

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA
SESSION 2017

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HOUSE BILL 280
PROPOSED COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE H280-PCS10348-TV-6

Short Title: Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act.

(Public)

Sponsors:

Referred to:

March 9, 2017

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED
2 AN ACT TO RAISE THE AGE OF JUVENILE JURISDICTION TO INCLUDE
3 SIXTEEN- AND SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLDS, EXCEPT IN THE CASE OF CERTAIN
4 FELONIES; TO PROVIDE A VICTIM THE OPPORTUNITY TO REQUEST REVIEW
5 OF DECISION NOT TO FILE A PETITION; TO INCREASE THE INFORMATION
6 AVAILABLE ON JUVENILES TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AND FOR COURT
7 PROCEEDINGS; TO AUTHORIZE SCHOOL-JUSTICE PARTNERSHIPS STATEWIDE
8 TO REDUCE SCHOOL-BASED REFERRALS TO THE JUVENILE COURT SYSTEM;
9 TO REQUIRE REGULAR JUVENILE JUSTICE TRAINING FOR LAW
10 ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS; AND TO ESTABLISH THE JUVENILE JURISDICTION
11 ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

12 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

13
14 **PART I. INCREASE THE AGE OF JUVENILE JURISDICTION, EXCEPT FOR**
15 **CERTAIN FELONIES**

16 **SECTION 1.1.** G.S. 7B-1501 reads as rewritten:

17 **"§ 7B-1501. Definitions.**

18 In this Subchapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following words have
19 the listed meanings. The singular includes the plural, unless otherwise specified.

20 ...

21 (7) Delinquent juvenile. –

22 a. Any juvenile who, while less than 16 years of age but at least 6 years
23 of age, commits a crime or infraction under State law or under an
24 ordinance of local government, including violation of the motor
25 vehicle laws, or who commits indirect contempt by a juvenile as
26 defined in G.S. 5A-31.

27 b. Any juvenile who, while less than 18 years of age but at least 16
28 years of age, commits a crime or infraction under State law or under
29 an ordinance of local government, excluding violation of the motor
30 vehicle laws, or who commits indirect contempt by a juvenile as
31 defined in G.S. 5A-31.

32 ...

33 (27a) Victim. – Any individual or entity against whom a crime or infraction is
34 alleged to have been committed by a juvenile based on reasonable grounds
35 that the alleged facts are true. For purposes of Article 17 of this Chapter, the



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1 term may also include a parent, guardian, or custodian of a victim under the
2 age of 18 years of age.

3"

4 **SECTION 1.2.** G.S. 7B-1601 reads as rewritten:

5 **"§ 7B-1601. Jurisdiction over delinquent juveniles.**

6 (a) The court has exclusive, original jurisdiction over any case involving a juvenile who
7 is alleged to be delinquent. For purposes of determining jurisdiction, the age of the juvenile at
8 the time of the alleged offense governs.

9 (b) When the court obtains jurisdiction over a juvenile alleged to be
10 ~~delinquent~~, delinquent for an offense committed prior to the juvenile reaching the age of 16
11 years, jurisdiction shall continue until terminated by order of the court or until the juvenile
12 reaches the age of 18 years, except as provided otherwise in this Article.

13 (b1) When the court obtains jurisdiction over a juvenile alleged to be delinquent for an
14 offense committed while the juvenile was at least 16 years of age but less than 17 years of age,
15 jurisdiction shall continue until terminated by order of the court or until the juvenile reaches the
16 age of 19 years. If the offense was committed while the juvenile was at least 17 years of age,
17 jurisdiction shall continue until terminated by order of the court or until the juvenile reaches the
18 age of 20 years.

19 (c) When delinquency proceedings for a juvenile alleged to be delinquent for an offense
20 committed prior to the juvenile reaching the age of 16 years cannot be concluded before the
21 juvenile reaches the age of 18 years, the court retains jurisdiction for the sole purpose of
22 conducting proceedings pursuant to Article 22 of this Chapter and either transferring the case to
23 superior court for trial as an adult or dismissing the petition.

24 (c1) When delinquency proceedings for a juvenile alleged to be delinquent for an offense
25 committed while the juvenile was at least 16 years of age but less than 17 years of age cannot
26 be concluded before the juvenile reaches the age of 19 years, the court retains jurisdiction for
27 the sole purpose of conducting proceedings pursuant to Article 22 of this Chapter and either
28 transferring the case to superior court for trial as an adult or dismissing the petition. When
29 delinquency proceedings for a juvenile alleged to be delinquent for an offense committed while
30 the juvenile was at least 17 years of age cannot be concluded before the juvenile reaches the
31 age of 20 years, the court retains jurisdiction for the sole purpose of conducting proceedings
32 pursuant to Article 22 of this Chapter and either transferring the case to superior court for trial
33 as an adult or dismissing the petition.

34 (d) When the court has not obtained jurisdiction over a juvenile before the juvenile
35 reaches the age of 18, for a felony and any related misdemeanors the juvenile allegedly
36 committed on or after the juvenile's thirteenth birthday and prior to the juvenile's sixteenth
37 birthday, the court has jurisdiction for the sole purpose of conducting proceedings pursuant to
38 Article 22 of this Chapter and either transferring the case to superior court for trial as an adult
39 or dismissing the petition.

40 (d1) When the court has not obtained jurisdiction over a juvenile before the juvenile
41 reaches the age of 19, for a felony and related misdemeanors the juvenile allegedly committed
42 while the juvenile was at least 16 years of age but less than 17 years of age, the court has
43 jurisdiction for the sole purpose of conducting proceedings pursuant to Article 22 of this
44 Chapter and either transferring the case to superior court for trial as an adult or dismissing the
45 petition. When the court has not obtained jurisdiction over a juvenile before the juvenile
46 reaches the age of 20, for a felony and related misdemeanors the juvenile allegedly committed
47 while the juvenile was at least 17 years of age but less than 18 years of age, the court has
48 jurisdiction for the sole purpose of conducting proceedings pursuant to Article 22 of this
49 Chapter and either transferring the case to superior court for trial as an adult or dismissing the
50 petition.

1 (e) The court has jurisdiction over delinquent juveniles in the custody of the Division
2 and over proceedings to determine whether a juvenile who is under the post-release supervision
3 of the juvenile court counselor has violated the terms of the juvenile's post-release supervision.

4 (f) The court has jurisdiction over persons 18 years of age or older who are under the
5 extended jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

6 (g) The court has jurisdiction over the parent, guardian, or custodian of a juvenile who
7 is under the jurisdiction of the court pursuant to this section if the parent, guardian, or custodian
8 has been served with a summons pursuant to G.S. 7B-1805."

9 **SECTION 1.3.** G.S. 7B-1604(a) reads as rewritten:

10 "(a) Any juvenile, including a juvenile who is under the jurisdiction of the court, who
11 commits a criminal offense on or after the ~~juvenile's sixteenth birthday~~date the juvenile has
12 reached the age of 18 years is subject to prosecution as an adult. A juvenile who is emancipated
13 shall be prosecuted as an adult for the commission of a criminal offense."

14 **SECTION 1.4.** G.S. 7B-2200 reads as rewritten:

15 "**§ 7B-2200. Transfer of jurisdiction of a juvenile under the age of 16 to superior court.**

16 ~~After~~Except as otherwise provided in G.S. 7B-2200.5, after notice, hearing, and a finding of
17 probable cause the court may, upon motion of the prosecutor or the juvenile's attorney or upon
18 its own motion, transfer jurisdiction over a juvenile to superior court if the juvenile was at least
19 13 years of age or older but less than 16 years of age at the time the juvenile allegedly
20 committed an offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult. If the alleged felony
21 constitutes a Class A felony and the court finds probable cause, the court shall transfer the case
22 to the superior court for trial as in the case of adults."

23 **SECTION 1.5.** Article 22 of Chapter 7B of the General Statutes is amended by
24 adding a new section to read:

25 "**§ 7B-2200.5. Transfer of jurisdiction of a juvenile at least 16 years of age to superior**
26 **court.**

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

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

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

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

43 **SECTION 1.6.** G.S. 7B-2202 reads as rewritten:

44 "**§ 7B-2202. Probable cause hearing.**

45 (a) ~~The~~Except as otherwise provided in G.S. 7B-2200.5(a)(1), the court shall conduct a
46 hearing to determine probable cause in all felony cases in which a juvenile was 13 years of age
47 or older when the offense was allegedly committed. The hearing shall be conducted within 15
48 days of the date of the juvenile's first appearance. The court may continue the hearing for good
49 cause.

50 ...

1 (e) If probable cause is found and transfer to superior court is not required by ~~G.S.~~
2 ~~7B-2200~~, G.S. 7B-2200 or G.S. 7B-2200.5, upon motion of the prosecutor or the juvenile's
3 attorney or upon its own motion, the court shall either proceed to a transfer hearing or set a date
4 for that hearing. If the juvenile has not received notice of the intention to seek transfer at least
5 five days prior to the probable cause hearing, the court, at the request of the juvenile, shall
6 continue the transfer hearing.

7"

8 **SECTION 1.7.** G.S. 7B-2506 reads as rewritten:

9 **"§ 7B-2506. Dispositional alternatives for delinquent juveniles.**

10 The court exercising jurisdiction over a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent may
11 use the following alternatives in accordance with the dispositional structure set forth in
12 G.S. 7B-2508:

13 (1) In the case of any juvenile under the age of 18 years who needs more
14 adequate care or supervision or who needs placement, the judge may:

- 15 a. Require that a juvenile be supervised in the juvenile's own home by
16 the department of social services in the juvenile's county, a juvenile
17 court counselor, or other personnel as may be available to the court,
18 subject to conditions applicable to the parent, guardian, or custodian
19 or the juvenile as the judge may specify; or
- 20 b. Place the juvenile in the custody of a parent, guardian, custodian,
21 relative, private agency offering placement services, or some other
22 suitable person; or
- 23 c. If the director of the county department of social services has
24 received notice and an opportunity to be heard, place the juvenile in
25 the custody of the department of social services in the county of his
26 residence, or in the case of a juvenile who has legal residence outside
27 the State, in the physical custody of a department of social services in
28 the county where the juvenile is found so that agency may return the
29 juvenile to the responsible authorities in the juvenile's home state. An
30 order placing a juvenile in the custody or placement responsibility of
31 a county department of social services shall contain a finding that the
32 juvenile's continuation in the juvenile's own home would be contrary
33 to the juvenile's best interest. This placement shall be reviewed in
34 accordance with G.S. 7B-906.1. The director may, unless otherwise
35 ordered by the judge, arrange for, provide, or consent to, needed
36 routine or emergency medical or surgical care or treatment. In the
37 case where the parent is unknown, unavailable, or unable to act on
38 behalf of the juvenile or juveniles, the director may, unless otherwise
39 ordered by the judge, arrange for, provide, or consent to any
40 psychiatric, psychological, educational, or other remedial evaluations
41 or treatment for the juvenile placed by a judge or his designee in the
42 custody or physical custody of a county department of social services
43 under the authority of this or any other Chapter of the General
44 Statutes. Prior to exercising this authority, the director shall make
45 reasonable efforts to obtain consent from a parent, guardian, or
46 custodian of the affected juvenile. If the director cannot obtain
47 consent, the director shall promptly notify the parent, guardian, or
48 custodian that care or treatment has been provided and shall give the
49 parent, guardian, or custodian frequent status reports on the
50 circumstances of the juvenile. Upon request of a parent, guardian, or
51 custodian of the affected juvenile, the results or records of the

1 aforementioned evaluations, findings, or treatment shall be made
2 available to the parent, guardian, or custodian by the director unless
3 prohibited by G.S. 122C-53(d).

4 (2) Excuse ~~the~~ a juvenile under the age of 16 years from compliance with the
5 compulsory school attendance law when the court finds that suitable
6 alternative plans can be arranged by the family through other community
7 resources for one of the following:

- 8 a. An education related to the needs or abilities of the juvenile
9 including vocational education or special education;
10 b. A suitable plan of supervision or placement; or
11 c. Some other plan that the court finds to be in the best interests of the
12 juvenile.

13 "

14 **SECTION 1.8.** G.S. 7B-2507 reads as rewritten:

15 "**§ 7B-2507. Delinquency history levels.**

16 (a) Generally. – The delinquency history level for a delinquent juvenile is determined
17 by calculating the sum of the points assigned to each of the juvenile's prior adjudications or
18 convictions and to the juvenile's probation status, if any, that the court finds to have been
19 proved in accordance with this section. For the purposes of this section, a prior adjudication is
20 an adjudication of an offense that occurs before the adjudication of the offense before the court.

21 (b) Points. – Points are assigned as follows:

22 (1) For each prior adjudication of a Class A through E felony offense, 4 points.

23 (2) For each prior adjudication of a Class F through I felony offense or Class A1
24 misdemeanor offense, 2 points.

25 (2a) For each prior conviction of a Class A through E felony offense, 4 points.

26 (2b) For each prior conviction of a Class F through I felony or Class A1
27 misdemeanor offense, excluding conviction of the motor vehicle laws, 2
28 points.

29 (2c) For each prior misdemeanor conviction of impaired driving (G.S. 20-138.1),
30 impaired driving in a commercial vehicle (G.S. 20-138.2), and misdemeanor
31 death by vehicle (G.S. 20-141.4(a2)), 2 points.

32 (3) For each prior adjudication of a Class 1, 2, or 3 misdemeanor offense, 1
33 point.

34 (3a) For each prior conviction of a Class 1, 2, or 3 misdemeanor offense,
35 excluding conviction for violation of the motor vehicle laws, 1 point.

36 (4) If the juvenile was on probation at the time of offense, 2 points.

37 No points shall be assigned for a prior adjudication that a juvenile is in direct contempt of
38 court or indirect contempt of court.

39 (c) Delinquency History Levels. – The delinquency history levels are:

40 (1) Low – No more than 1 point.

41 (2) Medium – At least 2, but not more than 3 points.

42 (3) High – At least 4 points.

43 In determining the delinquency history level, the classification of a prior offense is the
44 classification assigned to that offense at the time the juvenile committed the offense for which
45 disposition is being ordered.

46 (d) Multiple Prior Adjudications or Convictions Obtained in One Court Session. – For
47 purposes of determining the delinquency history level, if a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent or
48 convicted for more than one offense in a single session of district ~~court~~, court or more than one
49 offense in a single superior court during one calendar week, only the adjudication or conviction
50 for the offense with the highest point total is used.

1 (e) Classification of Prior Adjudications or Convictions From Other Jurisdictions. –
2 Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, an adjudication or conviction occurring in a
3 jurisdiction other than North Carolina is classified as a Class I felony if the jurisdiction in
4 which the offense occurred classifies the offense as a felony, or is classified as a Class 3
5 misdemeanor if the jurisdiction in which the offense occurred classifies the offense as a
6 misdemeanor. If the juvenile proves by the preponderance of the evidence that an offense
7 classified as a felony in the other jurisdiction is substantially similar to an offense that is a
8 misdemeanor in North Carolina, the adjudication or conviction is treated as that class of
9 misdemeanor for assigning delinquency history level points. If the State proves by the
10 preponderance of the evidence that an offense classified as either a misdemeanor or a felony in
11 the other jurisdiction is substantially similar to an offense in North Carolina that is classified as
12 a Class I felony or higher, the adjudication or conviction is treated as that class of felony for
13 assigning delinquency history level points. If the State proves by the preponderance of the
14 evidence that an offense classified as a misdemeanor in the other jurisdiction is substantially
15 similar to an offense classified as a Class A1 misdemeanor in North Carolina, the adjudication
16 or conviction is treated as a Class A1 misdemeanor for assigning delinquency history level
17 points.

18 (f) ~~Proof of Prior Adjudications.~~ Adjudications or Convictions. – A prior adjudication or
19 conviction shall be proved by any of the following methods:

- 20 (1) Stipulation of the parties.
- 21 (2) An original or copy of the court record of the prior ~~adjudication.~~ adjudication
22 or conviction.
- 23 (3) A copy of records maintained by the Department of Public Safety or by the
24 Division.
- 25 (4) Any other method found by the court to be reliable.

26 The State bears the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that a prior
27 adjudication or conviction exists and that the juvenile before the court is the same person as the
28 juvenile named in the prior ~~adjudication.~~ adjudication or conviction. The original or a copy of
29 the court records or a copy of the records maintained by the Department of Public Safety or of
30 the Division, bearing the same name as that by which the juvenile is charged, is prima facie
31 evidence that the juvenile named is the same person as the juvenile before the court, and that
32 the facts set out in the record are true. For purposes of this subsection, "a copy" includes a
33 paper writing containing a reproduction of a record maintained electronically on a computer or
34 other data processing equipment, and a document produced by a facsimile machine. The
35 prosecutor shall make all feasible efforts to obtain and present to the court the juvenile's full
36 record. Evidence presented by either party at trial may be utilized to prove prior
37 ~~adjudications.~~ adjudications or convictions. If asked by the juvenile, the prosecutor shall furnish
38 the juvenile's prior adjudications or convictions to the juvenile within a reasonable time
39 sufficient to allow the juvenile to determine if the record available to the prosecutor is
40 accurate."

41 **SECTION 1.9.** G.S. 7B-2513(a) reads as rewritten:

42 "(a) Pursuant to G.S. 7B-2506 and G.S. 7B-2508, the court may commit a delinquent
43 juvenile who is at least 10 years of age to the Division for placement in a youth development
44 center. Commitment shall be for an indefinite term of at least six months.

45 (a1) ~~In no event shall~~ For an offense the juvenile committed prior to reaching the age of
46 16 years, the term shall not exceed:

- 47 (1) The twenty-first birthday of the juvenile if the juvenile has been committed
48 to the Division for an offense that would be first-degree murder pursuant to
49 G.S. 14-17, first-degree forcible rape pursuant to G.S. 14-27.21, first-degree
50 statutory rape pursuant to G.S. 14-27.24, first-degree forcible sexual offense

1 pursuant to G.S. 14-27.26, or first-degree statutory sexual offense pursuant
2 to G.S. 14-27.29 if committed by an adult;

3 (2) The nineteenth birthday of the juvenile if the juvenile has been committed to
4 the Division for an offense that would be a Class B1, B2, C, D, or E felony if
5 committed by an adult, other than an offense set forth in subdivision (1) of
6 this subsection; or

7 (3) The eighteenth birthday of the juvenile if the juvenile has been committed to
8 the Division for an offense other than an offense that would be a Class A,
9 B1, B2, C, D, or E felony if committed by an adult.

10 (a2) For an offense the juvenile committed while the juvenile was at least 16 years of age
11 but less than 17 years of age, the term shall not exceed the juvenile's nineteenth birthday.

12 (a3) For an offense the juvenile committed while the juvenile was at least 17 years of
13 age, the term shall not exceed the juvenile's twentieth birthday.

14 (a4) No juvenile shall be committed to a youth development center beyond the minimum
15 six-month commitment for a period of time in excess of the maximum term of imprisonment
16 for which an adult in prior record level VI for felonies or in prior conviction level III for
17 misdemeanors could be sentenced for the same offense, except when the Division pursuant to
18 G.S. 7B-2515 determines that the juvenile's commitment needs to be continued for an
19 additional period of time to continue care or treatment under the plan of care or treatment
20 developed under subsection (f) of this section. At the time of commitment to a youth
21 development center, the court shall determine the maximum period of time the juvenile may
22 remain committed before a determination must be made by the Division pursuant to
23 G.S. 7B-2515 and shall notify the juvenile of that determination."

24 **SECTION 1.10.** G.S. 7B-2515 reads as rewritten:

25 **"§ 7B-2515. Notification of extended commitment; plan of treatment.**

26 (a) In determining whether a juvenile who was committed to the Division for an offense
27 that was committed prior to the juvenile reaching the age of 16 years should be released before
28 the juvenile's 18th birthday, the Division shall consider the protection of the public and the
29 likelihood that continued placement will lead to further rehabilitation. If the Division does not
30 intend to release the juvenile prior to the juvenile's eighteenth birthday, or if the Division
31 determines that the juvenile's commitment should be continued beyond the maximum
32 commitment period as set forth in ~~G.S. 7B-2513(a)~~, G.S. 7B-2513(a4), the Division shall notify
33 the juvenile and the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian in writing at least 30 days in
34 advance of the juvenile's eighteenth birthday or the end of the maximum commitment period,
35 of the additional specific commitment period proposed by the Division, the basis for extending
36 the commitment period, and the plan for future care or treatment.

37 (a1) In determining whether a juvenile who was committed to the Division for an offense
38 that was committed while the juvenile was at least 16 years of age but less than 17 years of age
39 should be released before the juvenile's nineteenth birthday, the Division shall consider the
40 protection of the public and the likelihood that continued placement will lead to further
41 rehabilitation. If the Division does not intend to release the juvenile prior to the juvenile's
42 nineteenth birthday, or if the Division determines that the juvenile's commitment should be
43 continued beyond the maximum commitment period as set forth in G.S. 7B-2513(a4), the
44 Division shall notify the juvenile and the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian in writing, at
45 least 30 days in advance of the juvenile's nineteenth birthday or the end of the maximum
46 commitment period, of the additional specific commitment period proposed by the Division,
47 the basis for extending the commitment period, and the plan for future care or treatment.

48 (a2) In determining whether a juvenile who was committed to the Division for an offense
49 that was committed while the juvenile was at least 17 years of age but less than 18 years of age
50 should be released before the juvenile's twentieth birthday, the Division shall consider the
51 protection of the public and the likelihood that continued placement will lead to further

1 rehabilitation. If the Division does not intend to release the juvenile prior to the juvenile's
2 twentieth birthday, or if the Division determines that the juvenile's commitment should be
3 continued beyond the maximum commitment period as set forth in G.S. 7B-2513(a4), the
4 Division shall notify the juvenile and the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian in writing, at
5 least 30 days in advance of the juvenile's twentieth birthday or the end of the maximum
6 commitment period, of the additional specific commitment period proposed by the Division,
7 the basis for extending the commitment period, and the plan for future care or treatment.

8 (b) The Division shall modify the plan of care or treatment developed pursuant to
9 G.S. 7B-2513(f) to specify (i) the specific goals and outcomes that require additional time for
10 care or treatment of the juvenile; (ii) the specific course of treatment or care that will be
11 implemented to achieve the established goals and outcomes; and (iii) the efforts that will be
12 taken to assist the juvenile's family in creating an environment that will increase the likelihood
13 that the efforts to treat and rehabilitate the juvenile will be successful upon release. If
14 appropriate, the Division may place the juvenile in a setting other than a youth development
15 center.

16 (c) The juvenile and the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian may request a review
17 by the court of the Division's decision to extend the juvenile's commitment ~~beyond the~~
18 ~~juvenile's eighteenth birthday or maximum commitment period,~~ pursuant to this section, in
19 which case the court shall conduct a review hearing. The court may modify the Division's
20 decision and the juvenile's maximum commitment period. If the juvenile or the juvenile's
21 parent, guardian, or custodian does not request a review of the Division's decision, the
22 Division's decision shall become the juvenile's new maximum commitment period."

23 **SECTION 1.11.** G.S. 7B-2603(b) reads as rewritten:

24 "(b) Once an order of transfer has been entered by the district court, the juvenile has the
25 right to be considered for pretrial release as provided in G.S. 15A-533 and G.S. 15A-534. ~~The~~
26 ~~release order shall specify the person or persons to whom the juvenile may be released. Pending~~
27 ~~release, the court shall order that the juvenile be detained in a detention facility while awaiting~~
28 ~~trial. The court may order the juvenile to be held in a holdover facility as defined by G.S.~~
29 ~~7B-1501 at any time the presence of the juvenile is required in court for pretrial hearings or~~
30 ~~trial, if the court finds that it would be inconvenient to return the juvenile to the detention~~
31 ~~facility. Any detention of the juvenile pending release shall be in accordance with~~
32 G.S. 7B-2204."

33 **SECTION 1.12.** G.S. 7B-3101(a)(2) reads as rewritten:

34 "(2) The court transfers jurisdiction over a juvenile to superior court under
35 G.S. 7B-2200.5 or G.S. 7B-2200;"

36 **SECTION 1.13.** G.S. 5A-31(a) reads as rewritten:

37 "(a) Each of the following, when done by an unemancipated minor who (i) is at least six
38 years of age, (ii) is not yet ~~16~~18 years of age, and (iii) has not been convicted of any crime in
39 superior court, is contempt by a juvenile:

40 "...."

41 **SECTION 1.14.** G.S. 5A-34(b) reads as rewritten:

42 "(b) The provisions of Article 1 and Article 2 of this Chapter apply to acts or omissions
43 by a minor who:

44 (1) ~~Is 16 years of age or older;~~

45 (2) Is married or otherwise emancipated; or

46 (3) Before the act or omission, was convicted in superior court of any criminal
47 offense."

48 **SECTION 1.15.** G.S. 14-208.6B reads as rewritten:

49 **"§ 14-208.6B. Registration requirements for juveniles transferred to and convicted in**
50 **superior court.**

1 A juvenile transferred to superior court pursuant to G.S. 7B-2200 or G.S. 7B-2200.5 who is
2 convicted of a sexually violent offense or an offense against a minor as defined in
3 G.S. 14-208.6 shall register in person in accordance with this Article just as an adult convicted
4 of the same offense must register."

5 **SECTION 1.16.** G.S. 14-316.1 reads as rewritten:

6 "**§ 14-316.1. Contributing to delinquency and neglect by parents and others.**

7 Any person who is at least ~~16~~18 years old who knowingly or willfully causes, encourages,
8 or aids any juvenile within the jurisdiction of the court to be in a place or condition, or to
9 commit an act whereby the juvenile could be adjudicated delinquent, undisciplined, abused, or
10 neglected as defined by G.S. 7B-101 and G.S. 7B-1501 shall be guilty of a Class 1
11 misdemeanor.

12 It is not necessary for the district court exercising juvenile jurisdiction to make an
13 adjudication that any juvenile is delinquent, undisciplined, abused, or neglected in order to
14 prosecute a parent or any person, including an employee of the Division of Juvenile Justice of
15 the Department of Public Safety under this section. An adjudication that a juvenile is
16 delinquent, undisciplined, abused, or neglected shall not preclude a subsequent prosecution of a
17 parent or any other person including an employee of the Division of Juvenile Justice of the
18 Department of Public Safety, who contributes to the delinquent, undisciplined, abused, or
19 neglected condition of any juvenile."

20 **SECTION 1.17.** G.S. 115C-404(a) reads as rewritten:

21 "(a) Written notifications received in accordance with G.S. 7B-3101 and information
22 gained from examination of juvenile records in accordance with G.S. 7B-3100 are confidential
23 records, are not public records as defined under G.S. 132-1, and shall not be made part of the
24 student's official record under G.S. 115C-402. Immediately upon receipt, the principal shall
25 maintain these documents in a safe, locked record storage that is separate from the student's
26 other school records. The principal shall shred, burn, or otherwise destroy documents received
27 in accordance with G.S. 7B-3100 to protect the confidentiality of the information when the
28 principal receives notification that the court dismissed the petition under G.S. 7B-2411, the
29 court transferred jurisdiction over the student to superior court under G.S. 7B-2200.5 or
30 G.S. 7B-2200, or the court granted the student's petition for expunction of the records. The
31 principal shall shred, burn, or otherwise destroy all information gained from examination of
32 juvenile records in accordance with G.S. 7B-3100 when the principal finds that the school no
33 longer needs the information to protect the safety of or to improve the educational opportunities
34 for the student or others. In no case shall the principal make a copy of these documents."

35 **SECTION 1.18.** G.S. 143B-805(6) reads as rewritten:

36 "(6) Delinquent juvenile. –

37 a. Any juvenile who, while less than 16 years of age but at least 6 years
38 of age, commits a crime or infraction under State law or under an
39 ordinance of local government, including violation of the motor
40 vehicle laws-laws, or who commits indirect contempt by a juvenile as
41 defined in G.S. 5A-31.

42 b. Any juvenile who, while less than 18 years of age but at least 16
43 years of age, commits a misdemeanor or infraction under State law or
44 under an ordinance of local government, excluding violation of the
45 motor vehicle laws, or who commits indirect contempt by a juvenile
46 as defined in G.S. 5A-31."

47 **SECTION 1.19.** G.S. 143B-806(b) is amended by adding a new subdivision to
48 read:

49 "(20) Provide for the transportation to and from any State or local juvenile facility
50 of any person under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court for any purpose
51 required by Chapter 7B of the General Statutes or upon order of the court."

PART II. VICTIM REQUEST/REVIEW OF DECISION NOT TO FILE A PETITION**SECTION 2.1.** G.S. 7B-1703(c) reads as rewritten:

"(c) If the juvenile court counselor determines that a petition should not be filed, the juvenile court counselor shall notify the complainant and the victim, if the complainant is not the victim, immediately in writing with specific reasons for the decision, whether or not legal sufficiency was found, and whether the matter was closed or diverted and retained, and shall include notice of the complainant's and victim's right to have the decision reviewed by the prosecutor. The juvenile court counselor shall sign the complaint after indicating on it:

- (1) The date of the determination;
- (2) The words "Not Approved for Filing"; and
- (3) Whether the matter is "Closed" or "Diverted and Retained".

Except as provided in G.S. 7B-1706, any complaint not approved for filing as a juvenile petition shall be destroyed by the juvenile court counselor after holding the complaint for a temporary period to allow review as provided in G.S. 7B-1705."

SECTION 2.2. G.S. 7B-1704 reads as rewritten:**"§ 7B-1704. Request for review by prosecutor.**

The complainant ~~has~~ and the victim have five calendar days, from receipt of the juvenile court counselor's decision not to approve the filing of a petition, to request review by the prosecutor. The juvenile court counselor shall notify the prosecutor immediately of such request and shall transmit to the prosecutor a copy of the complaint. The prosecutor shall notify the ~~complainant~~ complainant, the victim, and the juvenile court counselor of the time and place for the review."

SECTION 2.3. G.S. 7B-1705 reads as rewritten:**"§ 7B-1705. Review of determination that petition should not be filed.**

No later than 20 days after the complainant ~~is~~ and the victim are notified, the prosecutor shall review the juvenile court counselor's determination that a juvenile petition should not be filed. Review shall include conferences with the ~~complainant~~ complainant, the victim, and the juvenile court counselor. At the conclusion of the review, the prosecutor shall: (i) affirm the decision of the juvenile court counselor or direct the filing of a petition and (ii) notify the complainant and the victim of the prosecutor's action."

SECTION 2.4. G.S. 143B-806(b) is amended by adding a new subdivision to read:

"(14a) Develop and administer a system to provide information to victims and complainants regarding the status of pending complaints and the right of a complainant and victim to request review under G.S. 7B-1704 of a decision to not file a petition."

PART III. INCREASE INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON JUVENILES TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AND FOR COURT PROCEEDINGS**SECTION 3.1.** G.S. 7B-3001 reads as rewritten:**"§ 7B-3001. Other records relating to juveniles.**

(a) The chief court counselor shall maintain a record of all cases of juveniles under supervision of juvenile court counselors, to be known as the juvenile court counselor's record. The juvenile court counselor's record shall include the juvenile's delinquency record; consultations with law enforcement that did not result in the filing of a complaint; family background information; reports of social, medical, psychiatric, or psychological information concerning a juvenile or the juvenile's family; probation reports; interviews with the juvenile's family; or other information the court finds should be protected from public inspection in the best interests of the juvenile.

(a1) To assist at the time of investigation of an incident that could result in the filing of a complaint, upon request, a juvenile court counselor shall share with a law enforcement officer

1 sworn in this State information from the juvenile court counselor's record related to a juvenile's
2 delinquency record or prior consultations with law enforcement. A law enforcement officer
3 may not obtain copies of any part of the record, and all information shared pursuant to this
4 subsection shall be withheld from public inspection as provided in subsection (b) of this
5 section.

6 (b) Unless jurisdiction of the juvenile has been transferred to superior court, all law
7 enforcement records and files concerning a juvenile shall be kept separate from the records and
8 files of adults and shall be withheld from public inspection. The following persons may
9 examine and obtain copies of law enforcement records and files concerning a juvenile without
10 an order of the court:

- 11 (1) The juvenile or the juvenile's attorney;
- 12 (2) The juvenile's parent, guardian, custodian, or the authorized representative of
13 the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian;
- 14 (3) The prosecutor;
- 15 (4) Juvenile court counselors; and
- 16 (5) Law enforcement officers sworn in this State.

17 Otherwise, the records and files may be examined or copied only by order of the court.

18 (c) All records and files maintained by the Division pursuant to this Chapter shall be
19 withheld from public inspection. The following persons may examine and obtain copies of the
20 Division records and files concerning a juvenile without an order of the court:

- 21 (1) The juvenile and the juvenile's attorney;
- 22 (2) The juvenile's parent, guardian, custodian, or the authorized representative of
23 the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian;
- 24 (3) Professionals in the agency who are directly involved in the juvenile's case;
25 and
- 26 (4) Juvenile court counselors.

27 Otherwise, the records and files may be examined or copied only by order of the court. The
28 court may inspect and order the release of records maintained by the Division.

29 (d) When the Section of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction of
30 the Department of Public Safety is authorized to access a juvenile record pursuant to
31 G.S. 7B-3000(e1), the Division may, at the request of the Section of Community Corrections of
32 the Division of Adult Correction, notify the Section of Community Corrections of the Division
33 of Adult Correction that there is a juvenile record of an adjudication of delinquency for an
34 offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult for a person subject to probation
35 supervision under Article 82 of Chapter 15A of the General Statutes and may notify the Section
36 of Community Corrections of the Division of Adult Correction of the county or counties where
37 the adjudication of delinquency occurred."

38 **SECTION 3.2.(a)** By July 1, 2018, the Administrative Office of the Courts shall
39 expand access to its automated electronic information management system for juvenile courts,
40 JWise, to include prosecutors and attorneys representing juveniles in juvenile court
41 proceedings. Access shall be limited to examining electronic records related to juvenile
42 delinquency information. Other information contained in JWise, such as any records pertaining
43 to abuse, neglect, and dependency or termination of parental rights, shall not be made available
44 to a prosecutor or juvenile's attorney through JWise.

45 **SECTION 3.2.(b)** Due to the increased mobility of North Carolina citizens across
46 counties, the Administrative Office of the Courts shall develop statewide inquiry access for
47 JWise users that corresponds to access to juvenile court records as authorized under Chapter 7B
48 of the General Statutes by July 1, 2018.

49
50 **PART IV. SCHOOL-JUSTICE PARTNERSHIPS TO REDUCE SCHOOL-BASED**
51 **REFERRALS TO JUVENILE COURTS**

1 **SECTION 4.** G.S. 7A-343 reads as rewritten:

2 "**§ 7A-343. Duties of Director.**

3 The Director is the Administrative Officer of the Courts, and the Director's duties include
4 all of the following:

5 ...

6 (9g) Prescribe policies and procedures for chief district court judges to establish
7 school-justice partnerships with local law enforcement agencies, local
8 boards of education, and local school administrative units with the goal of
9 reducing in-school arrests, out-of-school suspensions, and expulsions.

10 "

11
12 **PART V. JUVENILE JUSTICE TRAINING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS**

13 **SECTION 5.(a)** G.S. 17C-6(a) reads as rewritten:

14 "**§ 17C-6. Powers of Commission.**

15 (a) In addition to powers conferred upon the Commission elsewhere in this Chapter, the
16 Commission shall have the following powers, which shall be enforceable through its rules and
17 regulations, certification procedures, or the provisions of G.S. 17C-10:

18 ...

19 (2) Establish minimum educational and training standards that must be met in
20 order to qualify for entry level employment and retention as a criminal
21 justice officer in temporary or probationary status or in a permanent position.
22 The standards for entry level employment shall include all of the following:

23 a. Education~~education~~ and training in response to, and investigation of,
24 domestic violence cases, as well as training in investigation for
25 evidence-based prosecutions.

26 b. Education and training on juvenile justice issues, including (i) the
27 handling and processing of juvenile matters for referrals, diversion,
28 arrests, and detention; (ii) best practices for handling incidents
29 involving juveniles; (iii) adolescent development and psychology;
30 and (iv) promoting relationship building with youth as a key to
31 delinquency prevention.

32 ...

33 (14) Establish minimum standards for in-service training for criminal justice
34 officers. In-service training standards shall include all of the following:

35 a. Training~~training~~ in response to, and investigation of, domestic
36 violence cases, as well as training investigation for evidence-based
37 prosecutions.

38 b. Training on juvenile justice issues, including (i) the handling and
39 processing of juvenile matters for referrals, diversion, arrests, and
40 detention; (ii) best practices for handling incidents involving
41 juveniles; (iii) adolescent development and psychology; and (iv)
42 promoting relationship building with youth as a key to delinquency
43 prevention.

44 (15) Establish minimum standards and levels of training for certification of
45 instructors for the domestic violence training and juvenile justice training
46 required by subdivisions (2) and (14) of this subsection.

47 "

48 **SECTION 5.(b)** G.S. 17E-4(a) reads as rewritten:

49 "**§ 17E-4. Powers and duties of the Commission.**

1 (a) The Commission shall have the following powers, duties, and responsibilities,
2 which are enforceable through its rules and regulations, certification procedures, or the
3 provisions of G.S. 17E-8 and G.S. 17E-9:

4 ...
5 (2) Establish minimum educational and training standards that may be met in
6 order to qualify for entry level employment as an officer in temporary or
7 probationary status or in a permanent position. The standards for entry level
8 employment of officers shall include all of the following:

9 a. Training—training in response to, and investigation of, domestic
10 violence cases, as well as training in investigation for evidence-based
11 prosecutions. For purposes of the domestic violence training
12 requirement, the term "officers" shall include justice officers as
13 defined in G.S. 17E-2(3)a., except that the term shall not include
14 "special deputy sheriffs" as defined in ~~G.S.~~
15 ~~17E-2(3)a.;~~G.S. 17E-2(3)a.

16 b. Training on juvenile justice issues, including (i) the handling and
17 processing of juvenile matters for referrals, diversion, arrests, and
18 detention; (ii) best practices for handling incidents involving
19 juveniles; (iii) adolescent development and psychology; and (iv)
20 promoting relationship building with youth as a key to delinquency
21 prevention.

22 ...
23 (11) Establish minimum standards for in-service training for justice officers.
24 In-service training standards shall include all of the following:

25 a. Training—training in response to, and investigation of, domestic
26 violence cases, as well as training in investigation for evidence-based
27 prosecutions. For purposes of the domestic violence training
28 requirement, the term "justice officer" shall include those defined in
29 G.S. 17E-2(3)a., except that the term shall not include "special
30 deputy sheriffs" as defined in ~~G.S. 17E-2(3)a.;~~G.S. 17E-2(3)a.

31 b. Training on juvenile justice issues, including (i) the handling and
32 processing of juvenile matters for referrals, diversion, arrests, and
33 detention; (ii) best practices for handling incidents involving
34 juveniles; (iii) adolescent development and psychology; and (iv)
35 promoting relationship building with youth as a key to delinquency
36 prevention.

37 (12) Establish minimum standards and levels of training for certification of
38 instructors for the domestic violence training and juvenile justice training
39 required by subdivisions (2) and (11) of this subsection.

40 The Commission may certify, and no additional certification shall be required from it,
41 programs, courses and teachers certified by the North Carolina Criminal Justice Education and
42 Training Standards Commission. Where the Commission determines that a program, course,
43 instructor or teacher is required for an area which is unique to the office of sheriff, the
44 Commission may certify such program, course, instructor, or teacher under such standards and
45 procedures as it may establish."

46 **SECTION 5.(c)** In developing and implementing the education and training
47 required by subsections (a) and (b) of this section, the North Carolina Criminal Justice
48 Education and Training Standards Commission and the North Carolina Sheriffs' Education and
49 Training Standards Commission shall work with the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile
50 Justice of the Department of Public Safety.

51

PART VI. JUVENILE GANG SUPPRESSION

SECTION 6.1.(a) G.S. 7B-1702 reads as rewritten:

"§ 7B-1702. Evaluation.

Upon a finding of legal sufficiency, except in cases involving nondivertible offenses set out in G.S. 7B-1701, the juvenile court counselor shall determine whether a complaint should be filed as a petition, the juvenile diverted pursuant to G.S. 7B-1706, or the case resolved without further action. In making the decision, the counselor shall consider criteria provided by the Department and shall conduct a gang assessment. The intake process shall include the following steps if practicable:

- (1) Interviews with the complainant and the victim if someone other than the complainant;
- (2) Interviews with the juvenile and the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian;
- (3) Interviews with persons known to have relevant information about the juvenile or the juvenile's family.

Interviews required by this section shall be conducted in person unless it is necessary to conduct them by telephone."

SECTION 6.1.(b) The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety shall develop a gang assessment instrument to be used in Section 6.1(a) of this act. The form shall be developed in consultation with the administrator of the GangNET database maintained by the North Carolina State Highway Patrol, and the Division may also consult with other entities that might provide information relevant to the development of an effective assessment tool.

SECTION 6.2.(a) G.S. 7B-2508 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

"(g1) Notwithstanding subsection (f) of this section, if a juvenile is adjudicated for an offense that the court finds 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."

SECTION 6.2.(b) Article 25 of Chapter 7B of the General Statutes is amended by adding a new section to read:

"§ 7B-2508.1. Criminal gang activity.

Definitions. – The following definitions apply in this Article:

- (1) Criminal gang. – Any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, that (i) has as one of its primary activities the commission of criminal or delinquent acts and (ii) shares a common name, identification, signs, symbols, tattoos, graffiti, attire, or other distinguishing characteristics, including common activities, customs, or behaviors. The term shall not include three or more persons associated in fact, whether formal or informal, who are not engaged in criminal gang activity.
- (2) Criminal gang activity. – The commission of, attempted commission of, or solicitation, coercion, or intimidation of another person to commit (i) any offense under Article 5 of Chapter 90 of the General Statutes or (ii) any offense under Chapter 14 of the General Statutes except Article 9, 22A, 40, 46, or 59 thereof, and further excepting G.S. 14-82, 14-145, 14-183, 14-184, 14-186, 14-190.9, 14-247, 14-248, or 14-313 thereof, and either of the following conditions is met:
 - a. The offense is committed with the intent to benefit, promote, or further the interests of a criminal gang or for the purposes of increasing a person's own standing or position within a criminal gang.

- 1 b. The participants in the offense are identified as criminal gang
2 members acting individually or collectively to further any criminal
3 purpose of a criminal gang.
4 (3) Criminal gang member. – Any person who meets three or more of the
5 following criteria:
6 a. The person admits to being a member of a criminal gang.
7 b. The person is identified as a criminal gang member by a reliable
8 source, including a parent or a guardian.
9 c. The person has been previously involved in criminal gang activity.
10 d. The person has adopted symbols, hand signs, or graffiti associated
11 with a criminal gang.
12 e. The person has adopted the display of colors or the style of dress
13 associated with a criminal gang.
14 f. The person is in possession of or linked to a criminal gang by
15 physical evidence, including photographs, ledgers, rosters, written or
16 electronic communications, or membership documents.
17 g. The person has tattoos or markings associated with a criminal gang.
18 h. The person has adopted language or terminology associated with a
19 criminal gang.
20 i. The person appears in any form of social media to promote a
21 criminal gang."

22 **SECTION 6.3.** G.S. 7B-3001(a) reads as rewritten:

23 "(a) The chief court counselor shall maintain a record of all cases of juveniles under
24 supervision of juvenile court counselors, to be known as the juvenile court counselor's record.
25 The juvenile court counselor's record shall include family background information; reports of
26 social, medical, psychiatric, or psychological information concerning a juvenile or the
27 juvenile's family; probation reports; interviews with the juvenile's family; the results of the
28 gang assessment; or other information the court finds should be protected from public
29 inspection in the best interests of the juvenile."

30 **SECTION 6.4.** Subsection (b) of Section 6.1 is effective when it becomes law. The
31 remainder of this Part becomes effective December 1, 2019, and applies to offenses committed
32 on or after that date.

33

34 **PART VII. ESTABLISH JUVENILE JURISDICTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

35 **SECTION 7.(a)** Advisory Committee Established. – There is established within
36 the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety the
37 Juvenile Jurisdiction Advisory Committee. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile
38 Justice shall provide professional and clerical staff and other services and supplies, including
39 meeting space, as needed for the Advisory Committee to carry out its duties in an effective
40 manner.

41 **SECTION 7.(b)** Membership. – The Advisory Committee shall consist of 21
42 members. The following members or their designees shall serve as ex officio members:

- 43 (1) The Deputy Commissioner for Juvenile Justice of the Division of Adult
44 Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.
45 (2) The Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts.
46 (3) The Director of the Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities,
47 and Substance Abuse Services of the Department of Health and Human
48 Services.
49 (4) The Superintendent of Public Instruction.
50 (5) The Juvenile Defender in the Office of Indigent Defense.

- 1 (6) The Executive Director of the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy
2 Advisory Commission.
- 3 (7) One representative from the Juvenile Justice Planning Committee of the
4 Governor's Crime Commission.
- 5 The remaining members shall be appointed as follows:
- 6 (8) Two chief court counselors appointed by the Governor, one to be from a
7 rural county and one from an urban county.
- 8 (9) One chief district court judge and one superior court judge appointed by the
9 Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court.
- 10 (10) One police chief appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate.
- 11 (11) One sheriff appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- 12 (12) One clerk of superior court appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the
13 Senate.
- 14 (13) One district attorney appointed by the Speaker of the House of
15 Representatives.
- 16 (14) One assistant district attorney who handles juvenile matters appointed by the
17 Conference of District Attorneys.
- 18 (15) One assistant public defender who handles juvenile matters appointed by the
19 North Carolina Association of Public Defenders.
- 20 (16) Two representatives from the juvenile advocacy community, one appointed
21 by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and one appointed by the
22 Speaker of the House of Representatives.
- 23 (17) Two representatives from the victim advocacy community, one appointed by
24 the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and one appointed by the Speaker
25 of the House of Representatives.

26 Appointments to the Advisory Committee shall be made no later than October 1,
27 2017. A vacancy in the Advisory Committee or a vacancy as chair of the Advisory Committee
28 resulting from the resignation of a member or otherwise shall be filled in the same manner in
29 which the original appointment was made.

30 **SECTION 7.(c)** Chair; Meetings. – The President Pro Tempore of the Senate and
31 the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall each designate one member to serve as
32 cochair of the Advisory Committee.

33 The cochairs shall call the initial meeting of the Advisory Committee on or before
34 November 1, 2017. The Advisory Committee shall subsequently meet upon such notice and in
35 such manner as its members determine. A majority of the members of the Advisory Committee
36 shall constitute a quorum.

37 **SECTION 7.(d)** Cooperation by Government Agencies. – The Advisory
38 Committee may call upon any department, agency, institution, or officer of the State or any
39 political subdivision thereof for facilities, data, or other assistance.

40 **SECTION 7.(e)** Duties of Advisory Committee. – The Advisory Committee shall
41 develop a specific plan for the implementation of any changes in the juvenile justice system
42 that would be required in order to extend jurisdiction in delinquency matters and proceedings to
43 include 16- and 17-year-old persons within the juvenile justice system. The plan shall include
44 cost estimates for each portion of the plan, including capital costs, operating costs, and staffing
45 costs. As the expansion of the jurisdiction of the Division of Juvenile Justice to include persons
46 16 and 17 years of age who commit crimes or infractions becomes effective pursuant to this
47 act, the Advisory Committee shall monitor and review the implementation of the expansion and
48 shall make additional recommendations to the General Assembly as necessary.

49 **SECTION 7.(f)** Consultation. – The Advisory Committee shall consult with
50 appropriate State departments, agencies, and board representatives on issues related to juvenile
51 justice administration.

1 **SECTION 7.(g)** Report. – The Advisory Committee shall submit an interim report
2 containing the specific plan and the cost estimates for capital, operating, and staffing costs for
3 implementation of this act, and including legislative, administrative, and funding
4 recommendations necessary to implement the increase in juvenile jurisdiction to include
5 16- and 17-year-old persons by April 1, 2018, to the General Assembly with copies to the Joint
6 Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety and to the Appropriations
7 Committees on Justice and Public Safety of both houses. The Advisory Committee shall submit
8 additional interim reports with updates on the planning steps completed towards
9 implementation, including any legislative, administrative, and funding recommendations,
10 annually by January 15 of each year. The Advisory Committee shall submit a final report on
11 the implementation of this act and its findings and recommendations, including legislative,
12 administrative, and funding recommendations, by January 15, 2023, to the General Assembly
13 and the Governor. The Advisory Committee shall terminate on February 1, 2023, or upon the
14 filing of its final report, whichever occurs earlier.

15 **SECTION 7.(h)** Funding. – The Advisory Committee may apply for, receive, and
16 accept grants of non-State funds or other contributions as appropriate to assist in the
17 performance of its duties.

18 **PART VIII. EFFECTIVE DATE**

19 **SECTION 8.** Part I of this act becomes effective December 1, 2019, and applies to
20 offenses committed on or after that date. Part II and Section 3.1 of this act become effective
21 July 1, 2017, and Part II applies to all complaints filed on or after that date. Except as otherwise
22 provided in this act, the remainder of this act is effective when it becomes law. Prosecutions or
23 delinquency proceedings initiated for offenses committed before any particular section of this
24 act becomes effective are not abated or affected by this act, and the statutes that are in effect on
25 the dates the offenses are committed remain applicable to those prosecutions.
26