Advanced Sentencing

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Overview

- Presentence Investigations
- Extraordinary mitigation
- Substantial assistance
- Advanced Supervised Release (ASR)
- Sex offender issues

Presentence Investigations

A broad inquiry...

"[P]rior to imposing a sentence, a judge may appropriately conduct an inquiry broad in scope, largely unlimited either as to the kind of information he may consider, or the source from which it may come."

State v. Thompson, 310 N.C. 209 (1984)

Appropriate to inquire...

"In determining the proper sentence to impose upon a convicted defendant, it is appropriate for the trial judge to inquire into such matters as the age, character, education, environment, habits, mentality, propensities, and record of the person about to be sentenced."

State v. Smith, 300 N.C. 71 (1980)

Presentence Investigations

"Pre-sentence investigations are favored and encouraged."

State v. Pope, 257 N.C. 326 (1962)

Presentence Investigation

- G.S. 15A-1332
- Court may order PSI for any defendant
 - Even pre-conviction, on defendant's motion
- Completed by Probation Officer

Presentence Investigation

- Unless you ask otherwise, Probation will use a modified version of their Risk-Needs Assessment
 - Risk: Offender Traits Inventory, Revised (OTI-R)
 - **Needs**: Officer Interview + Offender Self-Report

| North Carolina Departme | ent of Adult Correction, Community Supervision | DCS-113 05/23 |
|-------------------------|--|------------------|
| | Pre-Sentence Investigation Report | |
| Requested By: | Prepared By: | |
| Date Requested: | Date Prepared: | |
| District Attorney: | Email: | |
| Defense Counsel: | Email: | |
| Sentencing Judge: | Email: | |
| PSI Ordered as: | Pre-trial Release Condition of Bond Neither | |

| mployment | North Carolina Department of Adult Correction, Community Supervision DCS-11 05/2 |
|--|---|
| Employed How long? Unemployed How long? | TASC Screening Results (need signed release of information): |
| Verified by: in person phone letter recent pay stub | |
| Current Employer: | Is the defendant willing to participate in and complete recommended treatment: Yes No |
| Employer Address: | Substance Abuse Comments: |
| Employer Phone: | |
| Hours Worked: | |
| Previous Employer: | |
| Dates Employed: | Mental/Physical Health |
| ployment Comments: | Any known mental health issues? 🔄 Yes 📄 No |
| | The defendant has been diagnosed with the following: |
| | Bipolar Depression PTSD Schizophrenia Other: |
| | Is the defendant receiving counseling: Yes No Doctor's Name: |
| | List mental health medications: |
| ducation/Vocational Skills | Any known physical health issues: Yes No |
| Highest Grade Completed: | List any physical health issues: |
| Name and Location of School Dates Attended Degree, diploma Certificate (most recent first) | List any physical neurin issues: |
| (most recent rang) | Mental/Physical Health Comments: |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| Specialized Skills or Training: | |
| Specialized Skills or Training: Professional License(s): | |

Presentence Commitment

- Any felony or Class A1 or Class 1 misdemeanor
- Requires defendant consent (except for sexually violent predatory determination)
- Commit for up to 90 days

Presentence Reports

- Sentencing hearing may be held before you in different district upon completion of report
- Probation officer may make a sentence recommendation only if you request one
- Not a public record
- May be expunded upon request

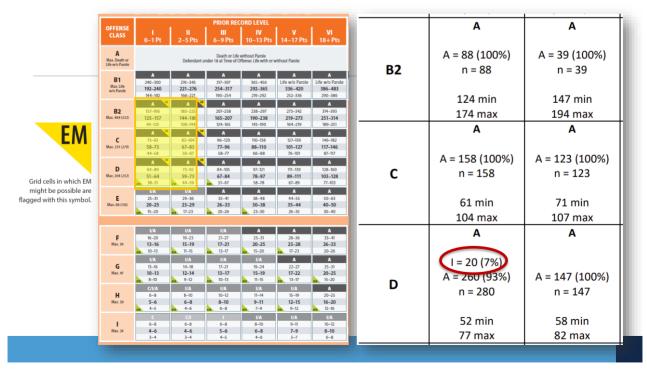
Extraordinary Mitigation

Extraordinary Mitigation

 Allows an Intermediate sentence in certain "A-only" grid cells

Extraordinary Mitigation

- Cannot use with Class A or Class B1
- Cannot use for drug trafficking
- Must have fewer than 5 prior record points
- Result: Class B1, C, or D, with 0 to 4 points



Felony Death by Vehicle

Felony death by vehicle is a Class D felony. Notwithstanding the provisions of G.S. 15A-1340.17, intermediate punishment is authorized for a defendant who is a Prior Record Level I offender.

| D 64–80 Max. 204 (252) 51–64 Asr 38–51 | | A ^{EM} | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 20 51 | D | 64-80 | |
| ASR 38–51 | Max. 204 (<i>252</i>) | 51–64 | |
| | | ASR 38–51 | |

Extraordinary Mitigation

- Court must find:
 - Extraordinary mitigating factors of a kind significantly greater than the normal case
 - That those factors substantially outweigh any aggravating factors
 - That it would be a manifest injustice to impose an active punishment in the case

Extraordinary Mitigation

- Extraordinary factors cannot be ordinary mitigating factors
 - Improper: The 14-year-old victim consented to the crime (statutory sexual offense). It's an ordinary mitigating factor that the victim was a "voluntary participant"—and even that applies only when the victim is at least 16
- A large quantity of ordinary mitigating factors does not make mitigation extraordinary

Extraordinary Mitigation

• Proper:

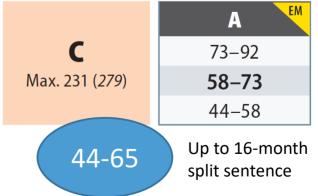
"That at the time of incident, the victim was much larger than the defendant and while defendant was walking with the victim behind him, some words were exchanged and the victim struck defendant in the face, and slammed him to the ground, straddled his body on the ground and began striking defendant in the head multiple times. Defendant shot the victim multiple times while the victim was on top of him. Defendant was provoked by the victim at the time of the shooting and as a result of the blows to his head, Defendant suffered memory loss. Defendant gave notice to the state of Self Defense."

State v. Brewington, 2025 WL 548400 (Feb. 19, 2025)

| STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA | File No. |
|---|--|
| County | In The General Court Of Justice Superior Court Division |
| STATE VERSUS lame Of Defendant | EXTRAORDINARY MITIGATION FINDINGS (STRUCTURED SENTENCING) |
| OTE: The finding of extraordinary mitigation permits the Court, in its discretion, to imp | G.S. 15A-1340.13 ose an intermediate punishment for a class of offense and prior record level that requires |
| | I to use extraordinary mitigation if (1) the defendant committed a Class A or B1 offense, drug trafficking conspiracy offense under G.S. 90-95(i), or (3) the defendant has five or |
| . The Court finds that the class of offense and prior record level up active punishment. | oon which the defendant stands convicted require the imposition of |
| . After hearing evidence, and arguments of counsel on the issue o discretion, finds the following extraordinary mitigating factors: | of dispositional deviation for extraordinary mitigation, the Court, in its |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | AOC-CR-60 |
| | |
| | |

Example

- 18-year-old defendant has intercourse with a 13-year-old victim
- No prior record



Drug Trafficking

Drug Trafficking

| Drug Trafficking Offense Class | <u>Minimum</u> | <u>Maximum</u> |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Class C | 225 | 282 |
| Class D | 175 | 222 |
| Class E | 90 | 120 |
| Class F | 70 | 93 |
| Class G | 35 | 51 |
| Class H | 25 | 39 |

Drug Trafficking

- Substantial Assistance
- Attempted Trafficking

Substantial Assistance

- "Substantial assistance in the identification, arrest, or conviction of any accomplices, accessories, co-conspirators, or principals."
- Judge has <u>discretion</u> to give reduced sentence, reduced fine, or probation

| | | Type of Punishment | | | | | | Minimum | Maximum | |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------|-----|--------|--------------|---------|----------|----------------------|----------------------|----------|
| Offense Class and Trafficking Offense | | Act | ive | Interr | Intermediate | | nunity | Active | Active | Total |
| | | # | % | # | % | # | % | Sentence (Months) | Sentence (Months) | Total |
| | Consp. Traffic Meth. | 1 | 100 | | | | | 225 | 282 | 1 |
| | Traffic Methamphetamine | 5 | 71 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 14 | 134 | 173 | 7 |
| c | Traffic Opium/Heroin | 10 | 77 | 2 | 15 | 1 | 8 | 170 | 216 | 13 |
| - | Consp. Traffic Op./Heroin | 1.1 | | | | 1 | 100 | 67 | 93 | 1 |
| | Other Trafficking | 13 | 76 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 12 | 133 | 171 | 17 |
| | Subtotal | 29 | 74 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 13 | 146 | 187 | 39 |
| | Traffic Cocaine | 5 | 83 | | | 1 | 17 | 154 | 197 | 6 |
| D | Other Trafficking | 3 | 100 | | | | | 134 | 172 | 3 |
| | Subtotal | 8 | 89 | | | 1 | 11 | 147 | 189 | 9 |
| | Traffic Methamphetamine | 18 | 95 | 1 | 5 | | | 83 | 112 | 19 |
| | Traffic Opium/Heroin | 36 | 95 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 84 | 113 | 38 |
| E | Consp. Traffic Op./Heroin | 1 | 100 | | | | | 90 | 120 | 1 |
| | Other Trafficking | 33 | 97 | 1 | 3 | | | 88 | 117 | 34 |
| | Subtotal | 88 | 96 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 85 | 114 | 92 |
| | Consp. Traffic Meth. | 3 | 100 | | | | | 49 | 68 | 3 |
| | Traffic Methamphetamine | 93 | 94 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 65 | 87 | 99 |
| | Traffic Cocaine | 8 | 73 | 2 | 18 | 1 | 9 | 61 | 83 | 11 |
| F | Traffic Opium/Heroin | 92 | 91 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 64 | 86 | 101 |
| | Consp. Traffic Cocaine | 2 | 40 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 20 | 39 | 56 | 5 |
| | Other Trafficking | 65 | 94 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 63 | 84 | 69 |
| | Subtotal | 263 | 91 | 15 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 64 | 85 | 228 |
| | Traffic LSD | 5 | 100 | • | | | | 35 | 51 | 5 |
| Tra | Traffic MDA/MDMA | 2 | 67 | 1 | 33 | | | 27 | 41 | 3 |
| | Traffic Amphetamine | 1 | 100 | | | | | 35 | 51 | 1 |
| G | Traffic Cocaine | 40 | 93 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 32 | 48 | 43 |
| | Consp. Traffic Marijuana | | | | | 1 | 100 | 35 | 51 | 1 |
| | Other Trafficking | 23 | 82 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 32 | 47 | 28 |
| | Subtotal | 71 | 88 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 32 | 47 | 81 |
| н | Other Trafficking | | | | | 1 | 100 | 6 | 17 | 1 |
| | Subtotal | 459 | 90 | . 26 | 5 | 1 25 | 100 5 | 6 70 | 17 94 | 1 510 |

2023

510 trafficking convictions

51 probationary sentences (10%)

Many reduced terms of imprisonment

Attempted Trafficking

- Reverts to regular sentencing grid for assigned class of offense and prior record level
- No mandatory fine



Advanced Supervised Release (ASR)

Advanced Supervised Release

- Created by Justice Reinvestment Act (2011)
- Allows early release from prison to post-release supervision for inmates who complete "risk reduction incentives" in prison
- Used 156 times in 2023

ASR Eligibility

- Only certain grid cells
- Only Active sentences
- Only if court ordered
- Never over prosecutor objection



Grid cells in wh ASR might be possible

flagged with this symbol

ASR Process & Date

- Court imposes regular sentence
- ASR date flows from regular sentence
 - If presumptive or aggravated, ASR date is lowest possible mitigated minimum sentence in the grid cell
 - If mitigated, ASR date is 80% of imposed minimum

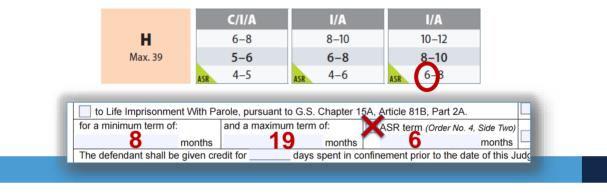
Any presumptive or aggravated sentence:



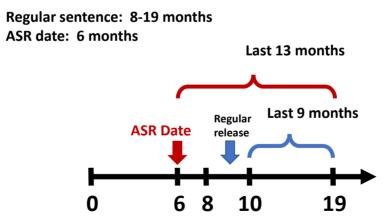
Mitigated example: 4-14 month sentence ASR date: 3.2 months

Example

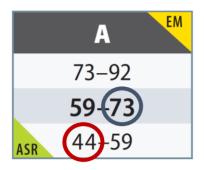
- Obtaining property by false pretenses
- Prior Record Level III
- Regular sentence is presumptive, 8-19 months



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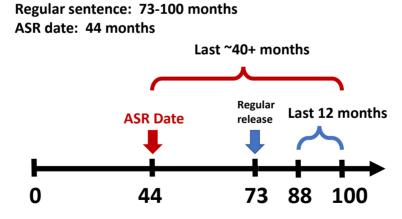


ASR Date (Class D, Level II)



Regular sentence: 73-100 months Regular release: ~73 months ASR: 44 months

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| $\begin{array}{c c} \hline \blacksquare & \label{eq:constraint} Institutions / Policies and Procedures / Chapter C - Classified of the constraint of the constr$ | | Se |
|--|--|---|
| Division of Institutions Policy and Procedure | Chapter: Section: Title: Issue Date: Supersedes: | C .2600 Advanced Supervised Release May 1, 2023 July 10, 2018 |

I. PURPOSE

Advanced Supervised Release (hereafter referred to as ASR term) is a program developed and initiated as part of the Justice Reinvestment Act of 2011 and established by NCGS 15A-1340.18. The program allows sentenced offenders in certain felony classes to serve a term lower than their court-imposed sentence required by statute (hereafter referred to as non-ASR term) if agreed upon by appropriate parties prior to the offenders' admission to the North Carolina Department of Adult Correction (DAC). To justify the early release the offender will be required, while incarcerated, to participate in certain risk-reduction programs and maintain a defined level of positive behavior in

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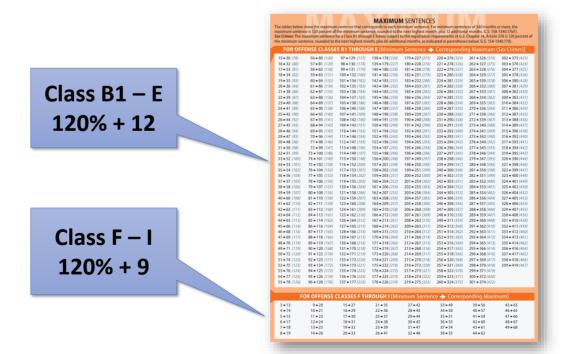
OFFENDER ASSIGNMENTS

A. Once an ASR participating offender completes Admission Processing, every effort will be made for that offender to participate in necessary Correctional Risk Reduction Incentives based upon risk score and identified criminogenic needs as determined by the Risk/Needs Assessment (RNA). When possible and, as necessary, the offender will participate in individually prescribed risk reduction incentives that are categorized as Programs (based on Evidence Based Practices), Services and/or Activities. If through no fault of their own offenders cannot participate in the recommended Correctional Risk Reduction Incentives, then they will remain in the ASR sentence track and be released according to that track. Otherwise, offenders will be expected to make reasonable progress towards fulfillment of the ASR Agreement. B. Offenders admitted to Institutions to serve ASR terms may or may not have received specific court recommendations for certain programs as a part of their ASR program participation. If the sentencing court has made specific recommendations for program participation, these recommendations will be evaluated by Diagnostic Center staff to determine if it will be necessary, appropriate, and possible for the offender to participate in said programs. From this information and in conjunction with the Case recommendations for custody, assigned unit and program participation will be made by the assigned Diagnostic Case Analyst. In addition to this initial custody classification action, the Diagnostic Case Analyst will document that the offender has an ASR sentence using OPUS Online/OPUS Sig Issue/Case Mgt. Notes screen using code "71" for "ASR Notes".

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Sex Offenders

| | | | | CORD LEVEL | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| OFFENSE | | | | | v | VI | |
| CLASS | 0–1 Pt | 2–5 Pts | 6–9 Pts | 10-13 Pts | 14-17 Pts | 18+ Pts | |
| A Max. Death or Life w/o Parole | | Defendant u | | e without Parole Offense: Life with or v | vithout Parole | | |
| B1 | A | A | A | A | A | A | DISPOSITIC |
| B1 Max Life | 240-300 | 276-345 | 317-397 | 365-456 | Life w/o Parole | Life w/o Parole | Aggravated |
| w/o Parole | 192-240 144-192 | 221-276 166-221 | 254-317 190-254 | 292-365 219-292 | 336-420 252-336 | 386-483 290-386 | PRESUMPTI Mitigated |
| | | | | | | | Mitigated |
| B2 | A 157-196 | A 180-225 | A 207-258 | A 238-297 | A 273-342 | A 314-393 | |
| BZ Max, 484 (532) | 157-196 | 180-225 | 207-258 165-207 | 190-238 | 2/3-342 | 251-314 | |
| max. 404 (222) | 94-125 | 108-144 | 124-165 | 143-190 | 164-219 | 189-251 | |
| | A 14 | A | A | A | A | A | |
| c | 73-92 | 83-104 | 96-120 | 110-138 | 127-159 | 146-182 | |
| Max. 231 (279) | 58-73 | 67-83 | 77-96 | 88-110 | 101-127 | 117-146 | |
| | 44-58 | 50-67 | 58-77 | 66-88 | 76-101 | 87-117 | |
| | A | A | Α | A | А | A | |
| D | 64-80 | 73-92 | 84-105 | 97-121 | 111-139 | 128-160 | |
| Max. 204 (252) | 51-64 | 59-73 | 67-84 | 78-97 | 89-111 | 103-128 | |
| | 38-51 | 44-59 | 51-67 | 58-78 | 67-89 | 77-103 | |
| | I/A | I/A | Α | A | A | A | |
| E | 25-31 | 29-36 | 33-41 | 38-48 | 44-55 | 50-63 | |
| Max. 88 (136) | 20-25 | 23-29 | 26-33 | 30-38 | 35-44 | 40-50 | 7 |
| | zsa 15-20 | 17-23 | 20-26 | ase 23-30 | 26-35 | 30-40 | 1 |
| | | | | _ | | | |
| | I/A | I/A | I/A | A | A | A | |
| F | 16-20 | 19-23 | 21-27 | 25-31 | 28-36 | 33-41 | |
| Max. 59 | 13-16 | 15-19 | 17-21 | 20-25 | 23-28 | 26-33 | |
| | 10-13 | BR 11-15 | 88 13-17 | ASI 15-20 | JSR 17-23 | 20-26 | |
| - | I/A | I/A | I/A | I/A | A | A | |
| G Max. 47 | 13-16 10-13 | 14-18 12-14 | 17-21 13-17 | 19-24 | 22-27 17-22 | 25-31 20-25 | |
| Max, 47 | 8-10 | 9-12 | 10-13 | 11-15 | 13-17 | 15-20 | |
| | C/I/A | 1/A | 10=13 | I/A | I/A | A | |
| н | C/I/A 6-8 | 1/A 8–10 | 1/A 10-12 | 1/A 11-14 | 1/A 15-19 | A 20-25 | |
| H Max, 39 | 6-8 5-6 | 8-10 6-8 | 10-12 8-10 | 9-11 | 15-19 | 20-25 16-20 | |
| max. 37 | 4-5 | 4-6 | 6-8 | 7-9 | 9-12 | 12-16 | |
| | 494 | C/I | | I/A | I/A | I/A | |
| 1.1 | 6-8 | 6-8 | 6-8 | 8-10 | 9-11 | 10-12 | |
| Max, 24 | 4-6 | 4-6 | 5-6 | 6-8 | 7-9 | 8-10 | |
| Max. 24 | 3-4 | 3-4 | 4-5 | 4-6 | 5-7 | 6-8 | |



| FOR OFFENSE CLASSES B1 THROUG | maxi Sex C | imum sentence i Crimes: The maxi | be maximum sentence that corr D percent of the minimum sent in sentence for a Class B1 throu ounded to the next highest mc 120% + | me |
|--|---------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----|
| | | FOR OFFEN | CLASSES B1 THROU | |
| 15 + 30 (78) 56 + 80 (128) 97 + 129 (177) | 15 | 5 → 30 (78) | •80 (128) 97 + 129 (177) | |
| 16+32 (80) 57+81 (129) 98+130 (178) | 16 | • 32 (80) | ▶81 (129) 98 → 130 (178) | |
| 17 → 33 (81) 58 → 82 (130) 99 → 131 (179) | 17 | ′→ 33 (81) | •82 (130) 99 → 131 (179) | |
| 18 → 34 <i>(82)</i> 59· | 18 | 8→34 (82) | | |
| 19+35 (83) 60. All felony sex offenders get 5 years | 19 | →35 (83) | All felony sex offenders get 5 ye | ars |
| 20 → 36 (84) 61 · of Post-Release Supervision | 20 | • 36 (84) | of Post-Release Supervision | |

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The five years of post-release supervision to which Defendant was subjected, as opposed to the nine months to which he agreed, were a "direct consequence" of his guilty plea, because those additional months had a "definite, immediate and largely automatic effect on the range of the defendant's punishment." . . . Without being aware of the direct consequences of his guilty plea, Defendant cannot be said to have made his plea "voluntarily, intelligently and understandingly." For Defendant's plea to be knowing and voluntary, and thus valid, Defendant must have been made aware of "the actual value of any commitments made to him by the court."

State v. Spry, 2025 WL 395022, at *9 (N.C. Ct. App. Feb. 5, 2025)

Satellite-Based Monitoring

- Enacted in 2006
- Procedure codified in 2007
- Grady v. North Carolina (2015): SBM is a search
- State v. Grady (2018): Unconstitutional for all recidivists
- Amended 2021 (defendant favorable; no lifetime SBM)
- Amended again 2023 (more rigorous; lifetime returns)
- Current SBM population: ~800

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LIFETIME SBM

- 1.Sexually violent predator
- 2.Enumerated "reoffenders"
- 3. Aggravated offenses
- 4.Rape/Sexual Offense with Child by Adult

SBM Not to Exceed 50 Years

Offense involving "physical, mental, or sexual abuse of a minor"

- Review DAC Risk Assessment (Static-99) and all relevant evidence
- Determine whether defendant requires the "highest possible level of supervision and monitoring"
- Determine whether SBM is reasonable under Fourth Amendment

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Satellite-Based Monitoring

• 2021: "Recidivist" replaced by "Reoffender"

Recidivist. - A person who has a prior conviction for an offense that is described in G.S. 14-208.6(4).

Reoffender. – A person who has two or more convictions for a felony that is described in G.S. 14-208.6(4). For purposes of this definition, if an offender is convicted of more than one offense in a single session of court, only one conviction is counted.

Lifetime-Eligible Reoffenders

- After 2023 amendments, only certain reoffenders get lifetime SBM
 - Rape
 - Sexual offense
 - Human trafficking
 - Sexual servitude
 - Incest (with young victim and requisite age range)
 - First-degree sexual exploitation of a minor
 - Patronizing a prostitute with a mental disability
 - Promoting prostitution of a minor or person with a mental disability
 - Child abuse by prostitution or sexual act

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LIFETIME SBM

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Risk Score + Relevant Evidence

- "High" on Static-99
- Findings sufficient to override an other-than-High Static-99
 - Must not be duplicative of Static-99 factors (e.g., stranger victims, same-sex victims, prior sex crimes)

Risk Score + Relevant Evidence

- Approved findings
 - Very young victim
 - Escalating sexual aggressiveness
 - Temporal proximity of offenses
 - Homelessness/use of halfway houses
 - Difficulty locating the person

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LIFETIME SBM

- 1.Sexually violent predator
- 2.Enumerated "reoffenders"
- 3. Aggravated offenses
- 4.Rape/Sexual Offense with Child by Adult

SBM Not to Exceed 50 Years

Offense involving "physical, mental, or sexual abuse of a minor"

- Review DAC Risk Assessment (Static-99) and all relevant evidence
- Determine whether defendant requires the "highest possible level of supervision and monitoring"
- Determine whether SBM is reasonable under Fourth Amendment

Reasonableness Analysis

Nature of the privacy interest intruded upon.



Nature, immediacy, and importance of the governmental interest.

Character of the intrusion.

Nature of the Intrusion

 "Unlike punitive measures, SBM does not impose a significant affirmative disability or restraint. As the trial court found, the ankle monitoring device is light weight, small in size, can be adjusted for comfort and is of little intrusion to the person wearing the device."

- State v. Hilton, 378 N.C. 692 (2021)

Reasonableness Analysis

Nature of the privacy interest intruded upon.

Character of the intrusion.



Nature, immediacy, and importance of the governmental interest.

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Efficacy: 2021 Legislation

The General Assembly finds that empirical and statistical reports such as the 2015 California Study, "Does GPS Improve Recidivism among High Risk Sex Offenders? Outcomes for California's GPS Pilot for High Risk Sex Offender Parolees," show that sex offenders monitored with the global positioning system (GPS) are less likely than other sex offenders to receive a violation for committing a new crime, and that offenders monitored by GPS demonstrated significantly better outcomes for both increasing compliance and reducing recidivism. G.S. 14-208.39.

Efficacy: Supreme Court (2021)

- "SBM's efficacy as a deterrent is supported by empirical data."
- "Since we have recognized the efficacy of SBM in assisting with the apprehension of offenders and in deterring recidivism, there is no need for the State to prove SBM's efficacy on an individualized basis."

- State v. Hilton, 378 N.C. 692 (2021)

Reasonableness

• SBM deemed reasonable in *Hilton* as applied to an aggravated offense (rape)

Reasonableness Procedure

- Don't wait to assess reasonableness—even if defendant is facing a long sentence
- Assess at sentencing and use Rule 60 as needed in the future
 - State v. Strudwick, 379 N.C. 94 (2021)

SBM Termination

- Formerly done by Parole Commission, now by Superior Court in the county of conviction
- For offenders enrolled in SBM before December 1, 2021 for a period of longer than 10 years, G.S. 14-208.46 applies
 - Mandatory conversion to 10 years, or
 - Immediate termination of SBM if offender has already enrolled for 10 years

SBM Termination

- For offenders enrolled on or after December 1, 2021, G.S. 14-208.43 applies
- After 5 years of enrollment, offender may petition superior court
- If court finds defendant no longer requires the highest possible level of supervision and monitoring, the court may:
 - Terminate SBM immediately, or
 - Order enrollment for a reduced period
- "If the court denies the petition, the person may again petition the court for relief in accordance with this section two years from the date of the denial of the original petition to terminate the satellite-based monitoring requirement."

