

§ 15A-1340.11. Definitions.

The following definitions apply in this Article:

- (1) Active punishment. – A sentence in a criminal case that requires an offender to serve a sentence of imprisonment and is not suspended. Special probation, as defined in G.S. 15A-1351, is not an active punishment.
- (2) Community punishment. – A sentence in a criminal case that does not include an active punishment or assignment to a drug treatment court, or special probation as defined in G.S. 15A-1351(a). It may include any one or more of the conditions set forth in G.S. 15A-1343(a1).
- (3) Repealed by Session Laws 2011-192, s. 1(h), effective December 1, 2011.
- (3a) Drug treatment court program. – Program to which offenders are required, as a condition of probation, to comply with the rules adopted for the program as provided for in Article 62 of Chapter 7A of the General Statutes and to report on a regular basis for a specified time to participate in:
 - a. Court supervision.
 - b. Drug screening or testing.
 - c. Drug or alcohol treatment programs.
- (4) Repealed by Session Laws 1997-57, s. 2.
- (4a) House arrest with electronic monitoring. – Probation in which the offender is required to remain at his or her residence. The court, in the sentencing order, may authorize the offender to leave the offender's residence for employment, counseling, a course of study, vocational training, or other specific purposes and may modify that authorization. The probation officer may authorize the offender to leave the offender's residence for specific purposes not authorized in the court order upon approval of the probation officer's supervisor. The offender shall be required to wear a device which permits the supervising agency to monitor the offender's compliance with the condition.
- (5) Repealed by Session Laws 2011-192, s. 1(i), effective December 1, 2011.
- (6) Intermediate punishment. – A sentence in a criminal case that places an offender on supervised probation. It may include drug treatment court, special probation as defined in G.S. 15A-1351(a), and one or more of the conditions set forth in G.S. 15A-1343(a1).
- (7) Prior conviction. – A person has a prior conviction when, on the date a criminal judgment is entered, the person being sentenced has been previously convicted of a crime:
 - a. In the district court, and the person has not given notice of appeal and the time for appeal has expired; or
 - b. In the superior court, regardless of whether the conviction is on appeal to the appellate division; or
 - c. In the courts of the United States, another state, the Armed Forces of the United States, or another country, regardless of whether the offense would be a crime if it occurred in North Carolina, regardless of whether the crime was committed before or after the effective date of this Article.
- (8) Repealed by Session Laws 2011-192, s. 1(j), effective December 1, 2011. (1993, c. 538, s. 1; 1994, Ex. Sess., c. 14, s. 17; c. 24, s. 14(b); 1997-57, s. 2; 1997-80, s. 6; 1999-306, s. 2; 2004-128, s. 3; 2009-372, s. 5; 2009-547, s. 6; 2011-183, s. 17; 2011-192, s. 1(a), (b), (h)-(j).)