Administration	1
Clerk of the Supreme Court	1
Clerk of the Court of Appeals	1
Department of Natural and Cultural Resources [State Library]	1
Supreme Court Library	1
Legislative Library	1
Office of Administrative Hearings.....	1
Rules Review Commission	1
Schools	
All state-supported colleges and universities	
in the State of North Carolina.....	*1 each
Local Officials	
Clerks of the Superior Courts.....	1 each
Chief Building Inspector of each incorporated	
municipality or county.....	1

In addition, the Building Code Council shall make additional copies available at such price as it shall deem reasonable to members of the general public. The proceeds from sales of the Building Code shall be credited to the Insurance Regulatory Fund under G.S. 58-6-25."

SECTION 2.(bbbbbb) G.S. 143-166.2(d) reads as rewritten:

"(d) The term "law-enforcement officer", "officer", or "firefighter" shall mean a sheriff and all law-enforcement officers employed full-time, permanent part-time, or temporarily by a sheriff, the State of North Carolina or any county or municipality thereof, whether paid or unpaid; and all full-time custodial employees and probation and parole officers of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety; and all full time institutional and full-time, permanent part-time, and temporary detention employees of the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and full-time, permanent part-time, and temporary detention officers employed by any sheriff, county or municipality, whether paid or unpaid. The term "firemen" shall mean both firefighter or firemen as defined in G.S. 58-84-5(3a), or "eligible firemen" as defined in Article 86 of Chapter 58 of the General Statutes, notwithstanding any age requirements set out in that Article, and all full-time, permanent part-time and temporary employees of the North Carolina Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services during the time they are actively engaged in firefighting activities; or engaged in emergency response activities pursuant to G.S. 166A-19.77; and shall mean all full-time employees of the North Carolina Department of Insurance during the time they are actively engaged in firefighting activities, during the time they are training firefighters or rescue squad workers, and during the time they are engaged in activities as members of the

State Emergency Response Team, when the Team has been activated; and shall mean all otherwise eligible persons who, while actively engaged as firefighters or rescue squad workers, are acting in the capacity of a fire or rescue instructor outside their own department or squad. The term "rescue squad worker" shall mean a person who is dedicated to the purpose of alleviating human suffering and assisting anyone who is in difficulty or who is injured or becomes suddenly ill by providing the proper and efficient care or emergency medical services. In addition, this person must belong to an organized rescue squad which is eligible for membership in the North Carolina Association of Rescue and Emergency Medical Services, Inc., and the person must have attended a minimum of 36 hours of training in the last calendar year. Each rescue squad belonging to the North Carolina Association of Rescue and Emergency Medical Services, Inc., must file a roster of those members meeting the above requirements with the State Treasurer on or about January 31 of each year, and this roster must be certified to by the secretary of said association. In addition, the term "rescue squad worker" shall mean a member of an ambulance service certified by the Department of Health and Human Services pursuant to Article 7 of Chapter 131E of the General Statutes. The Department of Health and Human Services shall furnish a list of ambulance service members to the State Treasurer on or about January 31 of each year. The term "Civil Air Patrol members" shall mean those senior members of the North Carolina Wing-Civil Air Patrol 18 years of age or older and currently certified pursuant to G.S. 143B-1031. The term "firefighter" shall also mean county fire marshals when engaged in the performance of their county duties. The term "rescue squad worker" shall also mean county emergency services coordinators when engaged in the performance of their county duties."

SECTION 2.(cccccc) G.S. 143-166.13 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143-166.13. Persons entitled to benefits under Article.

(a) The following persons who are subject to the Criminal Justice Training and Standards Act are entitled to benefits under this Article:

- (1) State Government Security Officers, Department of Administration;
- (2) State Correctional Officers, Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety;
- (3) State Probation and Parole Officers, Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety;
- (4) Sworn State Law-Enforcement Officers with the power of arrest, Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety;
- (5) Sworn Law Enforcement Officers in the Medicaid Fraud Unit of the Department of Justice;
- (6) State Highway Patrol Officers, Department of Public Safety;
- (7) General Assembly Special Police, General Assembly;
- (8) Sworn State Law-Enforcement Officers with the power of arrest, Department of Health and Human Services;
- (9) Juvenile Justice Officers, Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety;
- (10) Insurance Investigators, Department of Insurance;
- (11) State Bureau of Investigation Officers and Alcohol Law Enforcement Agents, Department of Public Safety;
- (12) Director and Assistant Director, License and Theft Enforcement Section, Division of Motor Vehicles, Department of Transportation;
- (13) Members of License and Theft Enforcement Section, Division of Motor Vehicles, Department of Transportation, designated by the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles as either "inspectors" or uniformed weigh station personnel;
- (14) Utilities Commission Transportation Inspectors and Special Investigators;
- (15) North Carolina Ports Authority Police, Department of Transportation;

- (16) Sworn State Law-Enforcement Officers with the power of arrest, Department of Environmental Quality;
- (17) Sworn State Law-Enforcement Officers with the power of arrest, Department of Public Safety.
- (18) Sworn State Law-Enforcement Officers with the power of arrest, Department of Revenue.
- (19) Sworn State Law-Enforcement Officers with the power of arrest, University System.
- (20) Sworn State Law-Enforcement Officers with the power of arrest, Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

(b) The following persons are entitled to benefits under this Article regardless of whether they are subject to the Criminal Justice Training and Standards Act:

- (1) Driver License Examiners injured by accident arising out of and in the course of giving a road test, Division of Motor Vehicles, Department of Transportation;
- (2) Employees of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety injured by a direct and deliberate act of an offender supervised by the Division or while performing supervisory duties over offenders which place the employees at risk of such injury.

...."

SECTION 2.(ddddd) G.S. 143-300.7 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143-300.7. Defense of medical contractors.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Article, any person or professional association who at the request of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety provides medical and dental services to inmates in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and who is sued pursuant to the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1871 may be defended by the Attorney General and shall be protected from liability for violations of civil rights in accordance with the provisions of this Article."

SECTION 2.(eeeeee) G.S. 143-599 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143-599. Exemptions.

All of the following facilities shall be exempt from the provisions of this Article:

- ...
- (9) State correctional facilities operated by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

...."

SECTION 2.(fffff) G.S. 143B-1391(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) The Board shall consist of 21 members, appointed as follows:

- (1) Five members appointed by the Governor, including one member who is a director or employee of a State correction agency for a term to begin September 1, 1996 and to expire on June 30, 1997, one member who is an employee of the North Carolina Department of Public Safety for a term beginning September 1, 1996 and to expire on June 30, 1997, one member selected from the North Carolina Association of Chiefs of Police for a term to begin September 1, 1996 and to expire on June 30, 1999, one member who is an employee of the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, and one member who represents the Division of Motor Vehicles.

...."

SECTION 2.(ggggg) G.S. 143B-152.14 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-152.14. Cooperation of State and local agencies.

All agencies of the State and local government, including the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, departments of social services, health departments, local mental health, mental retardation, and substance abuse authorities, court personnel, law enforcement agencies, The University of North Carolina, the community college system, and cities and counties, shall cooperate with the Department of Health and Human Services, and local nonprofit corporations that receive grants in coordinating the program at the State level and in implementing the program at the local level. The Secretary of Health and Human Services, after consultation with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, shall develop a plan for ensuring the cooperation of State agencies and local agencies and encouraging the cooperation of private entities, especially those receiving State funds, in the coordination and implementation of the program."

SECTION 2.(hhhhh) G.S. 143B-153(2) reads as rewritten:

"(2) The Social Services Commission shall have the power and duty to establish standards and adopt rules and regulations:

...

- c. For the placement and supervision of dependent juveniles and of delinquent juveniles who are placed in the custody of the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, and payment of necessary costs of foster home care for needy and homeless children as provided by G.S. 108A-48;

...."

SECTION 2.(iiiiii) G.S. 143B-179(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) The Council on Developmental Disabilities of the Department of Health and Human Services shall consist of 32 members appointed by the Governor. The composition of the Council shall be as follows:

- (1) Eleven members from the General Assembly and State government agencies as follows: One person who is a member of the Senate, one person who is a member of the House of Representatives, one representative of the Department of Public Instruction, one representative of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, and seven representatives of the Department of Health and Human Services to include the Secretary or his designee.

...."

SECTION 2.(jjjjj) G.S. 143B-935 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-935. **Criminal history record checks of employees of and applicants for employment with the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.**

(a) Definitions. – As used in this section, the term:

(1) "Covered person" means any of the following:

- a. An applicant for employment or a current employee in a position in the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety who provides direct care for a client, patient, student, resident or ward of the Division.
- b. A person who supervises positions in the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety providing direct care for a client, patient, student, resident or ward of the Division.

...

- f. An independent contractor or an employee of an independent contractor who has contracted with the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety to provide direct care for a client, patient, student, resident, or ward of the Division.
- g. A person who has been approved to perform volunteer services in or for the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety to provide direct care for a client, patient, student, resident, or ward of the Division.

...

(b) When requested by the Department of Health and Human Services or the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, the North Carolina Department of Public Safety may provide to the requesting department or division a covered person's criminal history from the State Repository of Criminal Histories. Such requests shall not be due to a person's age, sex, race, color, national origin, religion, creed, political affiliation, or handicapping condition as defined by G.S. 168A-3. For requests for a State criminal history record check only, the requesting department or division shall provide to the Department of Public Safety a form consenting to the check signed by the covered person to be checked and any additional information required by the Department of Public Safety. National criminal record checks are authorized for covered applicants who have not resided in the State of North Carolina during the past five years. For national checks the Department of Health and Human Services or the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall provide to the North Carolina Department of Public Safety the fingerprints of the covered person to be checked, any additional information required by the Department of Public Safety, and a form signed by the covered person to be checked consenting to the check of the criminal record and to the use of fingerprints and other identifying information required by the State or National Repositories. The fingerprints of the individual shall be forwarded to the State Bureau of Investigation for a search of the State criminal history record file and the State Bureau of Investigation shall forward a set of fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal history record check. The Department of Health and Human Services and the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall keep all information pursuant to this section confidential. The Department of Public Safety shall charge a reasonable fee for conducting the checks of the criminal history records authorized by this section.

(c) All releases of criminal history information to the Department of Health and Human Services or the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall be subject to, and in compliance with, rules governing the dissemination of criminal history record checks as adopted by the North Carolina Department of Public Safety. All of the information either department receives through the checking of the criminal history is privileged information and for the exclusive use of that department.

(d) If the covered person's verified criminal history record check reveals one or more convictions covered under subsection (a) of this section, then the conviction shall constitute just cause for not selecting the person for employment, or for dismissing the person from current employment with the Department of Health and Human Services or the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. The conviction shall not automatically prohibit employment; however, the following factors shall be considered by the Department of Health and Human Services or the Juvenile Justice

Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety in determining whether employment shall be denied:

- (1) The level and seriousness of the crime;
- (2) The date of the crime;
- (3) The age of the person at the time of the conviction;
- (4) The circumstances surrounding the commission of the crime, if known;
- (5) The nexus between the criminal conduct of the person and job duties of the person;
- (6) The prison, jail, probation, parole, rehabilitation, and employment records of the person since the date the crime was committed; and
- (7) The subsequent commission by the person of a crime listed in subsection (a) of this section.

(e) The Department of Health and Human Services and the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may deny employment to or dismiss a covered person who refuses to consent to a criminal history record check or use of fingerprints or other identifying information required by the State or National Repositories of Criminal Histories. Any such refusal shall constitute just cause for the employment denial or the dismissal from employment.

(f) The Department of Health and Human Services and the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may extend a conditional offer of employment pending the results of a criminal history record check authorized by this section."

SECTION 2.(kkkkkk) G.S. 143B-1100 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-1100. Governor's Crime Commission – creation; composition; terms; meetings, etc.

(a) There is hereby created the Governor's Crime Commission of the Department of Public Safety. The Commission shall consist of 37 voting members and five nonvoting members. The composition of the Commission shall be as follows:

- ...
- (2) The nonvoting members shall be the Director of the State Bureau of Investigation, the ~~Deputy Director~~Deputy Chief of the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety who is responsible for Intervention/Prevention programs, the ~~Deputy Director~~Deputy Chief of the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety who is responsible for Youth Development programs, the Section Chief of the Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice and the Section Chief of the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of ~~Adult Correction~~Correction and Juvenile Justice.

(b) The membership of the Commission shall be selected as follows:

- (1) The following members shall serve by virtue of their office: the Governor, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Attorney General, the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Public Safety, the Director of the State Bureau of Investigation, the Section Chief of the Section of Prisons of the Division of ~~Adult Correction~~Correction and Juvenile Justice, the Section Chief of the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of ~~Adult Correction~~Correction and Juvenile Justice, the ~~Deputy Director~~Deputy Chief who is responsible for Intervention/Prevention of the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice

Justice of the Department of Public Safety, the ~~Deputy Director~~ Deputy Chief who is responsible for Youth Development of the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Should the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court choose not to serve, his alternate shall be selected by the Governor from a list submitted by the Chief Justice which list must contain no less than three nominees from the membership of the Supreme Court.

...."

SECTION 2.(IIIIII) G.S. 143B-1104(c) reads as rewritten:

"(c) The Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall report to the Senate and House of Representatives Appropriations Subcommittees on Justice and Public Safety no later than March 1, 2006, and annually thereafter, on the results of the alternatives to commitment demonstration programs funded by Section 16.7 of S.L. 2004-124. The 2007 report and all annual reports thereafter shall also include projects funded by Section 16.11 of S.L. 2005-276 for the 2005-2006 fiscal year. Specifically, the report shall provide a detailed description of each of the demonstration programs, including the numbers of juveniles served, their adjudication status at the time of service, the services/treatments provided, the length of service, the total cost per juvenile, and the six- and 12-month recidivism rates for the juveniles after the termination of program services."

SECTION 2.(MMMMMM) G.S. 143B-1152 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-1152. **Definitions.**

The following definitions apply in this Subpart:

...

(2) Division. – The Division of Adult ~~Correction~~ Correction and Juvenile Justice.

...

(6a) Section. – The Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~ Correction and Juvenile Justice.

...."

SECTION 2.(NNNNNN) G.S. 143B-1154(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) The priority populations for programs funded under this Subpart shall be as follows:

- (1) Offenders convicted of a felony or offenders sentenced under G.S. 90-96 conditional discharge for a felony offense.
- (2) Offenders identified by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice using a validated risk assessment instrument to have a high likelihood of reoffending and a moderate to high need for substance abuse treatment."

SECTION 2.(OOOOOO) G.S. 143B-1155 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-1155. **Duties of Division of Adult ~~Correction~~ Correction and Juvenile Justice.**

(a) In addition to those otherwise provided by law, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice 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 Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice 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.
- (4) 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 Public Safety, Community Corrections Section, shall report by March 1 of each year to the Chairs of the Senate and House of Representatives Appropriations Subcommittees on Justice and Public Safety and the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety on the status of the programs funded through the Treatment for Effective Community Supervision Program. The report shall include the following information from each of the following components:

- (1) Recidivism Reduction Services:
 - a. The method by which offenders are referred to the program.
 - b. The target population.
 - c. The amount of services contracted for and the amount of funding expended in each fiscal year.
 - d. The supervision type.
 - e. The risk level of the offenders served.
 - f. The number of successful and unsuccessful core service exits with a breakdown of reasons for unsuccessful exits.
 - g. The demographics of the population served.
 - h. The number and kind of mandatory and optional services received by offenders in this program.
 - i. Employment status at entry and exit.
 - j. Supervision outcomes, including completion, revocation, and termination.
- (2) Community Intervention Centers (CIC):
 - a. The target population.
 - b. The amount of funds contracted for and expended each fiscal year.
 - c. The supervision type.
 - d. The risk level of the offenders served.
 - e. The number of successful and unsuccessful core service exits with a breakdown of reasons for unsuccessful exits.

- f. The demographics of the population served.
 - g. Supervision outcomes, including completion, revocation, and termination.
- (3) Transitional and Temporary Housing:
- a. The target population.
 - b. The amount of funds contracted for and expended each fiscal year.
 - c. The supervision type.
 - d. The risk level of the offenders served.
 - e. The number of successful and unsuccessful core service exits with a breakdown of reasons for unsuccessful exits.
 - f. The demographics of the population served.
 - g. The employment status at entry and exit.
 - h. Supervision outcomes, including completion, revocation, and termination.
- (4) Local Reentry Councils (LRC):
- a. The target population.
 - b. The amount of funds contracted for and expended each fiscal year.
 - c. The supervision type.
 - d. The risk level of the offenders served.
 - e. The number of successful and unsuccessful core service exits with a breakdown of reasons for unsuccessful exits.
 - f. The demographics of the population served.
 - g. The employment status at entry and exit including, wherever possible, the average wage received at entry and exit.
 - h. Supervision outcomes, including completion, revocation, and termination.
- (5) Intensive Outpatient Services. – If the Department enters into a contract for Intensive Outpatient Services, the Department of Public Safety shall report in the next fiscal year on this service including the following:
- a. The target population.
 - b. The amount of funds contracted for and expended each fiscal year.
 - c. The supervision type.
 - d. The risk level of the offenders served.
 - e. The number of successful and unsuccessful core service exits with a breakdown of reasons for unsuccessful exits.
 - f. The demographics of the population served.
 - g. Supervision outcomes, including completion, revocation, and termination."

SECTION 2.(pppppp) G.S. 143B-1156 reads as rewritten:

"§ 143B-1156. Contract for services.

(a) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice shall contract with service providers through a competitive procurement process to provide community-based services to offenders on probation, parole, or post-release supervision.

...

(c) The Division of Adult ~~Correction~~,Correction and Juvenile Justice, 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.

...."

SECTION 2.(qqqqqq) G.S. 143B-1391(b)(1) reads as rewritten:

"(b) The Board shall consist of 21 members, appointed as follows:

- (1) Five members appointed by the Governor, including one member who is a director or employee of a State correction agency for a term to begin September 1, 1996 and to expire on June 30, 1997, one member who is an employee of the North Carolina Department of Public Safety for a term beginning September 1, 1996 and to expire on June 30, 1997, one member selected from the North Carolina Association of Chiefs of Police for a term to begin September 1, 1996 and to expire on June 30, 1999, one member who is an employee of the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, and one member who represents the Division of Motor Vehicles."

SECTION 2.(rrrrrr) G.S. 146-33 reads as rewritten:

"§ 146-33. State agencies to locate and mark boundaries of lands.

Every State agency shall locate and identify, and shall mark and keep marked, the boundaries of all lands allocated to that agency or under its control. The Department of Administration shall locate and identify, and mark and keep marked, the boundaries of all State lands not allocated to or under the control of any other State agency. The chief administrative officer of every State agency is authorized to contract with the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for the furnishing, upon such conditions as may be agreed upon from time to time between the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and the chief administrative officer of that agency, of prison labor for use where feasible in the performance of these duties."

SECTION 2.(ssssss) G.S. 147-12(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) The Department of Transportation, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, the State Highway Patrol, the Wildlife Resources Commission, the Division of Parks and Recreation in the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and the Division of Marine Fisheries in the Department of Environment and Natural Resources shall deliver to the Governor by February 1 of each year detailed information on the agency's litter enforcement, litter prevention, and litter removal efforts. The Administrative Office of the Courts shall deliver to the Governor, by February 1 of each year, detailed information on the enforcement of the littering laws of the State, including the number of charges and convictions under the littering laws of the State. The Governor shall gather the information submitted by the respective agencies and deliver a consolidated annual report, on or before March 1 of each year, to the Environmental Review Commission, the Joint Legislative Transportation Oversight Committee, and the House of Representatives and the Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Natural and Economic Resources."

SECTION 2.(tttttt) G.S. 148-2 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-2. Prison moneys and earnings.

(a) Persons authorized to collect or receive the moneys and earnings of the State prison system shall enter into bonds payable to the State of North Carolina in penal sums and with security approved by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, conditioned upon the faithful performance by these persons of their duties in collecting, receiving, and paying over prison moneys and earnings to the State Treasurer. Only corporate security with sureties licensed to do business in North Carolina shall be accepted.

(b) Repealed by Session Laws 2007-280, s. 2, effective August 1, 2007.

(c) Notwithstanding G.S. 147-77, Article 6A of Chapter 147 of the General Statutes, or any other provision of law, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may deposit revenue from prison canteens in local banks. The profits from prison canteens shall be deposited with the State Treasurer on a monthly basis in a fund denominated as the Correction Inmate Welfare Fund. Once the operating budget for the Correction Inmate Welfare Fund has been met, an amount equal to the funds allocated to each prison unit on a per inmate per year basis shall be credited to the Crime Victims Compensation

Fund established in ~~G.S. 15B-23~~G.S. 15B-23G as soon as practicable after the total amount paid to each unit per inmate per year has been determined."

SECTION 2.(uuuuuu) G.S. 148-3 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-3. Prison property.

(a) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall subject to the provisions of G.S. 143-341, have control and custody of all unexpended surplus highway funds previously allocated for prison purposes and all property of every kind and description now used by or considered a part of units of the State prison system, except vehicles used on a rental basis. The property coming within the provisions of this section shall be identified and agreed upon by the executive heads of the highway and prison systems, or by their duly authorized representatives. The Governor shall have final authority to decide whether or not particular property shall be transferred to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety in event the executive heads of the two systems are unable to agree.

(b) Property, both real and personal, deemed by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety to be necessary or convenient in the operation of the State prison system may, subject to the provisions of G.S. 143-341, be acquired by gift, devise, purchase, or lease. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may, subject to the provisions of G.S. 143-341, dispose of any prison property, either real or personal, or any interest or estate therein."

SECTION 2.(vvvvvv) G.S. 148-4 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-4. Control and custody of prisoners; authorizing prisoner to leave place of confinement.

The Secretary of Public Safety shall have control and custody of all prisoners serving sentence in the State prison system, and such prisoners shall be subject to all the rules and regulations legally adopted for the government thereof. Any sentence to imprisonment in any unit of the State prison system, or to jail to be assigned to work under the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, shall be construed as a commitment, for such terms of imprisonment as the court may direct, to the custody of the Secretary of Public Safety or his authorized representative, who shall designate the places of confinement within the State prison system where the sentences of all such persons shall be served. The authorized agents of the Secretary shall have all the authority of peace officers for the purpose of transferring prisoners from place to place in the State as their duties might require and for apprehending, arresting, and returning to prison escaped prisoners, and may be commissioned by the Governor, either generally or specially, as special officers for returning escaped prisoners or other fugitives from justice from outside the State, when such persons have been extradited or voluntarily surrendered. Employees of departments, institutions, agencies, and political subdivisions of the State hiring prisoners to perform work outside prison confines may be designated as the authorized agents of the Secretary of Public Safety for the purpose of maintaining control and custody of prisoners who may be placed under the supervision and control of such employees, including guarding and transferring such prisoners from place to place in the State as their duties might require, and apprehending and arresting escaped prisoners and returning them to prison. The governing authorities of the State prison system are authorized to determine by rules and regulations the manner of designating these agents and placing prisoners under their supervision and control, which rules and regulations shall be established in the same manner as other rules and regulations for the government of the State prison system.

The Secretary of Public Safety may extend the limits of the place of confinement of a prisoner, as to whom there is reasonable cause to believe he will honor his trust, by authorizing him, under prescribed conditions, to leave the confines of that place unaccompanied by a custodial agent for a prescribed period of time to

...."

SECTION 2.(wwwwww) G.S. 148-4.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-4.1. Release of inmates.

(a) Whenever the Secretary of Public Safety determines from data compiled by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety that it is necessary to reduce the prison population to a more manageable level or to meet the State's obligations under law, he shall direct the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission to release on parole over a reasonable period of time a number of prisoners sufficient to that purpose. From the time the Secretary directs the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission until the prison population has been reduced to a more manageable level, the Secretary may not accept any inmates ordered transferred from local confinement facilities to the State prison system under G.S. 148-32.1(b). Further, the Secretary may return any inmate housed in the State prison system under an order entered pursuant to G.S. 148-32.1(b) to the local confinement facility from which the inmate was transferred. In order to meet the requirements of this section, the Parole Commission shall not parole any person convicted under Article 7A of Chapter 14 of a sex offense, under G.S. 14-39, 14-41, or 14-43.3, under G.S. 90-95(h) of a drug trafficking offense, or under G.S. 14-17, or any other violent felon as defined in subsection (a1) of this section. The Parole Commission may continue to consider the suitability for release of such persons in accordance with the criteria set forth in Articles 85 and 85A of Chapter 15A.

(a1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall at all times secure the necessary prison space to house any violent felon or habitual felon for the full active sentence imposed by the court. For purposes of this subsection, the term "violent felon" means any person convicted of the following felony offenses: first or second degree murder, voluntary manslaughter, first or second degree rape, first or second degree sexual offense, any sexual offense involving a minor, robbery, kidnapping, or assault, or attempting, soliciting, or conspiring to commit any of those offenses.

...."

SECTION 2.(xxxxxx) G.S. 148-6 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-6. Custody, employment and hiring out of convicts.

The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall provide for receiving, and keeping in custody until discharged by law, all such convicts as may be now confined in the prison and such as may be hereafter sentenced to imprisonment therein by the several courts of this State. The Division shall have full power and authority to provide for employment of such convicts, either in the prison or on farms leased or owned by the State of North Carolina, or elsewhere, or otherwise; and may contract for the hire or employment of any able-bodied convicts upon such terms as may be just and fair, but such convicts so hired, or employed, shall remain under the actual management, control and care of the Division."

SECTION 2.(yyyyyy) G.S. 148-10 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-10. Department of Environment and Natural Resources to supervise sanitary and health conditions of prisoners.

The Department of Environmental Quality shall have general supervision over the sanitary and health conditions of the central prison, over the prison camps, or other places of confinement of prisoners under the jurisdiction of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, and shall make periodic examinations of the same and report to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety the conditions found there with respect to the sanitary and hygienic care of such prisoners."

SECTION 2.(zzzzzz) G.S. 148-10.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-10.1. Employment of clinical chaplains for inmates.

The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety is authorized and directed to employ clinical chaplains to provide moral, spiritual and social counselling and ministerial services to inmates in the custody of the Secretary of Public Safety. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall seek to employ a diversity of qualified persons having differing faiths which are to the extent practicable reflective of the professed religious composition of the inmate population."

SECTION 2.(aaaaaaa) G.S. 148-10.2 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-10.2. Policy: Certain inmates not to contact family members of victims.

(a) It shall be the policy of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety to prohibit death row inmates from contacting the surviving family members of the victims without the written consent of the family members being contacted. For purposes of this subsection, the term "contact" includes arranging for a third party to forward communications from the inmate to the surviving family members of the victim.

(b) At the request of the victim or a family member of the victim, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall prohibit an inmate convicted of an offense listed in G.S. 15A-830(a)(7) from contacting the requesting party. For purposes of this subsection, the term "contact" includes arranging for a third party to forward communications from the inmate to the victim or family member.

(c) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall develop and impose sanctions against any inmate who violates the provisions of this section."

SECTION 2.(bbbbbbb) G.S. 148-10.3 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-10.3. Electronic monitoring costs.

Personnel, equipment, and other costs of providing electronic monitoring of pretrial or sentenced offenders shall be reimbursed to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety by the State or local agency requesting the service in an amount not exceeding the actual costs."

SECTION 2.(ccccccc) G.S. 148-10.4 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-10.4. Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Fund.

(a) Definitions. – The following definitions apply in this section:

(1) Division. – Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

...

(c) Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Fund established. – There is created within the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice a special nonreverting fund called the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Fund.

(d) Fund Uses. – Moneys in the Fund may be used for the following:

(1) Reimbursements by the Sheriffs' Association to counties for the costs of housing misdemeanants under the Program, including the care, supervision, and transportation of those misdemeanants.

(2) Reimbursements to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice for the cost of housing misdemeanants transferred to the Division pursuant to G.S. 148-32.1(b3), including the care, supervision, and transportation of those misdemeanants.

(3) To pay the Sheriffs' Association for administrative and operating expenses pursuant to subsection (e) of this section.

(4) To pay the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice for administrative and operating expenses pursuant to subsection (e) of this section.

...."

SECTION 2.(ddddd) G.S. 148-10.5 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-10.5. Facilitation of reentry.

In order to facilitate successful reentry and improve judicial efficiency, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall work with law enforcement, the district attorneys' offices, and the courts to develop a process by which, both at intake and before release, effort is made, for each inmate in custody, to identify all outstanding warrants on the inmate. The plan should seek to resolve inmates' outstanding warrants while in custody, whenever feasible. In the course of resolving an outstanding warrant while in custody, an inmate shall be notified of the outstanding warrant and his or her right to counsel if such a right exists."

SECTION 2.(eeeeee) G.S. 148-11(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) The Secretary of Public Safety has sole authority to designate the uniforms worn by inmates confined in the Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~.Correction and Juvenile Justice."

SECTION 2.(ffffff) G.S. 148-12(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall, as soon as practicable, establish diagnostic centers to make social, medical, and psychological studies of persons committed to the Division. Full diagnostic studies shall be made before initial classification in cases where such studies have not been made."

SECTION 2.(ggggggg) G.S. 148-18(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Prisoners employed by Correction Enterprises shall be compensated as set forth in Article 14 of this Chapter. Prisoners participating in work assignments established by the Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice shall be compensated at rates fixed by the Division of Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety's rules and regulations; provided, that no prisoner so paid shall receive more than one dollar (\$1.00) per day, unless the Secretary determines that the work assignment requires special skills or training. Upon approval of the Secretary, inmates working in job assignments requiring special skills or training may be paid up to three dollars (\$3.00) per day. The Correction Enterprises Fund shall be the source of wages and allowances provided to inmates who are employed by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety in work assignments established by the Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult Correction."

SECTION 2.(hhhhhh) G.S. 148-18.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-18.1. Confiscation of unauthorized articles.

Any item of personal property which a prisoner in any correctional facility is prohibited from possessing by State law or which is not authorized by rules adopted by the Secretary of Public Safety shall, when found in the possession of a prisoner, be confiscated and destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Secretary may direct. Any unauthorized funds confiscated under this section or funds from the sale of confiscated property shall be deposited to Inmate Welfare Fund maintained by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety."

SECTION 2.(iiiiii) G.S. 148-19 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-19. Health services.

(a) The general policies, rules and regulations of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall prescribe standards for health services to prisoners, which shall include preventive, diagnostic, and therapeutic measures on both an outpatient and a hospital basis, for all types of patients. A prisoner may be taken, when necessary, to a medical facility outside the State prison system. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall seek the cooperation

of public and private agencies, institutions, officials and individuals in the development of adequate health services to prisoners.

(b) Upon request of the Secretary of Public Safety, the Secretary of Health and Human Services may detail personnel employed by the Department of Health and Human Services to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for the purpose of supervising and furnishing medical, psychiatric, psychological, dental, and other technical and scientific services to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. The compensation, allowances, and expenses of the personnel detailed under this section may be paid from applicable appropriations to the Department of Health and Human Services, and reimbursed from applicable appropriations to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. The Secretary of Public Safety may make similar arrangements with any other agency of State government able and willing to aid the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety to meet the needs of prisoners for health services.

(c) Each prisoner committed to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall receive a physical and mental examination by a health care professional authorized by the North Carolina Medical Board to perform such examinations as soon as practicable after admission and before being assigned to work. The prisoner's work and other assignments shall be made with due regard for the prisoner's physical and mental condition.

(d) The Commission for Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Substance Abuse Services shall adopt standards for the delivery of mental health and mental retardation services to inmates in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. The Commission for Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Substance Abuse Services shall give the Secretary of Public Safety an opportunity to review and comment on proposed standards prior to promulgation of such standards; however, final authority to determine such standards remains with the Commission. The Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services shall designate an agency or agencies within the Department of Health and Human Services to monitor the implementation by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety of these standards and of substance abuse standards adopted by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety."

SECTION 2.(jjjjjj) G.S.148-19.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-19.1. Exemption from licensure and certificate of need.

(a) Inpatient chemical dependency or substance abuse facilities that provide services exclusively to inmates of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall be exempt from licensure by the Department of Health and Human Services under Chapter 122C of the General Statutes. If an inpatient chemical dependency or substance abuse facility provides services both to inmates of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and to members of the general public, the portion of the facility that serves inmates shall be exempt from licensure.

(b) Any person who contracts to provide inpatient chemical dependency or substance abuse services to inmates of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may construct and operate a new chemical dependency or substance abuse facility for that purpose without first obtaining a certificate of need from the Department of Health and Human Services pursuant to Article 9 of Chapter 131E of the General Statutes. However, a new facility or addition developed for that purpose without a certificate of need shall not be licensed pursuant to Chapter 122C of the General Statutes and shall not admit anyone other than inmates unless the owner or operator first obtains a certificate of need."

SECTION 2.(kkkkkkk) G.S. 148-19.2 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-19.2. Mandatory HIV testing.

Each person sentenced to imprisonment and committed to the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall be tested to determine whether the person is HIV positive.

Each inmate who has not previously tested positive for HIV shall also be tested:

- (1) Not less than once every four years from the date of that inmate's initial testing.
- (2) Prior to the inmate's release from the custody of the Division of Adult ~~Correction, Correction~~ and Juvenile Justice, except that testing is not mandatory prior to the release of an inmate who has been tested within one year of the inmate's release date.

In each case, the results of the test shall be reported to the inmate. If an inmate tests positive for HIV, that inmate shall be referred to public health officials for counseling."

SECTION 2.(lllllll) G.S. 148-22 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-22. Treatment programs.

(a) The general policies, rules and regulations of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall provide for humane treatment of prisoners and for programs to effect their correction and return to the community as promptly as practicable. Visits and correspondence between prisoners and approved friends shall be authorized under reasonable conditions, and family members shall be permitted and encouraged to maintain close contact with the prisoners unless such contacts prove to be hurtful. Casework, counseling, and psychotherapy services provided to prisoners may be extended to include members of the prisoner's family if practicable and necessary to achieve the purposes of such programs. Education, library, recreation, and vocational training programs shall be developed so as to coordinate with corresponding services and opportunities which will be available to the prisoner when he is released. Programs may be established for the treatment and training of mentally retarded prisoners and other special groups. These programs may be operated in segregated sections of facilities housing other prisoners or in separate facilities.

(b) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may cooperate with and seek the cooperation of public and private agencies, institutions, officials, and individuals in the development and conduct of programs designed to give persons committed to the Division opportunities for physical, mental and moral improvement. The Division may enter into agreements with other agencies of federal, State or local government and with private agencies to promote the most effective use of available resources.

Specifically the Secretary of Public Safety may enter into contracts or agreements with appropriate public or private agencies offering needed services including health, mental health, mental retardation, substance abuse, rehabilitative or training services for such inmates of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety as the Secretary may deem eligible. These agencies shall be reimbursed from applicable appropriations to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for services rendered at a rate not to exceed that which such agencies normally receive for serving their regular clients.

The Secretary may contract for the housing of work-release inmates at county jails and local confinement facilities. Inmates may be placed in the care of such agencies but shall remain the responsibility of the Division and shall be subject to the complete supervision of the Division. The Division may reimburse such agencies for the support of such inmates at a rate not in excess of the average daily cost of inmate care in the corrections unit to which the inmate would otherwise be assigned."

SECTION 2.(mmmmmmm) G.S. 148-22.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-22.1. Educational facilities and programs for selected inmates.

(a) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety is authorized to take advantage of aid available from any source in establishing facilities and developing programs to provide inmates of the State prison system with such academic and vocational and technical education as seems most likely to facilitate the rehabilitation of these inmates and their return to free society with attitudes, knowledge, and skills that will improve their prospects of becoming law-abiding and self-supporting citizens. The State Department of Public Instruction is authorized to cooperate with the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety in planning academic and vocational and technical education of prison system inmates, but the State Department of Public Instruction is not authorized to expend any funds in this connection.

(b) In expending funds that may be made available for facilities and programs to provide inmates of the State prison system with academic and vocational and technical education, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall give priority to meeting the needs of inmates who are less than 21 years of age when received in the prison system with a sentence or sentences under which they will be held for not less than six months nor more than five years before becoming eligible to be considered for a parole or unconditional release. These inmates shall be given appropriate tests to determine their educational needs and aptitudes. When the necessary arrangements can be made, they shall receive such instruction as may be deemed practical and advisable for them.

...."

SECTION 2.(nnnnnnn) G.S. 148-23 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-23. Prison employees not to use intoxicants, narcotic drugs or profanity.

No one addicted to the use of alcoholic beverages, or narcotic drugs, shall be employed as superintendent, warden, guard, or in any other position connected with the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, where such position requires the incumbent to have any charge or direction of the prisoners; and anyone holding such position, or anyone who may be employed in any other capacity in the State prison system, who shall come under the influence of alcoholic beverages during hours of employment, or reports for duty under the effect of intoxicants, or narcotic drugs, or who shall become intoxicated, or uses narcotic drugs, under circumstances that bring discredit on the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, shall be subject to immediate dismissal from employment by any of the institutions and shall not be eligible for reinstatement to such position or be employed in any other position in any of the institutions. Any superintendent, warden, correctional officer, supervisor, or other person holding any position in the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety who curses a prisoner under his charge shall be subject to immediate dismissal from employment and shall not be eligible for reinstatement."

SECTION 2.(ooooooo) G.S. 148-23.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-23.1. Tobacco products prohibited on State correctional facilities premises.

(a) The General Assembly finds that in order to protect the health, welfare, and comfort of inmates in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and to reduce the costs of inmate health care, it is necessary to prohibit inmates from using tobacco products on the premises of State correctional facilities and to ensure that employees and visitors do not use tobacco products on the premises of those facilities.

(b) No person may use tobacco products on the premises of a State correctional facility, except for authorized religious purposes. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, inmates in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and persons facilitating religious observances may use and possess tobacco products for religious purposes consistent with the policies of the Division.

(b1) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, no person may possess tobacco products on the premises of a State correctional facility. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, an employee or visitor may possess tobacco products within the confines of a motor vehicle located in a designated parking area of a correctional facility's premises if the tobacco product remains in the vehicle and the vehicle is locked when the employee or visitor has exited the vehicle.

(c) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may adopt rules to implement the provisions of this section. Inmates in violation of this section are subject to disciplinary measures to be determined by the Division, including the potential loss of sentence credits earned prior to that violation. Employees in violation of this section are subject to disciplinary action by the Division. Visitors in violation of this section are subject to removal from the facility and loss of visitation privileges.

(d) As used in this section, the following terms mean:

- (1) State correctional facility. – All buildings and grounds of a State correctional institution operated by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.
- (2) Tobacco products. – Cigars, cigarettes, snuff, loose tobacco, or similar goods made with any part of the tobacco plant that are prepared or used for smoking, chewing, dipping, or other personal use.
- (3) Vapor products. – Nonlighted, noncombustible products that employ a mechanical heating element, battery, or electronic circuit regardless of shape or size and that can be used to heat a liquid nicotine solution contained in a vapor cartridge. The term includes electronic cigarettes, electronic cigars, electronic cigarillos, and electronic pipes. The term does not include any product regulated by the United States Food and Drug Administration under Chapter V of the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act."

SECTION 2.(ppppppp) G.S. 148-23.2 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-23.2. Mobile phones prohibited on State correctional facilities premises.

Except as authorized by Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety policy, no person shall possess a mobile telephone or other wireless communications device on the premises of a State correctional facility. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, an employee or visitor may possess a mobile telephone or other wireless communications device within the confines of a motor vehicle located in a designated parking area of a correctional facility's premises if the mobile telephone or other wireless communications device remains in the vehicle and the vehicle is locked when the employee or visitor has exited the vehicle."

SECTION 2.(qqqqqqq) G.S. 148-24 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-24. Religious services.

The general policies, rules and regulations of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall provide for religious services to be held in all units of the State prison system on Sunday and at such other times as may be deemed appropriate. Attendance of prisoners at religious services shall be voluntary. The Secretary of Public Safety shall if possible secure the visits of some minister at the prison hospitals to administer to the spiritual wants of the sick."

SECTION 2.(rrrrrrr) G.S. 148-26 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-26. State policy on employment of prisoners.

...

(b) As many minimum custody prisoners as are available and fit for road work, who cannot appropriately be placed on work release, study release, or other full-time programs, and as many medium custody prisoners as are available, fit for road work and can be adequately guarded during such work without reducing security levels at prison units, shall be employed in

the maintenance and construction of public roads of the State. The number and location of prisoners to be kept available for work on the public roads shall be agreed upon by the governing authorities of the Department of Transportation and the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety far enough in advance of each budget to permit proper provisions to be made in the request for appropriations submitted by the Department of Transportation. Any dispute between the Departments will be resolved by the Governor. Prisoners so employed shall be compensated, at rates fixed by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety's rules and regulations for work performed; provided, that no prisoner working on the public roads under the provisions of this section shall be paid more than one dollar (\$1.00) per day from funds provided by the Department of Transportation to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for this purpose. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and the Department of Transportation shall develop a program to be implemented no later than July 1, 1982, to the extent money is herein appropriated, which shall include:

(1) The use of portable toilets for inmate road crews.

(c) As many of the male prisoners available and fit for forestry work shall be employed in the development and improvement of state-owned forests as can be used for this purpose by the agencies controlling these forests.

(d) The remainder of the able-bodied inmates of the State prison system shall be employed so far as practicable in prison industries and agriculture, giving preference to the production of food supplies and other articles needed by state-supported institutions or activities.

(e) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may make such contracts with departments, institutions, agencies, and political subdivisions of the State for the hire of prisoners to perform other appropriate work as will help to make the prisons as nearly self-supporting as is consistent with the purposes of their creation. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may contract with any person or any group of persons for the hire of prisoners for forestry work, soil erosion control, water conservation, hurricane damage prevention, or any similar work certified by the Secretary of Environment and Natural Resources as beneficial in the conservation of the natural resources of this State. All contracts for the employment of prisoners shall provide that they shall be fed, clothed, quartered, guarded, and otherwise cared for by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. Such work may include but is not limited to work with State or local government agencies in cleaning, construction, landscaping and maintenance of roads, parks, nature trails, bikeways, cemeteries, landfills or other government-owned or operated facilities.

(e1) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may establish work assignments for inmates or allow inmates to volunteer in service projects that benefit units of State or local government or 501(c)(3) entities that serve the citizens of this State. The work assignments may include the use of inmate labor and the use of Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety resources in the production of finished goods. Any products made pursuant to this section shall not be subject to the provisions of Article 3A of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes and may be donated to the government unit or 501(c)(3) organization at no cost.

(f) Adult inmates of the State prison system shall be prohibited from working at or being on the premises of any schools or institutions operated or administered by the Youth Development Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety unless a complete sight and sound barrier is erected and maintained during the course of the labor performed by the adult inmates.

(g) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall establish rules, standards, and procedures for establishing inmate labor services contracts with any county or municipality expressing interest in contracting for inmate labor."

SECTION 2.(sssssss) G.S. 148-26.5 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-26.5. Pay and time allowances for work.

The provisions of G.S. 148-18 and 148-13 shall be applicable to inmate work on local or State public work projects contracted for by the Secretary of Public Safety as provided by G.S. 148-26 through 148-26.4. Travel, cost of inmate wages and custodial supervision expenses incurred by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and arising out of a local or State public work project shall be reimbursed on a cost basis to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety by the local or State contracting agency."

SECTION 2.(ttttttt) G.S. 148-28 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-28. Sentencing prisoners to Central Prison; youthful offenders.

When a sentenced offender is to be taken to the Central Prison at Raleigh, a sheriff or other appropriate officer of the county shall cause such prisoner to be delivered with the proper commitment papers to the warden of the Central Prison. A person under 16 years of age convicted of a felony shall not be imprisoned in the Central Prison at Raleigh unless:

- (1) The person was convicted of a capital felony; or
- (2) He has previously been imprisoned in a county jail or under the authority of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety upon conviction of a felony.

This provision shall not limit the authority of the Secretary of Public Safety from transferring a person under 16 years of age to Central Prison when in the Secretary's determination this person would not benefit from confinement in separate facilities for youthful offenders or when it has been determined that his presence would be detrimental to the implementation of programs designed for the benefit of other youthful offenders. Nor shall this provision limit the authority of the judges of the superior courts of this State or the Secretary of Public Safety from committing or transferring a person under 16 years of age to Central Prison for medical or psychiatric treatment."

SECTION 2.(uuuuuuu) G.S. 148-29 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-29. Transportation of convicts to prison; reimbursement to counties; sheriff's expense affidavit.

(a) The sheriff having in charge any prisoner to be taken to the State prison system shall send the prisoner to the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety after sentencing and the disposal of all pending charges against the prisoner, if no appeal has been taken. Beginning on the day after the Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice has been notified by the sheriff that a prisoner is ready for transfer and the Division has informed the sheriff that bedspace is not available for that prisoner, and continuing through the day the prisoner is received by the Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult ~~Correction,~~Correction and Juvenile Justice, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall pay the county:

- (1) A standard sum set by the General Assembly in its appropriations acts for the cost of providing food, clothing, personal items, supervision, and necessary ordinary medical services to the prisoner awaiting transfer to the State prison system; and
- (2) Extraordinary medical costs, as defined in G.S. 148-32.1(a), incurred by prisoners awaiting transfer to the State prison system.

If the Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice determines that bedspace is not available for a prisoner after the sheriff has notified the Division that the

prisoner is ready for transfer, reimbursement under this subsection shall be made beginning on the day after the sheriff gave the notification.

(b) The sheriff having in charge any parolee or post-release supervisee to be taken to the State prison system shall send the prisoner to the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety after preliminary hearing held under G.S. 15A-1368.6(b) or G.S. 15A-1376(b). Beginning on the day after the Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice has been notified by the sheriff that a prisoner is ready for transfer and the Division has informed the sheriff that bedspace is not available for that prisoner, and continuing through the day the prisoner is received by the Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~, Correction and Juvenile Justice, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall pay the county:

- (1) A standard sum set by the General Assembly in its appropriations acts for the cost of providing food, clothing, personal items, supervision, and necessary ordinary medical services to the parolee or post-release supervisee awaiting transfer to the State prison system; and
- (2) Extraordinary medical costs, as defined in G.S. 148-32.1(a), incurred by parolees or post-release supervisees awaiting transfer to the State prison system.

If the Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice determines that bedspace is not available for a prisoner after the sheriff has notified the Division that the prisoner is ready for transfer, reimbursement under this subsection shall be made beginning on the day after the sheriff gave the notification.

(c) The sheriff shall file with the board of commissioners of his county a copy of his affidavit as to necessary guard, together with a copy of his itemized account of expenses, both certified to by him as true copies of those on file in his office."

SECTION 2.(vvvvvvv) G.S. 148-32.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-32.1. Local confinement, costs, alternate facilities, parole, work release.

(a) Repealed by Session Laws 2009-451, s. 19.22A, effective July 1, 2009.

(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 the 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 a prisoner not housed pursuant to the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program established in subsection (b2) of this section 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 misdemeanor, which local facility shall accept the transferred prisoner.

If no other local confinement facility is available and the reason for the requested transfer is that the local confinement facility that would be required to house the prisoner cannot reasonably accommodate any more prisoners due to segregation requirements for particular prisoners or the local facility does not meet the minimum standards published pursuant to G.S. 153A-221, then the judge may order that a prisoner not housed pursuant to the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program established in subsection (b2) of this section be transferred to a facility operated by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the

Department of Public Safety as designated by the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~Correction and Juvenile Justice. In no event, however, shall a prisoner whose term of imprisonment is less than 30 days be assigned or ordered transferred to a facility operated by the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~Correction and Juvenile Justice.

(b1) It is the intent of the General Assembly to authorize the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice to enter into voluntary agreements with counties to provide housing for misdemeanants serving periods of confinement of more than 90 days and for all sentences imposed for impaired driving under G.S. 20-138.1, regardless of length. It is further the intent of the General Assembly that the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~Correction and Juvenile Justice, in conjunction with the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association, Inc., establish a program for housing misdemeanants serving periods of confinement of more than 90 days and for all sentences imposed for impaired driving under G.S. 20-138.1, regardless of length. It is also the intent of the General Assembly that the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice contract with the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association, Inc., to provide a service that identifies space in local confinement facilities that is available for housing these misdemeanants.

The General Assembly intends that the cost of housing and caring for these misdemeanants, including, but not limited to, care, supervision, transportation, medical, and any other related costs, be covered by State funds and not be imposed as a local cost. Therefore, the General Assembly intends that the funds appropriated for the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program be used to provide funding to cover the costs of managing a system for providing that housing of misdemeanants in local confinement facilities as well as reimbursing the counties for housing and related expenses for those misdemeanants.

(b2) The Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program is established. The Program shall provide for the housing of misdemeanants from all counties serving sentences imposed for a period of more than 90 days and for all sentences imposed for impaired driving under G.S. 20-138.1, regardless of length. Those misdemeanants shall be confined in local confinement facilities except as provided in subsections (b3) and (b4) of this section. The Program shall address methods for the placement and transportation of inmates and reimbursement to counties for the housing of those inmates. Any county that voluntarily agrees to house misdemeanants from that county or from other counties pursuant to the Program may enter into a written agreement with the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice to do so.

(b3) The custodian of a local confinement facility may request a judicial order to transfer a misdemeanant housed pursuant to the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program to a facility operated by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice by certifying in writing to the clerk of the superior court in the county in which the local confinement facility is located that:

- (1) The misdemeanant poses a security risk because the misdemeanant:
 - a. Poses a serious escape risk;
 - b. Exhibits violently aggressive behavior that cannot be contained and warrants a higher level of supervision;
 - c. Needs to be protected from other inmates, and the county jail facility cannot provide such protection;
 - d. Is a female or a person 18 years of age or younger, and the county jail facility does not have adequate housing for such prisoners;
 - e. Is in custody at a time when a fire or other catastrophic event has caused the county jail facility to cease or curtail operations; or
 - f. Otherwise poses an imminent danger to the staff of the county jail facility or to other prisoners in the facility.

- (2) The misdemeanor requires medical or mental health treatment that the county decides can best be provided by the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~Correction and Juvenile Justice.
- (3) The local confinement facility that would be required to house the prisoner
 - (i) cannot reasonably accommodate any more prisoners due to segregation requirements for particular prisoners, or the local facility does not meet the minimum standards published pursuant to G.S. 153A-221, and
 - (ii) no other local confinement facility is available.

Upon receiving such request and certification in writing, any superior or district court judge for the district in which the local confinement facility is located may, after ascertaining that the request meets the criteria set forth in subdivision (1), (2), or (3) of this subsection, order the misdemeanor transferred to a unit of the State prison system designated by the Secretary of Public Safety or the Secretary's authorized representative. The Division of Adult ~~Correction~~Correction and Juvenile Justice shall be reimbursed from the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Fund for the costs of housing the misdemeanor, including the care, supervision, and transportation of the misdemeanor.

(b4) A misdemeanor housed under the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program established pursuant to subsection (b2) of this section may be transferred to a facility operated by the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~Correction and Juvenile Justice if the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association, Inc., determines that the local confinement facilities available for housing misdemeanants under the Program are filled to capacity. The Division of Adult ~~Correction~~Correction and Juvenile Justice shall be reimbursed from the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Fund for the costs of housing the misdemeanor, including the care, supervision, and transportation of the misdemeanor.

(c) Repealed by Session Laws 2015-40, s. 6.

(d) When a prisoner serving a sentence of 30 days or more in a local confinement facility is placed on work release pursuant to a recommendation of the sentencing court, the custodian of the facility shall forward the prisoner's work-release earnings to the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~Correction and Juvenile Justice, which shall disburse the earnings as determined under G.S. 148-33.1(f). When a prisoner serving a sentence of 30 days or more in a local confinement facility is placed on work release pursuant to an order of the sentencing court, the custodian of the facility shall forward the prisoner's work-release earnings to the clerk of the court that sentenced the prisoner or to the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~Correction and Juvenile Justice, as provided in the prisoner's commitment order. The clerk or the Division, as appropriate, shall disburse the earnings as provided in the prisoner's commitment order. Upon agreement between the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~Correction and Juvenile Justice and the custodian of the local confinement facility, however, the clerk may disburse to the local confinement facility the amount of the earnings to be paid for the cost of the prisoner's keep, and that amount shall be set off against the reimbursement to be paid by the Department to the local confinement facility pursuant to G.S. 148-32.1(a).

(e) Upon entry of a prisoner serving a sentence of imprisonment for impaired driving under G.S. 20-138.1 into a local confinement facility pursuant to this section, the custodian of the local confinement facility shall forward to the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission information pertaining to the prisoner so as to make him eligible for parole consideration pursuant to G.S. 15A-1371. Such information shall include date of incarceration, jail credit, and such other information as may be required by the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission. The Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission shall approve a form upon which the custodian shall furnish this information, which form will be provided to the custodian by the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~Correction and Juvenile Justice."

SECTION 2.(wwwwwww) G.S. 148-32.2 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-32.2. Community work crew fee.

The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may charge a fee to any unit of local government to which it provides, upon request, a community work crew. The amount of the fee shall be no more than the cost to the Division to provide the crew to the unit of local government."

SECTION 2.(xxxxxxx) G.S. 148-33 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-33. Prison labor furnished other State agencies.

The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may furnish to any of the other State departments, State institutions, or agencies, upon such conditions as may be agreed upon from time to time between the Division and the governing authorities of such Department, institution or agency, prison labor for carrying on any work where it is practical and desirable to use prison labor in the furtherance of the purposes of any State department, institution or agency, and such other employment as is now provided by law for inmates of the State's prison under the provisions of G.S. 148-6: Provided that such prisoners shall at all times be under the custody of and controlled by the duly authorized agent of such Division. Provided, further, that notwithstanding any provisions of law contained in this Article or in this Chapter, no prisoner or group of prisoners may be assigned to work in any building utilized by any State department, agency, or institution unless a duly designated custodial agent of the Secretary of Public Safety is assigned to the building to maintain supervision and control of the prisoner or prisoners working there."

SECTION 2.(yyyyyyy) G.S. 148-33.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-33.1. Sentencing, quartering, and control of prisoners with work-release privileges.

...

(c) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall from time to time, as the need becomes evident, designate and adapt facilities in the State prison system for quartering prisoners with work-release privileges. No State or county prisoner shall be granted work-release privileges by the Director of Prisons or the custodian of a local confinement facility until suitable facilities for quartering him have been provided in the area where the prisoner has employment or the offer of employment.

...

(f) A prisoner who is convicted of a felony and who is granted work-release privileges shall give his work-release earnings, less standard payroll deductions required by law, to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. A prisoner who is convicted of a misdemeanor, is committed to a local confinement facility, and is granted work-release privileges by order of the sentencing court shall give his work-release earnings, less standard payroll deductions required by law, to the custodian of the local confinement facility. Other misdemeanants granted work-release privileges shall give their work-release earnings, less standard payroll deductions required by law, to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety or the sentencing court, as appropriate, shall determine the amount to be deducted from a prisoner's work-release earnings to pay for the cost of the prisoner's keep and to accumulate a reasonable sum to be paid the prisoner when he is paroled or discharged from prison. The Division or sentencing court shall also determine the amount to be disbursed by the Division or clerk of court, as appropriate, for each of the following:

- (1) To pay travel and other expenses of the prisoner made necessary by his employment;
- (2) To provide a reasonable allowance to the prisoner for his incidental personal expenses;
- (3) To make payments for the support of the prisoner's dependents in accordance with an order of a court of competent jurisdiction, or in the

absence of a court order, in accordance with a determination of dependency status and need made by the local department of social services in the county of North Carolina in which such dependents reside;

- (3a) To make restitution or reparation as provided in G.S. 148-33.2.
- (4) To comply with an order from any court of competent jurisdiction regarding the payment of an obligation of the prisoner in connection with any judgment rendered by the court.
- (5) To comply with a written request by the prisoner to withhold an amount, when the request has been granted by the Division or the sentencing court, as appropriate.

Any balance of his earnings remaining at the time the prisoner is released from prison shall be paid to him. The Social Services Commission is authorized to promulgate uniform rules and regulations governing the duties of county social services departments under this section.

...."

SECTION 2.(zzzzzzz) G.S. 148-36 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-36. Secretary of Public Safety to control classification and operation of prison facilities.

All facilities established or acquired by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall be under the administrative control and direction of the Secretary of Public Safety, and operated under rules and regulations proposed by the Secretary and adopted by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety as provided in G.S. 148-11. Subject to such rules and regulations, the Secretary shall classify the facilities of the State prison system and develop a variety of programs so as to permit proper segregation and treatment of prisoners according to the nature of the offenses committed, the character and mental condition of the prisoners, and such other factors as should be considered in providing an individualized system of discipline, care, and correctional treatment of persons committed to the Division. The Secretary of Public Safety, or his authorized representative, shall designate the places of confinement where sentences to imprisonment in the State's prison system shall be served. The Secretary or his representative may designate any available facility appropriate for the individual in view of custodial and correctional considerations."

SECTION 2.(aaaaaaaa) G.S. 148-37 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-37. Additional facilities authorized; contractual arrangements.

(a) Subject to the provisions of G.S. 143-341, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may establish additional facilities for use by the Division, such facilities to be either of a permanent type of construction or of a temporary or movable type as the Division may find most advantageous to the particular needs, to the end that the prisoners under its supervision may be so distributed throughout the State as to facilitate individualization of treatment designed to prepare them for lawful living in the community where they are most likely to reside after their release from prison. For this purpose, the Division may purchase or lease sites and suitable lands adjacent thereto and erect necessary buildings thereon, or purchase or lease existing facilities, all within the limits of allotments as approved by the Department of Administration.

(b) The Secretary of Public Safety may contract with the proper official of the United States or of any county or city of this State for the confinement of federal prisoners after they have been sentenced, county, or city prisoners in facilities of the State prison system or for the confinement of State prisoners in any county or any city facility located in North Carolina, or any facility of the United States Bureau of Prisons, when to do so would most economically and effectively promote the purposes served by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. Except as otherwise provided, any contract made under the authority of this subsection shall be for a period of not more than two years, and shall

be renewable from time to time for a period not to exceed two years. Contracts made under the authority of this subsection for the confinement of State prisoners in local or district confinement facilities may be for a period of not more than 10 years and renewable from time to time for a period not to exceed 10 years, and shall be subject to the approval of the Council of State and the Department of Administration after consultation with the Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations. Contracts for receiving federal, county and city prisoners shall provide for reimbursing the State in full for all costs involved. The financial provisions shall have the approval of the Department of Administration before the contract is executed. Payments received under such contracts shall be deposited in the State treasury for the use of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. Such payments are hereby appropriated to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety as a supplementary fund to compensate for the additional care and maintenance of such prisoners as are received under such contracts.

(b1) Recodified as G.S. 148-37.2 by Session Laws 2001-84, s. 1, effective May 17, 2001.

(c) In addition to the authority contained in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, and in addition to the contracts ratified by subsection (f) of this section, the Secretary of Public Safety may enter into contracts with any public entity or any private nonprofit or for-profit firms for the confinement and care of State prisoners in any out-of-state correctional facility when to do so would most economically and effectively promote the purposes served by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. Contracts entered into under the authority of this subsection shall be for a period not to exceed two years and shall be renewable from time to time for a period not to exceed two years. Prisoners may be sent to out-of-state correctional facilities only when there are no available facilities in this State within the State prison system to appropriately house those prisoners. Any contract made under the authority of this subsection shall be approved by the Department of Administration before the contract is executed. Before expending more than the amount specifically appropriated by the General Assembly for the out-of-state housing of inmates, the Division shall obtain the approval of the Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations and shall report such expenditures to the Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, the Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations Subcommittees on Justice and Public Safety, and the Chairs of the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety.

(d) Prisoners confined in out-of-state correctional facilities pursuant to subsection (c) of this section shall remain subject to the rules adopted for the conduct of persons committed to the State prison system. The rules regarding good time and gain time, discipline, classification, extension of the limits of confinement, transfers, housing arrangements, and eligibility for parole shall apply to inmates housed in those out-of-state correctional facilities. The operators of those out-of-state correctional facilities may promulgate any other rules as may be necessary for the operation of those facilities with the written approval of the Secretary of Public Safety. Custodial officials employed by an out-of-state correctional facility are agents of the Secretary of Public Safety and may use those procedures for use of force authorized by the Secretary of Public Safety not inconsistent with the laws of the State of situs of the facility to defend themselves, to enforce the observance of discipline in compliance with correctional facility rules, to secure the person of a prisoner, and to prevent escape. Prisoners confined to out-of-state correctional facilities may be required to perform reasonable work assignments within those facilities. Private firms under subsection (c) of this section shall employ inmate disciplinary and grievance policies of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

(e) Repealed by Session Laws 1995, c. 324, s. 19.10.

(f) Any contracts entered into by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety with public contractors prior to March 25, 1994, for the out-of-state housing of inmates are ratified.

(g) The Secretary of Public Safety may contract with private for-profit or nonprofit firms for the provision and operation of four or more confinement facilities totaling up to 2,000 beds in the State to house State prisoners when to do so would most economically and effectively promote the purposes served by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. This 2,000-bed limitation shall not apply to the 500 beds in private substance abuse treatment centers authorized by the General Assembly prior to July 1, 1995. Whenever the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety determines that new prison facilities are required in addition to existing and planned facilities, the Division may contract for any remaining beds authorized by this section before constructing State-operated facilities.

Contracts entered under the authority of this subsection shall be for a period not to exceed 10 years, shall be renewable from time to time for a period not to exceed 10 years. The Secretary of Public Safety shall enter contracts under this subsection only if funds are appropriated for this purpose by the General Assembly. Contracts entered under the authority of this subsection may be subject to any requirements for the location of the confinement facilities set forth by the General Assembly in appropriating those funds.

Once the Division has made a determination to contract for additional private prison beds, it shall issue a request for proposals within 30 days of the decision. The request for proposals shall require bids to be submitted within two months, and the Division shall award contracts at the earliest practicable date after the submission of bids. The Secretary of Public Safety, in consultation with the Chairs of the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety and the Chairs of the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Justice and Public Safety, shall make recommendations to the State Purchasing Officer on the final award decision. The State Purchasing Officer shall make the final award decision, and the contract shall then be subject to the approval of the Council of State after consultation with the Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental Operations.

Contracts made under the authority of this subsection may provide the State with an option to purchase the confinement facility or may provide for the purchase of the confinement facility by the State. Contracts made under the authority of this subsection shall state that plans and specifications for private confinement facilities shall be furnished to and reviewed by the Office of State Construction. The Office of State Construction shall inspect and review each project during construction to ensure that the project is suitable for habitation and to determine whether the project would be suitable for future acquisition by the State. All contracts for the housing of State prisoners in private confinement facilities shall require a minimum of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) of occurrence-based liability insurance and shall hold the State harmless and provide reimbursement for all liability arising out of actions caused by operations and employees of the private confinement facility.

Prisoners housed in private confinement facilities pursuant to this subsection shall remain subject to the rules adopted for the conduct of persons committed to the State prison system. The Secretary of Public Safety may review and approve the design and construction of private confinement facilities before housing State prisoners in these facilities. The rules regarding good time, gain time, and earned credits, discipline, classification, extension of the limits of confinement, transfers, housing arrangements, and eligibility for parole shall apply to inmates housed in private confinement facilities pursuant to this subsection. The operators of private confinement facilities may adopt any other rules as may be necessary for the operation of those facilities with the written approval of the Secretary of Public Safety. Custodial officials employed by a private confinement facility are agents of the Secretary of Public Safety and may use those procedures for use of force authorized by the Secretary of Public Safety to

defend themselves, to enforce the observance of discipline in compliance with confinement facility rules, to secure the person of a prisoner, and to prevent escape. Private firms under this subsection shall employ inmate disciplinary and grievance policies of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

(h) Private confinement facilities under this section shall be designed, built, and operated in accordance with applicable State laws, court orders, fire safety codes, and local regulations.

(i) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall make a written report no later than March 1 of every year, beginning in 1997, on the substance of all outstanding contracts for the housing of State prisoners entered into under the authority of this section. The report shall be submitted to the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety."

SECTION 2.(bbbbbbbb) G.S. 148-37.3(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Correctional officers and security supervisors employed at private correctional facilities pursuant to a contract between their employer and the Federal Bureau of Prisons may, in the course of their employment as correctional officers or security supervisors, use necessary force and make arrests consistent with the laws applicable to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, which force shall not exceed that authorized to Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety officers, provided that the employment policies of such private corporations meet the same minimum standards and practices followed by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety in employing its correctional personnel, and if:

- (1) Those correctional officers and security supervisors have been certified as correctional officers as provided under Chapter 17C of the General Statutes; or
- (2) Those correctional officers and security supervisors employed by the private corporation at the facility have completed a training curriculum that meets or exceeds the standards required by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission for correctional personnel."

SECTION 2.(ccccccc) G.S. 148-40 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-40. Recapture of escaped prisoners.

The rules and regulations for the government of the State prison system may provide for the recapture of convicts that may escape, or any convicts that may have escaped from the State's prison or prison camps, or county road camps of this State, and the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may pay to any person recapturing an escaped convict such reward or expense of recapture as the regulations may provide. Any citizen of North Carolina shall have authority to apprehend any convict who may escape before the expiration of his term of imprisonment whether he be guilty of a felony or misdemeanor, and retain him in custody and deliver him to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety."

SECTION 2.(ddddddd) G.S. 148-41 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-41. Recapture of escaping prisoners; reward.

The Secretary of Public Safety shall use every means possible to recapture, regardless of expense, any prisoners escaping from or leaving without permission any of the State prisons, camps, or farms. When any person who has been confined or placed to work escapes from the State prison system, the Secretary shall immediately notify the Governor, and accompany the notice with a full description of the escaped prisoner, together with such information as will aid in the recapture. The Governor may offer such rewards as he may deem desirable and necessary for the recapture and return to the State prison system of any person who may escape or who heretofore has escaped therefrom. Such reward earned shall be paid by warrant of the Division

of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and accounted for as a part of the expense of maintaining the State's prisons."

SECTION 2.(eeeeeee) G.S. 148-45 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-45. Escaping or attempting escape from State prison system; failure of conditionally and temporarily released prisoners and certain youthful offenders to return to custody of Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

(a) Any person in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety in any of the classifications hereinafter set forth who shall escape from the State prison system, shall for the first such offense, except as provided in subsection (g) of this section, be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor:

- (1) A prisoner serving a sentence imposed upon conviction of a misdemeanor;
- (2) A person who has been charged with a misdemeanor and who has been committed to the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety under the provisions of G.S. 162-39;
- (3) Repealed by Session Laws 1985, c. 226, s. 4.
- (4) A person who shall have been convicted of a misdemeanor and who shall have been committed to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for presentence diagnostic study under the provisions of G.S. 15A-1332(c).

(b) Any person in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, in any of the classifications hereinafter set forth, who shall escape from the State prison system, shall, except as provided in subsection (g) of this section, be punished as a Class H felon.

- (1) A prisoner serving a sentence imposed upon conviction of a felony;
- (2) A person who has been charged with a felony and who has been committed to the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety under the provisions of G.S. 162-39;
- (3) Repealed by Session Laws 1985, c. 226, s. 5.
- (4) A person who shall have been convicted of a felony and who shall have been committed to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for presentence diagnostic study under the provisions of G.S. 15A-1332(c); or
- (5) Any person previously convicted of escaping or attempting to escape from the State prison system.

(c) Repealed by Session Laws 1979, c. 760, s. 5.

(d) Any person who aids or assists other persons to escape or attempt to escape from the State prison system shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor.

(e) Repealed by Session Laws 1983, c. 465, s. 5.

(f) Any person convicted of an escape or attempt to escape classified as a felony by this section shall be immediately classified and treated as a convicted felon even if such person has time remaining to be served in the State prison system on a sentence or sentences imposed upon conviction of a misdemeanor or misdemeanors.

- (g) (1) Any person convicted and in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and ordered or otherwise assigned to work under the work-release program, G.S. 148-33.1, or any convicted person in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and temporarily allowed to leave a place of confinement by the Secretary of Public Safety or his designee or other authority of law, who shall fail to return to the custody

of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, shall be guilty of the crime of escape and subject to the applicable provisions of this section and shall be deemed an escapee. For the purpose of this subsection, escape is defined to include, but is not restricted to, willful failure to return to an appointed place and at an appointed time as ordered.

- (2) If a person, who would otherwise be guilty of a first violation of G.S. 148-45(g)(1), voluntarily returns to his place of confinement within 24 hours of the time at which he was ordered to return, such person shall not be charged with an escape as provided in this section but shall be subject to such administrative action as may be deemed appropriate for an escapee by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety; said escapee shall not be allowed to be placed on work release for a four-month period or for the balance of his term if less than four months; provided, however, that if such person commits a subsequent violation of this section then such person shall be charged with that offense and, if convicted, punished under the provisions of this section."

SECTION 2.(ffffff) G.S. 148-46.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-46.1. Inflicting or assisting in infliction of self injury to prisoner resulting in incapacity to perform assigned duties.

Any person serving a sentence or sentences within the State prison system who, during the term of such imprisonment, willfully and intentionally inflicts upon himself any injury resulting in a permanent or temporary incapacity to perform work or duties assigned to him by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, or any prisoner who aids or abets any other prisoner in the commission of such offense, shall be punished as a Class H felon."

SECTION 2.(gggggggg) G.S. 148-53 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-53. Investigators and investigations of cases of prisoners.

For the purpose of investigating the cases of prisoners, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint an adequate staff of competent investigators, particularly qualified for such work, with such reasonable clerical assistance as may be required, who shall, under the rules and regulations duly adopted by the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission, investigate all cases designated by it, investigate cases of prisoners eligible for post-release supervision, and otherwise aid the Commission in passing upon the question of the parole and post-release supervision of prisoners, to the end that every prisoner in the custodial care of the State may receive full, fair, and just consideration."

SECTION 2.(hhhhhhh) G.S. 148-54 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-54. Parole and post-release supervision supervisors provided for; duties.

The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety is hereby authorized to appoint a sufficient number of competent parole and post-release supervision supervisors, who shall be particularly qualified for and adapted for the work required of them, and who shall under the direction of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, and under regulations prescribed by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety after consultation with the Commission, exercise supervision and authority over paroled prisoners and persons on post-release supervision, assist paroled prisoners and persons on post-release supervision, and those who are to be paroled or released for post-release supervision in finding and retaining self-supporting employment, and to promote rehabilitation work with paroled and post-release supervised prisoners, to the end that they may become law-abiding citizens. The supervisors shall also, under the direction of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile

Justice of the Department of Public Safety, maintain frequent contact with paroled and post-release supervised prisoners and find out whether or not they are observing the conditions of their paroles or post-release supervision, and assist them in every possible way toward compliance with the conditions, and they shall perform such other duties in connection with paroled prisoners as the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may require. The number of supervisors may be increased by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety as and when the number of paroled and post-release supervised prisoners to be supervised requires or justifies such increase."

SECTION 2.(iiiiiii) G.S. 148-59 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-59. Duties of clerks of superior courts as to commitments; statements filed with Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

The several clerks of the superior courts shall attach to the commitment of each prisoner sentenced in such courts a statement furnishing such information as the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission shall by regulations prescribe, which information shall contain, among other things, the following:

- (1) The court in which the prisoner was tried;
- (2) The name of the prisoner and of all codefendants;
- (3) The date or session when the prisoner was tried;
- (4) The offense with which the prisoner was charged and the offense for which convicted;
- (5) The judgment of the court and the date of the beginning of the sentence;
- (6) The name and address of the presiding judge;
- (7) The name and address of the prosecuting solicitor;
- (8) The name and address of private prosecuting attorney, if any;
- (9) The name and address of the arresting officer;
- (10) All available information of the previous criminal record of the prisoner; and
- (11) For all Class G or more serious felonies, the names and addresses of the following persons, where the presiding judge makes a finding of such facts:
 - a. Any victims of the offense for which the prisoner was convicted;
 - b. The parent or legal guardian of any minor victims of the offense for which the prisoner was convicted; and
 - c. The next of kin of any homicide victims of the offense for which the prisoner was convicted.

The prison authorities receiving the prisoner for the beginning of the service of sentence shall detach from the commitment the statement furnishing such information and forward it to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, together with any additional information in the possession of such prison authorities relating to the previous criminal record of such prisoner, and the information thus furnished shall constitute the foundation and file of the prisoner's case. Forms for furnishing the information required by this section shall, upon request, be furnished to the said clerks by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety without charge."

SECTION 2.(jjjjjjj) G.S. 148-64 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-64. Cooperation of prison and parole officials and employees.

The officials and employees of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission shall at all times cooperate with and furnish each other such information and assistance as will promote the purposes of this Chapter and the purposes for which these agencies were established. The Commission shall have free access to all prisoners."

SECTION 2.(kkkkkkkk) G.S. 148-64.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-64.1. Early conditional release of inmates subject to a removal order; revocation of release.

(a) Eligibility for Early Release. – Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission may conditionally release an inmate into the custody and control of United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement if all of the following requirements are satisfied:

- (1) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety has received a final order of removal for the inmate from United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

...

(c) Return of Inmates. – In the event that the United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement is unable to or does not deport the inmate, the inmate shall be returned to the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety to serve the remainder of the original sentence.

...."

SECTION 2.(iiiiii) G.S. 148-65.6(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) The North Carolina State Council for Interstate Adult Offender Supervision shall be established, consisting of 14 members. North Carolina's Commissioner to the Interstate Compact Commission is a member of the State Council and serves as chair of the State Council. The remaining members of the State Council shall consist of the following:

...

- (7) Four members representing the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~Correction and Juvenile Justice, to be appointed by the Director of the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~Correction and Juvenile Justice;

...."

SECTION 2.(mmmmmmmm) G.S. 148-65.7(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Persons convicted in this State who make a request for transfer to another state pursuant to the compact shall pay a transfer application of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) for each transfer application submitted. The transfer application fee shall be paid to the Compact Commissioner upon submission of the transfer application. The Commissioner or the Commissioner's designee may waive the application fee if either the Commissioner or the Commissioner's designee finds that payment of the fee will constitute an undue economic burden on the offender.

All fees collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Interstate Compact Fund and shall be used only to support administration of the Interstate Compact.

The Interstate Compact Fund is established within the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety as a nonreverting, interest-bearing special revenue account. Accordingly, revenue in the Fund at the end of a fiscal year does not revert, and interest and other investment income earned by the Fund shall be credited to it. All moneys collected by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety pursuant to this subsection shall be remitted to the State Treasurer to be deposited and held in this Fund. Moneys in the Fund shall be used to supplement funds otherwise available to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for the administration of the Interstate Compact."

SECTION 2.(nnnnnnnn) G.S. 148-66 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-66. Cities and towns and Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services may contract for prison labor.

The corporate authorities of any city or town may contract in writing with the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for the employment of convicts upon the highways or streets of such city or town, and such contracts when so

exercised shall be valid and enforceable against such city or town, and the Attorney General may prosecute an action in the Superior Court of Wake County in the name of the State for their enforcement.

The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services is hereby authorized and empowered to contract, in writing, with the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for the employment and use of convicts under its supervision to be worked on the State test farms and/or State experimental stations."

SECTION 2.(ooooo) G.S. 148-67 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-67. Hiring to cities and towns and State Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall in their discretion, upon application to them, hire to the corporate authorities of any city or town for the purposes specified in G.S. 148-66, such convicts as are mentally and physically capable of performing the work or labor contemplated and are not at the time of such application hired or otherwise engaged in labor under the direction of the Division; but the convicts so hired for services shall be fed, clothed and quartered while so employed by the Division.

Upon application to it, it shall be the duty of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, in its discretion, to hire to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services for the purposes of working on the State test farms and/or State experimental stations, such convicts as may be mentally and physically capable of performing the work or labor contemplated; but the convicts so hired for services under this paragraph shall be fed, clothed and quartered while so employed by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety."

SECTION 2.(ppppppp) G.S. 148-70 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-70. Management and care of inmates.

The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety in all contracts for labor shall provide for feeding and clothing the inmates and shall maintain, control and guard the quarters in which the inmates live during the time of the contracts; and the Division shall provide for the guarding and working of such inmates under its sole supervision and control. The Division may make such contracts for the hire of the inmates confined in the State prison as may in its discretion be proper."

SECTION 2.(qqqqqqqq) G.S. 148-74 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-74. Records Section.

Case records and related materials compiled for the use of the Secretary of Public Safety and the Parole Commission shall be maintained in a single central file system designed to minimize duplication and maximize effective use of such records and materials. When an individual is committed to the State prison system after a period on probation, the probation files on that individual shall be made a part of the combined files used by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety and the Parole Commission. The administration of the Records Section shall be under the control and direction of the Secretary of Public Safety."

SECTION 2.(rrrrrrrr) G.S. 148-78 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-78. Reports.

The Secretary of Public Safety may prepare and release reports on the work of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, including statistics and other data, accounts of research, and recommendations for legislation."

SECTION 2.(sssssss) G.S. 148-118.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-118.1. Authority.

The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall adopt an Administrative Remedy Procedure in compliance with 42 U.S.C. 1997, the

"Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act". The Administrative Remedy Procedure and any amendments or changes thereto shall be adopted only after prior consultation with the Grievance Resolution Board."

SECTION 2.(ttttttt) G.S. 148-118.2(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) Upon approval of the Administrative Remedy Procedure by a federal court as authorized and required by 42 U.S.C. 1997(e)(a), and the implementation of the procedure, this procedure shall constitute the administrative remedies available to a prisoner for the purpose of preserving any cause of action under the purview of the Administrative Remedy Procedure, which a prisoner may claim to have against the State of North Carolina, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, or its employees."

SECTION 2.(uuuuuuu) G.S. 148-118.4 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-118.4. Definitions.

For purposes of this Article, "prisoner" shall refer to all prisoners in the physical custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety."

SECTION 2.(vvvvvvvv) G.S. 148-118.5 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-118.5. Records confidentiality.

All reports, investigations, and like supporting documents prepared by the Division for purposes of responding to the prisoner's request for an administrative remedy shall be deemed to be confidential. All formal written responses to the prisoner's request shall be furnished to the prisoner as a matter of course as required by the procedure. The Grievance Resolution Board shall have access to all relevant records developed by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety."

SECTION 2.(wwwwwww) G.S. 148-118.6 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-118.6. Grievance Resolution Board.

The Grievance Resolution Board is established as a separate agency within the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. It shall consist of five members appointed by the Governor to serve four-year terms. Of the members so appointed, three shall be attorneys selected from a list of 10 persons recommended by the Council of the North Carolina State Bar. The remaining two members shall be persons of knowledge and experience in one or more fields under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Public Safety. In the event a vacancy occurs on the Board prior to the expiration of a member's term, the Governor shall appoint a new Board member to serve the unexpired term. If the vacancy occurs in one of the positions designated for an attorney, the Governor shall select another attorney from a list of five persons recommended by the Council of the North Carolina State Bar. The Board shall perform those functions assigned to it by the Governor and shall review the grievance procedure. The Grievance Resolution Board shall meet not less than quarterly to review summaries of grievances. All members of the Inmate Grievance Commission, appointed by the Governor pursuant to G.S. 148-101, may complete their terms as members of the Board. Each member of the Board shall receive per diem and travel expenses as authorized for members of State commissions and boards under G.S. 138-5."

SECTION 2.(xxxxxxxx) G.S. 148-118.8(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) The Grievance Resolution Board, in consultation with the Secretary of Public Safety, shall provide the Governor with at least three nominees, and the Governor shall appoint an Executive Director from those nominees. The Grievance Resolution Board shall appoint grievance examiners. The Executive Director shall manage the staff and perform such other functions as are assigned to the Director by the Grievance Resolution Board. The Executive Director shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor. The grievance examiners shall serve at the pleasure of the Grievance Resolution Board. The grievance examiners shall be subject to Article 2 of Chapter 126 of the North Carolina General Statutes for purposes of salary and leave. Support staff, equipment, and facilities for the Board shall be provided by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety."

SECTION 2.(yyyyyyyyy) G.S. 148-128 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-128. Authorization for Correction Enterprises.

The Section of Correction Enterprises of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice is established as a division of the Division of Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety. The Section of Correction Enterprises of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice may develop and operate industrial, agricultural, and service enterprises that employ incarcerated offenders in an effort to provide them with meaningful work experiences and rehabilitative opportunities that will increase their employability upon release from prison. Enterprises operated under this Article shall be known as "Correction Enterprises."

SECTION 2.(zzzzzzzz) G.S. 148-130 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-130. Correction Enterprises Fund.

(a) All revenues from the sale of articles and commodities manufactured or produced by Correction Enterprises shall be deposited with the State Treasurer to be kept and maintained as a special revolving working-capital fund designated "Correction Enterprises Fund."

(b) Revenue in the Correction Enterprises Fund shall be applied first to capital and operating expenditures, including salaries and wages of personnel necessary to develop and operate Correction Enterprises and incentive wages for inmates employed by Correction Enterprises or participating in work assignments established by the Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~Correction and Juvenile Justice. Of the remaining revenue in the Fund, five percent (5%) of the net proceeds, before expansion costs, shall be credited to the Crime Victims Compensation Fund established in G.S. 15B-23 as soon as practicable after net proceeds have been determined for the previous year. At the direction of the Governor, the remainder shall be used for other purposes within the State prison system or shall be transferred to the General Fund.

(c) The Correction Enterprises Fund shall be the source of all incentive wages and allowances paid to inmates employed by Correction Enterprises and inmates participating in work assignments established by the Section of Prisons of the Division of Adult ~~Correction~~Correction and Juvenile Justice."

SECTION 2.(aaaaaaaaa) G.S. 148-131 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-131. Powers and responsibilities.

In order to fulfill the purposes set forth in G.S. 148-129, the Section of Correction Enterprises of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice is authorized and empowered to take all actions necessary in the operation of its enterprises, including any of the following actions to:

...."

SECTION 2.(bbbbbbbbb) G.S. 148-132 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-132. Distribution of products and services.

The Section of Correction Enterprises of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice is empowered and authorized to market and sell products and services produced by Correction Enterprises to any of the following entities:

...."

SECTION 2.(cccccccc) G.S. 148-134 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-134. Preference for Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety products.

All departments, institutions, and agencies of this State that are supported in whole or in part by the State shall give preference to Correction Enterprises products in purchasing articles, products, and commodities that these departments, institutions, and agencies require and that are manufactured or produced within the State prison system and offered for sale to them by Correction Enterprises. No article or commodity available from Correction Enterprises shall be purchased by any State department, institution, or agency from any other source unless the prison product does not meet the standard specifications and the reasonable requirements of the

department, institution, or agency as determined by the Secretary of Administration or the requisition cannot be complied with because of an insufficient supply of the articles or commodities required. The provisions of Article 3 of Chapter 143 of the General Statutes respecting contracting for the purchase of all supplies, materials, and equipment required by the State government or any of its departments, institutions, or agencies under competitive bidding shall not apply to articles or commodities available from Correction Enterprises. The Section of Correction Enterprises of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice shall be required to keep the price of such articles or commodities substantially in accord with that paid by governmental agencies for similar articles and commodities of equivalent quality."

SECTION 2.(ddddd) G.S. 150B-1 reads as rewritten:

§ 150B-1. Policy and scope.

...
(d) Exemptions from Rule Making. – Article 2A of this Chapter does not apply to the following:

...
(6) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, with respect to matters relating solely to persons in its custody or under its supervision, including prisoners, probationers, and parolees.

...
(e) Exemptions From Contested Case Provisions. – The contested case provisions of this Chapter apply to all agencies and all proceedings not expressly exempted from the Chapter. The contested case provisions of this Chapter do not apply to the following:

...
(7) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

...."
SECTION 2.(eeeeeee) G.S. 153A-221(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) In developing the standards and any amendments thereto, the Secretary shall consult with organizations representing local government and local law enforcement, including the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners, the North Carolina League of Municipalities, the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association, and the North Carolina Police Executives' Association. The Secretary shall also consult with interested State departments and agencies, including the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Insurance, and the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Commission, and the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and Training Standards Commission."

SECTION 2.(ffffff) G.S. 153A-221.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 153A-221.1. Standards and inspections.

The legal responsibility of the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for State services to county juvenile detention homes under this Article is hereby confirmed and shall include the following: development of State standards under the prescribed procedures; inspection; consultation; technical assistance; and training.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Secretary of Public Safety, shall also develop standards under which a local jail may be approved as a holdover facility for not more than five calendar days pending placement in a juvenile detention home which meets State standards, providing the local jail is so arranged that any child placed in the holdover facility cannot converse with, see, or be seen by the adult population of the jail while in the holdover facility. The personnel responsible for the administration of a jail with an approved holdover facility shall provide close supervision of any child placed in the holdover facility for the protection of the child."

SECTION 2.(ggggggggg) G.S. 153A-230.1(2) reads as rewritten:

"(2) "Satellite Jail/Work Release Unit" means a building or designated portion of a building primarily designed, staffed, and used for the housing of misdemeanants participating in a work release program. These units shall house misdemeanants only, except that, if he so chooses, the Sheriff may accept responsibility from the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for the housing of felons who do not present security risks, who have achieved work release status, and who will be employed on work release, or for felons committed directly to his custody pursuant to G.S. 15A-1352(b). These units shall be operated on a full time basis, i.e., seven days/nights a week."

SECTION 2.(hhhhhhhh) G.S. 153A-230.2(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) A county or group of counties is eligible for a grant under this section if it agrees to abide by the basic requirements for satellite jail/work release units established in G.S. 153A-230.3. In order to receive a grant under this section, there must be a written agreement to abide by the basic requirements for satellite jail/work release units set forth in G.S. 153A-230.3. The written agreement shall be signed by the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, with approval of the Board of County Commissioners and after consultation with the Sheriff, and a representative of the Office of State Budget and Management. If a group of counties applies for the grant, then the agreement must be signed by the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of each county. Any variation from, including termination of, the original signed agreement must be approved by both the Office of State Budget and Management and by a vote of the Board of County Commissioners of the county or counties.

When the county or group of counties receives a grant under this section, the county or group of counties accepts ownership of the satellite jail/work release unit and full financial responsibility for maintaining and operating the unit, and for the upkeep of its occupants who comply with the eligibility criteria in G.S. 153A-230.3(a)(1). The county shall receive from the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety the amount paid to local confinement facilities under G.S. 148-32.1 for prisoners which are in the unit, but do not meet the eligibility of requirements under G.S. 153A-230.3(a)(1)."

SECTION 2.(iiiiiiii) G.S. 153A-230.3 reads as rewritten:

"§ 153A-230.3. Basic requirements for satellite jail/work release units.

(a) Eligibility for Unit. – The following rules shall govern which misdemeanants are housed in a satellite jail/work release unit:

...
(5) The Sheriff may accept work release misdemeanants or felons from the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety provided that those inmates agree to pay for their upkeep, that space is available, and that the Sheriff is willing to accept responsibility for the prisoner after screening.

...
(b) Operation of Satellite Jail/Work Release Unit. – A county or group of counties operating a satellite jail/work release unit shall comply with the following requirements concerning operation of the unit:

...
(2) The county shall require the occupants to give their earnings, less standard payroll deduction required by law and premiums for group health insurance coverage, to the Sheriff. The county may charge a per day charge from those occupants who are employed or otherwise able to pay from other resources available to the occupants. The per day charge shall be calculated based on

the following formula: The charge shall be either the amount that the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety deducts from a prisoner's work-release earnings to pay for the cost of the prisoner's keep or fifty percent (50%) of the occupant's net weekly income, whichever is greater, but in no event may the per day charge exceed an amount that is twice the amount that the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety pays each local confinement facility for the cost of providing food, clothing, personal items, supervision, and necessary ordinary medical expenses. The per day charge may be adjusted on an individual basis where restitution and/or child support has been ordered, or where the occupant's salary or resources are insufficient to pay the charge.

The county also shall accumulate a reasonable sum from the earnings of the occupant to be returned to him when he is released from the unit. The county also shall follow the guidelines established for the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety in G.S. 148-33.1(f) for determining the amount and order of disbursements from the occupant's earnings.

- ...
- (4) The unit shall be operated on a full-time basis, i.e., seven days/nights a week, but weekend leave may be granted by the Sheriff. In granting weekend leave, the Sheriff shall follow the policies and procedures of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for granting weekend leave for Level 3 minimum custody inmates.

...."

SECTION 2.(jjjjjjjj) G.S. 153A-230.5(b) reads as rewritten:

"(b) If a county operates a non-State funded satellite jail/work release unit that does not comply with the basic requirements listed in G.S. 153A-230.2 and G.S. 153A-230.3, then the satellite jail shall be subject to the standards, rules, and regulations to be promulgated by the Secretary of Health and Human Services pursuant to Part 2 of Article 10 of Chapter 153A. If a county is reimbursed for the cost of a prisoner's keep from an inmate's work release earnings in an amount equal to or greater than that paid by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety to local confinement facilities under G.S. 148-32.1, the county may not receive additional payments from the Division for the cost of a prisoner's keep. However, if reimbursement to the county for the cost of a prisoner's keep is less than the amount allowed under G.S. 148-32.1, the county may receive from the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety the difference in the amount received from work release earnings and the amount paid by the Division to local confinement facilities. The Division may promulgate rules regarding such payment arrangements."

SECTION 2.(kkkkkkkkk) G.S. 162-39 reads as rewritten:

"§ 162-39. Transfer of prisoners when necessary for safety and security; application of section to municipalities.

...

(c) The sheriff of the county from which the prisoner is removed shall be responsible for conveying the prisoner to the jail or prison unit where he is to be held, and for returning him to the common jail of the county from which he was transferred. The return shall be made at the expiration of the time designated in the court order directing the transfer unless the judge, by appropriate order, shall direct otherwise. The sheriff or keeper of the jail of the county designated in the court order, or the officer in charge of the prison unit designated by the Secretary of Public Safety, shall receive and release custody of the prisoner in accordance with

the terms of the court order. If a prisoner is transferred to a unit of the State prison system, the county from which the prisoner is transferred shall pay the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for maintaining the prisoner for the time designated by the court at the per day, per inmate rate at which the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety pays a local jail for maintaining a prisoner. The county shall also pay the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for the costs of extraordinary medical care incurred while the prisoner was in the custody of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, defined as follows:

- (1) Medical expenses incurred as a result of providing health care to a prisoner as an inpatient (hospitalized);
- (2) Other medical expenses when the total cost exceeds thirty-five dollars (\$35.00) per occurrence or illness as a result of providing health care to a prisoner as an outpatient (nonhospitalized); and
- (3) Cost of replacement of eyeglasses and dental prosthetic devices if those eyeglasses or devices are broken while the prisoner is incarcerated, provided the prisoner was using the eyeglasses or devices at the time of his commitment and then only if prior written consent of the county is obtained by the Division.

If the prisoner is transferred to a jail in some other county, the county from which the prisoner is transferred shall pay to the county receiving the prisoner in its jail the actual cost of maintaining the prisoner for the time designated by the court. Counties are hereby authorized to enter into contractual agreements with other counties to provide jail facilities to which prisoners may be transferred as deemed necessary under this section.

Whenever prisoners are arrested in such numbers that county jail facilities are insufficient and inadequate for the safekeeping of such prisoners, the resident judge of the superior court or any superior or district court judge holding court in the district may order the prisoners transferred to a unit of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety designated by the Secretary of Public Safety or his authorized representative, where the prisoners may be held for such length of time as the judge may direct, such detention to be in cell separate from that used for imprisonment of persons already convicted of crimes, except when admission to an inpatient prison medical or mental health unit is required to provide services deemed necessary by a prison health care clinician. The sheriff of the county from which the prisoners are removed shall be responsible for conveying the prisoners to the prison unit or units where they are to be held, and for returning them to the common jail of the county from which they were transferred. However, if due to the number of prisoners to be conveyed the sheriff is unable to provide adequate transportation, he may request the assistance of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, and the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety is hereby authorized and directed to cooperate with the sheriff and provide whatever assistance is available, both in vehicles and manpower, to accomplish the conveying of the prisoners to and from the county to the designated prison unit or units. The officer in charge of the prison unit designated by the Secretary of Public Safety or his authorized representative shall receive and release the custody of the prisoners in accordance with the terms of the court order. The county from which the prisoners are transferred shall pay to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety the actual cost of transporting the prisoners and the cost of maintaining the prisoners at the per day, per inmate rate at which the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety pays a local jail for maintaining a prisoner, provided, however, that a county is not required to reimburse the State for transporting or maintaining a prisoner who was a resident of another state or county at the time he was arrested. However, if the county commissioners shall certify to the Governor that

the county is unable to pay the bill submitted by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety to the county for the services rendered, either in whole or in part, the Governor may recommend to the Council of State that the State of North Carolina assume and pay, in whole or in part, the obligation of the county to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, and upon approval of the Council of State the amount so approved shall be paid from Contingency and Emergency Fund to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

When, due to an emergency, it is not feasible to obtain from a judge of the superior or district court a prior order of transfer, the sheriff of the county and the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety may exercise the authority hereinafter conferred; provided, however, that the sheriff shall, as soon as possible after the emergency, obtain an order from the judge authorizing the prisoners to be held in the designated place of confinement for such period as the judge may direct. All provisions of this subsection shall be applicable to municipalities whenever prisoners are arrested in such numbers that the municipal jail facilities and the county jail facilities are insufficient and inadequate for the safekeeping of the prisoners. The chief of police is hereby authorized to exercise the authority herein conferred upon the sheriff, and the municipality shall be liable for the cost of transporting and maintaining the prisoners to the same extent as a county would be unless action is taken by the Governor and Council of State as herein provided for counties which are unable to pay such costs.

(d) Whenever a prisoner held in a county jail requires medical or mental health treatment that the county decides can best be provided by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, the resident judge of the superior court or any judge holding superior court in the district or any district court judge may order the prisoner transferred to a unit of the State prison system designated by the Secretary of Public Safety or his authorized representative. The sheriff of the county from which the prisoner is removed shall be responsible for conveying the prisoner to the prison unit where he is to be held, and for returning him to the jail of the county from which he was transferred. The prisoner shall be returned when the attending medical or mental health professional determines that the prisoner may be returned safely. The officer in charge of the prison unit designated by the Secretary of Public Safety shall receive custody of the prisoner in accordance with the terms of the order and shall release custody of the prisoner in accordance with the instructions of the attending medical or mental health professional. The county from which the prisoner is transferred shall pay the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety for maintaining the prisoner for the period of treatment at the per day, per inmate rate at which the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety pays a local jail for maintaining a prisoner, and for extraordinary medical expenses as set forth in subsection (c) of this section.

...."

SECTION 2.(lllllllll) G.S. 163-82.20A reads as rewritten:

"§ 163-82.20A. Voter registration upon restoration of citizenship.

The State Board of Elections, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, and the Administrative Office of the Courts shall jointly develop and implement educational programs and procedures for persons to apply to register to vote at the time they are restored to citizenship and all filings required have been completed under Chapter 13 of the General Statutes. Those procedures shall be designed to do both of the following:

...."

SECTION 2.(mmmmmmmmmm) G.S. 164-40 reads as rewritten:

"§ 164-40. Correction population simulation model; Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety facilities population simulation model.

(a) The Commission shall develop a correctional population simulation model, and shall have first priority to apply the model to a given fact situation, or theoretical change in the sentencing laws, when requested to do so by the Chairman, the Executive Director, or the Commission as a whole.

The Executive Director or the Chairman shall make the model available to respond to inquiries by any State legislator, or by the Secretary of Public Safety, in second priority to the work of the Commission.

(b) The Commission shall develop a Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety facilities population simulation model, and shall have first priority to apply the model to a given fact situation, or theoretical change in the dispositional laws set forth in Chapter 7B of the General Statutes, when requested to do so by the Chairman, the Executive Director, or the Commission as a whole.

The Executive Director or the Chairman shall make the model available to respond to inquiries by any State legislator, or by the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, in second priority to the work of the Commission."

SECTION 2.(nnnnnnnnn) G.S. 164-42 reads as rewritten:

"§ 164-42. Sentencing structures.

...

(b) The sentencing structures shall be consistent with the goals, policies, and purposes of the criminal justice and corrections systems, as set forth in Sections 2 and 3 of the Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission Act of 1990. As part of its work, the Commission shall offer recommendations for the incorporation of those sections into the sentencing laws of North Carolina. In formulating structures, the Commission also shall consider:

- (1) The nature and characteristics of the offense;
- (2) The severity of the offense in relation to other offenses;
- (3) The characteristics of the defendant that mitigate or aggravate the seriousness of his criminal conduct and the punishment deserved therefor;
- (4) The defendant's number of prior convictions;
- (5) The available resources and constitutional capacity of the Division of Adult Correction, Correction and Juvenile Justice, local confinement facilities, and community-based sanctions;
- (6) The rights of the victims;
- (7) That felony offenders sentenced to an active term of imprisonment, or whose suspended sentence to imprisonment is activated, should serve a designated minimum percentage of their sentences before they are eligible for parole; and
- (8) That misdemeanor offenders sentenced to an active term of imprisonment, or whose suspended sentence to imprisonment is activated, should serve a designated minimum percentage of their sentence before they are eligible for parole.

(c) The Commission shall also consider the policy issues set forth in G.S. 164-42.1 in developing its sentencing structures.

(d) The Commission shall include with each set of sentencing structures a statement of its estimate of the effect of the sentencing structures on the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice and local facilities, both in terms of fiscal impact and on inmate population. If the Commission finds that the proposed sentencing structures will result in inmate populations

in the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice and local confinement facilities that exceed the standard operating capacity, then the Commission shall present an additional set of structures that are consistent with that capacity. For purposes of this subsection, "standard operating capacity" means the total capacity expected to be available in both local confinement facilities and in the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice once all the proceeds of bonds authorized by Chapter 933 of the 1989 Session Laws and Chapter 935 of the 1989 Session Laws have been expended for the construction of prison facilities."

SECTION 2.(ooooooooo) G.S. 164-43 reads as rewritten:

"§ 164-43. Priority of duties; reports; continuing duties.

...
(d) Once the primary duties of the Commission have been accomplished, it shall have the continuing duty to monitor and review the criminal justice and corrections systems and the juvenile justice system in this State to ensure that sentences and dispositions remain uniform and consistent, and that the goals and policies established by the State are being implemented by sentencing and dispositional practices, and it shall recommend methods by which this ongoing work may be accomplished and by which the correctional population simulation model and the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety facilities population simulation model developed under G.S. 164-40 shall continue to be used by the State.

...
(h) The Commission or its successor shall meet within 10 days after the last day for filing general bills in the General Assembly for the purpose of reviewing bills as described in subsections (e), (f), and (g). The Commission or its successor shall include in its report on a bill an analysis based on an application of the correctional population simulation model or the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety facilities population simulation model to the provisions of the bill."

SECTION 2.(ppppppppp) G.S. 164-47 reads as rewritten:

"§ 164-47. Biennial Report on Recidivism.

The Judicial Department, through the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, and the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall jointly conduct ongoing evaluations of community corrections programs and in-prison treatment programs and make a biennial report to the General Assembly. The report shall include composite measures of program effectiveness based on recidivism rates, other outcome measures, and costs of the programs.

During the 1998-99 fiscal year, the Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission shall coordinate the collection of all data necessary to create an expanded database containing offender information on prior convictions, current conviction and sentence, program participation, and outcome measures. Each program to be evaluated shall assist the Commission in the development of systems and collection of data necessary to complete the evaluation process. The first evaluation report shall be presented to the Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees and the Chairs of the Senate and House Appropriations Subcommittees on Justice and Public Safety by April 15, 2000, and future reports shall be made by April 15 of each even-numbered year."

SECTION 2.(qqqqqqqqq) G.S. 164-50 reads as rewritten:

"§ 164-50. Annual report on implementation of Justice Reinvestment Project.

The Judicial Department, through the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, and the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice shall jointly conduct ongoing evaluations regarding the implementation of the Justice Reinvestment Act of 2011. 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 III. INSTRUCTIONS TO REVISOR AND EFFECTIVE DATE

SECTION 3.(a) The Revisor of Statutes shall change any additional references in the General Statutes to the "Division of Adult Correction" to the "Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice".

SECTION 3.(b) The Revisor of Statutes shall change any additional references in the General Statutes to the "Division of Juvenile Justice" to the "Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice".

SECTION 3.(c) Parts I, II, and III of this act become effective December 1, 2017.

PART IV. EXEMPTION FROM MEDICAID CAPITATED PREPAID HEALTH PLAN CONTRACTS FOR FABRICATION OF EYEGLASSES

SECTION 4. Subsection (4) of Section 4 of S.L. 2015-245, as amended by Section 2(b) of S.L. 2016-121, reads as rewritten:

"(4) Services covered by PHPs. – Capitated PHP contracts shall cover all Medicaid and NC Health Choice services, including physical health services, prescription drugs, long-term services and supports, and behavioral health services for NC Health Choice recipients, except as otherwise provided in this subdivision. The capitated contracts required by this subdivision shall not cover:

...

g. The fabrication of eyeglasses, including complete eyeglasses, eyeglass lenses, and ophthalmic frames."

PART V. EFFECTIVE DATE

SECTION 5. Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective when it becomes law.
In the General Assembly read three times and ratified this the 29th day of June, 2017.

s/ Daniel J. Forest
President of the Senate

s/ Tim Moore
Speaker of the House of Representatives

s/ Roy Cooper
Governor

Approved 12:05 p.m. this 25th day of July, 2017