COURT

AN UPDATE ON "RAISE THE AGE"

2018 DISTRICT COURT JUDGES FALL CONFERENCE

Agenda

- Implementation Updates
 - Raise the Age funding
 - NCAOC Updates
 - JWise Attorney Access
 - School Justice Partnerships
- JJAC Recommendations
 - Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee (JJAC)

Law OVERVIEW Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act RAISE THE AGE North Carolina JUVENILE JURISDICTION COURT child welfare Ethics



RAISE THE AGE – BRIEF SUMMARY

S.L. 2017-57 (SB 257), effective 12/1/2019

- Raises the maximum age of juvenile court jurisdiction to 18
- Requires expedited transfer to superior court for Class A-G felonies by 16 & 17-year-olds
 - Indictment by prosecutor
 - Probable cause hearing
- Requires the NCAOC to:
 - Expand JWise access to attorneys by July 1, 2018
 - Expand school justice partnerships statewide (no timeline)



Population increase:

- 22,082 additional juvenile complaints each year
 - o 20,814 (Misd. and H or I felonies)
 - o 1,268 (A-G felonies)
- 8,673 distinct juveniles
 - 16 & 17-year-olds

Programming/Court Services needs:

- Juvenile Justice staff
 - 292 positions by 2020
- Community programs
- Residential contracts
- Transportation
- Facilities
 - 90 YDC beds
 - 181 detention beds

**March 1, 2018, Juvenile Age Interim Report, Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee, available at https://www.ncdps.gov/our-organization/juvenile-justice/key-initiatives/raise-age-nc/juvenile-jurisdiction-advisorycommittee





Funding and Resources

Raise the Age – Funding

- New Rockingham County Youth Development Center
 - \$13.2 million allocation (S.L. 2017-57, SB 257)
 - o 60 bed facility
 - 45,000 sq. ft., five 12-bed pods
 - Opens February 15, 2022
 - (Note: DJJ estimates that additional \$5,193,000 is needed for this project)
- New Juvenile Justice positions
 - \$1,879,327 allocation for 65 full-time positions (S.L. 2018-5, SB 99)
 - 40 court counselors, 15 court counselor supervisors, 10 office assistants
 - Available on May 8, 2019

Requested But <u>Not Funded</u> (FY 18-19)

Juvenile Justice = \$12.6 million

- Community Programs (\$4.1 million)
 - Including \$3.4 million to expand JCPC programming for 16 & 17-year-olds
- Transportation (\$1.3 million)
 - 32 vans, 15 new drivers, security equipment
- Facilities (\$7.2 million)
 - Additional \$5.2 million for new Rockingham YDC (site planning, land acquisition, staff)
 - \$2 million for renovations at former C.A. Dillon YDC (potential 68 bed holding facility)

Requested But <u>Not Funded</u> (FY 18-19)

Administrative Office of the Courts = \$2.8 million

- Requested 26 new positions, effective 1/1/2019
 - 5 District Court Judges (4, 19A, 22A, 23, 29A)
 - 8 Assistant District Attorneys (7, 9, 11A, 11B, 13, 18, 25, 27A)
 - 7 DA Legal Assistants
 - 6 Deputy Clerks

Office of the Juvenile Defender = \$129, 575

Requested one additional attorney position for FY2019



ANTICIPATION IS GROWING FOR 2019





NCAOC UPDATES



JWISE ATTORNEY ACCESS (JAA)

- Launched on 7/1/18
- Provides access to statewide delinquency records
- System allows users to search by Name, Case #, or NC JOIN #
- For use by prosecutors and juvenile defense attorneys
 - Access requires an NC State Bar #
 - Non-attorney staff currently do <u>not</u> have access





JWISE ATTORNEY ACCESS (JAA)

- Attorneys must submit a request to AOC Access Admin for access
 - Form A-151 (prosecutors and public defenders)
 - Form A-258 (private attorneys)
 - Must be signed by an authorized court official, *including a clerk or clerk's designee*, to verify the identity and signature of attorney requesting access
- Attorneys (not clerks) must submit Form A-258 to AOC Access Admin

Note: JAA provides only a snapshot of the juvenile's record

- The "official" records are contained in the clerk of superior court's file.
- Thus, attorneys should not rely on JAA information as the official record.



JWISE & NC-JOIN

- NC-JOIN is the web-based records management system of the Juvenile Justice Section of NC DPS.
- The NC-JOIN # provides a unique identifier for each juvenile in the system.
- In December 2017, the NC-JOIN # field was added to JWise and relevant forms.
- JWise can now provide a juvenile's statewide delinquency history.





School Justice Partnerships



Main Goals:

- Keep kids in school and out of court
- Increase capacity of juvenile court system to accommodate more kids due to RTA
- Reduce harmful effects of exclusionary discipline practices on kids
 - Disparate impact
 - Lower academic achievement
 - Higher Recidivism
 - Negative economic impact
 - Permanent criminal record

NCAOC POLICY ON SJPs

- Requires chief district court judges to act as "conveners."
 - o Gather relevant stakeholders and chair meetings but are equal participants
- Other Key Stakeholders
 - Schools
 - Law Enforcement
 - Juvenile Justice
 - Parents
 - o Other community stakeholders
- **<u>Objective</u>**: To develop an SJP Interagency Agreement (MOU) on school discipline



SJP TOOLKIT





- Start to finish implementation guide
- Tools and Templates
 - model agreement
 - sample timelines
 - sample meeting invitation
 - sample meeting agendas
 - recommended focus acts
 - graduated response matrix
 - data collection plan
 - sample media advisory and press release

Toolkit Release Delayed

- *Draft* Toolkit distributed to CDCJ's in June 2018
- Official release delayed due to objections from NC School Boards Association
- NCSBA objections:
 - Local school boards have exclusive control over school discipline policy
 - Stakeholders, other than schools and law enforcement, should not be involved
 - Schools already strive to minimize exclusionary discipline (despite contrary evidence)
- AOC Director Marion Warren currently engaged in collaboration with NCSBA attorneys
- Revised Toolkit expected to be released soon

SJP Implementation

SJPs Currently Launched

- Brunswick (July 2017)
- Greene (March 2018)
- Lenoir (March 2018)
- Mecklenburg (January 2016)
- New Hanover (November 2015)
- Wayne (April 2018)



JUVENILE JURISDICTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE (JJAC)



JJAC INTERIM REPORT (MARCH 1, 2018)

Recommended:

- Full implementation of the age increase, as opposed to staggered
- Legislation removing all juveniles under 18 from adult jails for pre-trial detention, *regardless of juvenile or criminal jurisdiction*, with transfer to adult jail at age 18
- Not to exclude any additional offenses from juvenile court jurisdiction
- Full funding as requested by applicable agencies
- Funding for a unified videoconferencing system for conducting remote hearings between juvenile detention and adult detention facilities and the courts



New Recommendations for 2019

- Amend G.S. 7B-1501(7)(b) to clarify the definition of "delinquent juvenile"
 - Statute currently excludes "any violation of the motor vehicle laws" from jurisdiction
 - Amended statute would exclude "any misdemeanor or infraction violation of the Chapter 20 motor vehicle laws" from juvenile jurisdiction
- Include mandatory SRO training and SJP's as a component of SRO expansion funding
- Amend SB 257, Section 16D.4.(y) to extend access to electronic juvenile records (through JWise Attorney Access application) to DA and PD legal staff
- Amend new G.S. 7B-2200.5 (mandatory transfer of A-E felonies by 16 & 17 y.o.) to:
 - Allow 90 days for the PC hearing
 - o Authorize reverse transfer upon joint motion of prosecutor and juvenile defender
- Amend G.S. 7B-1906 to allow 30 days for secure custody review hearings





Questions





THANK YOU

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