

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
SESSION 2017

**H.B. 280**  
**Mar 8, 2017**  
**HOUSE PRINCIPAL CLERK**

H

D

HOUSE BILL DRH30114-MK-29 (01/04)

Short Title: Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act. (Public)

Sponsors: Representatives McGrady, Lewis, Duane Hall, and S. Martin (Primary Sponsors).

Referred to:

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

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

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

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

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

**"§ 7B-1501. Definitions.**

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

...

(7) Delinquent juvenile. –

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

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

...

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



\* D R H 3 0 1 1 4 - M K - 2 9 \*

1                   also include a parent, guardian, or custodian of a victim under the age of 18  
2                   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 is  
7 alleged to be delinquent. For purposes of determining jurisdiction, the age of the juvenile at the  
8 time of the alleged offense governs.

9                   (b) When the court obtains jurisdiction over a juvenile alleged to be ~~delinquent,delinquent~~  
10 for an offense committed prior to the juvenile reaching the age of 16 years, jurisdiction shall  
11 continue until terminated by order of the court or until the juvenile reaches the age of 18 years,  
12 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 be  
26 concluded before the juvenile reaches the age of 19 years, the court retains jurisdiction for the sole  
27 purpose of conducting proceedings pursuant to Article 22 of this Chapter and either transferring  
28 the case to superior court for trial as an adult or dismissing the petition. When delinquency  
29 proceedings for a juvenile alleged to be delinquent for an offense committed while the juvenile  
30 was at least 17 years of age cannot be concluded before the juvenile reaches the age of 20 years,  
31 the court retains jurisdiction for the sole purpose of conducting proceedings pursuant to Article 22  
32 of this Chapter and either transferring the case to superior court for trial as an adult or dismissing  
33 the petition.

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

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

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

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

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

49                   "(a) Any juvenile, including a juvenile who is under the jurisdiction of the court, who  
50 commits a criminal offense on or after the ~~juvenile's sixteenth birthday~~date the juvenile has

1 reached the age of 18 years is subject to prosecution as an adult. A juvenile who is emancipated  
2 shall be prosecuted as an adult for the commission of a criminal offense."

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

4 "**§ 7B-2200. Transfer of jurisdiction of a juvenile under the age of 16 to superior court.**

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

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

14 "**§ 7B-2200.5. Transfer of jurisdiction of a juvenile at least 16 years of age to superior court.**

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

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

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

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

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

29 "**§ 7B-2202. Probable cause hearing.**

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

34 ...

35 (e) If probable cause is found and transfer to superior court is not required by ~~G.S.~~  
36 ~~7B-2200~~,G.S. 7B-2200 or G.S. 7B-2200.5, upon motion of the prosecutor or the juvenile's  
37 attorney or upon its own motion, the court shall either proceed to a transfer hearing or set a date  
38 for that hearing. If the juvenile has not received notice of the intention to seek transfer at least five  
39 days prior to the probable cause hearing, the court, at the request of the juvenile, shall continue the  
40 transfer hearing.

41 ...."

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

43 "**§ 7B-2506. Dispositional alternatives for delinquent juveniles.**

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

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

48 a. Require that a juvenile be supervised in the juvenile's own home by the  
49 department of social services in the juvenile's county, a juvenile court  
50 counselor, or other personnel as may be available to the court, subject to

- 1 conditions applicable to the parent, guardian, or custodian or the
- 2 juvenile as the judge may specify; or
- 3 b. Place the juvenile in the custody of a parent, guardian, custodian,
- 4 relative, private agency offering placement services, or some other
- 5 suitable person; or
- 6 c. If the director of the county department of social services has received
- 7 notice and an opportunity to be heard, place the juvenile in the custody
- 8 of the department of social services in the county of his residence, or in
- 9 the case of a juvenile who has legal residence outside the State, in the
- 10 physical custody of a department of social services in the county where
- 11 the juvenile is found so that agency may return the juvenile to the
- 12 responsible authorities in the juvenile's home state. An order placing a
- 13 juvenile in the custody or placement responsibility of a county
- 14 department of social services shall contain a finding that the juvenile's
- 15 continuation in the juvenile's own home would be contrary to the
- 16 juvenile's best interest. This placement shall be reviewed in accordance
- 17 with G.S. 7B-906.1. The director may, unless otherwise ordered by the
- 18 judge, arrange for, provide, or consent to, needed routine or emergency
- 19 medical or surgical care or treatment. In the case where the parent is
- 20 unknown, unavailable, or unable to act on behalf of the juvenile or
- 21 juveniles, the director may, unless otherwise ordered by the judge,
- 22 arrange for, provide, or consent to any psychiatric, psychological,
- 23 educational, or other remedial evaluations or treatment for the juvenile
- 24 placed by a judge or his designee in the custody or physical custody of a
- 25 county department of social services under the authority of this or any
- 26 other Chapter of the General Statutes. Prior to exercising this authority,
- 27 the director shall make reasonable efforts to obtain consent from a
- 28 parent, guardian, or custodian of the affected juvenile. If the director
- 29 cannot obtain consent, the director shall promptly notify the parent,
- 30 guardian, or custodian that care or treatment has been provided and shall
- 31 give the parent, guardian, or custodian frequent status reports on the
- 32 circumstances of the juvenile. Upon request of a parent, guardian, or
- 33 custodian of the affected juvenile, the results or records of the
- 34 aforementioned evaluations, findings, or treatment shall be made
- 35 available to the parent, guardian, or custodian by the director unless
- 36 prohibited by G.S. 122C-53(d).
- 37 (2) Excuse ~~the~~ a juvenile under the age of 16 years from compliance with the
- 38 compulsory school attendance law when the court finds that suitable alternative
- 39 plans can be arranged by the family through other community resources for one
- 40 of the following:
- 41 a. An education related to the needs or abilities of the juvenile including
- 42 vocational education or special education;
- 43 b. A suitable plan of supervision or placement; or
- 44 c. Some other plan that the court finds to be in the best interests of the
- 45 juvenile.

...."

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

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

- 49 (a) Generally. – The delinquency history level for a delinquent juvenile is determined by
- 50 calculating the sum of the points assigned to each of the juvenile's prior adjudications or
- 51 convictions and to the juvenile's probation status, if any, that the court finds to have been proved

1 in accordance with this section. For the purposes of this section, a prior adjudication is an  
2 adjudication of an offense that occurs before the adjudication of the offense before the court.

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

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

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

7 (2a) For each prior conviction of a Class A through E felony offense, 4 points.

8 (2b) For each prior conviction of a Class F through I felony or Class A1  
9 misdemeanor offense, excluding conviction of the motor vehicle laws, 2 points.

10 (2c) For each prior misdemeanor conviction of impaired driving (G.S. 20-138.1),  
11 impaired driving in a commercial vehicle (G.S. 20-138.2), and misdemeanor  
12 death by vehicle (G.S. 20-141.4(a2)), 2 points.

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

14 (3a) For each prior conviction of a Class 1, 2, or 3 misdemeanor offense, excluding  
15 conviction for violation of the motor vehicle laws, 1 point.

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

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

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

20 (1) Low – No more than 1 point.

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

22 (3) High – At least 4 points.

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

26 (d) Multiple Prior Adjudications or Convictions Obtained in One Court Session. – For  
27 purposes of determining the delinquency history level, if a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent or  
28 convicted for more than one offense in a single session of district court, only the adjudication or  
29 conviction for the offense with the highest point total is used.

30 (e) Classification of Prior Adjudications or Convictions From Other Jurisdictions. –  
31 Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, an adjudication or conviction occurring in a  
32 jurisdiction other than North Carolina is classified as a Class I felony if the jurisdiction in which  
33 the offense occurred classifies the offense as a felony, or is classified as a Class 3 misdemeanor if  
34 the jurisdiction in which the offense occurred classifies the offense as a misdemeanor. If the  
35 juvenile proves by the preponderance of the evidence that an offense classified as a felony in the  
36 other jurisdiction is substantially similar to an offense that is a misdemeanor in North Carolina, the  
37 adjudication or conviction is treated as that class of misdemeanor for assigning delinquency  
38 history level points. If the State proves by the preponderance of the evidence that an offense  
39 classified as either a misdemeanor or a felony in the other jurisdiction is substantially similar to an  
40 offense in North Carolina that is classified as a Class I felony or higher, the adjudication or  
41 conviction is treated as that class of felony for assigning delinquency history level points. If the  
42 State proves by the preponderance of the evidence that an offense classified as a misdemeanor in  
43 the other jurisdiction is substantially similar to an offense classified as a Class A1 misdemeanor in  
44 North Carolina, the adjudication or conviction is treated as a Class A1 misdemeanor for assigning  
45 delinquency history level points.

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

48 (1) Stipulation of the parties.

49 (2) An original or copy of the court record of the prior ~~adjudication~~ adjudication or  
50 conviction.

1 (3) A copy of records maintained by the Department of Public Safety or by the  
2 Division.

3 (4) Any other method found by the court to be reliable.

4 The State bears the burden of proving, by a preponderance of the evidence, that a prior  
5 adjudication or conviction exists and that the juvenile before the court is the same person as the  
6 juvenile named in the prior ~~adjudication~~ adjudication or conviction. The original or a copy of the  
7 court records or a copy of the records maintained by the Department of Public Safety or of the  
8 Division, bearing the same name as that by which the juvenile is charged, is prima facie evidence  
9 that the juvenile named is the same person as the juvenile before the court, and that the facts set  
10 out in the record are true. For purposes of this subsection, "a copy" includes a paper writing  
11 containing a reproduction of a record maintained electronically on a computer or other data  
12 processing equipment, and a document produced by a facsimile machine. The prosecutor shall  
13 make all feasible efforts to obtain and present to the court the juvenile's full record. Evidence  
14 presented by either party at trial may be utilized to prove prior ~~adjudications~~ adjudications or  
15 convictions. If asked by the juvenile, the prosecutor shall furnish the juvenile's prior adjudications  
16 or convictions to the juvenile within a reasonable time sufficient to allow the juvenile to determine  
17 if the record available to the prosecutor is accurate."

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

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

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

24 (1) The twenty-first birthday of the juvenile if the juvenile has been committed to  
25 the Division for an offense that would be first-degree murder pursuant to  
26 G.S. 14-17, first-degree forcible rape pursuant to G.S. 14-27.21, first-degree  
27 statutory rape pursuant to G.S. 14-27.24, first-degree forcible sexual offense  
28 pursuant to G.S. 14-27.26, or first-degree statutory sexual offense pursuant to  
29 G.S. 14-27.29 if committed by an adult;

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

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

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

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

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

51 **SECTION 1.10.** G.S. 7B-2515(a) reads as rewritten:

1       "(a) In determining whether a juvenile who was committed prior to the juvenile reaching  
2 the age of 16 years should be released before the juvenile's 18th birthday, the Division shall  
3 consider the protection of the public and the likelihood that continued placement will lead to  
4 further rehabilitation. If the Division does not intend to release the juvenile who was committed  
5 prior to the juvenile reaching the age of 16 years prior to the juvenile's eighteenth birthday, or if  
6 the Division determines that the juvenile's commitment should be continued beyond the maximum  
7 commitment period as set forth in ~~G.S. 7B-2513(a)~~, G.S. 7B-2513(a1), the Division shall notify the  
8 juvenile and the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian in writing at least 30 days in advance of  
9 the juvenile's eighteenth birthday or the end of the maximum commitment period, of the additional  
10 specific commitment period proposed by the Division, the basis for extending the commitment  
11 period, and the plan for future care or treatment."

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

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

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

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

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

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

28       ...."

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

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

- 32       (1) ~~Is 16 years of age or older;~~  
33       (2) Is married or otherwise emancipated; or  
34       (3) Before the act or omission, was convicted in superior court of any criminal  
35 offense."

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

37       "**§ 14-208.6B. Registration requirements for juveniles transferred to and convicted in**  
38 **superior court.**

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

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

44       "**§ 14-316.1. Contributing to delinquency and neglect by parents and others.**

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

49       It is not necessary for the district court exercising juvenile jurisdiction to make an adjudication  
50 that any juvenile is delinquent, undisciplined, abused, or neglected in order to prosecute a parent  
51 or any person, including an employee of the Division of Juvenile Justice of the Department of

1 Public Safety under this section. An adjudication that a juvenile is delinquent, undisciplined,  
2 abused, or neglected shall not preclude a subsequent prosecution of a parent or any other person  
3 including an employee of the Division of Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety, who  
4 contributes to the delinquent, undisciplined, abused, or neglected condition of any juvenile."

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

6 "(a) Written notifications received in accordance with G.S. 7B-3101 and information  
7 gained from examination of juvenile records in accordance with G.S. 7B-3100 are confidential  
8 records, are not public records as defined under G.S. 132-1, and shall not be made part of the  
9 student's official record under G.S. 115C-402. Immediately upon receipt, the principal shall  
10 maintain these documents in a safe, locked record storage that is separate from the student's other  
11 school records. The principal shall shred, burn, or otherwise destroy documents received in  
12 accordance with G.S. 7B-3100 to protect the confidentiality of the information when the principal  
13 receives notification that the court dismissed the petition under G.S. 7B-2411, the court transferred  
14 jurisdiction over the student to superior court under G.S. 7B-2200.5 or G.S. 7B-2200, or the court  
15 granted the student's petition for expunction of the records. The principal shall shred, burn, or  
16 otherwise destroy all information gained from examination of juvenile records in accordance with  
17 G.S. 7B-3100 when the principal finds that the school no longer needs the information to protect  
18 the safety of or to improve the educational opportunities for the student or others. In no case shall  
19 the principal make a copy of these documents."

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

21 "(6) Delinquent juvenile. –

22 a. Any juvenile who, while less than 16 years of age but at least 6 years of  
23 age, commits a crime or infraction under State law or under an  
24 ordinance of local government, including violation of the motor vehicle  
25 laws.

26 b. Any juvenile who, while less than 18 years of age but at least 16 years  
27 of age, commits a misdemeanor or infraction under State law or under  
28 an ordinance of local government, excluding violation of the motor  
29 vehicle laws."

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

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

## 34 **PART II. VICTIM REQUEST/REVIEW OF DECISION NOT TO FILE A PETITION**

35 **SECTION 2.1.** G.S. 7B-1703(c) reads as rewritten:

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

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

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

48 **SECTION 2.2.** G.S. 7B-1704 reads as rewritten:

49 **"§ 7B-1704. Request for review by prosecutor.**



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

7 **SECTION 2.3.** G.S. 7B-1705 reads as rewritten:

8 "**§ 7B-1705. Review of determination that petition should not be filed.**

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

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

16 "(14a) Develop and administer a system to provide information to victims and  
17 complainants regarding the status of pending complaints and the right of a  
18 complainant and victim to request review under G.S. 7B-1704 of a decision to  
19 not file a petition."  
20

### 21 **PART III. INCREASE INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON JUVENILES TO LAW** 22 **ENFORCEMENT AND FOR COURT PROCEEDINGS**

23 **SECTION 3.1.** G.S. 7B-3001 reads as rewritten:

24 "**§ 7B-3001. Other records relating to juveniles.**

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

33 (a1) To assist at the time of investigation of an incident that could result in the filing of a  
34 complaint, upon request, a juvenile court counselor shall share with a law enforcement officer  
35 sworn in this State information from the juvenile court counselor's record related to a juvenile's  
36 delinquency record or prior consultations with law enforcement. A law enforcement officer may  
37 not obtain copies of any part of the record, and all information shared pursuant to this subsection  
38 shall be withheld from public inspection as provided in subsection (b) of this section.

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

- 44 (1) The juvenile or the juvenile's attorney;
- 45 (2) The juvenile's parent, guardian, custodian, or the authorized representative of  
46 the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian;
- 47 (3) The prosecutor;
- 48 (4) Juvenile court counselors; and
- 49 (5) Law enforcement officers sworn in this State.

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

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

- 4 (1) The juvenile and the juvenile's attorney;
- 5 (2) The juvenile's parent, guardian, custodian, or the authorized representative of  
6 the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian;
- 7 (3) Professionals in the agency who are directly involved in the juvenile's case; and
- 8 (4) Juvenile court counselors.

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

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

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

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

#### 31 32 **PART IV. SCHOOL-JUSTICE PARTNERSHIPS TO REDUCE SCHOOL-BASED** 33 **REFERRALS TO JUVENILE COURTS**

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

##### 35 **"§ 7A-343. Duties of Director.**

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

38 ...

- 39 (9g) Prescribe policies and procedures for chief district court judges to establish  
40 school-justice partnerships with local law enforcement agencies, local boards of  
41 education, and local school administrative units with the goal of reducing  
42 in-school arrests, out-of-school suspensions, and expulsions.

43 ...."

#### 44 45 **PART V. JUVENILE JUSTICE TRAINING FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS**

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

##### 47 **"§ 17C-6. Powers of Commission.**

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

51 ...

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

- a. ~~Education~~education and training in response to, and investigation of, domestic violence cases, as well as training in investigation for evidence-based prosecutions.
- b. Education and training on juvenile justice issues, including (i) the handling and processing of juvenile matters for referrals, diversion, arrests, and detention; (ii) best practices for handling incidents involving juveniles; (iii) adolescent development and psychology; and (iv) promoting relationship building with youth as a key to delinquency prevention.

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

- a. ~~Training~~training in response to, and investigation of, domestic violence cases, as well as training investigation for evidence-based prosecutions.
- b. Training on juvenile justice issues, including (i) the handling and processing of juvenile matters for referrals, diversion, arrests, and detention; (ii) best practices for handling incidents involving juveniles; (iii) adolescent development and psychology; and (iv) promoting relationship building with youth as a key to delinquency prevention.

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

...."

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

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

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

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

- a. ~~Training~~training in response to, and investigation of, domestic violence cases, as well as training in investigation for evidence-based prosecutions. For purposes of the domestic violence training requirement, the term "officers" shall include justice officers as defined in G.S. 17E-2(3)a., except that the term shall not include "special deputy sheriffs" as defined in ~~G.S. 17E-2(3)a.;~~G.S. 17E-2(3)a.
- b. Training on juvenile justice issues, including (i) the handling and processing of juvenile matters for referrals, diversion, arrests, and detention; (ii) best practices for handling incidents involving juveniles; (iii) adolescent development and psychology; and (iv) promoting relationship building with youth as a key to delinquency prevention.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 26

### 27 **PART VI. ESTABLISH JUVENILE JURISDICTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

28           **SECTION 6.(a)** Advisory Committee Established. – There is established within the  
29 Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety the Juvenile  
30 Jurisdiction Advisory Committee. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice shall  
31 provide professional and clerical staff and other services and supplies, including meeting space, as  
32 needed for the Advisory Committee to carry out its duties in an effective manner.

33           **SECTION 6.(b)** Membership. – The Advisory Committee shall consist of 21  
34 members. The following members or their designees shall serve as ex officio members:

- 35           (1) The Deputy Commissioner for Juvenile Justice of the Division of Adult  
36 Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety.
- 37           (2) The Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts.
- 38           (3) The Director of the Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and  
39 Substance Abuse Services of the Department of Health and Human Services.
- 40           (4) The Superintendent of Public Instruction
- 41           (5) The Juvenile Defender in the Office of Indigent Defense
- 42           (6) The Executive Director of the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory  
43 Commission.
- 44           (7) One representative from the Juvenile Justice Planning Committee of the  
45 Governor's Crime Commission.

46           The remaining members shall be appointed as follows:

- 47           (8) Two chief court counselors appointed by the Governor, one to be from a rural  
48 county and one from an urban county.
- 49           (9) One chief district court judge and one superior court judge appointed by the  
50 Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court.
- 51           (10) One police chief appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

- 1 (11) One sheriff appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
2 (12) One clerk of superior court appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the  
3 Senate.  
4 (13) One district attorney appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
5 (14) One assistant district attorney who handles juvenile matters appointed by the  
6 Conference of District Attorneys.  
7 (15) One assistant public defender who handles juvenile matters appointed by the  
8 North Carolina Association of Public Defenders.  
9 (16) Two representatives from the juvenile advocacy community, one appointed by  
10 the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and one appointed by the Speaker of  
11 the House of Representatives.  
12 (17) Two representatives from the victim advocacy community, one appointed by  
13 the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and one appointed by the Speaker of  
14 the House of Representatives.

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

19 **SECTION 6.(c)** Chair; Meetings. – The President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the  
20 Speaker of the House of Representatives shall each designate one member to serve as cochair of  
21 the Advisory Committee.

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

26 **SECTION 6.(d)** Cooperation by Government Agencies. – The Advisory Committee  
27 may call upon any department, agency, institution, or officer of the State or any political  
28 subdivision thereof for facilities, data, or other assistance.

29 **SECTION 6.(e)** Duties of Advisory Committee. – The Advisory Committee shall  
30 develop a specific plan for the implementation of any changes in the juvenile justice system that  
31 would be required in order to extend jurisdiction in delinquency matters and proceedings to  
32 include 16- and 17-year-old persons within the juvenile justice system. The plan shall include cost  
33 estimates for each portion of the plan, including capital costs, operating costs, and staffing costs.  
34 As the expansion of the jurisdiction of the Division of Juvenile Justice to include persons 16 and  
35 17 years of age who commit crimes or infractions becomes effective pursuant to this act, the  
36 Advisory Committee shall monitor and review the implementation of the expansion and shall  
37 make additional recommendations to the General Assembly as necessary.

38 **SECTION 6.(f)** Consultation. – The Advisory Committee shall consult with  
39 appropriate State departments, agencies, and board representatives on issues related to juvenile  
40 justice administration.

41 **SECTION 6.(g)** Report. – The Advisory Committee shall submit an interim report  
42 containing the specific plan and the cost estimates for capital, operating, and staffing costs for  
43 implementation of this act, and including legislative, administrative, and funding  
44 recommendations necessary to implement the increase in juvenile jurisdiction to include 16- and  
45 17-year-old persons by April 1, 2018, to the General Assembly with copies to the Joint Legislative  
46 Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety and to the Appropriations Committees on  
47 Justice and Public Safety of both houses. The Advisory Committee shall submit additional interim  
48 reports with updates on the planning steps completed towards implementation, including any  
49 legislative, administrative, and funding recommendations, annually by January 15 of each year.  
50 The Advisory Committee shall submit a final report on the implementation of this act, and its  
51 findings and recommendations, including legislative, administrative, and funding

1 recommendations, by January 15, 2023, to the General Assembly and the Governor. The Advisory  
2 Committee shall terminate on February 1, 2023, or upon the filing of its final report, whichever  
3 occurs earlier.

4 **SECTION 6.(h)** Funding. – The Advisory Committee may apply for, receive, and  
5 accept grants of non-State funds or other contributions as appropriate to assist in the performance  
6 of its duties.

7  
8 **PART VII. EFFECTIVE DATE**

9 **SECTION 7.** Part I of this act becomes effective December 1, 2019, and applies to  
10 offenses committed on or after that date. Part II and Section 3.1 of this act become effective July  
11 1, 2017, and Part II applies to all complaints filed on or after that date. Except as otherwise  
12 provided in this act, the remainder of this act is effective when it becomes law. Prosecutions or  
13 delinquency proceedings initiated for offenses committed before any particular section of this act  
14 becomes effective are not abated or affected by this act, and the statutes that are in effect on the  
15 dates the offenses are committed remain applicable to those prosecutions.