# GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA SESSION 2015

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## **HOUSE DRH10163-LU-1B** (07/07)

Short Title:	Strengthen Law Enforcement Access/DV Crimes.	(Public)
Sponsors:	Representative R. Moore.	
Referred to:		

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO STRENGTHEN HABITUAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OFFENSES AND INCREASE LAW ENFORCEMENT ACCESS TO INFORMATION TO IMPROVE THEIR ABILITY TO PROTECT COMMUNITIES, SPECIFICALLY AS RELATED TO CRIMES OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

**SECTION 1.** G.S. 14-33.2 reads as rewritten:

#### "§ 14-33.2. Habitual misdemeanor assault.

A person commits the offense of habitual misdemeanor assault if that person violates any of the provisions of G.S. 14-33 and causes physical injury, or G.S. 14-34, and has two-one or more prior convictions for either misdemeanor or felony assault, with the earlier of the two prior convictions occurring no more than 15 years prior to the date of the current violation.assault. A conviction under this section shall not be used as a prior conviction for any other habitual offense statute. A person convicted of violating this section is guilty of a Class H felony."

#### **SECTION 2.** G.S. 15A-534.1 reads as rewritten:

# "§ 15A-534.1. Crimes of domestic violence; bail and pretrial release.release; duties of magistrate and clerk of court.

- (a) In all cases in which the defendant is charged with assault on, <u>cyberstalking</u>, 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 or a person with whom the defendant lives or has lived as if married, 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.
  - That the defendant refrain from assaulting, beating, molesting, or wounding the alleged victim.
  - 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 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.
- (a1) After the judge has set the conditions of pretrial release pursuant to any crime of domestic violence as described in this subsection, the magistrate before whom the defendant initially appeared shall promptly enter the defendant's original pretrial release conditions into the North Carolina Warrant Repository (NCAWARE). The clerk of court shall promptly enter into NCAWARE all subsequent modifications to the defendant's pretrial release conditions.
- (b) A defendant may be retained in custody not more than 48 hours from the time of arrest without a determination being made under this section by a judge. If a judge has not acted pursuant to this section within 48 hours of arrest, the magistrate shall act under the provisions of this section."

### **SECTION 3.** G.S. 50B-4.1(f) reads as rewritten:

- "(f) Unless covered under some other provision of law providing greater punishment, any person who knowingly violates a valid protective order as provided in subsection (a) of this section, after having been previously convicted of two one or more offenses under this Chapter, shall be guilty of a Class H felony."
- **SECTION 4.** This act becomes effective December 1, 2015, and applies to offenses committed on or after that date.

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