

HOUSE BILL 1007: Authorize Concurrent Juvenile Jurisdiction.

2021-2022 General Assembly

Committee:	House Homeland Security, Military, and Date:	June 7, 2022
	Veterans Affairs. If favorable, re-refer to	
	Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	
Introduced by:	Reps. Boles, Davis, McNeill, C. Smith Prepared by:	Susan Sitze
Analysis of:	PCS to First Edition	Staff Attorney
-	H1007-CSSA-41	

OVERVIEW: The Proposed Committee Substitute (PCS) for House Bill 1007 would authorize the State to exercise concurrent jurisdiction for offenses committed by juvenile on United States military bases located within the State.

CURRENT LAW AND BILL ANALYSIS:

Violations of the law by a juvenile on a United States military base within the State are currently under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

Section 1 of the PCS for House Bill 1007 would authorize the State to exercise concurrent jurisdiction over juveniles that commit a violation of federal law on a US military installation within the State if both of the following apply:

- The US Attorney, or the US District Court, for the applicable district in North Carolina waives exclusive jurisdiction.
- The violation of federal law is also a crime or infraction under State law.

Section 2 of the PCS would grant the juvenile court jurisdiction when concurrent jurisdiction has been established over any juvenile alleged to be delinquent as the result of an act committed on a military installation that is a crime or infraction under State law.

Section 3 of the PCS would amend the definition of vulnerable juvenile to include a 6- to 10-year old juvenile who commits an act on a military installation that is a crime or infraction under State law and who is not a delinquent juvenile.

EFFECTIVE DATE: This act would become effective December 1, 2022, and apply to acts committed on or after that date.

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