



JUVENILE AGE INTERIM REPORT

Submitted by: Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory
Committee

January 15, 2020

NC raised the age of
juvenile jurisdiction
on December 1,
2019.



Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee (S.L. 2017-57) Juvenile Age Interim Report

Bill D. Davis, Co-Chair

Garry Frank, Co-Chair

January 15, 2020
Members of the North Carolina General Assembly
16 W. Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27601

Dear Members of the North Carolina General Assembly,

Pursuant to S.L. 2017-57 [SECTION 16D.4.(rr)], *Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act*, the Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee, “shall submit additional interim reports with updates on the planning steps completed towards implementation, including any legislative, administrative, and funding recommendations, annually by January 15 of each year.”

The members of the Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee extend their many thanks to the General Assembly for implementing previous legislative and funding recommendations, efforts which have well prepared North Carolina for initial implementation of “Raise the Age.” As data is collected and analyzed against original projections, additional recommendations will be provided. The following are our most recent recommendations to implement the change in the age of juvenile jurisdiction:

Legislative Recommendations: No statutory changes are recommended at this time. The Legislative Revisions and Legal Issues subcommittee of JJAC will meet in early 2020, prior to the legislative short session to discuss possible statutory remedies to identified gaps.

Funding and Administrative Recommendations

- Juvenile Justice:
 - \$3.7 million in FY 21 for capital improvements to create additional detention beds.
 - Allow for continued conversion of appropriated funds into juvenile detention center personnel, in order to remain flexible in meeting detention bed needs.
 - The committee recommends funding Rockingham Youth Development Center start-up and operating costs upon opening; and funding needed repairs and renovations for opening additional detention beds.
- Administrative Office of the Courts: The Committee recommends funding the courts’ existing deficiencies at a cost of \$12,493,846 in FY 21; and \$542,955 non-recurring.

Further, the Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee created subcommittees to study (1) the minimum age of juvenile jurisdiction, and (2) implementation of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, which requires that juveniles not be housed in adult jails/lockups by 2021. And, the committee will endeavor to analyze the success of School Justice Partnerships in reducing school-based complaints over time.

Please find the Juvenile Age Interim Report attached.

Sincerely,



Bill D. Davis, Co-Chair



Garry Frank, Co-Chair

Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee Members (Name, City, Appointed by):

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Raleigh - Ex-officio
designee

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Tempore of the Senate

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HEATHER TARASKA

Charlotte - Conference of
District Attorneys

MCKINLEY WOOTEN

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ERIC ZOGRY

Raleigh - Ex-officio

cc: Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety
Senate Appropriations Committee on Justice and Public Safety
House Appropriations Committee on Justice and Public Safety

Contents

Legislative Recommendations	4
Funding and Administrative Recommendations	4
Juvenile Justice.....	4
Administrative Office of the Courts.....	7
Existing Staff Deficiencies.....	7
Identifying Raise the Age Implementation Deficiencies	10
Implementation Update	10
Community Programs	12
Court Services	14
Facility Operations	16
Cross-Unit and System Efforts.....	18
Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Council Future Efforts	24
Raising the age of minimum juvenile jurisdiction	24
Implementing the federal JJDPa	24
School Justice Partnership Impact.....	24
Develop and provide updated resource and legislation needs to the General Assembly	24

Legislative Recommendations

The Legislative Revisions and Legal Issues subcommittee is meeting in early 2020 to identify statutory language to provide clarification and address gaps identified during the stakeholder training phase of implementation. The Administrative Office of the Courts and UNC-School of Government have identified several issues that include, but are not limited to the following areas:

- Orders for conditions of pre-trial release, and orders of secure custody upon remand,
- Notice requirements for transfers to superior court, and
- Whether/when a transfer hearing is required for transfer.

An additional interim report to be provided to the General Assembly later this year from the Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee may contain proposed language to address identified issues.

Funding and Administrative Recommendations

Juvenile Justice

The Department of Public Safety, Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice, Juvenile Justice Section estimates that \$1.7 million will be needed to develop the former Perquimans Juvenile Detention Center into a 24-bed juvenile detention facility in the eastern part of the state. These beds are not currently accounted for within existing North Carolina juvenile facilities, and would serve either 487 juvenile system youth or 34 transferees, or the future “once an adult, always an adult” population resulting from the federal JJDP.

		2020-2021	2020-2021		2021-2022	2021-2022
	FTE	Recurring	Nonrecurring	FTE	Recurring	Nonrecurring
Capital - Perquimans	-		\$ 1,731,000			
Capital- RtA Juvenile Detention Beds	-		\$ 2,000,000			
<i>Capital Subtotal:</i>			\$ 3,731,000			

The Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission staff presented analysis of detention center bed needs in November 2018, represented as follows.

Table 1
Detention Population Projections for 16- and 17-Year-Olds
Held at Complaint and Held for Transfer until Disposition and/or 18-Years⁵

Fiscal Year End	Detention Population as of June 30				
	Held at Complaint Class H-I Felonies, Class A1-3 Misdemeanors	Held for Transfer Class A-G Felonies until:		Combined Projections Juveniles Held until:	
		Disposition	Age 18	Disposition	Age 18
2019	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2020	35	129	86	164	121
2021	60	226	151	286	211
2022	61	230	153	291	214
2023	62	235	155	297	217

Notes: Prepared in conjunction with the North Carolina Department of Public Safety’s Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice. The disposition scenario is based on juveniles held in detention until disposition, while the age 18 scenario is based on juveniles held in detention until their 18th birthday or disposition (whichever occurs first). SOURCES: NC Department of Public Safety, Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice; FY 2016 AOC Charge Data (analyzed by the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission)

⁵ Youth detained for other reasons (e.g., intermittent confinement, adjudicated delinquent awaiting placement) were not included in the projections.

Juvenile Justice is required to hold transfers to Superior Court who are ordered to be detained in a juvenile detention facility or holdover facility until the youth has bonded out, been released by order of the court, or convicted and sentenced.

Upon reviewing the SPAC analysis and considering the current legal requirements for transfers to Superior Court, Juvenile Justice is planning for between 200 and 300 additional detention center beds. Analysis of JJDPA may result in a higher bed projection.

Prior to Raise the Age implementation there were 190 state and county juvenile detention beds. As of January 15, 2020, an additional 43 beds (233 total) have been created with an additional potential expansion of 185 beds (418 total).

The following table conveys current and planned detention center beds across the state.

Juvenile Detention Facility	Current # Beds	Future # Beds
State-Operated		
Alexander	24	Unchanged
C. A. Dillon		36 starting with 20, with potential for 92*
Cabarrus	30	62
Cumberland	18	Unchanged
New Hanover	18	Unchanged
Perquimans		24**
Pitt	18	Unchanged
Wake	24	Unchanged
County-Operated		
Bladen		21
Durham	14	Expansion planned***
Guilford	44	Unchanged
Hyde		County-operated interest
Madison	19	Unchanged
Mecklenburg	24	72
Moore		24
Wake		County-operated interest
TOTAL	233	418****

Madison County began housing juveniles in November 2019, and Mecklenburg County in December 2019. C.A. Dillon will open as a state operated juvenile detention center with 36 beds, starting with 20 beds by Spring 2020. Also opening by Spring 2020 is the 32-bed housing unit McWhorter, which formerly operated as youth development center beds but will now operate as juvenile detention beds.

*An additional \$2 million in capital is requested to renovate the C. A. Dillon property in Butner to provide additional detention beds.

**An additional \$1.7 million is needed in capital to reopen the 24-bed Perquimans Juvenile Detention Center.

***Expansion planned by Durham County.

**** Additionally, Hyde and Wake Counties have communicated interest in housing juveniles.

The legislature has invested resources into the construction of a 60-bed youth development center in Rockingham County. The property has been purchased, and Juvenile Justice is working to secure a contractor to construct the building- an effort that has been slowed by the successful economy and thus dearth of experienced secure custody facility builders. Quotes are being accepted. The Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee will reassess costs of the 114 needed positions in Rockingham Youth Development Center upon securing a final contract and plan.

[Administrative Office of the Courts](#)

SL 2019-229, “Raise the Age Funding” provided the following positions to the Judicial Branch:

- Effective 7/1/2019
 - 9 Assistant District Attorneys
 - 7 Deputy Clerks
- Effective 7/1/2020
 - 7 Assistant District Attorneys
- Effective 1/1/2021
 - 8 District Court Judgeships
- Effective 7/1/2023
 - 1 Assistant District Attorney

[Existing Staff Deficiencies](#)

The newly authorized positions were largely allocated by the North Carolina General Assembly to counties or districts with the greatest existing staff resource deficits prior to any additional workload anticipated due to Raise the Age. However, these positions do not address all of the resources needed by the constituent judicial branch stakeholders to meet the exiting staff

deficiencies, based on filings through 6/30/2019. Given the effective date of 12/1/2019 of Raise the Age, there will be additional juvenile filings that will increase current staffing needs.

The Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee accepts the Administrative Office of the Courts' recommendation as to the current deficiencies of resources as calculated using the National Center for State Courts formula. Therefore, the Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee recommends funding the existing Judicial Branch staff deficiencies in the following key positions effective 7/1/2020 at an FY 20-21 annualized cost of \$12,493,846 and non-recurring cost of \$542,955.

The existing deficiencies, and their jurisdictions of need, are as follows:

- 3 District Court Judgeships in the following districts (sorted by neediest district first):

District	County(ies)	Judges Authorized 7/1/2019	Additional Judgeships as of 1/1/2021	Total Judges Authorized as of 1/1/2021	Unrounded Judges Needed	Judge to Workload Ratio	Judgeships Needed
29B	Henderson, Polk, Transylvania	4		4	4.71	85.01%	1
23	Alleghany, Ashe, Wilkes, Yadkin	4		4	4.68	85.39%	1
4	Duplin, Jones, Sampson, Onslow	8	1	9	9.85	91.36%	1
Statewide		273	9	282			3

- 35 Assistant District Attorneys in the following districts (sorted by neediest district first):

District	County(ies)	State-Funded (FTE) as of 7-1-2019	Additional FTE as of 7-1-2020	Additional FTE as of 7-1-2023	Total State-Funded (FTE) as of 7-1-2023	Prosecutor Need (FTE)	State-Funded to Workload Ratio	Positions Needed
24	Guilford	36			36	43.5	82.8%	7
38	Gaston	17			17	19.8	85.8%	3
3	Pitt	13			13	15.1	86.2%	2
11	Franklin, Granville, Person, Vance, Warren	16			16	18.5	86.4%	3
15	Bladen, Brunswick, Columbus	15	1		16	18.0	89.0%	2
42	Henderson, Polk, Transylvania	10			10	11.1	90.1%	1
8	Edgecombe, Nash, Wilson	20			20	22.1	90.5%	2
43	Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Swain	14	1		15	16.5	90.8%	2
21	Anson, Richmond	7			7	7.7	90.9%	1
13	Johnston	12			12	13.2	91.2%	1
12	Harnett, Lee	12	1		13	14.2	91.5%	1
14	Cumberland	27			27	29.1	92.8%	2
10	Wake	44			44	47.0	93.5%	3
9	Greene, Lenoir, Wayne	16			16	17.1	93.8%	1
33	Davidson, Davie	13			13	13.7	94.9%	1
32	Alexander, Iredell	13	1		14	14.7	95.4%	1
26	Mecklenburg	63			63	64.7	97.4%	2
Statewide		684	7	1	692			35

- 62 District Attorney Legal Assistants, 7 District Attorney Investigators, and 3 District Attorney Administrative Assistants in districts with workload need based on their workload formula.
- 38 Deputy and Assistant Clerks in counties with workload need based on their workload formula. Historically, the Clerk Resource Committee and/or Clerk Executive Committee has provided the NCAOC Director with a recommendation for where to place newly authorized clerk positions according to the workload formula. Traditionally, the NCAOC Director has followed these recommendations.

Identifying Raise the Age Implementation Deficiencies

With Raise the Age implementation comes additional demands upon court officials- demands that may warrant additional court system positions in districts/counties where the highest proportions of the new juvenile population reside and/or where the impact is greatest due to the high number of juvenile complaints generated. The General Assembly is strongly encouraged to consider existing projection data when allocating additional court resources. The Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee will study implementation data and workload data to prepare recommendations for the General Assembly that reflect the analysis.

Implementation Update

After 18 months of intensive preparation, 'Raise the Age' became effective on Dec. 1, 2019. Juvenile Justice staff worked with DPS Human Resources to create positions and hire 244 new staff to be located around the state. Juvenile Justice also partnered with the UNC-School of Government and juvenile-serving agencies and partners to implement training, policy/forms, processes, strategic planning, age-appropriate programming, and facility openings to meet the needs of more than 8,000 16- and 17-year-old juveniles expected to be served under juvenile jurisdiction in 2020.

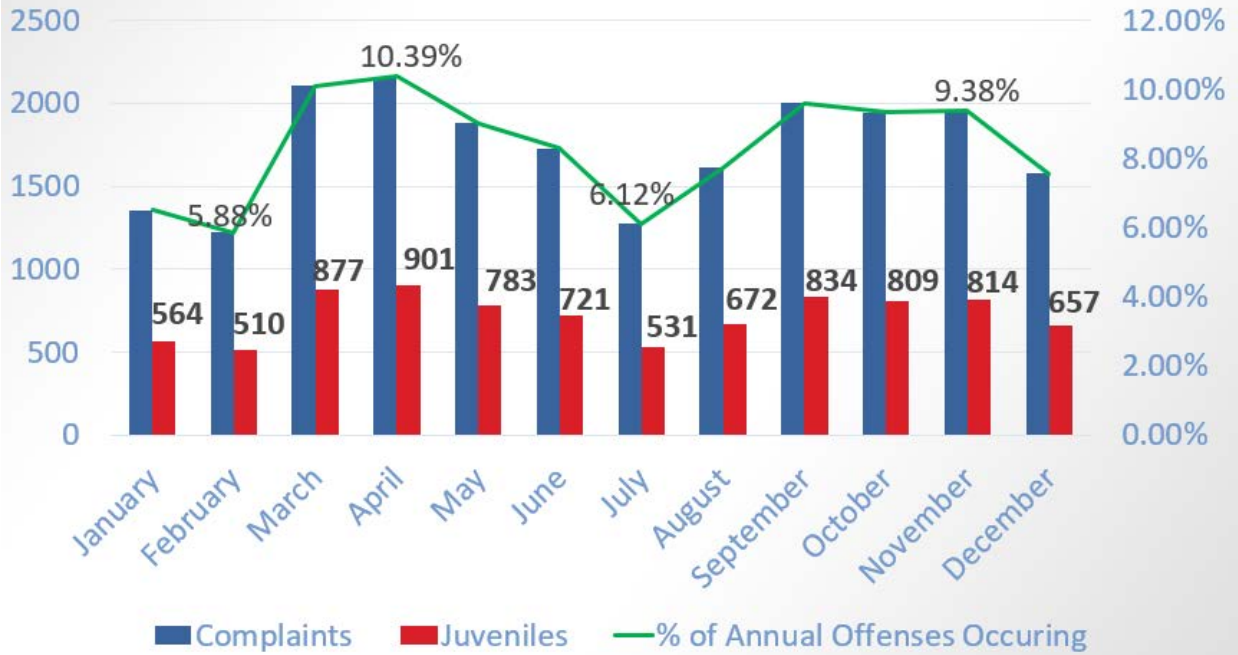
By the numbers:

- Provided training through DPS, UNC-SOG and other agencies to at least 5,000 stakeholders from various disciplines.
- Opened 43 new detention beds to-date consistent with plan to increase capacity by 200-300 new detention beds over time, in counties across the state.
- Designed construction plan of a 60-bed youth development center in Rockingham County was completed.
- Began pilot of restorative justice programming at Edgecombe YDC, a 44-bed facility that provides long-term commitment services.
- Reorganized transportation services into facility-based and court services-based transport, to provide for the 3,964 projected new youth receiving secure custody transport from 29 teams of criminal justice certified positions.
- Employed business analytics by designing 18 subject-specific dashboards that equip decision-makers with up-to-date data during implementation.

New complaints will enter slowly over time

8,673 new JJ Youth in 2020: Offense trend

NOTE: Complaints filed an average of 32 days following offense.



The juvenile justice system in North Carolina strives to connect with our partners in community-based programs, courts, schools, mental health, social services and law enforcement to find the right service, for the right child, at the right time. The Juvenile Justice Section itself is comprised of three major units: Community Programs, Court Services, and Facility Operations. These three units combine to create a comprehensive approach to preventing, intervening and responding to youths’ delinquent behavior. The effectiveness of this system is defined by the collaborative approach made by these three units to create safer communities and work with the state’s most at-risk populations by providing them with tools they need to be successful.

For decades, advocates and policy makers in North Carolina worked to increase the age of juvenile jurisdiction from 16 to 18 in the Tar Heel state. Building upon the foundation of the 2016 Juvenile Reinvestment Report from the N.C. Commission on the Administration of Law and Justice, the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act was passed as part of the budget bill (S257). And, S413/S.L. 2019-186, *Raise the Age Modifications* further enhanced the legislation. As of

December 1, 2019, non-violent offenders under the age of 18 are served under juvenile jurisdiction rather than being tried as adults. Youth aged 16 or 17 at the date of offense (December 1, 2019 or after) with an A-G felony begin in the juvenile justice system; and, transfer occurs only following finding of probable cause or the return of a bill of indictment. Those youth will be housed in juvenile detention centers pending bonding out/dismissal/sentencing.

Following passage of the 2017 legislation, juvenile justice leaders from across the state immediately began planning for implementation. Juvenile Justice leadership began conducting individual district meetings in every juvenile court district in the state, informing stakeholders including the judiciary, law enforcement, school systems and other community leaders and soliciting feedback. Information gleaned during these meetings and then stakeholder trainings in the fall of 2019, has fed workgroup activities, and is being addressed by the Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee, which is tasked by statute with developing a specific implementation plan for raising the age of juvenile jurisdiction, monitoring implementation and as needed, providing additional recommendations to the General Assembly.

The JJAC's inaugural meeting was held in December 2017. This is an active committee, which has developed legislative recommendations to clarify existing statute and work towards ease of implementation. It has also made financial recommendations to support implementation of raise the age. Over the two years of planning, training, and implementation, the commitment of agency staff, partners, stakeholders, and JJAC remains critical to ensuring that Raise the Age is implemented properly.

The following represents some of the key accomplishments of each Juvenile Justice major unit:

Community Programs

- H702, Modify Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils, is pending with the Senate after passing the House in the NC General Assembly. This bill contains JJAC supported language to remove restrictions on the use of contracted programs by disposition level. If passed, eligibility for services will no longer be dependent on a specific Level II

disposition. The bill addresses membership of the JCPC, two (2)-year funding cycles (to align with a biennial budget) and the ability to provide cross district/county collaborative work with the funding of Juvenile Crime Prevention Council (JCPC) programs. Raise the Age and its system impacts have called for system enhancements to NCALLIES to allow for county/district/ regionally provided services through JCPC collaboration and blending of funding to support capacity needs, particularly for very rural regions of North Carolina where blended county JCPC funds can support needed programming.

- Completed two-tiered JCPC planning process in FY18-19, in anticipation of Raise the Age JCPC expansion funding. This planning has allowed for greater ease for counties to allocate expansion dollars quickly and efficiently to meet the service needs for the older population being served
- Created additional functions in NCALLIES (A Local Link to Improve Effective Services; the online application process for programs to apply for JCPC funds for the 2019-2020 fiscal year) to offer support to all 100 counties by issuance of an administrative order to “waive” local county match requirement for Raise the Age expansion dollars in FY19-20. This required NCALLIES field coding and enhancements.
- October 2019-- Prepared and submitted to Purchasing and Contracts a Request for Proposals (RFP) for gender-specific short-term residential treatment for 20-bed facility in Vance County with expansion of at least 10 bed capacity to serve the Piedmont/Western regions.
- October 2019-- Released Post Release Supervision (PRS)/ Stepdown reentry support model in Cumberland County. The model is designed to assist youth with reentry to the local education authority (LEA) and support vocational skill development and job placement.
- October 2019-- Requested of Purchasing and Contracts, expansion of transitional living model to Forsyth site. Completed tasks to ready transitional home site located behind current Crisis and Assessment Center. Both properties are leased at the cost of \$1 per year and are located on the same property in Winston Salem. Community Programs seeks to foster relationships with local county governments to lease underutilized properties at a cost savings to the county and the state.
- Worked in collaboration with IT staff to enhance NCALLIES in preparation of Raise the Age expansion and the need for regionalized services—maintaining the goal of serving youth

within or near their home communities, thus supporting family engagement in all practices. Multi-county Program Agreement functional development accomplished in NCALLIES.

- Community Programs Policy Committee completed JCPC Policy revision to accommodate changes due to Raise the Age.
- Developed RFP to support Alternatives to Detention-- Pre-trial release model for a targeted juvenile population. Researched models that would include appropriate risk-screening tools to assist the courts with client selections. The goals are (1) to reduce unnecessary detention stays for this population and ensure appropriate linkage with services including mental health and other wraparound services, (2) to provide opportunities for these youth to remain under juvenile jurisdiction, and (3) to prevent deeper penetration into the criminal justice system.
- Multipurpose Group Home (MPGH) RFP-- The Central Area Judicial District needs more resources to better serve their Level II population. An RFP for a multi-purpose group home is in review. There are currently five multi-purpose group homes in North Carolina that serve 10 to 17-year-olds who have committed repeat offenses and are in need of a more intensive intervention services.
- Submitted contract amendment to expand the bed capacity at two Juvenile Crisis and Assessment Center locations--Bridges Juvenile Crisis and Assessment Center in Winston Salem, NC (four additional beds) and Insight Juvenile Crisis and Assessment Center in Butner, NC (two additional beds).
- Housing as an Intervention-- Community Programs in conjunction with Clinical Services and the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)- Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Substance Abuse Services are researching models that provide a form of supportive housing for the Raise the Age population. Housing as an intervention operates under the concept that individuals with safe and secure housing are more likely to seek and succeed at obtaining mental health services, maintaining employment, and becoming contributing members of the community.

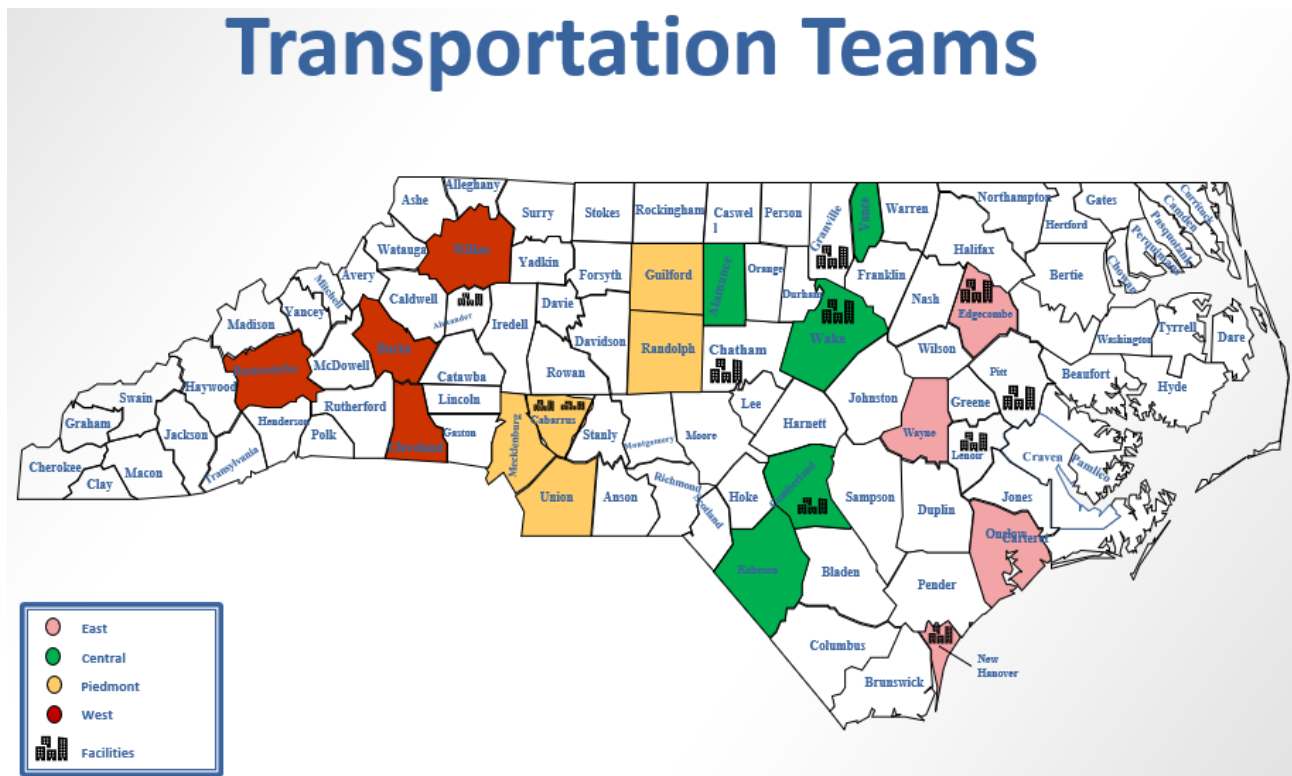
Court Services

- Amended Court Services policies, forms and procedures, including creating flowcharts of new processes consistent with Raise the Age statutory requirements and UNC-School of Government advisement.

- Trained intake counselors in new intake procedures, coordinated question and answer sessions with managers and supervisors at the management planning conference in Winston-Salem, and distributed electronic versions of the law enforcement card, Raise the Age implementation guide, and systemwide flowchart published by UNC-School of Government.
- Coordinated with IT, the inclusion of new processes in NC-JOIN, the Juvenile Online Information Network.
- Divided transportation teams with Facility Operations to provide more localized support to Court Counselors in delivering transportation needs. This re-design is intended to provide relief to Juvenile Court Services in the area of transportation as two staff are required in providing secure custody transport across the district. Providing specialization will further enhance the amount of case management time that may be provided in the field, while maximizing the effectiveness of the 97 new court counselor positions received through General Assembly funded support.
- In response to the juvenile gang suppression requirements in S.L. 2017-57, Court Services worked with the NC GangNET Administrator and consulted Dr. Buddy Howell, Senior Research Associate with the National Youth Gang Center in Tallahassee, Florida and Special Advisor to the Life History Research Program at the University of Pittsburgh; and former federal OJJDP Director of Research and Program Development. A screening tool was created and implemented into NC-JOIN. Staff have been trained by law enforcement and Corrections' trainers in recognizing signs of gang affiliation.
- Worked with the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) to provide revisions to juvenile AOC forms.
- Worked with Heather Taraska, chair of the Legislative Revisions and Legal Issues Subcommittee, AOC's assistant legal counsel LaToya Powell, UNC-School of Government's Jacqui Greene, Juvenile Defender Eric Zogry, the Conference of District Attorneys' Rachel Larsen, and internal counsel to develop policy decisions that implement Raise the Age legislation while endeavoring to do no harm. Their expertise and advice have been invaluable in shaping implementation.

Facility Operations

- Prepared for the 64% statewide increase in population served, YDC increase of 62 beds, and 106% increase in detention beds (2,516 admissions: 420 Class A-G felony admissions and 2,096 Class H-3 misdemeanor admissions) (at least 151 beds for Class A-G felony admissions and at least 60 beds for Class H-3 misdemeanor admissions).
- Court Services has 18 transportation teams and facilities have 11 transportation teams. Purchased transportation vehicles and began hiring transportation drivers allocated through H1001/S.L. 2019-229, Raise the Age Funding. Transportation teams will be located at each facility.



CS Transportation Team Locations

County	District	Districts Served
Onslow	4	Districts 4, 5, 3, 8
New Hanover	5	Districts 5, 4, (and possibly 13)
Edgecombe	7	Districts 7, 6, 1, 2, 3
Wayne	8	Districts 8, 4, 3, 2
Vance	9	Districts 9, 15, 17
Wake	10	Districts 10, 11, 14
Cumberland	12	Districts 12, 11, 16
Alamance	15	Districts 15, 14, (and possibly 17, 18)
Robeson	16	Districts 16, 13, 12
Guilford	18	Districts 18, 21, 17
Randolph	19	Districts 19, 18, 20
Cabarrus	19	Districts 19, 21, 22, 26
Union	20	Districts 20, 22, (and possibly 26)
Mecklenburg	26	District 26
Wilkes	23	Districts 23, 24 (and possibly 22)
Burke	25	Districts 25, 27, 28
Cleveland	27	Districts 27, 29, 25
Buncombe	28	Districts 28, 29, 30, 24

- C.A. Dillon – Worked with DPS internal systems support to repair the driveway and cottages to allow for a 36-bed detention facility, initially opening with 20 beds. Purchased furniture, computers, and other equipment. Coordinated medical and food services provision. Set-up phone systems and classrooms. Began hiring positions allocated in H1001/S.L. 2019-229, Raise the Age Funding.
- McWhorter at Cabarrus Detention—Converted the 32-YDC beds on the Stonewall Jackson campus to 32-DC beds on the Cabarrus Detention Center campus. The building was formerly used as intake/assessment beds for YDCs (thus short-term needs), and staff and students were moved back to the main Stonewall YDC buildings to allow for the transition. Purchased furniture, storage and other equipment. Began hiring positions.
- Mecklenburg and Madison County Detention—Juvenile Facility Operations worked with Mecklenburg County Sheriff’s Office and Madison County Sheriff’s Office to secure 72 and 19 detention beds, respectively. Mecklenburg will operate in the complex formerly known as Jail North with 24 beds, as they will be keeping Mecklenburg County “once an adult, always

an adult” youth separate from youth originating under juvenile jurisdiction per federal law. As the number of excluded youth decreases over time, the number of beds available to youth originating under juvenile jurisdiction will increase. Madison County staff have begun graduating from BASIC training. Mecklenburg County staff received a two-week orientation delivered by Juvenile Justice trainers, and will start BASIC in January 2020 at their training facility. BASIC training is delivered by the NC Department of Public Safety, Office of Staff Development and Training (OSDT), with adjunct support from Juvenile Justice trainers. Both facilities have begun admitting youth.

- The legislature has invested resources into the construction of a 60-bed youth development center in Rockingham County. The property has been purchased, and Juvenile Justice is working to secure a contractor to construct the building- an effort that has been slowed by the successful economy and thus dearth of experienced secure custody facility builders. Quotes are being accepted. The Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee will reassess costs of the 114 needed positions in Rockingham Youth Development Center upon securing a final contract and plan.
- Working with representatives from Bladen, Durham, Hyde, Moore, and Wake counties to provide additional juvenile detention beds.
- Implemented restorative justice through a pilot at Edgecombe Youth Development Center- providing age appropriate programming to reduce recidivism. The model emphasizes five (5) elements of accountability: Understanding how your behavior affected others; acknowledging that you had some amount of choice in your behavior; understanding the impact of your actions; taking steps to repair the harm and make amends; and making changes necessary to avoid such behavior in the future. Staff are also receiving training in motivational interviewing as a method to initiate and maintain change towards healthy decision making and actions. Financial literacy will be the final component of the model to be implemented in Spring of 2020 at Edgecombe YDC. The next planned facility to receive this programming is Stonewall Jackson Youth Development Center.

Cross-Unit and System Efforts

- **Service Directory:** The Juvenile Justice mission is to serve the right juveniles, at the right times and in the right settings is further advanced by the construction of the Juvenile Justice

Service Directory (SD). The SD provides an inventory of programs and services with which Juvenile Court Counselors refer juveniles; and is the foundation to service matching. Standardized information has been collected on 1,800 active program/services ranging in type – Basic Needs to Long-Term Residential. The SD is available now in two online locations – CJLEADS for law enforcement and court officials; and the DPS website for parents, school officials and other local stakeholders.

- *Service Matching (forthcoming)*: The information collected in the SD aligns with the Juvenile Justice risk/needs tool. Electronic matches will be available for juvenile court counselors to select programs that target the characteristics of the offenders on their caseload. In addition to the utility by the JCC's, we anticipate the SD and service matching will aid the Section in conducting gap analyses to strengthen the comprehensive program continuum.
- **Visual Analytics (VA)**: Visual Analytics is a meaningful web-based tool that aids Juvenile Justice leaders in analyzing recidivism outcomes on specific offender populations. The VA tool and data construction marries every juvenile ever served in the system based on juvenile outcomes/dynamics (i.e., diversion success, court dispositions, length of stay) with adult arrests and convictions. These variables comingled provide context as to which offenders benefit from experiences in particular settings. It is anticipated that the tool will help inform policy and practice decisions, as we endeavor to evaluate programs and service responses to effectuate successful interventions.
- **Business Analytics**: Juvenile Justice utilizes several tools to provide reporting functionality to decision makers, from both the NC-ALLIES and NC-JOIN statewide systems. Pentaho, a free community version, is utilized to provide simple tables and counts, and communicate that information electronically. Sisense is a business analytics tool purchased with RtA planning funds that allows for next-day and in some instances up-to-the-minute reporting of data from any system for which data is available. This allows for data collected by various sources in various manners to be merged into analysis with JJ reporting. As complaints on average are filed 32 days following an offense, it is still too early to communicate reliable data that would offer a clear picture of Raise the Age impact/effects. But, that information will be available in the coming months through an interim report, and outcomes available in

the typical 1-2 year window. Regular reporting to JJAC members and JJ management will allow for more precise refinements to existing plans as implementation continues.

- **NC-JOIN2:** The North Carolina Juvenile Online Information Network houses confidential juvenile case management information, including tracking of juvenile movements, court orders and processes, program assignments/referrals, and case notes. It has become an essential tool in providing the data necessary in making decisions on the appropriate use of resources to help fund and direct services for youth involved in prevention and intervention efforts both at the state and local levels. NC-JOIN underwent an expansive re-write to continue its valuable functionality (iteration 2), including in November 2019, Raise the Age-related changes to allow for the processing of 16 and 17-year-old juveniles' offenses in the system.
- **Stakeholder Training:** Juvenile Justice and the UNC-School of Government worked together to provide stakeholder training across the state. Originally, seven trainings of 150 people each were planned. Two were added quickly in response to high demand following the original announcements. More than 5,000 stakeholders across the state received training in the fall of 2019. UNC-SOG's Jacqui Greene delivered a 3-hour "nuts and bolts" presentation with scenario-based learning regarding the core elements of RtA (what changed, and what remained the same), followed by a one-hour implementation update delivered by Deputy Secretary of Juvenile Justice William L. Lassiter. Law enforcement, judges, magistrates, clerks/deputy clerks, DAs/ADAs, juvenile defenders, other court officials, schools, mental health/DSS, JJ personnel, and service providers attended.
 - The implementation guide, law enforcement card, process flowchart, brief videos, and training webinars are available through UNC-School of Government at <https://www.sog.unc.edu/resources/microsites/juvenile-law/resources-and-links-raise-age>. Also, at that site is a video resulting from collaboration between Chief of Police Jeffrey Ledford, Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee member, and UNC-SOG. The video is one in a series providing Raise the Age implementation information in bite-sized pieces to consume. Additional law enforcement training is planned for various association conferences throughout the beginning of 2020. Frequently Asked Questions are available at [Frequently Asked Questions](#).

- UNC-SOG, the Juvenile Defender/Office of Indigent Defense, Administrative Office of the Courts, and Conference of District Attorneys also provided subject matter specific training to defenders; judges, magistrates and clerks; and district attorneys/ADAs. Training materials in online and printed version were produced and distributed.
- **School Justice Partnerships:** North Carolina is working to implement School Justice Partnerships in all 100 counties. The Administrative Office of the Courts reports the following 18 School Justice Partnerships established in North Carolina to-date, while many other counties/districts are convening meetings between partners to further local efforts that meet local needs. The SJP toolkit, factsheet, and other resources are available at <https://www.nccourts.gov/programs/school-justice-partnership/sjp-resources>. The JJAC is interested in studying outcomes of these partnerships. In Clayton County Georgia, implementation is credited with resulting in an 83% decrease in referrals to juvenile court, a 43% decrease in referrals of youth of color to juvenile court, and a 24% increase in graduation rates.

County	Convener	Implementation Date	Type of Agreement
<u>Beaufort County</u>	Regina Parker, Chief District Court Judge	October 22, 2019	<u>Beaufort SJP Resolution</u>
<u>Brunswick County</u>	Scott L. Ussery, Chief District Court Judge	July 1, 2017	<u>Brunswick SJP Interagency Agreement</u>
<u>Columbus County</u>	Scott L. Ussery, Chief District Court Judge	November 13, 2019	<u>Columbus SJP Resolution</u>
<u>Franklin County</u>	John W. Davis, Chief District Court Judge	October 30, 2019	<u>Franklin SJP Resolution</u>
<u>Gaston County</u>	John K. Greenlee, Chief District Court Judge	December 2, 2019	<u>Gaston SJP Resolution</u>
<u>Greene County</u>	Elizabeth Heath, Chief District Court Judge	March 16, 2018	<u>Greene PACTS</u>
<u>Hyde County</u>	Regina Parker, Chief District Court Judge	October 31, 2019	--
<u>Lenoir County</u>	Elizabeth Heath, Chief District Court Judge	March 16, 2018	<u>Lenoir PACTS</u>
<u>Martin County</u>	Regina Parker, Chief District Court Judge	October 11, 2019	<u>Martin MOU</u>

County	Convener	Implementation Date	Type of Agreement
<u>Mecklenburg County</u>	Elizabeth Thornton Trosch, District Court Judge	January 28, 2016	<u>Mecklenburg School Pathways MOA</u>
<u>New Hanover County</u>	Jay Corpening, Chief District Court Judge	November 2, 2015	<u>New Hanover MOU</u>
<u>Pitt County</u>	G. Galen Braddy, Chief District Court Judge	November 13, 2019	--
<u>Robeson County</u>	Judith Daniels, Chief District Court Judge	December 1, 2019	<u>Robeson SJP MOU</u>
<u>Stanly County</u>	William C. Tucker, Chief District Court Judge	July 1, 2018	<u>Stanly MOU</u>
<u>Tyrrell County</u>	Regina Parker, Chief District Court Judge	November 5, 2019	<u>Tyrrell SJP MOU</u>
<u>Washington County</u>	Regina Parker, Chief District Court Judge	September 27, 2019	<u>Washington MOU</u>
<u>Wayne County</u>	Ericka James, District Court Judge	April 12, 2018	<u>Wayne PACTS</u>
<u>Whiteville City Schools</u>	Scott L. Ussery, Chief District Court Judge	June 24, 2019	<u>Whiteville City Schools SJP Resolution</u>

Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Council Future Efforts

The Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Council has developed subcommittees to study:

- (1) **Raising the age of minimum juvenile jurisdiction** in North Carolina from age six. Minimum age considerations include competence to stand trial (assist counsel, understand and participate, and make decisions), access to programming especially for youth who would be too young to be court-ordered to participate or who would not have access to the program as a non-court involved youth, and available minimums on confinement across the country.
- (2) **Implementing the federal JJDP**A in/by 2021, which requires that all persons under the age of 18 be removed from county jails and lockups. JJAC requested assistance from the Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission staff in developing a projection for this scenario whereby once an adult always an adult youth would need to be housed sight and sound separated from youth originating under juvenile jurisdiction and whereby upon turning 18, the youth would be transported to an adult jail. Juvenile Justice is working to secure federal expertise in interpretation of terms and definitions used in the JJDPA.
- (3) **School Justice Partnership Impact** is a planned area of study to measure effectiveness in North Carolina. Both preliminary and long-term measures will be incorporated.
- (4) **Develop and provide updated resource and legislation needs to the General Assembly** based on implementation data. These resources will include repair and renovation dollars, Rockingham Youth Development Center start-up and operating funds, and statutory changes to address needed clarifications and/or identified gaps.