

"(c) A person who participates in a program for the collection of worthless checks under G.S. 14-107.2 must pay a fee ~~of sixty dollars (\$60.00)~~, as set by the Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts to cover the costs of administering the program. The fee collected under this subsection must be remitted to the State by the clerk of the court in the county in which the program is established and credited to the Collection of Worthless Checks Fund. The Collection of Worthless Checks Fund is created as a special revenue fund. Revenue in the Fund does not revert at the end of the fiscal year, and interest and other investment income earned by the Fund accrues to the Fund. The money in the Fund is subject to appropriation by the General Assembly and may be used solely for the expenses of the programs established under G.S. 14-107.2 for the collection of worthless checks, including personnel, equipment, and other costs of district attorneys' offices that are attributable to the provision of these programs."

SECTION 3.(a) G.S. 7A-341 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7A-341. Appointment and compensation of Director.

The Director shall be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to serve at his pleasure. He shall receive the annual salary provided in the Current Operations Appropriations Act, payable monthly, and reimbursement for travel and subsistence expenses at the same rate as State employees generally and longevity pay at the rates and for the service designated in G.S. 7A-44(b) for a judge of the superior court. ~~Service~~The Director shall have the option at any time to elect to participate in the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System or the Teachers' and State Employees' Retirement System. If the Director elects to participate in the Consolidated Judicial Retirement System, service as Director shall be equivalent to service as a superior court judge for the purposes of entitlement to retirement pay or to retirement for disability."

SECTION 3.(b) G.S. 135-53(9) reads as rewritten:

"(9) "Judge" shall mean any justice or judge of the General Court of Justice and the administrative officer of the ~~courts~~courts, if the administrative officer of the courts elects to participate in this System pursuant to G.S. 7A-341."

SECTION 4. G.S. 143-745(a) reads as rewritten:

"(a) For the purposes of this section:

- (1) "Agency head" means the Governor, a Council of State member, a cabinet secretary, ~~the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court~~, the President of The University of North Carolina, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- (2) "State agency" means each department created pursuant to Chapter 143A or 143B of the General Statutes, ~~the Judicial Branch~~, The University of North Carolina, and the Department of Public Instruction."

SECTION 5. G.S. 7A-343 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7A-343. Duties of Director.

The Director is the Administrative Officer of the Courts, and the Director's duties include all of the following:

- (1) Collect and compile statistical data and other information on the judicial and financial operation of the courts and on the operation of other offices directly related to and serving the courts.
- (2) Determine the state of the dockets and evaluate the practices and procedures of the courts, and make recommendations concerning the number of judges, district attorneys, and magistrates required for the efficient administration of justice.
- (3) Prescribe uniform administrative and business methods, systems, forms and records to be used in the offices of the clerks of superior court.
- (3a) Establish and staff as necessary an Internal Audit Division of the Judicial Department and the Administrative Office of the Courts that:

- 1 a. Evaluates and discloses potential weaknesses in the effectiveness of
2 internal controls in the court system for the purpose of safeguarding
3 public funds and assets and minimizing incidences of fraud, waste,
4 and abuse.
- 5 b. Examines and analyzes the design and effectiveness of administrative
6 and procedural operations.
- 7 c. Ensures overall compliance with federal and State laws, internal and
8 external regulations, rules and procedures, and other applicable
9 requirements.
- 10 d. Inspects and reviews the effectiveness and efficiency of processes
11 and proceedings conducted by judicial officers.
- 12 e. Collaborates with other divisions to guide, direct, and support court
13 officials in efforts to conform to both recommended and required
14 compliance standards.
- 15 f. Executes routine audits of the Judicial Department's systems and
16 controls, including, but not limited to:
 - 17 1. Accounting systems and controls.
 - 18 2. Administrative systems and controls.
 - 19 3. Electronic data processing systems and controls.
- 20 (4) Prepare and submit budget estimates of State appropriations necessary for
21 the maintenance and operation of the Judicial Department, and authorize
22 expenditures from funds appropriated for these purposes.
- 23 (5) Investigate, make recommendations concerning, and assist in the securing of
24 adequate physical accommodations for the General Court of Justice.
- 25 (6) Procure, distribute, exchange, transfer, and assign such equipment, books,
26 forms and supplies as are to be acquired with State funds for the General
27 Court of Justice.
- 28 (7) Make recommendations for the improvement of the operations of the
29 Judicial Department.
- 30 (8) Prepare and submit an annual report on the work of the Judicial Department
31 to the Chief Justice, and transmit a copy to each member of the General
32 Assembly.
- 33 (9) Assist the Chief Justice in performing his duties relating to the transfer of
34 district court judges for temporary or specialized duty.
- 35 (9a) Establish and operate systems and services that provide for electronic filing
36 in the court system and further provide electronic transaction processing and
37 access to court information systems pursuant to G.S. 7A-343.2.
- 38 (9b) Enter into contracts with one or more private vendors to provide for the
39 payment of fines, fees, and costs due to the court by credit, charge, or debit
40 cards; such contracts may provide for the assessment of a convenience or
41 transaction fee by the vendor to cover the costs of providing this service.
- 42 (9c) Prescribe policies and procedures for the appointment and payment of
43 foreign language interpreters in those cases specified in G.S. 7A-314(f).
44 These policies and procedures shall be applied uniformly throughout the
45 General Court of Justice. After consultation with the Joint Legislative
46 Commission on Governmental Operations, the Director may also convert
47 contractual foreign language interpreter positions to permanent State
48 positions when the Director determines that it is more cost-effective to do so.
- 49 (9d) Analyze the use of contractual positions in the Judicial Department and, after
50 consultation with the Joint Legislative Commission on Governmental
51 Operations, convert contractual positions to permanent State positions when

1 the Director determines it is in the best interests of the Judicial Department
2 to do so.

- 3 (10) Perform such additional duties and exercise such additional powers as may
4 be prescribed by statute or assigned by the Chief Justice."

5 **SECTION 6.** G.S. 7A-108 reads as rewritten:

6 **"§ 7A-108. Accounting for fees and other receipts; annual audit.**

7 The Administrative Office of the ~~Courts, subject to the approval of the State Auditor,~~
8 Courts, shall establish procedures for the receipt, deposit, protection, investment, and
9 disbursement of all funds coming into the hands of the clerk of superior court. The fees to be
10 remitted to counties and municipalities shall be paid to them monthly by the clerk of superior
11 court.

12 The operations of the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Clerks of Superior Court
13 shall be subject to the oversight of the State Auditor pursuant to Article 5A of Chapter 147 of
14 the General Statutes."

15 **SECTION 7.** Article 29 of Chapter 7A of the General Statutes is amended by
16 adding a new section to read:

17 **"§ 7A-343.4. Internal audit standards; report and work papers.**

18 (a) Internal audits shall comply with current Standards for the Professional Practice of
19 Internal Auditing issued by the Institute for Internal Auditors and, when appropriate,
20 Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

21 (b) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Internal Audit Division shall
22 maintain all audit reports, examinations, investigations, surveys, drafts, work papers, and all
23 other documents prepared by the auditors in accordance with the North Carolina Court
24 System's Rules of Recordkeeping and Records Retention and Disposition Schedule (the
25 "Rules"). Except as provided in this section, or upon an order issued in Wake County Superior
26 Court upon 10 days' notice and hearing finding that access is necessary to a proper
27 administration of justice, audit work papers, drafts and all audit documents other than the final
28 audit report are available only to the Internal Audit Division, the Director, the Chief Financial
29 Officer, Legal Services, and other persons in the auditor's discretion for the limited purpose of
30 ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the final audit report. Pertinent work papers and other
31 supportive material related to issued audit reports may be, at the discretion of the auditor and
32 unless otherwise prohibited by law, made available for inspection by duly authorized
33 representatives of the State and federal government who desire access to and inspection of such
34 records in connection with some matter officially before them, including criminal
35 investigations.

36 (c) Where the professional guidelines, government standards, and the Rules fail to
37 specify or are in conflict, the Rules shall govern."

38 **SECTION 8.** Article 29 of Chapter 7A of the General Statutes is amended by
39 adding a new section to read:

40 **"§ 7A-343.5. Definitions.**

41 The following definitions apply in this Article:

- 42 (1) "Internal Auditing" means an independent, objective assurance and
43 consulting activity designed to add value to and improve an organization's
44 operations. Internal auditing helps an organization accomplish its objectives
45 by using a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the
46 effectiveness of risk management, controls, and governance processes. The
47 types of audits the internal auditors may provide include, but are not limited
48 to:

- 49 a. Efficiency or economy audits to evaluate areas at risk and require
50 improvements to promote operating effectiveness and efficiency,
51 mitigate the risk of liability, and realize economies.

- 1 b. Financial audits to determine whether financial operations are
2 properly functioning.
3 c. Compliance audits or reviews to assess compliance with laws and
4 regulations.
5 d. Internal control audits to assess the controls related to financial
6 transactions and reporting.
7 e. Case file and procedural audits to ensure efficiency, effectiveness,
8 and compliance.
9 f. Performance and management audits entail an objective and
10 systematic examination of evidence to provide an independent
11 assessment of the performance and management of a program against
12 objective criteria as well as assessments that provide a prospective
13 focus or that synthesize information on best practices.
14 g. Investigative or fraud audits to make an independent assessment of
15 allegations of fraud, misuse, or process manipulation or alleged
16 violations of federal, State, or local laws.

17 (2) "Accounting system" means the total structure of records and procedures
18 which discover, record, classify, and report information on the financial
19 position and operating results of the Judicial Department, or a segment of the
20 Judicial Department, or any of its funds, balanced account groups, and
21 organizational components."

22 **SECTION 9.** G.S. 7A-271 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

23 "(f) The superior court has exclusive jurisdiction over all hearings to revoke probation
24 pursuant to G.S. 15A-1345(e) where the district court is supervising a drug treatment court
25 probation judgment under G.S. 7A-272(e), except that the district court has jurisdiction to
26 conduct the revocation proceedings when the chief district court judge and the senior resident
27 superior court judge agree that it is in the interest of justice that the proceedings be conducted
28 by the district court. If the district court exercises jurisdiction under this subsection to revoke
29 probation, appeal of an order revoking probation is to the appellate division."

30 **SECTION 10.** G.S. 7A-272 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

31 "(e) With the consent of the chief district court judge and the senior resident superior
32 court judge, the district court has jurisdiction to preside over the supervision of a probation
33 judgment entered in superior court in which the defendant is required to participate in a drug
34 treatment court program pursuant to G.S. 15A-1343(b1)(2b) or is participating in the drug
35 treatment court pursuant to a deferred prosecution agreement under G.S. 15A-1341(a2). The
36 district court may modify or extend the probation judgment, but jurisdiction to revoke
37 probation supervised under this subsection is as provided in G.S. 7A-271(f)."

38 **SECTION 11.** G.S. 15A-1344(a) reads as rewritten:

39 "(a) Authority to Alter or Revoke. – Except as provided in subsection (a1) or (b),
40 probation may be reduced, terminated, continued, extended, modified, or revoked by any judge
41 entitled to sit in the court which imposed probation and who is resident or presiding in the
42 district court district as defined in G.S. 7A-133 or superior court district or set of districts as
43 defined in G.S. 7A-41.1, as the case may be, where the sentence of probation was imposed,
44 where the probationer violates probation, or where the probationer resides. Upon a finding that
45 an offender sentenced to community punishment under Article 81B has violated one or more
46 conditions of probation, the court's authority to modify the probation judgment includes the
47 authority to require the offender to comply with conditions of probation that would otherwise
48 make the sentence an intermediate punishment. The district attorney of the prosecutorial district
49 as defined in G.S. 7A-60 in which probation was imposed must be given reasonable notice of
50 any hearing to affect probation substantially."

51 **SECTION 12.** G.S. 15A-1344 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

1 "(a1) Authority to Supervise Probation in Drug Treatment Court. – Jurisdiction to
2 supervise and revoke probation imposed in cases in which the offender is required to participate
3 in a drug treatment court is as provided in G.S. 7A-272(e) and G.S. 7A-271(f). Proceedings to
4 modify or revoke probation in these cases must be held in the county in which the drug
5 treatment court or problem-solving court is located."

6 **SECTION 13.** G.S. 7A-39 reads as rewritten:

7 "**§ 7A-39. Cancellation of court sessions and closing court offices; extension of statutes of**
8 **limitations and other emergency orders in catastrophic conditions.**

9 (a) Cancellation of Court Sessions, Closing Court Offices. – In response to adverse
10 weather or other emergency situations, including catastrophic conditions, any session of any
11 court of the General Court of Justice may be cancelled, postponed, or altered by judicial
12 officials, and court offices may be closed by judicial branch hiring authorities, pursuant to
13 uniform statewide guidelines prescribed by the Director of the Administrative Office of the
14 Courts. As used in this section, "catastrophic conditions" means any set of circumstances that
15 make it impossible or extremely hazardous for judicial officials, employees, parties, witnesses,
16 or other persons with business before the courts to reach a courthouse, or that create a
17 significant risk of physical harm to persons in a courthouse, or that would otherwise convince a
18 reasonable person to avoid traveling to or being in a courthouse.

19 (b) Authority of Chief Justice. – When the Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme
20 Court determines and declares that catastrophic conditions exist or have existed in one or more
21 counties of the State, the Chief Justice may by order entered pursuant to this ~~subsection extend,~~
22 subsection:

23 (1) Extend, to a date certain no fewer than 10 days after the effective date of the
24 order, the time or period of limitation within which pleadings, motions,
25 notices, and other documents and papers may be timely filed and other acts
26 may be timely done in civil actions, criminal actions, estates, and special
27 proceedings in each county named in the order. ~~(1) Catastrophic conditions~~
28 ~~defined. – As used in this subsection, "catastrophic conditions" means any~~
29 ~~set of circumstances that make it impossible or extremely hazardous for~~
30 ~~judicial officials, employees, parties, witnesses, or other persons with~~
31 ~~business before the courts to reach a courthouse, or that create a significant~~
32 ~~risk of physical harm to persons in a courthouse, or that would otherwise~~
33 ~~convince a reasonable person to avoid travelling to or being in the~~
34 ~~courthouse. (2) Entry of order. – The Chief Justice may enter an order under~~
35 ~~this subsection during the catastrophic conditions or at any time after~~
36 ~~catastrophic such conditions have ceased to exist. The order shall be in~~
37 ~~writing and shall become effective for each affected county upon the date set~~
38 ~~forth in the order, and if no date is set forth in the order, then upon the date~~
39 ~~the order is signed by the Chief Justice.~~

40 (2) Issue any emergency directives that, notwithstanding any other provision of
41 law, are necessary to ensure the continuing operation of essential trial or
42 appellate court functions, including the designation or assignment of judicial
43 officials who may be authorized to act in the general or specific matters
44 stated in the emergency order, and the designation of the county or counties
45 and specific locations within the State where such matters may be heard,
46 conducted, or otherwise transacted. The Chief Justice may enter such
47 emergency orders under this subsection in response to existing or impending
48 catastrophic conditions or their consequences. An emergency order under
49 this subsection shall expire the sooner of the date stated in the order, or 30
50 days from issuance of the order, but the order may be extended in whole or

1 in part by the Chief Justice for additional 30-day periods if the Chief Justice
2 determines that the directives remain necessary.

3 (c) In Chambers Jurisdiction Not Affected. – Nothing in this section prohibits a judge
4 or other judicial officer from exercising, during adverse weather or other emergency situations,
5 including catastrophic conditions, any in chambers or ex parte jurisdiction conferred by law
6 upon that judge or judicial officer, as provided by law. The effectiveness of any such exercise
7 shall not be affected by a determination by the Chief Justice that catastrophic conditions existed
8 at the time it was exercised.

9 (d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to abrogate or diminish the inherent
10 judicial powers of the Chief Justice or the Judicial Branch."

11 **SECTION 14.** Sections 9 through 12 of this act become effective December 1,
12 2009, and apply to probation judgments entered or deferred prosecution agreements executed
13 on or after that date. The remainder of this act becomes effective July 1, 2009.