



# **The 1999 North Carolina Legislative and Policy Agenda**

**Prepared by the Governor's Crime Commission**



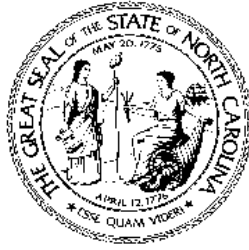
## **PREPARING THE JUSTICE SYSTEM FOR THE NEW MILLENNIUM**

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## North Carolina Department of Crime Control and Public Safety Governor's Crime Commission

James B. Hunt Jr., Governor  
Richard H. Moore, Secretary

Linda W. Hayes, Chairman  
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January 25, 1999

The Honorable James B. Hunt, Jr.  
Governor of the State of North Carolina  
The Capitol  
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Governor Hunt:

I am pleased to provide you with a copy of our *1999 Legislative and Policy Agenda: Preparing the Criminal Justice System for the New Millennium*. This report builds upon the recommendations in our 1997 Legislative Agenda and adds thirty-seven new recommendations to address the most critical problems facing the criminal justice system in North Carolina as we move into the next millennium.

Consistent with your charge to the Governor's Crime Commission, these recommendations are designed to reduce juvenile crime, improve law enforcement, decrease drug use, improve the operations of the courts and correctional systems, enhance criminal justice information systems, and provide better services to victims of crime. Generally these recommendations call for collaborative responses by the various components of the criminal justice system and by the various agencies of state government. Therefore, for each recommendation the report specifically identifies those agencies or groups where action is needed and urged.

This report represents the culmination of two years of dedicated work and commitment by the members of the Governor's Crime Commission and its staff. The Commission also greatly appreciates the input and insight provided by those in the criminal justice community and in the public who contributed to our work.

I commend this report for your review, study and support. If acted upon, these recommendations should help to further your efforts to improve the safety and quality of life for the citizens of North Carolina.

Very truly yours

Linda W. Hayes  
Chairman

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>ICON LEGEND .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>RECOMMENDATIONS: .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>A. JUVENILE CRIME .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>B. VICTIM SERVICES .....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>C. COURT SYSTEM .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>D. CRIMINAL INFORMATION SYSTEMS .....</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>E. GOVERNOR’S CRIME COMMISSION .....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>F. OTHER .....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>APPENDIX A: Status of 1997 Legislative Agenda .....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>APPENDIX B. Crime Commission Members .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>RECOMMENDATION INDEX .....</b>	<b>36</b>

# GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION

## 1999 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY AGENDA

### **PREPARING THE JUSTICE SYSTEM FOR THE NEW MILLENNIUM**

Over the past few years, significant strides have been achieved in making North Carolina a safer place to live. During this time period, the Governor's Crime Commission has been actively involved in developing, implementing and funding programs and policies designed to reduce juvenile crime, improve law enforcement, decrease drug use, improve operations of the courts and correctional systems, enhance criminal justice information technologies, and provide better services to victims of crime. Although much has been accomplished through these efforts, there is still much to be done. This report summarizes the Commission's *Legislative and Policy Agenda for 1999*, and provides a blueprint to prepare the Criminal Justice System for the next millennium.

Two years ago, the Governor's Crime Commission published its 1997 Legislative Agenda. This report called for juvenile justice reform, judicial reform and enhancement, efficient and effective implementation of the victim's bill of rights, and other general criminal justice improvements and innovations. *Appendix A* summarizes the status of this agenda and shows which specific recommendations have been realized, which are in progress, and which have yet to be tackled. The Commission's *1999 Legislative and Policy Agenda* builds upon and expands upon this previous work but does not replace its recommendations.

On the following pages are a list of thirty-seven recommendations developed by the Governor's Crime Commission over the past two years. Nineteen recommendations relate to the juvenile justice system, five relate to improving victim services, three relate to the operation of the court system, four relate to improving criminal justice information systems, three relate to the operation of the Governor's Crime Commission, and three relate to other general criminal justice issues. Some of these recommendations require the enactment of new legislation; some require additional funding; some require the adoption of new policies and procedures; some require the modification of existing policies and procedures; and, others require greater collaboration and coordination among state agencies. Although many of these recommendations are directed towards the General Assembly, others are directed towards state agencies and institutions including the Governor's Crime Commission itself. Accompanying each recommendation is an icon which identifies the agencies or institutions that are potentially affected by the recommendation. These icons are presented as a guide and reference as to where appropriate action might be taken.

A description of the icons is shown on the following page.

# ICON LEGEND



**OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR (Governor)**



**GENERAL ASSEMBLY (Gen. Assem.)**



**OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE (Off. Juv. Jus.)**



**LOCAL JUVENILE PREVENTION COUNCILS (Local Councils)**



**GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION (GCC)**



**COURT SYSTEM (Courts)**



**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION (DPI)**



**LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT (Local Law Enf.)**



**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (DHHS)**



**STATE HIGHWAY PATROL (SHP)**



**LOCAL SCHOOLS (Local Schools)**



**DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION (DOC)**



**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ)**

# **1999 RECOMMENDATIONS**

## ***A. ISSUES RELATED TO JUVENILE JUSTICE***

### **1. Establish graduation incentive programs for high-risk children.**

Rationale: Intervention to reduce school problems or the number of dropouts is widely recognized as a method to reduce juvenile delinquency and drug use. In particular, targeted graduation incentives have been demonstrated to be measurably effective. The Quantum program in Philadelphia was able to significantly reduce teen pregnancy, decrease arrest rates, increase employment, and enhance education achievement through a system of graduation incentives and mentoring.



*GCC*



*Gen. Assem.*



*DPI*



*Local Schools*

### **2. Allow law enforcement officers to function as truancy officers, review truancy laws and expand truancy efforts.**

Rationale: Education is essential in reducing juvenile crime and delinquency. All North Carolina law enforcement officers should have the power to function as truant officers. In Charleston, South Carolina all police officers who see a school age youth on the streets during regular school hours are instructed to stop and question the youth. If the child appears to be a truant, the officer transports the child to school. Within six months of beginning this policy, both the truancy and juvenile crime rate declined in Charleston.

Furthermore, consideration should be given to amending current laws to make the willful parental allowance of truancy to be considered a form of child abuse/neglect, and to enable authorities to take appropriate action through the Division of Social Services of the Department of Health and Human Services.



*GCC*



*Gen. Assem.*



*Local Law Enf.*



*DHHS*

### 3. Encourage cooperation between schools and juvenile justice agencies in local juvenile justice planning.

Rationale: Under the new Juvenile Justice Reform Act, counties are required to create local Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils to coordinate and plan local juvenile justice needs, resources, and strategies. These new councils will require close coordination and collaboration among schools, local juvenile justice agencies, law enforcement, social service providers, non-profit organizations, political, civic and business leaders, private citizens and members of the faith community. To be effective, this local collaborative effort must also be mirrored at the state level. The various state agencies with their separate programs, policies, and funding streams must be closely linked and coordinated.



*Governor*



*DPI*



*DHHS*



*Local Schools*



*Off. Juv. Jus.*



*Local Councils*

### 4. Develop and fund alternative education programs for juveniles who have been suspended or expelled from public schools.

Rationale: Juveniles who are expelled or otherwise suspended from school for an extended period of time are at high risk of becoming delinquent juveniles. The establishment and expansion of alternative educational programs is imperative to reduce the risk of delinquency for juveniles ineligible to receive educational programming in mainstream schools. (Note: The Juvenile Justice Reform Act mandates the State Board of Education, through the Department of Public Instruction, to study ways for the State to provide an alternative educational program for any student suspended or expelled from school. A report to the General Assembly is due by May 1, 1999.)



*Gen. Assem.*



*DPI*



*Off. Juv. Jus.*



*Local Schools*



*Local Councils*



## 5. Develop and fund school-based crisis intervention efforts.

Rationale: A Crisis Intervention Unit within the school system could be effective in preventing incidents involving kids from escalating into violence. A child may be facing any number of crisis situations in his personal life that may overflow into his school environment causing the potential for harm to others. These inter-personal problems could include conflict with family members, dealing with divorce of parents, peer pressure, low self-esteem, unhealthy personal and social relationships and academic pressures. An important role of such a unit would be the ability to respond quickly to a situation that arises because they are on site and may learn first hand of a situation before it becomes a problem. Qualified staff would be able to assess the problem and coordinate needed action and services with appropriate agencies. Counseling, mediation, and anger management are a few of the services that would be available immediately to defuse a volatile situation and hopefully prevent an act of violence.



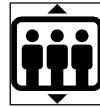
*GCC*



*Local Schools*



*DPI*



*Local Councils*

## 6. Fully fund the programs listed on the new juvenile justice disposition grid, particularly intermediate sanctions such as substance abuse and residential programs; day reporting centers; intensive probation services, etc.

Rationale: Effective July 1, 1999, only serious and violent offenders may be committed to training school. The majority of juvenile delinquents will be subject to community or intermediate sanctions which are locally based. § 7B-2506 of the new Juvenile Code sets out a “menu” of dispositional alternatives which a judge must impose in accordance with disposition guidelines set forth in § 7B-2508 of the new Juvenile Code. Local communities will have to ensure that the disposition grid is adequately funded in their area in order for the new disposition structure to be successfully implemented. The 1996 biennium budget allocated \$17 million in continuation funds for locally based programs. In the 1998 legislative session, the General Assembly only allocated an additional \$5.5 million in nonrecurring and recurring funds.



*GCC*



*Off. Juv. Jus*



*Gen. Assem.*

## **7. Develop and fund post-release supervision programs.**

Rationale: Effective July 1, 1999, pursuant to § 7B-2513 of the new Juvenile Code, juveniles committed to training school under the new law will be required to serve between 90 days and one year of post-release supervision upon release from training school. The intent of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act is that every juvenile released from training school will have a period of supervised reintegration into the community. The Office of Juvenile Justice will have the responsibility of developing a post-release supervision policy, and also, an individual post-release supervision plan for every juvenile released from training school. Local communities will have to ensure adequate resources for post-release supervision programs.



*Off. Juv. Jus.    Gen. Assem.*

## **8. Provide incentives to reward counties for establishing alternative programs that keep children out of training schools.**

Rationale: Training schools are our most expensive juvenile sanction and cost the state over \$47,000 per year per juvenile. It is extremely important that the State has an adequate supply of training school beds to house violent and chronic offenders. However, to make sure that there is sufficient room for these offenders, other less serious offenders must be held in the community. The new Juvenile Justice Reform Act establishes an array of graduated sanctions and provides grant funds for local Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils to develop their own community-based sanctions. The funding formula for these funds should be structured to reward those counties that develop successful and accountable programs which help keep less serious juveniles out of training school.



*Off. Juv. Jus.*

## 9. Provide for increased security at training schools. (Example: fences for training schools.)

Rationale: Under the current system, 40% of juveniles in training school are committed for misdemeanor offenses. With the implementation of the new juvenile sentencing grid, only chronic misdemeanor offenders may be committed to training school; thus the vast majority of juveniles in training school will be those who have committed serious or violent (felony) offenses. Only three of the state's five training schools have fences around their campus perimeter and juveniles are constantly escaping from training school for lack of ground security. An increase in the training school population of serious or violent juvenile offenders will necessitate heightened security at training schools.



*GCC*



*Gen. Assem.*



*Off. Juv. Jus.*

## 10. Fund more vocational programs in training schools.

Rationale: Many juveniles released from training school between the ages of 16 and 18 do not reenter the educational system. Training schools offer some vocational training to address this problem; but because juvenile jurisdiction terminates automatically upon a juvenile's 18th birthday, training schools have only a short period of time to train juveniles in vocational programs. With the implementation of the new Juvenile Code the population of juveniles in training school over the age of 16 will increase. Effective July 1, 1999, the juvenile court's jurisdiction over juveniles committed to training school for A-E felony offenses may continue to the juvenile's 19th birthday. Juvenile court jurisdiction over juveniles committed to training school for first-degree murder, first-degree rape, or a first-degree sex offense may continue to the juvenile's 21st birthday. The extended jurisdiction would allow for an expansion of vocational programs in training schools in kind, depth, and duration.



*Gen. Assem.*



*Off. Juv. Jus.*

**11. Review the recent changes to the juvenile code and make recommendations as needed.**

Rationale: The Juvenile Justice Reform Act involved a massive rewriting of the entire juvenile code. As comprehensive and as thoughtful as the code revisions were, there will likely be a need for both technical and substantive amendments. Potential errors, oversights, omissions, or conflicting directions will need to be identified and corrected based on real world experience and professional expertise.



*GCC*



*Off. Juv. Jus.*



*Gen. Assem.*

**12. Provide funding for more delinquency and substance abuse prevention programs, and provide support for developing a comprehensive juvenile delinquency and substance abuse prevention system.**

Rationale: While the Juvenile Justice Reform Act places equal emphasis on prevention and intervention, the legislative intent of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act is to prioritize funding of services for court-adjudicated youth. § 147-33.54 mandates that local Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils ensure that appropriate intermediate dispositional options are available and that funding for dispositions of intermediate and community level sanctions for court-adjudicated juveniles be prioritized. Only \$5.5 million of additional funds were allocated in the Juvenile Justice Reserve Fund in the 1997 expansion budget for local juvenile justice programs with priority being given to programs for court-adjudicated juveniles. Local communities will have to seek additional funds for delinquency prevention and substance abuse programs from grant sources.

The final report of the Governor’s Commission on Juvenile Crime and Justice included a recommendation to develop a comprehensive juvenile delinquency and substance abuse plan. This recommendation was incorporated into the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998 which requires the development of such a plan. For such a plan to have value it is imperative that it be fully funded at the local level.



*GCC*



*Gen. Assem.*



*Off. Juv. Jus.*



*Local Council*

### **13. Assist and cooperate in the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign conducted through the Office of National Drug Control Policy.**

Rationale: In recent years there has been an increase in substance abuse among the youth of America. Early and continued use of illegal drugs is an identified risk factor for future delinquency and criminality. To address this problem, the White House, through the Office of National Drug Control Policy has launched a \$195 million national anti-drug media campaign in media markets throughout the United States. Although this is a national effort, states are being asked to cooperate and provide support for this important effort.



*GCC*

### **14. Develop policies and programs to deal with young drug dealers.**

Rationale: How to effectively deal with juvenile drug dealers is a very important issue, especially when the juvenile offenders are very young. Often these young drug dealers have been recruited into the business by adults or older juveniles. What sanctions and what programs are available and appropriate for these young offenders? There is clearly a need for more research, and the development of new strategies to deal with this problem.



*GCC*

## 15. Fund the juvenile information system.

Rationale: Lack of uniformity and inconsistency in data collection and reporting by the Juvenile Services Division, the Division of Youth Services, and local law enforcement agencies create information gaps in the juvenile justice system. A comprehensive, coordinated and integrated juvenile justice information system is needed in order to evaluate and assess the impact of juvenile justice services, to predict future resource or service needs, and to allow decision-makers and service providers to base treatment and intervention plans on client specific data.

Since 1996, with funding from the Governor’s Crime Commission and the Department of Health and Human Services, a core group of local and state government officials have been studying the state’s need for a juvenile justice information system and planning the development and implementation of such a system. The Juvenile Justice Reform Act directs the Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board to develop a plan for the creation of a juvenile justice information system and to implement it. The Juvenile Network Project recommended an expenditure of at least \$5 million to plan and develop a juvenile justice information system. In the 1998 Appropriations Act, the General Assembly allocated \$600,000 nonrecurring and \$120,000 recurring to the Department of Justice for the development of the juvenile justice information system.



*Gen. Assem.*



*GCC*

## 16. Initiate patrols aimed at juveniles illegally carrying weapons.

Rationale: An increasing number of our children are dying by gunfire. Juvenile homicide and suicide rates have increased rapidly over the last decade. Communities that have implemented proactive law enforcement efforts that focus on illegally carried weapons have generally seen a decline in homicide rates. While there are very few programs that have proven to be effective at reducing gun violence, police patrol programs targeting juveniles who illegally carry weapons appear to be among the most effective policies to reduce juvenile homicide. Programs targeting illegally carried weapons led to sharp declines in homicide in Boston and Kansas City.



*GCC*



*Local Law Enf.*

## **17. Develop and fund programs aimed at holding parents accountable for illegal weapons use by juveniles.**

Rationale: In many areas of our state guns have surpassed motor vehicles as the leading cause of death for juveniles. Juvenile homicide and suicide rates have increased rapidly over the last decade. Almost all this increase is a result of gun violence. Research on gun violence shows that few of these weapons are bought either in stores or on the black market. Instead, the vast majority of the weapons used in these incidents are taken from parents or stolen from people's homes or automobiles. If most of the weapons used illegally by juveniles come from homes and cars, the best way to keep juveniles from getting access to these weapons is to change the way adults keep and store their weapons. Programming that makes parents and other adults accountable for weapons used illegally by juveniles is the best way to make it harder for juveniles to get access to guns.



*GCC*



*Gen. Assem.*

## **18. Develop and fund the dissemination of public information on juvenile crime and delinquency prevention strategies.**

Rationale: Increased public awareness of juvenile delinquency leads to greater accountability within the juvenile justice system and greater protection of the public from juvenile offenders. Dissemination of best practices for delinquency prevention ensures that local communities have the opportunity to address juvenile delinquency before it escalates to the need for court intervention. The merger of the two primary state juvenile service provider agencies, the Division of Youth Services within the Department of Health and Human Services and the Juvenile Services Division of the Administrative Office of the Courts, will allow for consistent and uniform data collection and reporting. The Governor's Crime Commission may provide expertise and funding for research and public outreach.



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*Off. Juv. Jus.*

## **19. Develop and fund effective and meaningful evaluations for state and local programs.**

*Rationale:* State and Federal Governments invest considerable taxpayers' dollars into the funding of state and local juvenile justice prevention and intervention programs. Most of these programs are well intentioned and sound good, but often lack evidence of their effectiveness. It is therefore critically important that we evaluate programs to determine what works well under what conditions, what doesn't work, and what can be improved. This feedback will enable us to focus taxpayers' dollars on programs with the best potential for success.



*GCC*



*Off. Juv. Jus.*

### ***B. ISSUES RELATED TO VICTIM SERVICES***

## **20. Provide adequate funding to support the implementation of Victims' Rights Enabling Legislation.**

*Rationale:* The Victims' Rights enabling legislation defined which agencies across North Carolina are responsible for providing enhanced rights and services to victims. The enabling legislation did not define where the finances or resources to provide these services would come from. The General Assembly should identify sources of funding for additional personnel to implement Victims' Rights.



*Gen. Assem.*



*GCC*



## **21. Provide funding for Victims' Rights Enabling Legislation training.**

Rationale: Although an overwhelming majority of North Carolina voters (83%) approved passage of the Victims' Rights Constitutional Amendment, most people are not aware of what the amendment is or what it's associated enabling legislation promises. Many of those who are not aware of the requirements of the enabling legislation are responsible for ensuring victims' rights are provided.

We must take steps to secure funding which supports appropriate and effective training for all affected agencies regarding which victims are covered and what services are guaranteed. This training must transpire in a timely manner as outlined in the enabling legislation.



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*Gen. Assem.*

## **22. Secure future funds for SAVAN training and continuing operations.**

Rationale: It is vital that the SAVAN (Statewide Automated Victim Assistance and Notification) system continues to be installed and made operational in North Carolina's county jails, Department of Correction, and some pilot court sites. SAVAN can clearly provide some notification aspects that are currently required in the enabling legislation.

We must educate communities about the existence of SAVAN, train criminal justice system professionals on SAVAN's capabilities, and teach all service providers and victims how to register for victim notification.



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*Gen. Assem.*

### **23. Ensure that Victims' Rights are enforceable.**

Rationale: The enabling legislation clearly defines which victims are eligible for victims' rights and what rights they are required to receive. The legislation also defines which agencies have the responsibilities of providing these services.

Currently, there is no recourse for victims defined in the enabling legislation that ensures services will be provided. We must create some type of injunction power, state management office, or other mechanism of compliance that assures victims will receive the rights outlined in the enabling legislation.



*Gen. Assem.*

### **24. Provide expanded support and sponsorship for domestic violence awareness events.**

Rationale: Governor Jim Hunt has proclaimed October as "Domestic Violence Awareness" month. Therefore, every October, many agencies across North Carolina organize special events recognizing the plight of domestic violence victims and the need for improved services to these victims.

The Governor's Crime Commission will continue to provide assistance and financial support for agencies seeking to coordinate a community event. In 1999, the Governor's Crime Commission will coordinate and hold a Domestic Violence Awareness Conference to recognize the role criminal justice and human service providers have in this area. This conference will highlight effective programs and personnel, and pay tribute to their efforts and to the many victims of domestic violence in North Carolina.



GCC



Governor

## ***C. ISSUES RELATED TO THE OPERATION OF THE COURT SYSTEM***

### **25. Develop and fund programs and projects that improve the provision of defendant information at the time of sentencing.**

Rationale: Throughout the United States, 10% to 15% of offenders generally commit over 70% of the most serious violent crimes. This is true for both juveniles and adults. Given these facts, how we use scarce criminal justice resources to control the behavior of convicted offenders will have a major impact on the safety of our citizens. Under structured sentencing, the law defines who will go to prison and who will be placed in the community. While the prison population is growing, the number of offenders placed in the community on probation is growing even faster. Over the last decade North Carolina has increased the range of community based sanctions that judges can use when placing convicted offenders in the community; these resources are still scarce. When placing people in the community, judges must make choices about both security and treatment, but matching offenders to programs is difficult. Giving judges more information will allow them to make better choices.



*GCC*



*Gen. Assem.*



*Courts*

### **26. Review and reform the current process of selecting magistrates.**

Rationale: The current system of selecting magistrates is problematic. The magistrates are accountable to several individuals within the court system and therefore cannot get a clear picture of whom they serve. A forum of all interested parties should be convened to review the current process of appointment, training, and retention of magistrates, and appropriate legislation should be introduced to make magistrates more accountable to the public.



*Gen. Assem.*



*Courts*

**27. Review and reform the AOC formula for allocating superior court judges.**

Rationale: Over the years there has been considerable criticism regarding the AOC formula for allocating superior court judges. Many feel that it does not result in an equitable distribution of judges among the rural and urban areas of the state and does not accurately reflect actual workloads. Consequently, a forum of all interested parties and other experts should be convened to review the current formula and to make changes as appropriate.



*Gen. Assem.*



*Courts*

***D. ISSUES RELATING TO IMPROVEMENT OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS***

**28. Develop a statewide criminal identification index.**

Rationale: North Carolina does not have an integrated, automated statewide identification index based on the State Identification Number (SID) that links all records of a subject's involvement with the criminal justice system. Many state and local criminal justice information systems are already able to perform automated name searches. The Administrative Office of the Courts' Criminal Information System (CIS), the Department of Correction's Prison Information System, and many county jail information systems contain this function and allow users to perform name-based queries. However, users must first determine which systems contain the types of information they need and then query each individual system one at a time.



*GCC*



*SHP*



*Courts*



*Gen. Assem.*



*DOC*



*DOJ*

## 29. Require mandatory fingerprinting of misdemeanants.

Rationale: Currently, under North Carolina law, all persons who are arrested for the commission of a felony must be fingerprinted at the local booking facility. This law does not mandate the fingerprinting of misdemeanants, but rather allows the local jurisdiction to set its own policy. This practice can leave significant gaps in individual criminal histories when criminal justice officials are trying to determine the accuracy and completeness of an offender's criminal record.

This recommendation is consistent with the recommendations of the CJIN Study Committee and will significantly improve the accuracy, completeness, and quality of North Carolina's criminal history records. The inclusion of misdemeanor arrest/convictions in the criminal history database will allow criminal justice professionals to obtain a more accurate and comprehensive profile of an offender's criminal behavior. Armed with a more thorough criminal record, criminal justice officials will be able to make better informed and more reliable decisions as the offender progresses through the system.



*Local Law Enf.*



*Gen. Assem.*



*Courts*



*DOC*



*DOJ*

## 30. Consider a potential statewide bond referendum to pay for the information needs of North Carolina's criminal justice system (example - CJIN).

Rationale: The state's criminal justice agencies have exerted considerable time and financial resources to develop a truly comprehensive and integrated statewide criminal justice information network. Funds have been appropriated and received from federal, state and local governmental sources during the past five years. However, these funds have often been one-time allocations which are beneficial for establishing start-up aspects for the various components of the network. While this is advantageous, it is difficult to identify and obtain continuation funding. Consequently, the network is being built piece by piece over longer periods of time which can create many potential problems. Primarily, this time delay contributes to a technological lag in which computer and information systems technologies grow and advance faster than what the state has in place. Consequently, it is recommended that a statewide bond referendum be considered in order to completely develop and implement this statewide network.



*Gen. Assem.*

### **31. Secure recurring funds for the operation of the statewide magistrate system.**

Rationale: The Administrative Office of the Courts is currently developing a statewide magistrate system which will enable magistrates to process and issue arrest warrants and other orders in a real-time and computerized manner. Instead of manually typing warrants court officials can enter them directly into the system which can be accessed by court personnel all over the state. This system will obviously benefit all court personnel and law enforcement officials; however, it will require extensive financial resources to keep the system maintained. Line costs, computer and system maintenance and monitoring will be needed and unfortunately these factors are cost restrictive for most local governments. Consequently, it is recommended that funding be provided by the General Assembly in order to reduce the financial burden that system upkeep would impose on these local units of government.



*Gen. Assem.*

## ***E. ISSUES RELATED TO THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION***

### **32. Set aside state matching funds for grants to local units of government.**

Rationale: Almost all of the federal funds administered by the Governor's Crime Commission require local match. Although this match requirement is intended to ensure local buy in and commitment to new programs, it also has the unfortunate effect of sometimes penalizing poorer local units of government. Although needs are usually greatest in poorer areas of the state, local units of government in these areas often cannot secure needed match monies and thus are not able to access federal funds. Additional state appropriated matching funds targeted for the poorer areas of the state would permit a more equitable distribution of federal funds in North Carolina.



*Gen. Assem.*

### **33. Review the representation of juvenile justice agencies on the Governor's Crime Commission.**

Rationale: The Juvenile Justice Reform Act eliminated two positions of the Governors Crime Commission (Administrator for Juvenile Services of the Administrative Office of the Courts and Director of the Division of Youth Services of the Department of Human Resources) and replaced them with the new Director of the Office of Juvenile Justice. There was a concern that this change resulted in a under representation of state-level juvenile interests especially compared to the adult system where representation includes the Secretary of Correction, the Director of the Division of Prisons, and the Director of the Division of Adult Probation and Parole (newly renamed the Division of Community Corrections). There was additional concern expressed that juvenile related service providers are under-represented on the Governor's Crime Commission.



*Gen. Assem.*

### **34. Coordinate the Governor's Crime Commission disbursement of federal juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grants with the new Office of Juvenile Justice.**

Rationale: Under the new Juvenile Code effective July 1, 1999, the majority of juvenile delinquents will be subject to community or intermediate sanctions which are locally based. § 7B-2506 of the new Juvenile Code sets out a "menu" of dispositional alternatives which a judge must impose in accordance with disposition guidelines set forth in § 7B-2508 of the new Juvenile Code. Local communities will have to ensure that the disposition grid is adequately funded in their area in order for the new disposition structure to be successfully implemented. Only \$5.5 million additional funds were allocated in the Juvenile Justice Reserve Fund in the 1997 expansion budget for local juvenile justice programs. The Governor's Crime Commission administers several categories of federal grant funds, including federal Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant funds, which may be used to fund community and intermediate sanctions. Coordination of all sources of funding for juvenile justice will help to ensure a continuum of programs in all communities adequate to meet the requirements of the new disposition structure.



*GCC*

*Off. Juv. Jus.*

## ***F. OTHER ISSUES OTHER ISSUES***

### **35. Increase benefits to families of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty.**

Rationale: Current benefits total less than \$190,000 with a monthly supplement for 400 weeks for a spouse or minor child (until age 18) based on the officer's salary. Of that, \$134,000+ is from federal funds. Many other states provide college tuition and room and board at state-supported colleges and universities for the surviving spouse and children. North Carolina should be as committed to the families of its slain officers as the federal government.



*Gen. Assem.*

### **36. Support enforcement and legislative efforts to further regulate the permitting policy of ABC permits in urban redevelopment zones.**

Rationale: A chronic problem facing high crime areas is the easy accessibility of fortified wine and beer sold at small neighborhood stores. Changes are needed in zoning laws and in ABC permitting regulations in order to eliminate chronic nuisance problems associated with these sales.



*Gen. Assem.*



### **37. Provide training to improve the identification and reporting of hate crimes**

Rationale: Under the federal Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program, local law enforcement agencies are required to report the incidence of bias related crimes of violence and intimidation. However, many believe that the real incidence of hate crimes is significantly underreported by the UCR. Attorney General Janet Reno has made the reporting and prosecution of hate crimes a top federal priority. Increased education and training are needed to assist law enforcement agencies in the appropriate identification and reporting of these crimes.



*GCC*



*DOJ*

# **APPENDIX A**

## **STATUS OF 1997 RECOMMENDATIONS**

# The Governor's Crime Commission 1997 Legislative Agenda

**STRATEGY:** The juvenile justice system should provide swift, certain sanctions for every juvenile who violates the law.

THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA	ACTIONS BY THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997-1998	ACTION TAKEN BY THE LEGISLATURE AND/OR THE GOVERNOR 1997-1998	STATUS OF 1997 RECOMMENDATIONS
Establish a system of graduated sanctions in every judicial district.	The GCC awarded grants in 1997 and 1998 to establish programs to create graduated sanctions across North Carolina. As an example, one grant, to Project Challenge, created programs in 7 under-served counties. <i>This continues to be a high priority area for 1999 GCC funding.</i>	Expanded funding juvenile programs in FY 97/98 & FY98/99, including \$100,000 to Project Challenge. The 1998 Juvenile Justice Reform Act (JJRA) increased the range of juvenile sanctions, including greater powers for judges and court counselors.	<b>PARTIAL ACTION TAKEN:</b> While there is now a structure for graduated sanctions in place, few counties have a complete system.
Increase the number of intensive juvenile court counselors.	A 1997 GCC grant provided resources for juvenile court counselors.	Increased Funding for FY 97/98 & FY98/99 and approved hiring more than 100 additional counselors during short session.	<b>ACTION TAKEN:</b> However, the JJRA gives court counselors additional authority and responsibility.
Expand the Community Based Alternatives (CBA) program.	CBA and GCC grant programs work together across NC. Many GCC receive their match funds from the CBA program.	More funding to CBA Programs: FY 97/98 \$1,250,000 FY98/99 \$2,500,000  Under JJRA, CBA Boards are replaced by local Crime Prevention Boards.	<b>ACTION TAKEN</b>
Expand juvenile and parental accountability programs.	GCC grant funds established many of the first parent accountability programs in NC. <i>This is a high priority area for 1999 funding.</i>	The JJRA increased parent responsibility, and increased the sanctions judges and court counselors can impose on juveniles and parents.	<b>ACTION TAKEN</b>
Establish mandatory juvenile restitution programs in every North Carolina judicial district.	GCC Grants pioneered this concept in NC. Grants created juvenile restitution and other restorative justice programs in counties across North Carolina. <i>This is a high priority area for 1999 funding.</i>	The CBA program received funding in FY97/98&98/99 to establish juvenile restitution programs in every county.	<b>ACTION TAKEN</b> Every county now has funding for this kind of program.

THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA	ACTIONS BY THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997-1998	ACTION TAKEN BY THE LEGISLATURE AND/OR THE GOVERNOR 1997-1998	STATUS OF 1997 RECOMMENDATIONS
<p><b>Establish juvenile day treatment programs in areas with high rates of juvenile crime as part of the continuum of graduated sanctions.</b></p>	<p>This was first recommended for NC by the GCC. GCC grants helped establish programs in New Hanover, Wake and Durham counties. The GCC is preparing a best practices manual for this program.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">This a high priority area for 1999 GCC funding.</p>	<p>The JJRA lists Day Reporting Centers among the programs counties should create to establish a system of graduated sanctions.</p>	<p><b>PARTIAL ACTION TAKEN:</b> There is growing interest in establishing Day Reporting Centers.</p>
<p><b>Establish additional local secure facilities for juveniles.</b></p>	<p>Day Treatment Centers in New Hanover County, Durham and Wake County established secure programs for court-involved youth.</p> <p><i>This a high priority area for 1999 GCC funding.</i></p>	<p>DYS created additional local secure facilities. The JJRA allows juveniles to be held in local jails that meet detention center, sight and sound separation, and other 15A-221 standards.</p>	<p><b>ACTION TAKEN:</b> However, under the new legislation there are greater needs.</p>

**STRATEGY: Prevention programs should reinforce and strengthen existing community institutions that help kids stay out of trouble.**

THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA	ACTIONS BY THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997-1998	ACTION TAKEN BY THE LEGISLATURE AND/OR THE GOVERNOR 1997-1998	STATUS OF 1997 RECOMMENDATIONS
Expand after-school programs like Support Our Students (SOS) in neighborhoods with high rates of juvenile crime.	GCC Grants created after school programs across NC. The GCC has published a best practices manual for after-school programs. <i>This is a high priority area for 1999 funding.</i>	Increased funding to SOS programs: FY97/98 \$1,000,000 FY 98/99\$1,000,000	<b>PARTIAL ACTION TAKEN</b>
Expand parent-training programs and make them available to parents with children in Smart Start and other day care programs.	GCC grants have established parent-training programs in a number of settings across North Carolina. The JJ and the Victims committees have funded a number of grants in this area. The GCC has made people more aware of the importance of this kind of initiative. The GCC has a number of initiatives with Smart Start. <i>This is a high priority area for 1999 funding.</i>	\$50,000 was appropriated to help develop this program in FY 1997.	<b>PARTIAL ACTION TAKEN: The need for these programs is now widely recognized.</b>
Increase the number of mentoring programs available to at-risk youth.	GCC grants have established mentoring programs across NC. For example, a JJ grant provides mentoring, as well as a number of other services, to Hispanic youth in Durham. A GCC best practices manual will promote mentoring as a component of after school programs.	Many of the SOS programs (see above) include mentoring. Working with the PEPSI Bottlers, the Governor has secured private funding to expand mentoring programs across NC.	<b>ACTION TAKEN: This remains a high priority item for the Governor.</b>
Establish graduation incentive programs for high-risk children.	<b>NO ACTION TAKEN</b>	<b>NO ACTION TAKEN</b>	<b>NO ACTION TAKEN</b>
Expand community-policing programs in high crime areas.	This has been a major GCC initiative area. The GCC funds community policing and nuisance abatement programs across NC. The GCC has published a best practices manual on community policing and funds training in this area. <i>Nuisance abatement is a high priority area for 1999 funding.</i>	<b>NO ACTION TAKEN</b>	<b>ACTION TAKEN</b>

THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA	ACTIONS BY THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997-1998	ACTION TAKEN BY THE LEGISLATURE AND/OR THE GOVERNOR 1997-1998	STATUS OF 1997 RECOMMENDATIONS
Expand the School Resource Officer (SRO) program to middle schools where juveniles first start becoming delinquent.	This has been a major GCC initiative. The GCC pioneered this project, providing initial funding for many of these programs. The GCC has published a best practices manual. <i>This is a high priority area for 1999 funding.</i>	The legislature appropriated \$10,000,000 in both FY97/98 and FY98/99 to spend on SROs or alternative schools.	ACTION TAKEN
Establish alternative education programs for juveniles suspended or expelled from regular school.	GCC grants have established these kinds of programs across NC. The JJ committee funded an alternative education program in Anson County. Day Treatment Centers will provide educational opportunities for court involved youth. Juvenile Day Treatment programs also address this need.	The legislature appropriated fund for SROs or alternative schools, (see above) and \$300,000 for Communities in Schools. SB 352 Sec.8.10 78.29 gives schools flexibility in spending safe school funds. The JJRA encourages local school boards to develop programs for students who are expelled or who are on long-term suspension.	PARTIAL ACTION TAKEN
Increase the ability of law enforcement to detect and prevent the formation of juvenile gangs.	The GCC has funded a number of initiatives in this area including gang prosecution programs and programs in New Hanover and Robeson counties where social workers assist police officers with anti-gang initiatives. <i>This is a high priority area for 1999 funding.</i>	S.L. 1997-443:SB 352, Sec. 19.25(ee) made criminal street gang involvement an aggravating factor.	PARTIAL ACTION TAKEN: This is a growing problem in NC.
Allow law enforcement officers to function as truancy officers.	NO ACTION TAKEN	NO ACTION TAKEN	NO ACTION TAKEN

**STRATEGY: Expand intervention programs that target and serve those most at risk of becoming delinquent.**

THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA	ACTIONS BY THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997-1998	ACTION TAKEN BY THE LEGISLATURE AND/OR THE GOVERNOR 1997-1998	STATUS OF 1997 RECOMMENDATIONS
<p><b>Increase use of Risk Instruments to help target intensive juvenile services.</b></p>	<p>Funds were awarded to Cumberland County to plan for the establishment of a Juvenile Assessment Center.</p> <p>A GCC grant to NCSU will help make this possible.</p> <p>GCC staff is working with AOC to develop valid risk instruments for NC juveniles.</p> <p>The Communities that Care Initiative.</p>	<p>S.L. 1997-269:HB 1099 asks schools to identify and focus resources on at-risk students.</p> <p>\$150,000 to Cumberland County for a juvenile assessment center.</p> <p>The JJRA requires the development of a risk assessment instrument for juvenile court.</p>	<p><b>ACTION TAKEN</b></p>
<p><b>Increase the ability of law enforcement agencies to find and prosecute child abuse and neglect.</b></p>	<p>This has been a major focus of GCC efforts. The JJ and VOCA Committees are funding a number of initiatives in this area including programs with Smart Start, the Institute of Government, the medical schools, and the Medical Examiner's Office. The GCC sponsors training for law enforcement, prosecutors and DSS.</p> <p><i>This is a high priority area for 1999 funding.</i></p>	<p>Smart Start:  FY97/98 \$21,408,625  FY98/99 \$25,298,838  CPS resources to investigate abuse and neglect were increased during the 1998 Short Session.</p>	<p><b>PARTIAL ACTION TAKEN</b></p>
<p><b>Increase the number of services for delinquent females.</b></p>	<p>The GCC is funding a number of programs targeting delinquent females including model programs in Wilson, Durham and New Hanover Counties that teaches life skills to at risk females. The GCC also funds a program in the training schools targeting female offenders.</p>	<p>Appropriated approximately \$225,000 for programs targeting female offenders.</p>	<p><b>PARTIAL ACTION TAKEN</b></p>

**STRATEGY: Treatment and other juvenile service dollars should follow children.**

THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA	ACTIONS BY THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997-1998	ACTION TAKEN BY THE LEGISLATURE AND/OR THE GOVERNOR 1997-1998	STATUS OF 1997 RECOMMENDATIONS
<p><b>Improve and expand alternative schools in North Carolina.</b></p>	<p>The GCC has funded alternative school programs across North Carolina.</p>	<p>The legislature appropriated \$10,000,000 in FY97/98 and FY98/99 to spend on SROs or alternative schools.</p> <p>The JJRA <i>encourages</i> local school boards to develop programs for students who are expelled or who are on long term suspension.</p>	<p><b>PARTIAL ACTION TAKEN</b></p>
<p><b>Increase funding to area mental health programs for substance abuse and other mental health services for court-involved children and establish programs that ensure judges and court counselors have access to programs.</b></p>	<p>The MAJORS and SARGE programs provide aftercare substance abuse treatment for juveniles leaving training schools and the Youth Command. Other GCC grants, including programs in Stokes and New Hanover counties, fund substance abuse services for court-involved juveniles.</p> <p>A GCC grant will establish the state's first juvenile drug court.</p> <p><i>Drug Courts are a high priority area for 1999 funding.</i></p>	<p><b>The legislature put an additional \$1.8 million into the MAJORS program and additional funding in the short session.</b></p> <p>While mental health funding was increased in FY97/98 and FY98/99, there was no mandate to treat court involved juveniles</p> <p>Allowed AOC to spend more on Drug Courts.</p>	<p><b>ACTION TAKEN:</b></p> <p>The JJRA identifies this as an area that needs more resources.</p>
<p><b>Provide incentives to reward counties for establishing alternative programs that keep children out of training schools.</b></p>	<p><b>NO ACTION TAKEN</b></p>	<p><b>NO ACTION TAKEN</b></p>	<p><b>NO ACTION TAKEN</b></p>



**STRATEGY:** The Juvenile Code should be modified to meet the changing problems faced by the juvenile justice system in North Carolina.

THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA	ACTIONS BY THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997-1998	ACTION TAKEN BY THE LEGISLATURE AND/OR THE GOVERNOR 1997-1998	STATUS OF 1997 RECOMMENDATIONS
Appoint a task force to review the Juvenile Code.	NO ACTION TAKEN	NO ACTION TAKEN	ACTION TAKEN
Make immediate revisions to the Juvenile Code.	NO ACTION TAKEN	NO ACTION TAKEN	ACTION TAKEN
Change the Juvenile Code to allow sanctions past the eighteenth birthday.	NO ACTION TAKEN	NO ACTION TAKEN	ACTION TAKEN

**STRATEGY:** North Carolina needs a more integrated juvenile justice system for processing clients and information.

THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA	ACTIONS BY THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997-1998	ACTION TAKEN BY THE LEGISLATURE AND/OR THE GOVERNOR 1997-1998	STATUS OF 1997 RECOMMENDATIONS
Create an Office of Juvenile Justice.	NO ACTION TAKEN	Part of the JJRA	ACTION TAKEN
Develop public/private partnerships for juvenile programs.	The GCC has started the Communities that Care Initiative.	Working with the Pepsi Bottlers the Governor has established funding for new mentoring initiatives.	ACTION TAKEN
Eliminate legal barriers to juvenile information sharing.	NO ACTION TAKEN	The JJRA made progress in this area.	ACTION TAKEN
Develop the Juvenile Justice Information Network as recommended by CJIN.	The GCC has awarded grants in support of this effort.	Some funding allocated during the 1998 short session.	ACTION TAKEN

**STRATEGY: The Governor's Crime Commission recommends improvements that will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the court system.**

THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA	ACTIONS BY THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997-1998	ACTION TAKEN BY THE LEGISLATURE AND/OR THE GOVERNOR 1997-1998	STATUS OF 1997 RECOMMENDATIONS
Review and reform the current process of selecting magistrates.	NO ACTION TAKEN	NO ACTION TAKEN	NO ACTION TAKEN
Institute more pre-sentence investigations.	A GCC will help the Community Penalties program validate a risk instrument for a North Carolina population.	Increased funding for the Community Penalties program by \$450,000 in FY 97/98 and FY98/99.	ACTION TAKEN
Implement a statewide-automated magistrate information system.	The GCC helped secure federal funding for this initiative	Allocated almost \$4,500,000 for courtroom automation	ACTION TAKEN
Initiate the establishment of a statewide courtroom automation project.	Grants to AOC support the court information project. The GCC helped secure federal funding for this initiative.	Allocated almost \$4,500,000 for courtroom automation	ACTION TAKEN
Expand the Dangerous Offenders Task Force project.	Grants to Forsyth and Wake counties increased prosecutorial resources to target violent offenders.	Allocated \$50,000 for this project	ACTION TAKEN

**STRATEGY: The Governor's Crime Commission supports the creation of a family court system to increase the supervision and coordination of services for children coming into the legal system.**

THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA	ACTIONS BY THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997-1998	ACTION TAKEN BY THE LEGISLATURE AND/OR THE GOVERNOR 1997-1998	STATUS OF 1997 RECOMMENDATIONS
Create a family court and provide specialized training for family court judges.	The Family Triage Unit in Brunswick County has put some aspects of Family Court in place.	Funding for three pilot family court program during the 1998 short session.	PARTIAL ACTION TAKEN

**STRATEGY: The Governors Crime Commission supports legislation that will allow the effective implementation of the Victims• Rights Amendment.**

<b>THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA</b>	<b>ACTIONS BY THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997-1998</b>	<b>ACTION TAKEN BY THE LEGISLATURE AND/OR THE GOVERNOR 1997-1998</b>	<b>STATUS OF 1997 RECOMMENDATIONS</b>
<b>Pass enabling legislation for the Victims• Rights Amendment.</b>	The GCC Analysis Center prepared information in support of this effort.	Passed legislation during the 1998 short session.	<b>ACTION TAKEN</b>
<b>Ensure victims• rights are enforceable.</b>	A grant to AOC provided resources to DAs to help implement the Victims• Rights Amendment.  The GCC is helping staff the Governor's domestic violence task force.	Allocated: \$2,779,000 in FY 97/98 and \$3,543,000 in FY 98/99 for DA staff  The Governor has established a domestic violence task force.	<b>PARTIAL ACTION TAKEN:</b> <b>While more resources are in place, victims still lack the legal authority to get their rights enforced.</b>
<b>Support the development of an automated victim notification system.</b>	The GCC is implementing SAVAN, an automated victim notification system.	<b>NO ACTION TAKEN</b>	<b>ACTION TAKEN</b>

**STRATEGY: The Governor's Crime Commission supports improvements and innovations that will create and strengthen an integrated crime fighting system.**

THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA	ACTIONS BY THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997-1998	ACTION TAKEN BY THE LEGISLATURE AND/OR THE GOVERNOR 1997-1998	STATUS OF 1997 RECOMMENDATIONS
Implement the North Carolina Criminal Justice Information Network Governing Board and Data Sharing Standards project.	Grants to the CJIN Governance Board support this goal.  The GCC helped secure federal funding to support this project.	\$1,000,000 to expand AFIS, live scan capabilities and data sharing standards.	ACTION TAKEN
Establish mandatory fingerprinting and reporting for misdemeanor arrests.	GCC Livescan grants helped build capacity to accomplish this goal.  Secured \$2.9 million in NCHIP funds to increase storage capacity at DCI. This will allow North Carolina to expand fingerprinting people arrested for misdemeanors.  <i>This is a high priority area for 1999 funding.</i>	\$1,000,000 to expand AFIS, live scan capabilities and data sharing standards.	PARTIAL ACTION TAKEN
Fund the Criminal Justice Information Network (CJIN) study improvements.	The Information System Committee grants to state and local agencies continue to build capacity to implement CJIN.  <i>This is a high priority area for 1999 funding.</i>	\$1,000,000 to expand AFIS livescan capabilities and data sharing standards.	ACTION TAKEN
Develop a statewide identification index.	NO ACTION TAKEN	NO ACTION TAKEN	NO ACTION TAKEN
Expand the use of Livescan fingerprint technology.	The information system committee has funded Livescan grants across North Carolina.  <i>This is a high priority area for 1999 funding.</i>	\$1,000,000 to expand AFIS, live scan capabilities and data sharing standards	ACTION TAKEN
Endorse the North Carolina Highway Patrols expansion budget request to expand the Statewide Mobile Data Network project.	A grant from the Information System Committee supported this effort.  The GCC helped secure additional federal funds for this program.  <i>This is a high priority area for 1999 funding.</i>	Provided \$1,700,000 for mobile data terminals.  Provided \$2,406,600 towards lines and towers for the statewide mobile data network.	ACTION TAKEN

THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997 LEGISLATIVE AGENDA	ACTIONS BY THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION 1997-1998	ACTION TAKEN BY THE LEGISLA- TURE AND/OR THE GOVERNOR 1997-1998	STATUS OF 1997 REC- COMMENDATIONS
Increase benefits to families of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty.	NO ACTION TAKEN	NO ACTION TAKEN	NO ACTION TAKEN
Reclassify speeding to elude arrest to a felony.	NO ACTION TAKEN	Passed S.B. 352 which enhanced the penalty for attempting to elude arrest.	ACTION TAKEN
Hire additional probation officers.	Awarded a grant in Hendersonville to implement a Community Corrections program.	Funded probation officers for sex offenders: FY97/98 \$185,000 FY98/99 \$258,000	ACTION TAKEN
Increase the appropriation for multi-jurisdictional drug task forces.	The GCC administers legislative funds supporting multi-jurisdictional drug task forces in the 1st congressional district.	NO ACTION TAKEN	ACTION TAKEN
Set aside state matching funds.	NO ACTION TAKEN	NO ACTION TAKEN	NO ACTION TAKEN

# **APPENDIX B**

## **MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION**

# GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION

## *Membership List*

MEMBER	POSITION
James B. Hunt, Jr.	Governor
Ms. Linda W. Hayes	Chairman
Chief George L. Sweat	Vice Chair
Judge J. B. Allen, Jr.	Senior Resident Superior Court Judge
Daniel Jevon Baker	Youth Member
Howard Boney	District Attorney
Dr. H. David Bruton	Secretary, Department of Health & Human Services
Ms. Claudette Burroughs-White	City Councilman
Earl "Moose" Butler	Sheriff, Cumberland County
Dallas A. Cameron	Director, Administrative Office of the Courts
Lonnie W. Carraway	Defense Attorney
Ms. Gwendolyn Chunn	Director, Division of Youth Services Department of Health & Human Services
Ms. Janice McKenzie Cole	U. S. Attorney, Eastern District
James J. Coman	Director, State Bureau of Investigation
Francis Thomas D'Ambra, Jr.	Chief, Manteo Police Department
Mike Easley	Attorney General
Charles Patrick Farris, Jr.	Defense Attorney
Robert Guy	Director, Adult Probation and Parole
Joseph Hamilton	Acting Secretary, Department of Correction
Edwin M. Hardy	N. C. House of Representatives
Joe L. Kiser	N. C. House of Representatives

Jack D. Marion	County Official, Surry County
Ms. Carol J. Mattocks	Knowledgeable of juveniles
Frank McGuirt	Sheriff, Union County
John F. Minges, III	Vice President, Pepsi Cola Bottling Company
Burley B. Mitchell, Jr.	Chief Justice, N. C. Supreme Court
Collice C. Moore, Jr.	Youth Member
Richard H. Moore	Secretary, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety
Donnie Parks	Chief, Hendersonville Police Department
James I. Pendergraph	Sheriff, Mecklenburg County
Eric Miller Reeves	North Carolina State Senator
Timothy Lee Spear	Clerk of Court, Washington County
Judge Ronald E. Spivey	District Court Judge
William H. "Bill" Stanley	County Commissioner, Buncombe County
Dan Stieneke	Director, Division of Prisons
Ed Taylor	Acting Administrator for Juvenile Services Administrative Office of the Courts
Albert S. Thomas	Chief District Court Judge
Dr. Michael E. Ward	Superintendent, Department of Public Instruction
Ms. Deborah Lamm Weisel	Senior Research Associate, Police Executive Research Forum
Allen H. Wellons	North Carolina State Senator
Frederick Yates	Mayor



# RECOMMENDATION INDEX

(Numbers represent Recommendation number)



## OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

3 & 24



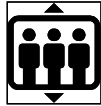
## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30,31, 32, 33, 34, 35 & 36



## OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 19 & 34



## LOCAL JUVENILE PREVENTION COUNCILS

3, 4, & 5



## GOVERNOR'S CRIME COMMISSION

1, 2, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 34 & 37



## COURT SYSTEM

25, 26, 27, 28 & 29



## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

1, 3, 4, & 5



## LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

2, 16, & 29



## DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

2 & 3



## STATE HIGHWAY PATROL

28



## LOCAL SCHOOLS

1, 3, 4, & 5



## DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION

28 & 29

