GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2023

H.B. 813 Apr 18, 2023 HOUSE PRINCIPAL CLERK

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HOUSE BILL DRH10355-ND-156

The Pretrial Integrity Act. (Public)

Referred to:

Sponsors:

Short Title:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO MODIFY LAWS RELATING TO PRETRIAL RELEASE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

SECTION 1.(a) G.S. 7B-1906 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7B-1906. Secure or nonsecure custody hearings.

Representative Bradford.

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- (b) As long as the juvenile remains in secure or nonsecure eustody, custody for any offense other than an offense that would be a Class A felony if committed by an adult, further hearings to determine the need for continued secure custody shall be held at intervals of no more than 10 calendar days, except as otherwise provided in this section. A subsequent hearing on continued nonsecure custody shall be held within seven business days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays when the courthouse is closed for transactions, of the initial hearing required in subsection (a) of this section and hearings thereafter shall be held at intervals of no more than 30 calendar days. In the case of a juvenile alleged to be delinquent, further hearings may be waived only with the consent of the juvenile, through counsel for the juvenile.
- (b1) For a juvenile who was 16 years of age or older at the time the juvenile allegedly committed an offense that would be a Class A, B1, B2, C, D, E, F, or G felony if committed by an adult, further hearings to determine the need for secure custody shall be held at intervals of no more than 30 calendar days. days for a juvenile who satisfies either of the following criteria:
 - (1) Was 16 years of age or older at the time the juvenile allegedly committed an offense that would be a Class A, B1, B2, C, D, E, F, or G felony if committed by an adult.
 - (2) <u>Is alleged to have committed an offense that would be a Class A felony if committed by an adult and could be transferred to superior court for trial upon a finding of probable cause.</u>

Further hearings may be waived only with the consent of the juvenile, through counsel for the juvenile. Upon request of the juvenile, through counsel for the juvenile, and for good cause as determined by the court, further hearings to determine the need for secure custody may be held at intervals of 10 days.

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SECTION 1.(b) This section becomes effective October 1, 2023, and applies to offenses committed on or after that date.

SECTION 2.(a) G.S. 15A-533 reads as rewritten:

"§ 15A-533. Right to pretrial release in capital and noncapital cases.

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- (b) A judge shall determine in the judge's discretion whether a defendant charged with any of the following crimes may be released before trial:
 - (1) First or second degree murder.
 - (2) Attempted murder.
 - (3) First or second degree kidnapping.
 - (4) First or second degree rape.
 - (5) First or second degree sexual offense.
- (6) First degree statutory rape.
 - (7) Statutory rape of or sexual offense against a child by an adult.
 - (8) Statutory rape of or sexual offense against a person who is 15 years of age or younger.
 - (9) Human trafficking.
 - (10) Assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill inflicting serious injury.
 - (11) Discharging a firearm or barreled weapon into occupied property or any other conveyance while the property or conveyance is occupied.
 - (12) First degree burglary.
 - (13) First degree arson.
 - (14) Robbery with a dangerous weapon.

If the judge determines that release is warranted for a defendant charged with a crime listed under any of the subdivisions of this subsection, the judge shall set conditions of pretrial release in accordance with G.S. 15A-534.

A defendant charged with a noncapital offense <u>that is not listed under any of the subdivisions</u> <u>of this subsection</u>, must <u>otherwise</u> have conditions of pretrial release determined, in accordance with G.S. 15A-534.

. . .

(h) If conditions of pretrial release have previously been imposed upon a defendant and are active at the time the defendant allegedly committed a new offense, the judicial official who determines the conditions of pretrial release for the new offense 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 pretrial release. After setting conditions of pretrial 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.

A defendant may be retained in custody pursuant to this subsection not more than 48 hours from the time of arrest without a judge making a determination of conditions of pretrial release. If a judge has not acted pursuant to this subsection within 48 hours from the time of arrest of the defendant, the magistrate shall set conditions of pretrial release in accordance with G.S. 15A-534."

SECTION 2.(b) This section becomes effective October 1, 2023, and applies to offenses committed on or after that date.

SECTION 3. Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective when it becomes law.

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