GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1995

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HOUSE BILL 4*	
Short Title: Repeal Prison Cap.	(Public)
Sponsors: Representatives Brawley, Justus, Daughtry, Hayes, Rus Eddins, Pulley, Thompson; Aldridge, Arnold, Baker, Barbee, Berry, J. Cansler, Capps, Carpenter, Church, Clary, Cocklereece, Creech, Culp Decker, Dickson, Dockham, Edwards, Ellis, Esposito, Gardner, Grac Holmes, Howard, Lemmond, McComas, McCombs, McMahan, G. Miner, Mitchell, Morgan, Neely, Nichols, Pate, Preston, Rayfield, F. Sexton, Sharpe, Sherrill, Shubert, Snowden, Tallent, Warner, Weath Wilson, and Wood.	J. Brown, Buchanan, b, Cummings, Davis, ly, Gray, Hiatt, Hill, J. Miller, K. Miller, Reynolds, Robinson,
Referred to: Judiciary II.	
January 26, 1005	

January 26, 1995

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED 2 AN ACT TO REPEAL THE PRISON POPULATION CAP.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

Section 1. G.S. 148-4.1 reads as rewritten:

"§ 148-4.1. Release of inmates.

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- (a) Whenever the Secretary of Correction determines from data compiled by the Department of Correction that it is necessary to reduce the prison population to a more manageable level, he shall direct the Parole Commission to release on parole over a reasonable period of time a number of prisoners sufficient to that purpose.
- (b) Except as provided in subsection (c) and (e), (c), only inmates who are otherwise eligible for parole pursuant to Article 85 of Chapter 15A or pursuant to Article 3B of this Chapter may be released under this section.

- (c) Persons eligible for parole under Article 85A of Chapter 15A shall be eligible for early parole under this section nine months prior to the discharge date otherwise applicable, and six months prior to the date of automatic 90-day parole authorized by G.S. 15A-1380.2.
- (c1) For purposes of this section only, 'prison capacity' means the number of prisoners housed in facilities located in North Carolina and owned or operated by the State of North Carolina, as set by the Governor. In setting the prison capacity for purposes of this section, the Governor shall consider the number of beds available and shall make a finding that the number set would not jeopardize the State's ability to perform its obligations under the law. In no event shall the number set by the Governor under this subsection exceed 24,500.
- (d) If the number of prisoners housed in facilities located in North Carolina and owned or operated by the State of North Carolina for the Division of Prisons exceeds ninety-eight percent (98%) of prison capacity for 15 consecutive days, the Secretary of Correction shall notify the Governor and the Chairman of the Parole Commission of this fact. Upon receipt of this notification, the Parole Commission shall within 90 days release on parole a number of inmates sufficient to reduce the prison population to ninety-seven percent (97%) of prison capacity.

From the date of the notification until the prison population has been reduced to ninety-seven percent (97%) of prison capacity, 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.

- (e) In addition to those persons otherwise eligible for parole, from the date of notification in subsection (d) until the prison population has been reduced to ninety-seven percent (97%) of prison capacity, any person imprisoned only for a misdemeanor also shall be eligible for parole and immediate termination upon admission, notwithstanding any other provision of law, except:
 - (1) Those persons convicted under G.S. 20-138.1 of driving while impaired or any offense involving impaired driving, and
 - (2) Those persons convicted pursuant to G.S. 130A-25 of failing to obtain the treatment required by Part 3 or Part 5 of Article 6 of Chapter 130A or of violating G.S. 130A-144(f) or G.S. 130A-145.
- (f) In complying with the mandate of subsection (d), the Parole Commission may exercise the discretion granted to refuse parole by G.S. 15A-1371 in selecting felons to be paroled under this section so long as the prison population does not exceed prison capacity.
- (g) 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. The Parole Commission may continue to consider the suitability for release

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of such persons in accordance with the criteria set forth in Articles 85 and 85A of Chapter 15A.

- (g1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law except for subsection (h) of this section, whenever the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission is required to release inmates in order to meet the requirements of this section, the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission may parole nonviolent inmates who would not otherwise be eligible for parole instead of paroling violent inmates who are eligible for parole. This subsection does not apply to sentences under Article 81B of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes.
- (h) A person sentenced under Article 81B of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes shall not be released pursuant to this section."
 - Sec. 2. G.S. 148-32.1(b) reads as rewritten:
- In the event that the custodian of the local confinement facility certifies in "(b) writing to the clerk of the superior court in the county in which said 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 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 the prisoner 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 misdemeanant, which local facility shall accept the transferred prisoner, if the prison population has exceeded the limits established in G.S. 148-4.1(d). misdemeanant. If no such local confinement facility is available, then any such judge may order the prisoner transferred to such camp or facility as the proper authorities of the Department of Correction shall designate, notwithstanding that the term of imprisonment of the prisoner is 90 days or less. In no event, however, shall a prisoner whose term of imprisonment is less than 30 days be assigned or ordered transferred to any such camp or facility."
- Sec. 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed to require the State to violate the settlement agreement in the case of <u>Small v. Martin</u>, as modified. It is the intent of the General Assembly that the Department of Correction shall take all steps within its lawful authority necessary to comply with the settlement agreement entered into in that case, as modified.
 - Sec. 4. This act becomes effective October 1, 1995.