



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

Bill D. Davis, Co-Chair

Garry Frank, Co-Chair

January 15, 2019
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."

Recommendations to implement the change in the age of juvenile jurisdiction include:

Legislative

- Move youth being detained in a juvenile facility for an A-G felony offense to a local jail upon their eighteenth birthday
- Clarify the intent of motor vehicle offense language: allow juveniles with a prior misdemeanor or infraction violation of motor vehicle laws other than driving while impaired to be served in the juvenile justice system
- Establish "beyond a reasonable doubt" as the standard for finding an offense was committed as part of criminal gang activity
- Allow legal assistants access to J Wise to expedite processing
- Allow for reverse waiver: the Court to transfer the youth back to Juvenile Court upon joint motion of the prosecutor and juvenile's (defendant's) attorney; and expunge the adult court record
- Require that the probable cause hearing be conducted within 90 days of the date of the juvenile's first appearance; continued with good cause

Funding

- Juvenile Justice: \$47.6 million in FY 20; \$62.7 million in FY 21; and \$57.3 million annualized.
 - Administrative Office of the Courts: \$2.9 million in FY 20; and \$2.8 million annualized.
 - Office of the Juvenile Defender: \$122,000 recurring beginning FY 20.
 - Conference of District Attorneys: \$125,589 recurring and \$3,752 non-recurring beginning FY20.
- The Committee also recommends funding the courts' existing deficiencies at a cost of \$15.1 million in FY 20; and \$14.5 million annualized.

Please find the Juvenile Age Interim Report attached.

Sincerely,

Handwritten signature of Bill D. Davis in blue ink.

Bill D. Davis, Co-Chair

Handwritten signature of Garry Frank in blue ink.

Garry Frank, Co-Chair

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

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Tempore of the Senate

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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

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I. Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee Legislative Recommendations to implement S.L. 2017-57, Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act

The Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee operates three (3) subcommittees, which work towards developing implementation strategies and solutions. Those committees are: (1) the Legislative and Legal Issues subcommittee; (2) the Housing of Transfers subcommittee; and (3) the School-Justice Partnerships subcommittee.

Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee members volunteered for one or more of the subcommittees. Members added advisory members, who are unable to vote on recommendations, but act in a resource/expertise-supportive role.

The Legislative and Legal Issues subcommittee chaired by Heather Taraska, Assistant District Attorney in Mecklenburg County, developed recommendations for full Committee review and approval. The following list represents Committee-approved legislative recommendations.

- A recommendation that implementation be undertaken in full, at one time, rather than staggered given the annual savings associated with full implementation.
- A recommendation to include items in SECTION 16D.4.(rr) (1) through SECTION 16D.4.(rr) (10) in juvenile jurisdiction. The committee further recommends amending SECTION 16D.4.(rr) (10) to read “Any H, I, or misdemeanor offense requiring registration as a sex offender pursuant to Article 27A of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes.”
- Housing and Transfer legislation recommendations
 - All persons less than 18 years of age who are ordered to be held in custody prior to their trial or adjudication, whether in adult court or juvenile court, shall be housed in an approved Juvenile Justice Section facility, and not be incarcerated in county jails (unless the county jail has an agreement with the Juvenile Justice Section to house juveniles); and
 - Once it is determined that a person less than 18 years of age will be held in custody prior to trial or adjudication, that person shall be transported to and from the approved Juvenile Justice Section facility by Juvenile Justice Section personnel or personnel authorized by the Juvenile Justice Section; and
 - All persons less than 18 years of age who are convicted in adult court and are sentenced to be held in custody shall be housed in an approved facility operated by the Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice Division and not be incarcerated in county jails (unless the county jail has an agreement with the Juvenile Justice Section to house juveniles);
 - Any person who is held in the custody of the Juvenile Justice Section prior to their trial in adult court, upon becoming 18 years of age, shall be transferred to the custody of the county jail where the charges arose by Juvenile Justice Section personnel or personnel authorized by the Juvenile Justice Section; and
 - Further, the committee requests that the General Assembly fund a unified video conferencing system, with the Administrative Office of Courts to administer standards in consultation with the Department of Public Safety, that allows communication between both juvenile detention and adult detention facilities and the courts to reduce transportation costs, improve access to the courts, and improve safety.

- Amend G.S. 7B-1501 (7) (b), definition of delinquent juveniles.
Any juvenile who, while less than 18 years of age but at least 16 years of age, commits a crime or an infraction under State law or under an ordinance of local government, excluding any misdemeanor or infraction violation of the Chapter 20 motor vehicle laws, or who commits indirect contempt by a juvenile as defined in G.S. 5A-31.
Amend G.S. 143B-805(6) (b) similarly.
- Recommendation to remove Possession of Stolen Vehicle from Chapter 20.
- Recommendation that requests for expansion funding for School Resource Officers include a training requirement for School Resource Officers and language consistent with the plan to establish a school justice partnership. Recommendation to add School Justice Partnerships to required School Resource Officer training curriculum.
- Recommendation that all school safety conversations must include School Justice Partnerships as part of the discussion.
- Recommendation that DPS work with the Administrative Office of the Courts, with input via electronic communication from Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee members, to develop statutory language that permits legal assistants to access applicable JWisE information.
- Recommendation to add to G.S. 7B-2200.5, a new (c): 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, 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.
- Recommendation to add to G.S. 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 adult court record is then automatically expunged following remand to Juvenile Court.
- Recommendation to add to G.S. 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.
- Amend G.S. 7B-1604(b)(ii) to allow youth with previous motor vehicle violations excluding DWI, to be included under juvenile jurisdiction upon the Dec. 1, 2019 implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act. 7B-1604 (b): A juvenile (i) who is transferred to and convicted in superior court or (ii) who has previously been convicted in either district or superior court for a felony or a misdemeanor, ~~including~~ ~~excluding~~ a violation of the motor vehicle laws other than driving while impaired under State law, shall be prosecuted as an adult for any criminal offense the juvenile commits after the district or superior court conviction.
- Amend G.S. 7B-2508 (g1) to establish the standard of finding related to gang activity, and hence the standard on which the gang suppression portion of S.L. 2017-57 is based. (g1) **(Effective December 1, 2019)** Notwithstanding subsection (f) of this section, if a juvenile is adjudicated for an offense that the court finds beyond a reasonable doubt was

committed as part of criminal gang activity as defined in G.S. 7B-2508.1, the juvenile shall receive a disposition one level higher than would otherwise be provided for the class of offense and delinquency history level.

The following recommendations were presented by Juvenile Justice staff to the Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee, and received approval by the full Committee.

Special Provision Considerations for Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPCs)

- JCPC Special Provision language to prepare Juvenile Crime Prevention Council to focus on service need expansion for 16 and older youth
 - Move to a 2-year funding cycle beginning in FY 19-20
 - Multi-county/district funding (slight edit to general statute)
 - New Allocation formula consideration
 - Raise on restitution caps
 - Remove funding cap amount (\$100,000) for Alternative to Commitment Program awards
 - Allow for contractual Level II JCPC endorsed funding to be based on the risk and needs of each individual juvenile instead of the dispositional level.

Legislation Changes related to Community Programs and Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPCs)

- JCPC Membership:
 - Allow for a Chief of Police designee
 - Correcting area mental health authority language with LME/MCO or designee
 - Changing the age of the two (2) youth participants from “up to 18 years of age” to “up to 21 years of age” and also allowing JCPC the opportunity to appoint a family advocate in one of the youth positions
- Allow for blended funding through joint JCPC program development “between counties **and** judicial” districts.
- Allow for 2-year funding cycle for JCPC funded programs and JCPC -Endorsed Level II Dispositional Alternatives, and Alternative to Commitment “Intensive Intervention Services” Programs
- Merge Alternative to Commitment funding and Level II Dispositional Alternatives funding under “Intensive Intervention Services” and remove funding caps

II. Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee Funding Recommendations to implement S.L. 2017-57, Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act

The following organizations/entities listed in alphabetical order have endorsed the Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee's recommendations, including fully funding "Raise the Age" implementation:

- AMIkids NC Family Services
- American Civil Liberties Union of NC
- Baptist Home for Children
- Benchmarks
- Carolina Justice Policy Center
- Child Fatality Taskforce
- Children's Alliance of Charlotte/Mecklenburg
- Community Alternatives for Youth NC
- Conservatives for Criminal Justice Reform
- Disability Rights NC
- Eckerd Connects
- Education Justice Alliance
- Governor's Crime Commission
- Haven House Services
- Indigent Defense Services NC
- Juvenile Justice Planning subcommittee of the Governor's Crime Commission
- Methodist Home for Children
- National Alliance on Mental Illness NC
- NC Advocates for Justice
- NC Sheriffs' Association¹
- NC Child
- Office of Juvenile Defender
- Wake County Young Republicans
- WestCare NC
- Youth Justice Project of the Southern Coalition for Social Justice

Beginning in late 2018, local decision-making authorities such as county Boards of Commissioners began issuing resolutions in support of funding "Raise the Age" implementation; specifically, funding expansion of Juvenile Crime Prevention Council dollars to provide community-based programming and diversion options to schools, furthering school safety and reducing recidivism.

County Boards will continue to meet throughout 2019 to plan for "Raise the Age," but Juvenile Justice has already received resolutions from the following counties:

- Beaufort
- Brunswick
- Buncombe
- Davidson
- Edgecombe
- Gates
- Greene
- Hyde
- Iredell
- Lenoir
- Pamlico
- Pender
- Perquimans
- Pitt
- Tyrrell

¹ The North Carolina Sheriffs' Association supports the 1/15/19 JJAC Report, except NCSA does not support the recommendations on School Justice Partnerships.

A. Juvenile Justice

Funding recommendations and rationale for Juvenile Justice were presented by Department of Public Safety Deputy Secretary William L. Lassiter to the Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee. The following recommendations have been vetted and approved by the Committee for the General Assembly’s consideration for funding. The Committee supports the need for community programs and contractual services, which offer dispositional alternatives to judges that save taxpayer dollars, prevent juveniles from moving deeper into the system, and serve public safety while meeting the needs of the juveniles. The Committee further supports operating 300 new detention beds and associated capital costs, hiring 233 Juvenile Court Services staff and resourcing them to serve the new population, implementing the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument for case management, expanding electronic monitoring, equipping transportation with positions and vans to meet S.L. 2017-57 transportation requirements, providing and managing additional vocational services for the older population, as well providing the support positions such as evidence-based practice coordination, fund management/audit, human resources, vocational program administration, application development, data support and development, and training necessary to facilitate “Raise the Age” implementation and operate at an expanded capacity.

The Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee recommends funding Juvenile Justice as follows:

		2019-2020	2019-2020		2020-2021	2020-2021	2021-2022 Annualized*	
	FTEs	Recurring	Nonrecurring	FTE	Recurring	Nonrecurring	FTE	
Court Services	190	\$ 5,841,449	\$ 3,471,142	43	\$ 16,287,693	\$ 737,451	233	\$ 16,477,754
Community Programs	0	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
JCPC Aid	0	\$ 8,800,000	\$ -		\$ 8,800,000	\$ -		\$ 8,800,000
JCPC Admin	11	\$ 907,146	\$ 165,627		\$ 907,146	\$ -	11	\$ 907,146
Contractual	1	\$ 11,088,936	\$ 341,943	1	\$ 11,212,245	\$ 5,057	2	\$ 11,212,245
Transportation	15	\$ 1,213,194	\$ 1,044,000		\$ 1,213,194	\$ -	15	\$ 1,213,194
Facilities	0	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -		\$ -
Detention Operating		\$ 6,679,500	\$ -		\$ 13,359,000	\$ -		\$ 13,359,000
Capital - Richmond			\$ 1,000,000			\$ 4,825,000		
Capital - Perquimans			\$ 1,731,000					
CA Dillon	38	\$ 1,552,446	\$ 322,000		\$ 2,343,123	\$ -	38	\$ 2,343,123
Education/Voc	4	\$ 505,086	\$ 108,228		\$ 455,086	\$ -	4	\$ 455,086
Facility Admin	7	\$ 497,692	\$ 35,399		\$ 497,692	\$ -	7	\$ 497,692
Training, Data, IT, HR	17	\$ 2,100,262	\$ 195,969		\$ 2,100,262	\$ -	17	\$ 2,100,262
	283	\$ 39,185,711	\$ 8,415,308	44	\$ 57,175,440	\$ 5,567,508	327	\$ 57,365,502
Subtotal:		\$	47,601,019		\$	62,742,948		

*Juvenile Justice will request operating costs for Rockingham for 2021-2022 (Feb 15, 2022 opening). Those costs are not included in this cost summary.

Note: The Juvenile Justice table includes only State costs for implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act. It does not include the county portion of detention costs (\$122 per youth per day of detainment), which equates to \$13,359,000 annualized. The county and State equally split the cost of juvenile detention (\$244 per youth per day of detainment).

B. Administrative Office of the Courts, Office of the Juvenile Defender, and Conference of District Attorneys

The Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee recommends funding the Administrative Office of the Courts, Office of Juvenile Defender, and Conference of District Attorneys as follows:

	2019-2020		2019-2020		2020-2021		2020-2021		2021-2022 Annualized*	
	FTEs	Recurring	Nonrecurring	FTE	Recurring	Nonrecurring	FTE	Recurring	Nonrecurring	FTE
Administrative Office of the Courts**	26	\$ 2,788,749	\$ 122,841		\$ 2,788,749		26	\$2,788,749		
Existing Deficiencies	168	\$14,482,340	\$ 641,657		\$14,482,340		168	\$14,482,340		
Office of the Juvenile Defender	1	\$ 122,000			\$122,000		1	\$ 122,000		
Conference of District Attorneys	1	\$ 125,589	\$ 3,752		\$125,589		1	\$125,589		
Subtotal:	196	\$17,518,678	\$ 768,250	0	\$17,518,678		196	\$17,518,678		

III. Funding Rationale

A. Juvenile Court Services

FTEs	2019-2020		2019-2020		2020-2021		2020-2021		2021-2022 Annualized*	
	Recurring	Nonrecurring	FTE	Recurring	Nonrecurring	FTE	Recurring	Nonrecurring	FTE	
190	\$ 5,841,449	\$ 3,471,142	43	\$ 16,287,693	\$ 737,451	233	\$ 16,477,754			

Personnel: As a result of “Raise the Age,” Juvenile Justice will serve 64% more youth. These youth will be 16-20 years old (from consultation/offense to post-release supervision). The following juvenile court services will be impacted by the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act:

- Consultations with law enforcement, schools, community programs, families, and the public (process and juvenile law education, availability of programming in specific counties, etc.)
- Intakes of complaints for delinquent and undisciplined offenses; all juveniles, including those transferred or handled through the indictment process, will come through the intake process managed by juvenile court counselors
- Court hearings (timing of hearings in statute may change), and court reports that contain mental health, substance abuse, gang involvement, and risk and needs assessments and screenings information must be age-appropriate and consistent with the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act and any amendments to follow
- Referral of juveniles and as needed, family members, to services and treatment. Case management services will be provided to all court involved youth and their family while under juvenile jurisdiction.
- Transportation of juveniles and family members for visitation, treatment and medical services, secure custody, youth placed out of state for appropriate treatment, etc.
- Decisions on diversion from court or court involvement
- Electronic monitoring administration

Court Services will need **233 additional positions** to implement the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act: 190 in FY20 and 43 in FY21. The projected additional staff needs result from analysis of FY 15-16

Administrative Office of the Courts, Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, and Juvenile Justice data. The positions include:

- 194 Juvenile Court Counselors,
- 14 Juvenile Court Counselor Supervisors, and
- 25 support positions (evidence-based practice coordinators, office assistants, and assistant area administrators)

Other costs include: One vehicle for every 2 traveling positions; office furniture, computers, software, and supplies; travel, telecommunications services, postage, and for the Raleigh based positions- rent.

Training classes for criminal justice certified staff are delivered in blocks of 20 new employees for a 4-week BASIC training program. Juvenile Justice will hire the new CJ certified staff in blocks of 20, each month from July 1, 2019 to August 1, 2020. Creation and modification of policies will require additional training of current and new staff.

Government/County Partners: Counties provide office space for Court Counselors located in their counties. Forums in each judicial court district included invitations to county leaders to attend and receive Juvenile Justice staffing projections by county in order to plan for needed office space.

Electronic Monitoring: With additional youth, comes additional electronic monitoring use. Juvenile Justice projected use in a phased-in approach, and requests \$378,499 in FY20, and \$536,487 annualized.

Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI): NC Juvenile Justice seeks funding to implement the Youth Assessment and Screening Instrument (YASI) at all stages of contact with court-involved youth. The instrument's predictive validity will further Juvenile Justice's efforts to reduce recidivism by assessing the risk of re-offending and targeting services/resources to meet each juvenile's needs, a blend that perfectly serves legislative direction.

The YASI functions as a risk assessment and case management/planning tool, administered through objective, validated scoring. Risk level scores and protective factors guide interventions provided.

The adoption of the YASI will enhance our ability to work with transition age youth as we raise the age of juvenile court jurisdiction. Unlike our current risk and needs assessments, the YASI:

- can be normed and validated on a national sample of juvenile justice-involved youth up to age 21;
- assesses in greater detail elements within the domains of employment and use of free time that are known to predict risk of reoffending among an older clientele;
- produces a validated risk measure that shows change in risk over time, allowing us to integrate change in risk of reoffending into decision matrices that can enhance safety and security;
- produces an associated case planning instrument; and
- offers a fully developed and vetted eLearning training option that addresses both assessment and case planning and that is appropriate at both start-up and maintenance stages of implementation. This will allow us to meet the training needs of our growing workforce efficiently.

YASI's enhanced needs-to-service matching is also expected to result in a significant reduction in crime. In their May, 2018 report on "Returns on Investments in Recidivism-Reducing Programs," the Council of

Economic Advisers (CEA) within the Office of the President noted that mental health and substance use services reduce crime *only when undertaken with a youth suitable to the intended intervention.*

The reduction in crime resulting when such services are matched to youths with the appropriate need constitutes a value of about \$0.92 to \$3.31 per taxpayer dollar spent. The CEA reports that the additional reduction in long-run incarceration costs associated with the right juveniles getting the right treatment constitutes a value of about \$0.55 to \$1.96 per taxpayer dollar spent, for a total return of \$1.47 to \$5.27 per taxpayer dollar spent for appropriate delivery of mental health and drug treatments, respectively. By enhancing Juvenile Justice’s ability to match services to the right youth, the YASI will thus yield a significant return on investment.

YASI implementation requires \$157,000 annually for user licensing, and \$408,312 non-recurring in FY20 for the purchase and customization of the tool and training materials for NC.

B. Juvenile Community Programs

		2019-2020	2019-2020		2020-2021	2020-2021	2021-2022 Annualized*	
	FTEs	Recurring	NR	FTE	Recurring	NR	FTE	
JCPC Aid	0	\$8,800,000		0	\$ 8,800,000		0	\$ 8,800,000
JCPC Admin	11	\$ 907,146	\$165,627	0	\$ 907,146		11	\$ 907,146
Res. & Contractual	1	\$11,088,936	\$341,943	1	\$11,212,245	\$ 5,057	2	\$11,212,245

NC Juvenile Justice, Community Programs, JCPC Aid to Counties and JCPC Administration

Juvenile-serving community programs are essential to “Raise the Age” success as they offer diversion from court options, while ensuring accountability. Without community programs, a judge’s dispositional options are very limited; in some counties, judges would be limited to ordering confinement. These programs address identified community and juvenile needs and offer at-risk and court involved youth the opportunity to succeed while reducing the risk of re-offending.

Funding needs were produced from:

- *NCJOIN and NCALLIES data to determine current usage of JCPC funded programs by 16 and 17-year olds*
- *Projections that combine Administrative Office of the Courts, NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, Adult Correction, and Juvenile Justice datasets*
- *State demographic data, which was used to develop projections for early intervention populations served by JCPC funded programs*
- *Evidence-based practices that address criminogenic factors and promote desistence of delinquent behaviors*

All of NC’s 100 counties have a local Juvenile Crime Prevention Council (JCPC) that oversees the award of state dollars to reduce local juvenile crime through community programming. The Department, in collaborative partnership with all 100 counties, currently provides funds for delinquency intervention and prevention programming and JCPCs serve as the best conduit for examining the programming needs for this population at the local level.

JCPC programs are a low cost, community-based alternative to serving youth, offering solutions close to home. The FY 17 average cost per child served in a JCPC program is \$996.20 compared to \$139,434 (cost based on average daily population) in a Youth Development Center.

JCPC funded programs serve over 20,000 NC youth and families annually within their home communities, and provide resources to schools: they offer diversion options to school administration and School Resource Officers/law enforcement - providing opportunities for youth to be accountable for their actions while keeping them from being introduced to the Juvenile Justice system. 65% percent of all teen court program referrals statewide come from SROs and law enforcement.

JCPC funded programs and other Juvenile Community Programs address risk and needs factors, which reduce recidivism and limit further penetration into the system, which results in fewer victims, healthier youth and families, and reduced costs as the higher-risk youth need more intensive services.

JCPC funded programs leverage millions of dollars to assist with programming for juveniles. In FY17, JCPC funded programs leveraged \$14.3 MILLION dollars statewide to address service needs for youth, offering strong fiscal partnerships to serve youth at the local level.

JCPC funded programs already have the experience of serving 16 and 17-year old juveniles—20 % of youth served in JCPC-funded programs are 16 and 17 years old. Programs are preparing to expand capacity to serve the 16 – 20-year old population with the impact of “Raise the Age” legislation. Expansion funding is necessary to provide these services.

Restorative Justice: JCPC-funded programs serve school referred youth in diversion programs like Teen Court (1 of 3 types of restorative justice programs). Of the 22 JCPC program types, restorative justice programs are most utilized. About 65% of all youth served by JCPC funded programs are served in restorative justice programs. JCPC funded restorative justice programs give back to victims by providing restitution/ community service options to youth and families. Restitution/community service programs are funded in 100 counties. 65% of all adjudicated youth are referred to a JCPC funded restorative justice program. (North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Committee Report, May 1, 2017.)

Funds Requested (JCPC Aid to Counties & JCPC Administration)

- \$8.8 Million expansion fund request for Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils
 - Funding request is based on a determination that 3.4% of the State’s 15-year-old population were served in JCPC programming (FY16-17). 3.4% was then applied to the OSBM (Year 2020) 16 and 17-year-old population, which created a projection of 9,759 youth. Multiplying that by the FY 15-16 average cost per child (\$942.49) equals \$8,749,394. (If you use the most recent cost per child (\$996.20 for FY 16-17), it results in \$9,247,999. Therefore, we rounded \$8,749,394 to **\$8.8 million** given possible economies of scale and expected successes through early intervention - reducing involvement in the juvenile justice system.
 - The request also supports 11 additional positions in the Community Programs section to provide administrative support, train and provide technical assistance to providers, and monitor programmatic quality and fiscal accountability of programs.

NC Juvenile Justice, Community Programs, Residential and Community-Based Contractual Services

Residential and community-based contractual services provide a higher level of care than most community program options. These options are available for youth with a higher risk of re-offending (high risk, high

needs) and are less expensive (cost per youth) than commitment to a youth development center. Use of these services reduces dependence on detention services.

Funding needs were produced from:

- *Current Level II and Level II RtA projections data by region*
- *Regional service needs of Level II juveniles, gender specific services, and programming gaps*
- *Evidence-based practices that address criminogenic factors and promote desistence of delinquent behaviors*
- *Input from juvenile justice professionals and program providers to ascertain impacts on existing services, and practices/strategies that best serve the targeted juvenile and emerging adult population*

An expansion request is made for “intensive services” development—a multi-tiered array of effective evidence-based and promising program models for community-based, short-term residential, and vocational services.

Funds Requested (Residential and Community-Based Contractual Services): An annualized amount of \$5.6M is requested for Residential Contractual Services (potential development of 8 short-term residential/multi-purpose homes) and \$2.2M is requested for Community-based contractual expansion. Two (2) FTE Contract Administrators are needed to provide administrative oversight, technical assistance, and compliance monitoring for state contracts. \$3.2 million is requested to provide crisis and assessment center services in the East, and \$314,886 (NR) is requested in start-up costs for contractual residential services and expansion of statewide community-based services.

Residential Contractual Services (\$5.6 Million)

The regionalized continuum of services addresses the need for availability and access of services across the state; therefore, regardless of where a juvenile may reside or relocate to, (s)he can access similar services within the juvenile justice continuum.

There exists an ongoing waitlist of juveniles maintained by all short-term residential service providers; capacity thresholds are tied to funding. There is an estimated 3 to 4-month wait time for admission consideration for referred youth for some programs.

Level II funding supports one female short-term residential program in the state and the maximum bed capacity is 20. Expansion of this service would allow for greater access for female juvenile offenders. Multi-Purpose Group Homes (MPGH) have an average length of stay of 156 days (FY 17-18). The maximum bed capacity for FY 18-19 is 40 beds. There were 109 juveniles served in FY 16-17. The cost per child for MPGH services in FY 16-17 was \$26,463.

Level II funding has produced gains in reading and math scores, social behavior and social skills, self-esteem, empathy, decision-making skills, and a reduction in substance use. For more details on specific findings and successes, please reference the Juvenile Justice legislative reports at <https://www.ncdps.gov/juvenile-justice/data-statistics-reports>.

Intensive short-term gender specific residential services for Level II females averaged a length of stay of 125 days (FY 17-18) with a maximum bed capacity of 20. During FY 16-17 a total of 55 females were served. The cost per child for these services in FY 16-17 was \$22,285.

Intensive short-term gender specific residential services for Level II males averaged a length of stay of 159 days (FY 17-18) with a maximum bed capacity of 80. A total of 201 juveniles were served in FY 16-17. The cost per child for these services in FY 16-17 was \$25,266 compared to \$139,434 (cost based on average daily population) at a YDC.

Expansion of the **Transition Home Model** can fully support and close existing gaps of re-entry stepdown services for juveniles exiting Youth Development Centers and other residential facilities. The cost per child for transitional home services in FY 16-17 was \$29,610.

- There were 19 males and 12 female juveniles served during FY16-17 and the average length of stay was 154 and 201 days at the homes, respectively. The homes serve juveniles for a period of 6 to 12 months.
- Of the thirty-one (31) youth served, 26 were gainfully employed (a total of 84% of the youth) as follows: One (1) youth worked in construction, two (2) in customer service; twenty-one (21) in the food industry; two (2) youth in the retail industry

Community-Based Contractual Services (\$2.2 million- potential development of 8 short-term residential/multi-purpose homes)

Expansion of services to meet capacity needs for 16 and 17-year olds, addressing identified needs of youth in addition to disposition levels. There exists a growing need for interventions based on matching of services to need, not solely upon the level of disposition (Level I and Level II) ordered.

Intensive community-based contractual services served 597 juveniles in FY 16-17. The average length of stay was 137 days (FY 17-18) and on any given day the capacity is 190 juveniles.

Community-based contractual services yield positive outcomes such as juveniles' positive change in communication skills and behavior and parents' conflict level, supervision, overall parenting skills. For more details on specific findings and successes, please reference the Juvenile Justice legislative reports at <https://www.ncdps.gov/juvenile-justice/data-statistics-reports>.

JCPC Endorsed and Alternative to Commitment Programs: JCPC Endorsed Level II Disposition Alternative Programs, funded by appropriated Level II Dispositional Alternative funds, offer local or regional-based intensive, evidence-based services to juveniles with Level II dispositions.

Alternative to Commitment Programs provide evidence-based services to youth who have been committed to, or potentially may be committed to a youth development center. Services are designed to target juveniles in rural areas, areas with high commitment rates, and also in those geographic areas of the state where there is evidence of strong collaboration between counties and/or judicial districts.

Program providers can effectively and efficiently serve youth across multiple counties and judicial districts, demonstrating the collaborative efforts of multiple Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils.

Expansion includes programming at the local level that targets vocational skill development and job-readiness programming.

For FY 2018-2019, there are 11 community-based JCPC endorsed programs funded. There were 217 juveniles served in FY 16-17. The cost per child for these services in FY 16-17 was \$4,253.

Note: All proposed services are evidence-based, target criminogenic factors, and rest on the foundations of trauma-informed care. Programming is designed to address the specialized needs of juveniles and the

emerging adult population with a focus upon vocational and job-skills development, decreasing criminogenic thinking, and promoting independent living, while also addressing mental and behavioral health needs.

Juvenile Crisis and Assessment Center Services (\$3.2 million (R), and \$314,886 (NR))

The Crisis and Assessment Center model assists with addressing youth needs that are found to be difficult to serve based on mental health and behavioral factors. The model adopts a continuum of service development with managed care organizations (MCOs) and other child serving agencies

Funds Requested: \$3.2 million for Crisis and Assessment services development includes special provision dollars to support the Crisis and Assessment Center contract with Methodist Home for Children. Special provision per Senate Bill 99, SECTION 16D.1

“The Department shall adjust its budget to achieve a savings of at least seven hundred thousand dollars (\$700,000). The Department shall use the savings realized from the adjustments required under this section to increase the contract with the Methodist Home for Children, Inc., for the continued operation of crisis and assessment centers. The Department shall not use funds that have reverted or are carried forward to achieve the savings required under this section.”

The request includes operational cost for crisis and assessment center services to be supported through development of therapeutic respite/foster care services, short-term crisis care provided pre- and post-assessment services and on a per need basis. Multiple site developments are proposed statewide to be used in conjunction with the assessment bed sites, particularly for youth awaiting mental health residential placement and juveniles exhibiting problematic sexual behaviors.

Rationale and Other Data Points

- Offers a sustainable service to support youth that pose a threat to the school environment, offering an immediate response/placement to assess youth needs
- Aides with service planning and appropriate service matching for youth with complex risk and needs
- Expansion will allow for service access in the Eastern region of the state
- Current 25 bed capacity for centers combined and 4 secure placement beds
- Total of 309 youth served FY2017-18: 244 in the assessment/crisis component and 65 in secure custody beds at the Western Area Multi-Purpose Crisis and Assessment Center (Blended Model)
- Serves high risk youth: 42% of admissions are RL4 risk level and 44% are RL5 risk level (the highest risk juveniles). These youth present with higher risk level scores at intake compared to the overall intake population risk scores.
- 82% of youth admitted to JCACs have medium to high assessed needs levels
- Of the top 10 most serious complaints received within 60 days for youth admitted to the JCACs, school-based type of offenses are prevalent: Simple Assault, Assault on a Government Official, and Making a False Report Concerning a Threat of Mass Violence on an Educational Property.

- 18% of the 244 juveniles admitted to a JCAC during FY17-18 were from the Eastern Region of the state—the region that does not have an easily accessible Crisis and Assessment Center.
- Crisis and Assessment Centers serve youth with educational system challenges, and identify youth in need of an Individual Educational Plan (IEP).
- Average length of stay in FY16-17 was 36 days. Longer stays are agreed upon by the youth's Child and Family Team and are often used to prevent multiple transitions of the youth prior to admission to the most appropriate service. In FY16-17, 95% of youth were successfully discharged.
- Level II contractual services continue to play an important role in helping reduce the number of youth development center commitments and detention admissions for the last three (3) years.
- Introduction of the Crisis and Assessment Centers have **reduced the overall cost** per youth for residential services from approximately \$25,000 in FY 15-16 to \$19,000 in FY 16-17.

Other costs include: One vehicle for traveling positions; office furniture, computers, software, and supplies; travel, telecommunications services, postage, and rent.

C. Juvenile Transportation

As required by S.L. 2017-57, Juvenile Justice is responsible for juvenile transportation. The request for 15 youth counselor technicians and 29 transportation vans will provide Juvenile Justice with the core transportation resources needed to accomplish this requirement for the new 16 and 17-year old population. Juvenile Justice will receive approximately 8,673 new youth into the juvenile justice system beginning Dec. 1, 2019, with implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act. In preparation for implementation of S.L. 2017-57, transportation services must expand to address transportation needs of youth. An additional 15 transportation drivers will be needed FY 19-20; all of whom will be criminal justice certified. An additional 29 transportation vans are needed to accommodate the larger size of the 16 and 17-year old population, as well as provide vehicles for the new drivers. The average distinct juvenile (in the juvenile justice system) to transportation driver ratio is 262:1. The ratio of juvenile complaints to drivers is 586:1. To serve at least 8,673 projected distinct new 16 and 17-year-olds, the projected need for additional transportation drivers is 33 drivers (by juveniles). This projection does not factor in the additional A-G transferees that will receive juvenile detention services while in the adult system. By making existing part-time positions whole, the total request for new funding is for 15 FTEs and 29 vans at \$36,000 per van.

D. Juvenile Facilities

Detention Operating

The Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission staff presented analysis of detention center bed needs in November 2018, as represented in table 1, below.

**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.

The Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission staff conducted analysis of two (2) populations.

“Juvenile detention population projections, prepared in conjunction with the North Carolina Department of Public Safety’s Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice (DACJJ), were completed for two groups of 16- and 17-year-olds affected by the JJRA – those held in detention at complaint (Class H-I felonies and Class A1-3 misdemeanors) and those held in detention for transfer (Class A-G felonies). 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 300 additional detention center beds.

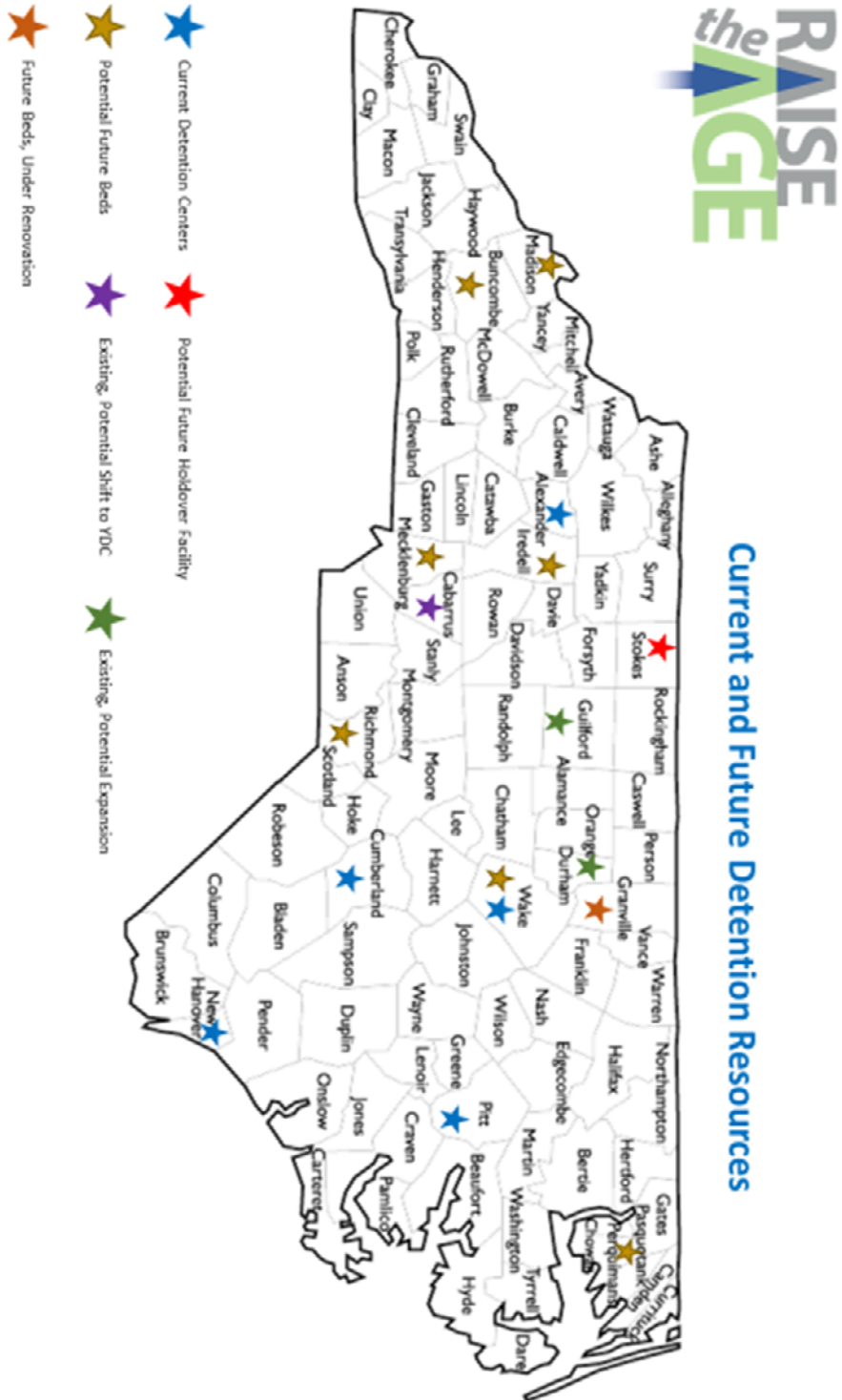
Per NC Gen. Stat. § 7B-2603 (b), (Effective December 1, 2019), “Once an order of transfer has been entered by the district court, the juvenile has the right to be considered for pretrial release as provided in G.S. 15A-533 and G.S. 15A-534. Any detention of the juvenile pending release shall be in accordance with G.S. 7B-2204.” NC Gen. Stat. §7B-2204 reads, “Once the order of transfer has been entered, the juvenile has the right to pretrial release as provided in G.S. 15A-533 and G.S. 15A-534. The release order shall specify the person or persons to whom the juvenile may be released. Pending release, the court shall order that the juvenile be detained in a detention facility while awaiting trial. The court may order the juvenile to be held in a holdover facility at any time the presence of the juvenile is required in court for pretrial hearings or trial, if the court finds that it would be inconvenient to return the juvenile to the detention facility.

Should the juvenile be found guilty, or enter a plea of guilty or no contest to a criminal offense in superior court and receive an active sentence, then immediate transfer to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall be ordered. Until such time as the juvenile is transferred to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, the juvenile may be detained in a holdover facility. The juvenile may not be detained in a detention facility pending transfer to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.”

Operating costs of \$244 per youth per day are paid 50 % by the county and 50% by the State. This results in an estimated State expenditure of \$13,359,000 and a county expenditure of \$13,359,000. This request is for the State portion of the expenditure.

The legislature has invested resources into the construction of a 60-bed youth development center in Rockingham County, on which the property is being purchased in January of 2019 for construction completion by February 2022.

The following map illustrates the potential locations for detention beds.



Juvenile Justice is currently working with sheriffs across the state to negotiate housing the anticipated incoming (RtA) juveniles in existing county-operated facilities. The county-operated facilities are required to meet current guidelines for housing juveniles in an equivalent manner to existing state facilities. As discussions and negotiations are ongoing, the number of bed spaces these potential agreements will provide is unknown, as is the outcome of any impact the new Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018 jail requirements will have on placement of youth.

E. Capital for Juvenile Detention

		2019-2020	2019-2020		2020-2021	2020-2021
	FTEs	Recurring	Nonrecurring	FTE	Recurring	Nonrecurring
Capital - Richmond			\$ 1,000,000			\$ 4,825,000
Capital - Perquimans			\$ 1,731,000			

Juvenile Justice requests funding to renovate and re-open the now-closed Perquimans Juvenile Detention Center (24 beds) and Richmond Juvenile Detention Center (30 beds), in order to provide housing for a total of 54 detention beds to address a projected need for additional beds related to “Raise the Age” (RtA) legislation. These 54 beds are not currently accounted for within existing North Carolina juvenile facilities. These 54 beds would serve either 1,095 juvenile system youth or 68 transferees.

F. CA Dillon Renovation

		2019-2020	2019-2020		2020-2021	2020-2021	2021-2022 Annualized*	
	FTEs	Recurring	Nonrecurring	FTE	Recurring	Nonrecurring	FTE	
CA Dillon	38	\$1,552,446	\$ 322,000		\$2,343,123		38	\$ 2,343,123

Juvenile Justice is currently renovating and will reopen a housing unit at CA Dillon (a former youth development center), in order to provide 30 beds. These bed spaces will bridge housing gaps. Operating funds for the 30 beds, staffed at detention levels, results in an expansion request of \$2,343,123 annualized, to serve the needed population: either 608 juvenile system detained youth, approximately 38 transferees, 30 committed youth, or a variation of detention assessment or crisis placement youth.

G. Juvenile Education and Vocational Services

		2019-2020	2019-2020		2020-2021	2020-2021	2021-2022 Annualized	
	FTEs	Recurring	Nonrecurring	FTE	Recurring	Nonrecurring	FTE	
Education/Voc	4	\$ 505,086	\$ 108,228	-	\$ 455,086	\$ -	4	\$ 455,086

Students in detention or YDCs do not currently have access to a school counselor for academic and career pathway planning, apprenticeship, and placement. The RtA expansion request contains funding for: educational and vocational programming, personnel, and resources to provide academic and career coaching to prepare students to enter the workforce.

Older students will have more complex educational and vocational needs. Students who have not graduated high school will either be working toward obtaining their diploma or equivalency (HSE). If they have graduated or completed the HSE, they will be pursuing post-secondary opportunities (community college, technical training, university, etc.) and/or seeking to enter the workforce.

Funding for Four New Positions (3 school counselors, 1 school counselor supervisor) (\$463,314 in FY 20; \$355,086 annualized in FY 21 including vehicle lease)

- Regional school counselors (Transition Coaches)
 - Provide re-entry and placement services, vocational assessments and career/post-secondary planning with individual students; individual and group instruction/counseling on developing soft-skills, post-secondary planning, building résumés, completing job applications and school applications, grant/scholarship opportunities, etc.; build partnerships in communities for placement opportunities; coordinate career and post-secondary fairs/events for facilities; collect data on student transition success
- School counselor supervisor (JJ) for the State (Raleigh-based)
 - Serve as a vocational education resource for Juvenile Justice school counselors and facility-based educators, court counselors, social workers, etc.; train counselors; collect, monitor, disseminate state-wide transition data; oversee High School equivalency (HSE) program; oversee scholarship program; establish partnerships with external agencies, businesses and organizations to improve opportunities for students.

Funding for Student Scholarship Fund (\$50,000)

Juvenile Justice requests this fund to promote and support students transitioning back to the community from a youth development center to attend a school in the NC Community College system. \$50,000 provides funding for approximately 25 semesters at a community college per year (based on average cost of tuition at \$3,911 per year)

Funding for Student Vocational Training (\$100,000 in FY20; \$50,000 in FY 21; \$80,000 annualized in FY22)

- C-Tech, IT certification program (Exploring IT, Network Cabling, Copper and Bonding, Fiber Optics). Certification is nationally recognized in the IT industry. Juvenile Justice plans to expand the program at Stonewall Jackson and start a program at Lenoir YDC. Kits for each program are reusable, but materials are consumable
- Home Builders Institute (HBI) – Core, Landscaping Certification. Juvenile Justice plans to expand the current Horticulture program and provide an additional professional certification opportunity for students. Certification is nationally recognized.
- 2021-2022 (opening of Rockingham YDC). Juvenile Justice plans to initiate training programs in partnership with Rockingham Community College (Core, HVAC, Plumbing, Electrical) – Nationally recognized curriculum and certifications through the National Center for Construction Education and Research (NCCER).

Other costs include: One vehicle for traveling positions; office furniture, computers, software, and supplies; travel, telecommunications services, postage, and rent.

H. Juvenile Facility Administration

		2019-2020	2019-2020		2020-2021	2020-2021	2021-2022 Annualized	
	FTEs	Recurring	Nonrecurring	FTE	Recurring	Nonrecurring	FTE	
Facility Admin	7	\$ 497,692	\$ 35,399		\$ 497,692		7	\$ 497,692

Facility Operations requests one (1) Business Officer I. Currently, there is no such operational position within Juvenile Justice Facility Services. The anticipated need exists to support 300 additional detention beds, between 57 and 62 newly committed juveniles aged 16 or 17 at time of offense, and new staff that will serve those juveniles. The position will be the primary liaison between the facilities, located across the state, and Facility Operations management, Training and Staff Development, Policy, Data, and Human Resources; the primary areas the requested Business Officer I position will support include personnel, budget, purchasing and vehicles. This position will allow the section to ensure greater oversight and planning as the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act becomes effective, and the number of youth served, employees, and facilities increase.

Facility Operations requests six (6) Field Support Specialist positions, which are critical to assist with quality assurance, document support, initiative training, onboarding and new employee Field Training Officer (FTO) training to support direct care staff. Psychomotor skills training requires two (2) staff to deliver; and thus would occur in concert with regionalized trainers.

Other costs include: office furniture, computer, software, and supplies; travel, telecommunications services, postage, and rent.

I. Juvenile Justice Training, Data, Information Technology support, and Human Resources

	2019-2020	2019-2020		2020-2021	2020-2021	2021-2022 Annualized*	
FTEs	Recurring	Nonrecurring	FTE	Recurring	Nonrecurring	FTE	
17	\$ 2,100,262	\$ 195,969		\$ 2,100,262	\$ -	17	\$ 2,100,262

Human Resources (\$146,314 recurring and \$10,114 nonrecurring in FY20)

Juvenile Justice requests one (1) Human Resource Technician and one (1) Human Resource Consultant.

“Raise the Age” will expand Juvenile Justice personnel approximately 327 positions between July 2019 and June 2021, not including the 114 Rockingham positions that will be needed in the FY22. The 327 positions range from criminal justice certified Court Counselors, transportation and facility staff to regionalized vocational coaches, contract administrators and area consultants, recruitment/human resources/budget/ purchasing staff, and information technology/data/training staff.

In order to meet hiring deadlines, additional resources are needed to recruit, track through the hiring process, post, screen, and administer salary and benefits.

Currently, Juvenile Justice hires around 100 positions a year, and administers HR functions to 1,294 staff, 77% of which are criminal justice certified. The current staff of two (2) human resource technicians will

not be able to handle the additional new positions along with vacancies which will occur as employees move within the system, while maintaining core Human Resource services for existing staff.

Data and Application Development (\$537,133 recurring and \$25,285 nonrecurring in FY20)

Data informed decision-making and transparency are essential to implementing a new program, maintaining public trust, and working towards effective and efficient processes and programming.

The current, 2-person data unit for Juvenile Justice is comprised of 1 quantitative and 1 qualitative analyst. This team processes an average of 55 multi-component projects in 17 weeks, or 3.23 projects per week. Each dataset is produced by one employee with verification of code and result by another. Time is dedicated to legislative and commission reports, “Raise the Age” related data requests, and the implementation of business analytics throughout Juvenile Justice.

In order to build system capacity that accurately records the same information for 16 and 17-year olds, as current systems do for the under 16 year old population: applications (NC-JOIN, NC-ALLIES, detention receipts, etc.), dashboards in SAS (recidivism) and Sisense (general use) must be amended/built.

Juvenile Justice therefore requests an additional 2 statisticians and 3 Information Technology staff to facilitate and support the IT system changes and increase in data requests resulting from Raise the Age.

Regionalized Training (\$1,416,815 recurring and \$160,570 nonrecurring in FY20)

Funds requested are for 10 regionalized training staff to address, in concert with local field support specialists, the in-service, BASIC training, and new hire training needs of the expanded workforce (441 by end of FY22). The request also includes funds for one-time expenditures related to equipment, furniture, and vehicles. The staffing model (pairs of trainers in four (4) areas with two statewide coordinators) is based upon Community Corrections’ model.

Positions requested are eight (8) Staff Trainers (Staff Development Specialist IIs) and two (2) coordinating positions (Staff Development Coordinator II). These positions will coordinate and deliver new hire onboarding, instructor skill development, required and voluntary in-service training, Model of Care training, annual refreshers on restraint, control, and defense techniques, as well as specialized rollouts for new initiatives such as the launch of YASI, NC-JOIN2, and Raise the Age legislative and policy updates.

Other costs include: One vehicle for traveling positions; office furniture, computers, software, and supplies; travel, telecommunications services, postage, and rent.

J. [Administrative Office of the Courts](#)

The Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee recommends funding the Administrative Office of the Courts as follows:

The following additional positions effective 7/1/2019: 5 District Court Judgeships (in 29A, 4, 19A, 22A, and 29B), 8 Assistant District Attorneys (in 12, 15, 24, 38, 13, 36, 11, and 14), 7 District Attorney Legal Assistants, and 6 Deputy Clerks at an FY 19-20 annualized cost of \$2,788,749 and a non-recurring cost of \$122,841.

The Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee accepts the Administrative Office of the Courts’ recommendation as to the current deficit of resources as calculated using the NC Center for State Courts formula. However, it does not address all of the resources needed by the constituent judicial branch stakeholders to meet the anticipated “Raise the Age” workload given existing staff deficiencies.

Therefore, the Committee also recommends funding the existing Administrative Office of the Courts' staff deficiencies in these key positions as well at an FY 19-20 annualized cost of \$14,482,340 and non-recurring cost of \$641,657. The deficiencies are as follows:

- o 10 District Court Judgeships
- o 45 Assistant District Attorneys
- o 60.5 District Attorney Legal Assistants
- o 52 Deputy and Assistant Clerks

K. Resource Defender (\$122,000 Recurring)

Further, the Committee recommends funding the NC Office of Juvenile Defender, Office of Indigent Services in the amount of \$122,000 recurring, beginning July 1, 2019 for one (1) FTE, to support defenders in the administration of juvenile law and process.

These funds are recommended because the Office of Juvenile Defender is anticipating increased work in juvenile court with implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act and is requesting one additional attorney position beginning FY20.

L. Resource Prosecutor (\$125,589 Recurring, and \$3,752 Non-Recurring FY20)

Furthermore, the Committee recommends funding one (1) Juvenile Court Resource Prosecutor in the NC Conference of District Attorneys' Office at a recurring cost of \$125,589 and non-recurring cost of \$3,752, to support district attorneys statewide in administration of juvenile law and process.

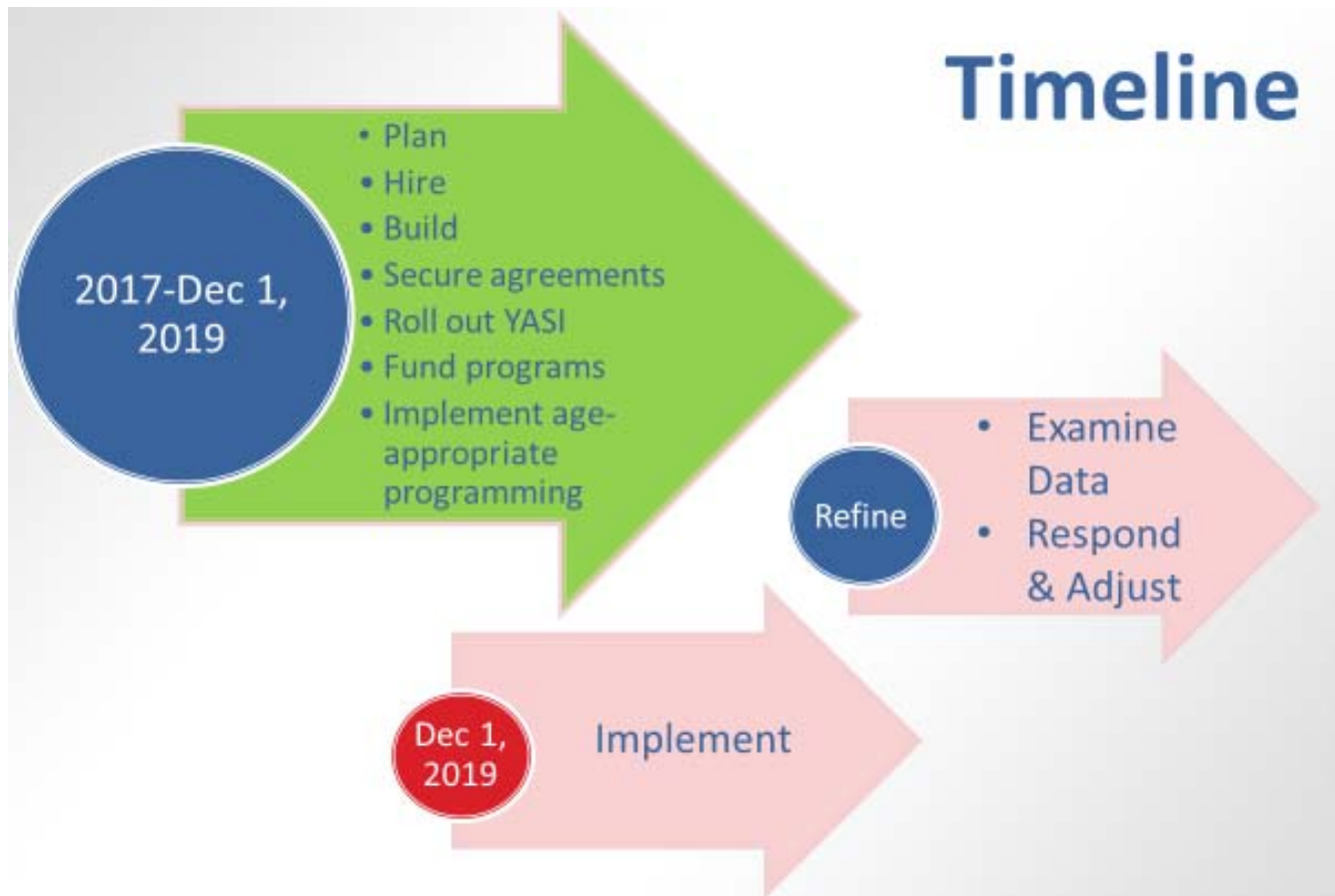
The Resource Prosecutor will develop training material such as legal updates, articles, a technical support listserv, a manual, online resources and in person presentations. Training topics will include victim rights, best practices in juvenile court, prosecuting juvenile on child sex crimes, the process of transfer to adult court and due process procedures for juveniles.

Dedicated prosecutor training is essential because juvenile court has separate evidentiary, criminal procedure, ethical and confidentiality rules from the adult criminal system. In addition, specialized skills, knowledge, and abilities in the areas of mental health and child welfare, child sex offenders, and adolescent development are required to successfully implement the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act with consideration to the dual obligations of community safety and serving the needs and best interests of the juvenile.

This request is especially important now as there exists (1) high Juvenile Court Assistant District Attorney turnover (almost 50% of prosecutors have less than 5 years of experience); (2) technical support will be in high demand with implementation of the new law; (3) a widespread understanding of the permissible use of JWIS information is needed now that all prosecutors have access to that information through CIPRS and legal assistants may soon have access; (4) lack of uniformity in procedures and outcomes across NC juvenile courts needs to be addressed through training; and (5) AOC and NCDPS need a point person to help disseminate important information to prosecutors about new programs, new forms, new software, etc.

IV. Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act Implementation

2019 Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee business will include age-appropriate programming in youth development centers and detention centers, hearing presentations from other states' representatives who have implemented "Raise the Age" legislation, stepdown/re-entry, training of stakeholders (law enforcement, district attorneys, defenders, juvenile justice professionals, etc) across the State, business analytics, videoconferencing, and communication planning.



Juvenile Justice leadership presented the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act requirements statewide during district forums. With approximately 1,600 community leaders attending at least one of over 30 forums, and an additional 1,000 in attendance at six (6) regional program provider forums, Juvenile Justice began the conversation locally about planning for and implementing the new age of juvenile jurisdiction. The counts of attendees follow:

- AOC: 23
- Clerk of Court: 71
- County Management: 41
- Defense Attorney: 50
- District Attorney: 72
- Judge: 82
- Juvenile Justice: 500
- Law Enforcement: 310
- Legislator: 29
- Mental Health: 52
- Program Providers & JCPC members: 1,000
- Schools: 95
- Social Services: 45

Juvenile Justice is planning for implementation while working with community partners and other agencies, hiring the 65 Juvenile Court Services allocated positions to begin May 2019, building Rockingham Youth Development Center, renovating the C.A. Dillon campus, ensuring equipment is up to date and reflects safety needs, hiring and onboarding field service specialists in each juvenile district, and seeking detention agreements to meet the Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission's projection of 300 new detention beds.

Ten workgroups that include internal and/or external members work to update the Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee on implementation progress in the fields of: safety, transportation, law enforcement training, JCPC funding allocation/formula and strategic planning, facility design, Youth Development Center and Detention Center programming, re-entry/stepdown services, education/vocational options, mental health and substance abuse, and health care services.

Juvenile Justice staff have been surveyed and their feedback included in the decision-making process for safety equipment, training, and policy. RaisetheAgeNC@ncdps.gov was created to receive comments, concerns, feedback, inquiries, or suggestions as "Raise the Age" is implemented. Regular videos are distributed to Juvenile Justice staff to provide updates as decisions are made.

Business analytics will help guide and monitor implementation. Developers are working to include reports in Sisense that will allow for resilient response to data trends, and guide future decisions. And, SAS is working with GDAC (NC Government Data Analytics Center) to create data analytics regarding recidivism trends by age, which meet requests made by Juvenile Justice. This data is available through the service directory and re-entry project.