



HOUSE BILL 244: Community Corr./Interstate Compact/Fund.-AB

2015-2016 General Assembly

Committee:	House Judiciary III, if favorable, Appropriations	Date:	March 23, 2015
Introduced by:	Rep. Stevens	Prepared by:	Janice Paul
Analysis of:	First Edition		Committee Counsel

SUMMARY: *House Bill 244 would allow the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction of the Department of Public Safety to impose additional conditions of supervision on certain offenders, would include operational costs for the Community Corrections section in the Interstate Compact Fund, and would establish the process for determining whether a sex offender from another state transferred to this State must enroll in satellite-based monitoring.*

BILL ANALYSIS: House Bill 244 would do the following:

Section 1. Special probation rules for persons sentenced under the Structured Sentencing Act are contained in G.S. 15A-1343.2. HB 244 would provide that in call cases where an offender in North Carolina is being supervised under the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision, Community Corrections may require an offender to meet any of nine listed requirements. Community Corrections subsequently would have the authority to reduce or remove any requirements it imposed. Community Corrections would have the authority to impose the requirements only if an offender failed to comply with one or more of the conditions of supervision, or if a risk assessment prescribed by G.S. 15A-1343.2 determines that the offender is high risk.

Section 2 would amend G.S. 148-65.7(a) to provide that any fees collected under the Interstate Compact Fund must be used only to support the administration of the Interstate Compact and operational costs for the Section of Community Corrections.

Section 3 of HB 244 would add a new subsection to G.S. 14-208.40B to provide that when an offender from another state is transferred to this State under the Interstate Compact, and the crime requiring supervision is the equivalent of a reportable conviction under North Carolina's Sex Offender and Public Protection Registration Program, but the court of the transferring state neither considered nor ordered satellite-based monitoring, then a North Carolina court must determine whether the conviction requires monitoring. The new G.S. 14-208.40B(d) would also set out the procedure for making the determination.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Section 3 of this act becomes effective December 1, 2015, and applies to transfers of offenders that occur on or after that date. The remainder of this act becomes effective July 1, 2015, and applies to persons being supervised under the Interstate Compact for Adult Supervision on or after that date.

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Director



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