



NORTH CAROLINA  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**  
PREVENT. PROTECT. PREPARE

# Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee

Quarterly Meeting

8/24/18

# Legislative Revisions & Legal Issues

## Recommendation #1

- ▶ Amend S.L. 2017-57, 7B-2200.5(a)(1) to include “E”.

**"§ 7B-2200.5. Transfer of jurisdiction of a juvenile at least 16 years of age to superior court.**

(a) If a juvenile was 16 years of age or older at the time the juvenile allegedly committed an offense that would be a Class A, B1, B2, C, D, E, F, or G felony if committed by an adult, the court shall transfer jurisdiction over the juvenile to superior court for trial as in the case of adults after either of the following:

(1) Notice to the juvenile and a finding by the court that a bill of indictment has been returned against the juvenile charging the commission of an offense that constitutes a Class A, B1, B2, C, D, E, F, or G felony if committed by an adult.

# Legislative Revisions & Legal Issues

## Recommendation #2

- ▶ Add to 7B-2200.5, a new (c): The probable cause hearing shall be conducted within 90 days of the date of the juvenile's first appearance. The court may continue the hearing for good cause.

### "§ 7B-2200.5. Transfer of jurisdiction of a juvenile at least 16 years of age to superior court.

(a) If a juvenile was 16 years of age or older at the time the juvenile allegedly committed an offense that would be a Class A, B1, B2, C, D, E, F, or G felony if committed by an adult, the court shall transfer jurisdiction over the juvenile to superior court for trial as in the case of adults after either of the following:

(1) Notice to the juvenile and a finding by the court that a bill of indictment has been returned against the juvenile charging the commission of an offense that constitutes a Class A, B1, B2, C, D, F, or G felony if committed by an adult.

(2) Notice, hearing, and a finding of probable cause that the juvenile committed an offense that constitutes a Class A, B1, B2, C, D, E, F, or G felony if committed by an adult.

(b) If the juvenile was 16 years of age or older at the time the juvenile allegedly committed an offense that would be a Class H or I felony if committed by an adult, after notice, hearing, and a finding of probable cause, the court may, upon motion of the prosecutor or the juvenile's attorney or upon its own motion, transfer jurisdiction over a juvenile to superior court pursuant to G.S. 7B-2203."

(c) The probable cause hearing shall be conducted within 90 days of the date of the juvenile's first appearance. The court may continue the hearing for good cause.

# Legislative Revisions & Legal Issues

## Recommendation #3

- ▶ Add to 7B-2200.5, a new (d): In any case where jurisdiction of a juvenile has been transferred to Superior Court, upon joint motion of the prosecutor and juvenile's (defendant's) attorney, the court shall remand the case back to Juvenile Court. The record is then automatically expunged following remand to Juvenile Court.

**"§ 7B-2200.5. Transfer of jurisdiction of a juvenile at least 16 years of age to superior court.**

(a) If a juvenile was 16 years of age or older at the time the juvenile allegedly committed an offense that would be a Class A, B1, B2, C, D, E, F, or G felony if committed by an adult, the court shall transfer jurisdiction over the juvenile to superior court for trial as in the case of adults after either of the following:

(1) Notice to the juvenile and a finding by the court that a bill of indictment has been returned against the juvenile charging the commission of an offense that constitutes a Class A, B1, B2, C, D, F, or G felony if committed by an adult.

(2) Notice, hearing, and a finding of probable cause that the juvenile committed an offense that constitutes a Class A, B1, B2, C, D, E, F, or G felony if committed by an adult.

(b) If the juvenile was 16 years of age or older at the time the juvenile allegedly committed an offense that would be a Class H or I felony if committed by an adult, after notice, hearing, and a finding of probable cause, the court may, upon motion of the prosecutor or the juvenile's attorney or upon its own motion, transfer jurisdiction over a juvenile to superior court pursuant to G.S. 7B-2203."

(c) The probable cause hearing shall be conducted within 90 days of the date of the juvenile's first appearance. The court may continue the hearing for good cause.

(d) In any case where jurisdiction of a juvenile has been transferred to Superior Court, upon joint motion of the prosecutor and juvenile's (defendant's) attorney, the court shall remand the case back to Juvenile Court. The record is then automatically expunged following remand to Juvenile Court.

# Legislative Revisions & Legal Issues

## Recommendation #4

- ▶ Add to 7B-1906, a new (b1): As long as the 16 and 17 year old remains in secure custody, if the juvenile was 16 years of age or older at the time the juvenile allegedly committed an offense that would be a Class A, B1, B2, C, D, E, F or G felony if committed by an adult, further hearings to determine the need for secure custody shall be held at intervals of no more than 30 calendar days. Further hearings on the need for continued secure custody may be waived only with the consent of the juvenile. Upon request of the juvenile, through counsel for the juvenile, further hearings may be held at intervals of 10 days for good cause determined by the court.

## 7B-1906. Secure or nonsecure custody hearings.

(a) No juvenile shall be held under a secure custody order for more than five calendar days or under a nonsecure custody order for more than seven calendar days without a hearing on the merits or an initial hearing to determine the need for continued custody. A hearing conducted under this subsection may not be continued or waived. In every case in which an order has been entered by an official exercising authority delegated pursuant to G.S. 7B-1902, a hearing to determine the need for continued custody shall be conducted on the day of the next regularly scheduled session of district court in the city or county where the order was entered if the session precedes the expiration of the applicable time period set forth in this subsection. If the session does not precede the expiration of the time period, the hearing may be conducted at another regularly scheduled session of district court in the district where the order was entered.

(b) As long as the juvenile remains in secure or nonsecure custody, further hearings to determine the need for continued secure custody shall be held at intervals of no more than 10 calendar days. A subsequent hearing on continued nonsecure custody shall be held within seven business days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays when the courthouse is closed for transactions, of the initial hearing required in subsection (a) of this section and hearings thereafter shall be held at intervals of no more than 30 calendar days. In the case of a juvenile alleged to be delinquent, further hearings may be waived only with the consent of the juvenile, through counsel for the juvenile.

(1) As long as the 16 and 17 year old remains in secure custody, if the juvenile was 16 years of age or older at the time the juvenile allegedly committed an offense that would be a Class A, B1, B2, C, D, E, F or G felony if committed by an adult, further hearings to determine the need for secure custody shall be held at intervals of no more than 30 calendar days. Further hearings on the need for continued secure custody may be waived only with the consent of the juvenile. Upon request of the juvenile, through counsel for the juvenile, further hearings may be held at intervals of 10 days for good cause determined by the court.

(c) The court shall determine whether a juvenile who is alleged to be delinquent has retained counsel or has been assigned counsel; if the juvenile is not represented by counsel, counsel for the juvenile shall be appointed in accordance with rules adopted by the Office of Indigent Defense Services