

North Carolina Department of Public Safety

Governor's Crime Commission

Roy Cooper, Governor Erik A. Hooks, Secretary

Robert A. Evans, Chairman Diane Barber-Whitaker, Interim Executive Director

Juvenile Justice Planning Committee Meeting

Virtual Meeting via WebEx **1201 Front Street** Raleigh, NC 27609 Tuesday, August 17, 2021

1:00 p.m. – 1:05 p.m.	Call to Order and Roll Call Approval of 5/18/2021 Minutes Ethics Reminder	Chair Rev. Stanley
1:05 p.m. – 1:10 p.m. 1:10 p.m. – 1:15 p.m.	CJA Task Force Update RED Subcommittee Update	Chair Wendy Sotolongo Chair Lorraine Taylor
1:15 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.	GCC Staff Update	Co-Chair Susan McCarter GCC Staff
1.13 p.m. – 1.30 p.m.	Title II Application Submission FY18, FY19, & FY20 Award Update SAG Allocation	GCC Staff
1:30 p.m. – 1:40 p.m.	Juvenile Justice Priority Presentation	GCC Staff
1:40 p.m. – 2:10 p.m.	FY21 Juvenile Justice Priority Discussion/Approval	JJPC
2:10 p.m. – 2:45 p.m.	McDowell County Teen Court Project Update	Project Staff
2:45 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m.	Old/New Business Adjourn	Chair Rev. Stanley

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Raleigh, NC 27609 Phone: 919-733-4564

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Robert A. Evans, Chairman Diane Barber-Whitaker, Interim Executive Director

Juvenile Justice Planning Committee Meeting

Virtual Meeting via WebEx 1201 Front Street Raleigh, NC 27609 Tuesday, August 17, 2021 1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Attendees: Judge Julius Corpening II, Judge Beth Freshwater-Smith, Ms. Virginia Lee Jicha, Mr. William Lassiter, Ms. Danielle McLean, Mr. Michael O'Key, Ms. Angela Smith, Ms. Lauren Smith, Ms. Wendy Sotolongo, Mr. James Speight, Rev. Bruce Stanley, Dr. Lorraine Taylor, Mr. Tabari Wallace, Mr. Greear Webb, Commissioner James West

Non-Attendees: Mr. Derek Brown, Mr. LaMon Jones, Mr. Christopher Suggs, Ms. Dianne Whitman

GCC Staff: Diane Barber-Whitaker, Nickisha Livingston, Toni Lockley, Adonicca McAllister, Sara Smith, Caroline Valand, Allen Jason Wimmer

Presenters: McDowell County Teen Court

Call to Order: Chair Reverend Bruce Stanley called meeting to order at 1:03 P.M.

Review and Approval of Minutes:

Chair Reverend Bruce Stanley called attention to the meeting minutes for May 16, 2021. Wendy Sotolongo moved to approve minutes; James West seconded. The minutes were approved by the JJPC.

Reminders:

Ethics: The General Statue, Chapter 138A-35, and other provisions of the State Government Ethics Act/Recusal

CJA Task Force Update:

CJA Chair Wendy Sotolongo provided an update on the CJA task force. The CJA Task Force last met Thursday July 8, 2021. The CJA Task Force receives a quarterly update from State Department of Social Services about initiatives to enhance preventive services across North

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Carolina to provide increase support to county agencies. The CJA Task Force also receives regular program updates from subrecipients, which has helped understand and evaluate the impact of funding.

RED Subcommittee Update:

RED Subcommittee Chair Lorraine Taylor provided an update on the RED Subcommittee. The RED Subcommittee last met on July 22, 2021. The RED Subcommittee developed a workgroup to revise the Racial and Ethnic Disparities funding priority language so that applications detail how they will address the over-representation of youth of color in the juvenile justice system. The workgroup consisted of Lorraine Taylor, Susan McCarter, Deanna Hayes-Green, Jonathan Glenn, Nisha Williams. The Red Subcommittee continues to evaluate subrecipient progress through staff and subrecipient presentations. The final RED Subcommittee meeting of 2021 will focus on membership.

GCC Staff Updates:

Adonicca McAllister presented the GCC Staff Updates, which included an update on the Title II Application Submission, FY18, FY19 & FY20 Awards, recurring Title II Calls, the SAG Allocation, and additional educational/training opportunities.

FY22 Juvenile Justice Priority Discussion/Approval:

Adonicca McAllister presented the funding priority recommendations of GCC staff for all FY22 Juvenile Justice funding priorities. Recommended changes include replacing Raise the Age Implementation funding priority with Community Violence Intervention (CVI) Programs, introducing a Juvenile Justice Discretionary priority, and implementing funding caps for programs requesting OJJDP Title II funding.

FY22 Juvenile Justice Priority Discussion:

GCC Staff and the JJPC finalized the FY22 Juvenile Justice and Children's Justice funding priorities will be recommended for funding by the Governor's Crime Commission. Deputy Secretary William Lassiter provided additional information on the direction of the statewide Raise the Age initiative.

FY22 CJA Funding Priority Voting:

Judge Julius Corpening, II moved that the recommended priority language for the Children's Justice Act funding priority be approved by the Juvenile Justice Planning Committee for consideration by the Commission. Judge Beth Freshwater-Smith seconded the motion.

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- The JJPC voted on the priority language for the FY22 CJA priority. The motion passed with 12 votes in favor, 0 against, 0 abstentions. Refer to attachment 4/ JJPC voting roll for 2022 CJA funding priority.

FY22 Title II Funding Priority Voting:

Judge Julius Corpening, II moved that the recommended funding priorities for the OJJDP Title II priorities be approved by the Juvenile Justice Planning Committee for consideration by the Commission. Virginia Lee Jicha seconded the motion.

- The JJPC voted on the priority language for all FY22 Title II funding priorities. The motion passed with 12 votes in favor, 0 against, 0 abstention. Refer to attachment 5/ JJPC voting roll for FY22 JJ priorities.

FY22 Funding Caps Voting

Wendy Sotolongo. moved that the recommendation to implement funding caps for Title II funded subawards be approved by the Juvenile Justice Planning Committee for consideration by the Commission as presented by GCC Staff. Judge Beth Freshwater-Smith seconded the motion.

- The JJPC voted on the program funding caps for the FY22 priority applications. The motion passed with 12 votes in favor, 0 against, 0 abstention. Refer to attachment 6/ JJPC voting roll for FY22 Funding Caps.

McDowell County Teen Court:

Project staff provided information about the McDowell County Teen Court program, which included an overview of the program, program statistics, and accommodations due to the pandemic.

Old Business: Adonicca requested that the JJPC Committee members complete the contact update form and submit to GCC Admin Staff via email.

New Business: In consideration of the pandemic, the September 2, 2021 Commission meeting will occur virtually and there will be no in-person option to attend.

Adjourn:

Chair Reverend Bruce Stanley adjourned the meeting at 3:00 P.M.

Meeting minutes taken by Sara Smith

Attachments

1. JJPC Agenda

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- 2. JJPC meeting minutes from May 16, 2021
- 3. JJPC roll for attendance
- 4. JJPC voting roll for FY22 CJA Funding Priority
- 5. JJPC voting roll for FY22 Title II Funding Priority
- 6. JJPC voting FY22 Funding Caps
- 7. JJPC Governor Cooper's Priorities for the Governor's Crime Commission
- 8. JJPC Required Title II Program and Budget Areas
- 9. JJPC FY22 Funding Caps_Priorities
- 10. JJPC Revised RED Priority
- 11. JJPC Information Primer
- 12. McDowell Teen Court
- 13. JJPC Quarterly calendar

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Title	First Name	Last Name	
Reverend	Bruce	Stanley	✓
Mr.	Derek	Brown	
Judge	Julius	Corpening II	✓
Judge	Beth	Freshwater-Smith	✓
Commissioner	Virgina Lee	Jicha	✓
Mr.	LaMon	Jones	
Mr.	William "Billy"	Lassiter	✓
Ms.	Danielle	McLean	✓
Mr.	Micheal	O'Key	V
Ms.	Lauren	Smith	V
Ms.	Angela "Angie"	Smith	✓
Ms.	Wendy	Sotolongo	V
Mr.	James "Jim"	Speight	V
Mr.	Christopher "Chris"	Suggs	
Dr.	Lorraine	Taylor	✓
Mr.	Tabari	Wallace	V
Mr.	Greear	Webb	V
Commissioner	James	West	V
Ms.	Dianne	Whitman	

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ROY COOPER GOVERNOR

To: Members of the Governor's Crime Commission

From: Jess Englert, Policy Director, Office of the Governor

RE: Governor Cooper's Priorities for the Governor's Crime Commission

Date: June 2, 2021

This memo describes Governor Cooper's 2021-2022 priorities for the Governor's Crime Commission (GCC). Given the reduction in federal funding for the GCC, these priorities balance GCC's long-standing support of local law enforcement agencies and victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and child abuse, with updated priorities to reflect current and pressing needs of the criminal justice system. Updated priorities include recommendations from the Governor's Task Force on Racial Equity in Criminal Justice.

Support Law Enforcement

Support law enforcement as a profession.

- Encourage better training, pay and benefits, and early retirement for law enforcement.
- Support the training needs of law enforcement, including on deescalation, active bystander and duty to intervene, and crisis intervention training (CIT).

Support for law enforcement to seek accreditation.

- Encourage third party accreditation of police departments to help ensure police departments are following best practice guidelines.
- Support the ongoing work of the North Carolina Law Enforcement Accreditation (NC LEA) as an additional option for accreditation.

Support Victims

<u>Support restorative justice and rehabilitative programming.</u>

- Support restorative justice programs that emphasize repairing the harm caused by criminal behavior through cooperative processes such as allowing all willing stakeholders to meet.
- Work to establish and fund rehabilitative programming in local communities across the state.

Help victims of sexual assault.

- Ensure that law enforcement and the State Crime Lab have the right resources for DNA analysis and that victims can track testing.
- Ensure that the stigma of reporting is no longer a barrier for victims of sexual assault.
- Work to prevent assault by trusted caregivers.

Help victims of domestic violence and stalking.

- Help victims get access to tools they need to protect themselves and their families.
- Provide resources for training to help law enforcement better understand victims and ultimately reduce any stigma around reporting domestic violence and stalking.

Promote Public Safety and Reduce Crime

Prioritize violence intervention programs.

- Acknowledge violence as a public health issue and use evidence-based interventions to reduce the incidence of community-based violence.
- Encourage violence interruption programs that deploy trusted messengers to work directly with individuals most likely to commit gun violence, intervene in conflicts, and connect people to social and economic services to reduce the likelihood of gun violence.
- Explore hospital-based violence intervention programs that engage people who have been shot while they are still in the hospital, connecting them to services to decrease the likelihood that they commit gun violence or are victimized in the future.

Improving public safety by investing in reentry programs to prevent repeat offenses.

- Build community capacity to address barriers to reentry like access to housing, employment, and transportation.
- Support legal aid programs that help low-income North Carolinians seek expungements and restore their drivers' licenses.
- Support partnerships between District Attorneys and legal services providers piloting innovative programs which seek mass relief for clients.
- Continue efforts to help individuals prepare for the transition from prison to community supervision.
- Ensure individuals recently released from prison have access to any needed substance use disorder treatment.

OJJDP FY 2021 Title II REQUIRED Program and Budget Areas

Spending Requirement under 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(9):

Not less than 75 percent of the Formula Grants Program funds, excluding funds made available to the State Advisory Group under the JJDP Act at 34 U.S.C. § 11132(d), shall be used to support the following areas listed in 34 U.S.C. § 11133(a)(9):

- **(A) community-based alternatives** (including home-based alternatives) to incarceration and institutionalization including—
 - (i) for status offenders and other youth who need temporary placement: crisis intervention, shelter, and after-care;
 - (ii) for youth who need residential placement: a continuum of foster care or group home alternatives that provide access to a comprehensive array of services; and
 - (iii) for youth who need specialized intensive and comprehensive services that address the unique issues encountered by youth when they become involved with gangs;
- (B) community-based programs and services to work with—
 - (i) status offenders, other youth, and the parents and other family members of such offenders and youth to strengthen families, including parent self-help groups, so that juveniles may remain in their homes;
 - (ii)juveniles during their incarceration, and with their families, to ensure the safe return of such juveniles to their homes and to strengthen the families; and
 - (iii) parents with limited English-speaking ability, particularly in areas where there is a large population of families with limited English-speaking ability;
- (C) comprehensive juvenile justice and delinquency prevention programs that meet the needs of youth through the collaboration of the many local systems before which a youth may appear, including schools, courts, law enforcement agencies, child protection agencies, mental health agencies, welfare services, healthcare agencies, and private nonprofit agencies offering youth services;
- (D) programs that provide treatment to juvenile offenders who are victims of child abuse or neglect, and to their families, in order to reduce the likelihood that such juvenile offenders will commit subsequent violations of law;
- (E) educational programs or supportive services for at-risk or delinquent youth or other juveniles
 - (i) to encourage juveniles to remain in elementary and secondary schools or in alternative learning situations, including for truancy prevention and reduction;
 - (ii)to provide services to assist juveniles in making the transition to the world of work and self-sufficiency; and
 - (iii) to enhance coordination with the local schools that such juveniles would otherwise attend, to ensure that—
 - (I) the instruction that juveniles receive outside school is closely aligned with the instruction provided in school; and
 - (II) information regarding any learning problems identified in such alternative learning situations is communicated to the schools;

(F) programs to expand the use of probation officers—

- (i) to ensure youth have access to appropriate legal representation; and
- (ii)to expand access to publicly supported, court-appointed legal counsel who are trained to represent juveniles in adjudication proceedings, except that the state may not use more than 2 percent of the funds received under section 222 for these purposes;

(G) programs—

- (i) particularly for the purpose of permitting nonviolent juvenile offenders (including status offenders) to remain at home with their families as an alternative to incarceration or institutionalization; and
- (ii) to ensure that juveniles follow the terms of their probation;
- (H) counseling, training, and mentoring programs, which may be in support of academic tutoring, vocational and technical training, and drug and violence prevention counseling, that are designed to link at-risk juveniles, juvenile offenders, or juveniles who have a parent or legal guardian who is or was incarcerated in a federal, state, tribal, or local correctional facility or who is otherwise under the jurisdiction of a federal, state, tribal, or local criminal justice system, particularly juveniles residing in low-income and high-crime areas and juveniles experiencing educational failure, with responsible individuals (such as law enforcement officials, Department of Defense personnel, individuals working with local businesses, and individuals working with community-based and faith-based organizations and agencies) who are properly screened and trained:
- (I) programs designed to develop and implement projects relating to juvenile delinquencyand learning disabilities, including on-the-job training programs to assist community services, law enforcement, and juvenile justice personnel to more effectively recognize and provide for learning disabled and other juveniles with disabilities:
- (J) projects designed both to deter involvement in illegal activities and to promote involvement in lawful activities on the part of gangs whose membership is substantially composed of youth;
- (K) programs and projects designed to provide for the treatment of youths' dependence on or abuse of alcohol or other addictive or nonaddictive drugs;
- (L) programs for positive youth development that assist delinquent and other at-risk youth in obtaining—
 - (i) a sense of safety and structure;
 - (ii) a sense of belonging and membership;
 - (iii) a sense of self-worth and social contribution;
 - (iv) a sense of independence and control over one's life; and
 - (v) a sense of closeness in interpersonal relationships;
- (M) programs that, in recognition of varying degrees of the seriousness of delinquent behavior and the corresponding gradations in the responses of the juvenile justice system in response to that behavior, are designed to—
 - (i) encourage courts to develop and implement a continuum of pre-adjudication and post-adjudication alternatives that bridge the gap between traditional probation and confinement in a correctional setting (including specialized or problem-solving courts, expanded use of probation, mediation, restitution, community service, treatment, home

detention, intensive supervision, electronic monitoring, and similar programs, and secure community-based treatment facilities linked to other support services such as health, mental health, education (remedial and special), job training, and recreation); and (ii) assist in the provision of information and technical assistance, including technology transfer, in the design and utilization of risk assessment mechanisms to aid juvenile justice personnel in determining appropriate sanctions for delinquent behavior;

- (N) community-based programs and services to work with juveniles, their parents, and other family members during and after incarceration in order to strengthen families and reduce the risk of recidivism:
- (O) programs (including referral to literacy programs and social service programs) to assist families with limited English-speaking ability that include delinquent juveniles to overcome language and other barriers that may prevent the complete treatment of such juveniles and the preservation of their families;
- (P) programs designed to prevent and to reduce hate crimes committed by juveniles;
- (Q) afterschool programs that provide at-risk juveniles and juveniles in the juvenile justice system with a range of age-appropriate activities, including tutoring, mentoring, and other educational and enrichment activities;
- (R) community-based programs that provide follow up post-placement services to adjudicated juveniles, to promote successful reintegration into the community;
- (S) projects designed to develop and implement programs to protect the rights of juveniles affected by the juvenile justice system;
- (T) programs designed to provide mental health or co-occurring disorder services for court- involved or incarcerated juveniles in need of such services, including assessment, development of individualized treatment plans, provision of treatment, and development of discharge plans;
- (U) programs and projects designed—
 - (i) to inform juveniles of the opportunity and process for sealing and expunging juvenile records; and
 - (ii) to assist juveniles in pursuing juvenile record sealing and expungements for both adjudications and arrests not followed by adjudications; except that the state may not use more than 2 percent of the funds received under section 222 for these purposes;
- (V) programs that address the needs of girls in or at risk of entering the juvenile justice system, including pregnant girls, young mothers, survivors of commercial sexual exploitation or domestic child sex trafficking, girls with disabilities, and girls of color, including girls who are members of a Native American tribe; and
- (W) monitoring for compliance with the core requirements and providing training and technical assistance on the core requirements to secure facilities.

FUNDING PRIORITIES

JUVENILE JUSTICE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Proposals should utilize a collaborative approach in ways that are meaningful and purposeful to the goals and objectives of the project. A collaborative design can be either complex or modest. What is most important is that the design be in proportion to the scope of the project, the make-up of the organization and its geographic location.

Additionally, be sure to give thought to other groups who want to accomplish similar goals and how you may work with such agencies/individuals in an effort to meet a need. For example, you may rely on another person for certain information or for help to coordinate your plan. Each individual or agency has a task to perform, and with coordination and collaboration, tasks become more manageable. Ideally, each community partner listed or referred to in your grant application should write a letter (on their letterhead) acknowledging that they plan to work with you to provide services. These letters should be scanned and attached to your application.

1. Raise the Age Implementation

The continued implementation of the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act (S.L. 2017-57), otherwise known as "Raise the Age," requires process changes, program expansion, and infrastructure support to effectively implement the increase in the age of juvenile jurisdiction. In short, the significant influx of 16 and 17-year old's into the juvenile system has involved dramatically changing the juvenile system's capacity and approach, and as such all juvenile serving agencies, including local entities, are continually involved in planning and implementing "Raise the Age".

Locally, solutions range from providing training to law enforcement on working with juveniles to offering crisis and assessment placement solutions as an alternative to detention. The referral and/or provision of services for the emerging adult populations of (1) at-risk youth and (2) juvenile justice involved youth are key to preventing recidivism and further penetration into the court system. Needed intervention strategies within the continuum of services continue to be community specific or require multi-county agreements to accomplish basic, core programming for juveniles.

Programming under this priority will be funded with the intended outcomes of reducing juvenile delinquency, providing prevention services including diversion and re-entry programming, reforming secure custody practices by separating juveniles from adults,

offering a continuum of services including alternatives to detention, and supporting efforts to build and operate effective prevention programming.

Other programming ideas include:

- Interagency training, conferences and workshops to comply with "Raise the Age"
- Funding to support additional attorneys, social workers, investigators and secretarial services for juvenile public defender offices
- Funding to support juvenile prosecution by providing funds for prosecutors, investigators and clerks for juvenile prosecution offices
- Funding to support multisystemic therapy services for delinquent juvenile

2. School Justice Partnerships

The Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act (S.L. 2017-57), aka "Raise the Age," requires the creation of School Justice Partnerships across North Carolina. The Governor's Crime Commission will prioritize grant requests that create safer school environments by creating more effective alternatives to suspension or the filing of juvenile petitions for minor discipline problems. These practices have been shown to do more harm than good at changing student behavior. Effective alternatives such as Teen Court, crisis and assessment services, academic coaches, school-based community service and restitution, and restorative justice practices could be funded under this priority. In addition, local communities who need support to coordinate the planning process associated with the school justice partnership could be funded under this priority.

3. Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED)

Students of color are more likely to be disciplined, suspended, and expelled from school as compared to their white counterparts. Similarly, as compared to white youth, youth of color are less likely to be diverted, more likely to be held in secure detention, and are overrepresented at key points throughout the juvenile justice system, as described in the 2019 NC DMC Assessment Study. The Governor's Crime Commission supports efforts to reduce Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) in the juvenile justice system, previously referred to as Disproportionate Minority Contact – DMC). Moreover, as the "Raise the Age" statute has been implemented in North Carolina, the impact of this legislation on youth of color is still being determined. In keeping with our commitment to reduce racial and ethnic disparities and promote racial equality, grant applications are sought that address these issues. Applicants for funding from the RED/DMC program priority must measure and explain how their project aims to reduce disparities and/or promote racial equity.

4. Children's Justice Act

Funding under this priority is intended for systems change to improve the handling and outcomes of cases of child maltreatment in North Carolina.

Programs which may be funded include those which are designed to:

- I. Improve Investigative, Administrative, and Judicial Handling of Cases, including child sexual abuse and exploitation, as well as cases involving suspected child maltreatment related fatalities and cases involving a potential combination of jurisdictions, such as intrastate, interstate, Federal-State, and State-Tribal, in a manner which reduces the additional trauma to the child victim and the victim's family and which also ensures procedural fairness to the accused.
- A.1. Transform the way children and families who enter the court system are treated, by creating a "trauma-informed" courthouse:
 - Support the dissemination of best practices, including procedures to limit the number of people in a courtroom during each hearing.
 - Support the creation of family friendly waiting rooms.
 - ✓ Partnership with local libraries to allow books to be checked out
 - ✓ Book donations
 - ✓ Age appropriate toys
 - Support training on how a parent's own trauma history impacts his/her experience with investigative and judicial systems and ability to engage in services.
 - Support trainings on Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) and resiliency.
- A.2. Support efforts to reduce trauma to children appearing in court proceedings:
 - Develop trauma informed tools (video, booklet) to explain court processes and court preparation for the child victim and their adult support persons, including mental health providers.
 - Ensure video testimony technology is easily available throughout the state and provide training for attorneys, judges and clerks on availability and use of video testimony technology.
 - Support training for law enforcement, judges, clerks, and attorneys on issues specific to child testimony including identifying the intellectual, linguistic and emotional maturity of the child and identifying appropriate courtroom modifications for the child.
- A.3. Support improved integration and collaboration between Child Fatality Review Teams, Local Child Fatality Prevention Teams and Community Child Protection Teams, the State Child Fatality Prevention Team and the Child Fatality Task Force.

- A.4. Support efforts to create a culturally responsive court:
 - Trainings on how racial, cultural, social, and economic differences may impact a person's reaction to the court system.
 - Trainings that enhance the ability of law enforcement and court personnel to
 effectively identify and meet the social, cultural, and linguistic needs of child
 victims and their families.
 - Ensure sufficient interpreters and translators.
 - Ensure resources and information available to English speaking population is available to non-English speaking population (videos, booklets, forms).
- A.5. Support involvement of law schools and other graduate programs in the investigative, administrative, and judicial handling of child abuse and neglect cases through:
 - Law Clinics that represent parents or children (consistent with G.S. 7B-601),
 - Evaluation of programs and practices, and
 - Publications on practice improvements such as tool kits or concept papers.
- A.6. Identify, support and promote agencies who provide training and classes on recognizing, responding to and reporting child abuse and neglect:
 - Training for school personnel including school administrators and School Resource
 Officers on child abuse signs and symptoms, including signs of maltreatment that may be overlooked and/or explained, and training on mandatory reporting laws.
 - Peer counseling models that include child abuse and neglect signs and symptoms and understanding mandatory reporting laws.
 - Training for likely reporters and responders around special population victims such as children with disabilities and LGBTQ+ youth.
- A.7. Support statewide efforts of Child Advocacy Centers
 - Training, technical assistance and specialization of local CACs
 - Expansion and development of CACs in underserved counties.
- A.8. Support the efforts of the multidisciplinary workgroup to standardize forensic interviews of children who have been abused or neglected through: 1) Implementation of Forensic Interviewing Standards; 2) Implementation of Statewide Training and Peer Review System; and 3) Growth and Enhancement of CAC's and Local Child Welfare Capacity.

- II. Support of Experimental, Model, or Demonstration Programs for testing innovative approaches and techniques which may improve the prompt and successful resolution of civil and criminal court proceedings or enhance the effectiveness of judicial and administrative action in child abuse and neglect cases, particularly child sexual abuse and exploitation cases, including the enhancement of performance of court appointed attorneys and guardians ad litem for children, and which also ensure procedural fairness to the accused;
- B.1. Support the efforts of the Conference of District Attorneys' to provide dedicated staff, training and resources for child abuse and neglect cases.
- B.2. Support efforts to expand the multidisciplinary approach to parent representation in civil abuse, neglect and dependency cases including the use of social workers and parent peer partners as part of the parent attorney's resources.
- B.3. Increase the use of data to improve judicial handling of child abuse and neglect cases.
- B.4. Increase the use of technology to increase efficiencies in child abuse and neglect cases:
 - Allow service by publication via internet
 - Allow court participation via internet (Skype, WebEx, etc.) for children, therapists, incarcerated parents
 - Allow parties to check upcoming court dates
- III. Reform of State laws, ordinances, regulations, protocols, and procedures to provide comprehensive protection for children, which may include those children involved in reports of child abuse or neglect with a potential combination of jurisdictions, such as intrastate, interstate, Federal-State, and State-Tribal, from child abuse and neglect, including child sexual abuse and exploitation, while ensuring fairness to all affected persons.
- C.1. Support the creation of a state-wide hotline to report possible child abuse, neglect or trafficking.
- C.2. Continue to support procedures and protocols, to include local administrative orders, which allow the sharing of information between agencies:
 - Support the development of technology necessary to allow file sharing between agencies.

- Support integrated data systems among local courts, child welfare agencies, and other child welfare system stakeholders.
- C.3. Support legislation to mandate the use of the child advocacy centers for sexual abuse and severe physical abuse investigations when available.
- C.4. Support legislation, policies or protocols that address the responsibilities of and participation in court cases involving child abuse and neglect by regional LME/MCOs.
- C.5. Support the creation of a uniform training curriculum for School Resource Officers to include:
 - Child abuse signs and symptoms, including signs of maltreatment that may be overlooked and/or explained away.
 - Issues pertinent to special population victims such as children with disabilities and LGBTQ+ youth.
 - Mandatory reporting laws.
- C.6. Support legislation and policies that increase the use of permanency mediation and other dispute resolution techniques in abuse, neglect and dependency cases.
- C.7. Support legislation and other efforts to address NC Tribes' concerns in abuse and neglect cases.

Funding Priorities - GCC's JJ Planning Committee

Racial and Ethnic Disparities

2021 - Revised RFA Language

Students of color are more likely to be disciplined, suspended, and expelled from school as compared to their white counterparts for the same behaviors. Both national and local evidence suggests that racial and ethnic disparities cannot be explained by individual-level actions by youth, law enforcement, attorneys, judges, etc. but we must also examine systemic/structural-level factors. As compared to white youth with the same offenses, youth of color are less likely to be diverted, more likely to be held in secure detention, and are overrepresented at key points throughout the juvenile justice system, as described in the 2019 NC DMC Assessment Study. The Governor's Crime Commission supports efforts to reduce Racial and Ethnic Disparities (RED) in the juvenile justice system, previously referred to as Disproportionate Minority Confinement (DMC), through grant funding for initiatives that address disparate outcomes for Black, Indigenous, and other children of color in/or at risk of involvement with the juvenile justice system. Applicants for funding from the RED program priority must disaggregate their data by race and ethnicity, explain how their project aims to reduce disparities and/or promote racial equity, and assess and provide measures of their program's impact on youth of color to determine if disparate outputs/outcomes were improved.

2021 - Assessing RED Draft Guidelines

Applicants for funding from the RED program priority must:

- Disaggregate their data by race and ethnicity
- Explain how their project aims to reduce disparities and/or promote racial equity
- Assess and provide measures of their program's impact on youth of color to determine if disparate outputs/outcomes were improved

2021 - RED Informational Primer

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) oversees the Formula Grants program (Title II). These funds help states address the Core Requirements of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDPA) including to:

 identify and reduce racial and ethnic disparities (RED) among youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system.

Racial and ethnic disparities exist if one group's rate of contact at a particular point in the juvenile justice system is different than the rate of contact for other groups.

In fiscal year 2019, OJJDP's Title II application process was revised. The process now documents that states achieve compliance with the RED Core Requirement when they address racial and ethnic disparities through the following: identification, development of an action plan, and an outcome-based evaluation. Additionally, OJJDP will now be asking states to identify how they define success with their racial and ethnic disparities reduction efforts and to evaluate the outcome of their plans to assess what impact they had, if any, on disproportionality.

Most recently, the JJDPA was revised and reauthorized through the <u>Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018: H.R. 6964</u>. Updates to the Core Requirements include improving jail removal and sight/sound separation, strengthening the deinstitutionalization of status offenders, and changing Disproportionate Minority Contact to Racial and Ethnic Disparities.

The new RED requirement states:

- Establishing or designating existing coordinating bodies, composed of juvenile justice stakeholders (including representatives of the educational system) at the state, local, or tribal levels, to advise efforts by states, units of local government, and Indian Tribes to reduce racial and ethnic disparities;
- 2. Identifying and analyzing data on race and ethnicity at decision points in state, local, or tribal juvenile justice systems to determine which such points create racial and ethnic disparities among youth who come into contact with the juvenile justice system; and
- Developing and implementing a work plan that includes measurable objectives for policy, practice, or other system changes, based on the needs identified in the data collection and analysis under subparagraph (B).

Why change DMC to RED?

- > The word minority isn't always accurate in some jurisdictions, youth of color actually comprise the majority
- > Stakeholders advocate for achieving racial and ethnic equity not simply reaching proportionality
- > Highlights the inclusion of ethnicity

> Strengthens the requirement that states both identify and reduce RED

What are "Racial and Ethnic Disparities" (RED) in the Juvenile Justice System?

- > Overrepresentation of youth of color in justice systems
- ➤ Differential processing, treatment, and outcomes for youth of color for similar behavior
- ➤ Unnecessary entry into the justice system and/or more severe consequences for youth of color criminalization of normal adolescent behavior

What factors contribute to "Racial and Ethnic Disparities" (RED) in the Juvenile Justice System?

- ➤ Location of offenses 'justice by geography'
- > Differential processing or decision-making
- ➤ Legal factors/policies that appear fair but have unintended negative consequences
- > Explicit and implicit bias
- > Differential opportunities for prevention and treatment
- > Failure to use data to drive decisions

McDowell County Teen Court

Established 2019



Note:

All Teen Court participants are not to divulge sworn information about cases. All photos of students in this presentation are photos from training sessions. There are no photos of actual offenders or sessions of Teen Court.

McDowell County Teen Court



- Full-time Teen CourtCoordinator
- Law & Justice Teacher
- Students
- Teen Court Assistants
- Security

McDowell County Teen Court



 Meet monthly at the McDowell County Courthouse

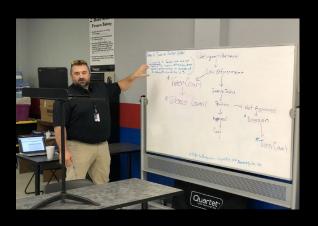
Have support from various agencies

Benefits of Teen Court



- Hands-on experience for student volunteers in our justice system
- Jury of student peers;
- Prosecuted and defended by peers
- Documented lower recidivism rates
- Saves money and reduces court backlogs (especially helpful during COVID pandemic)

Teen Court







Truancy Court



- Facilitated by an actual judge
- Focuses on school attendance
- Student and guardian attends
- Provides both interventions and supports to address impedances to school attendance and success

Tobacco Council



- Peer Facilitated
- Focuses on vape and other tobacco infractions
- Student and guardian attend

Teen Court Statistics

	2019	2020	2021	Total
Participating Youth Offenders	14	21	10	45
Volunteer Youth Participants	55	60	30	145
Adult Participants	10	10	6	26
Total Volunteer Hours	50	65	30	145

Teen Court and COVID







2021 Governor's Crime Commission Calendar

January	February	March
SMTWTFS	SMTWTFS	S M T W T F S
1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 (4) 5 6
3 4 5 6 (7) 8 9	7 8 (9) 10 11 12 13	7 8 9 10 11 12 13
10 11 (12) 13 14 15 16	14 15 (16) 17 (18) 19 20	14 15 16 17 18 19 20
17 18 19 20 (21) 22 23	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	21 22 23 24 25 26 27
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	28	28 29 30 31
31		
Atl		L
April	May	June
s <u>M T W T F S</u> 1 2 3	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
	1	1 2 (3) 4 5
4 5 6 7 (8) 9 10	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	6 7 8 9 10 11 12
11 12 (13) 14 15 16 17	9 10 (11) 12 (13) 14 15	13 14 15 16 17 18 19
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	16 17 (18) 19 20 21 22	20 21 22 23 24 25 26
25 26 27 28 29 30	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	27 28 29 30
	30 31	
July	August	September
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 (2) 3 4
4 5 6 7 (8) 9 10	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	5 6 7 8 9 10 11
11 12 (13) 14 15 16 17	15 16 (17) 18 19 20 21	12 13 14 (15) 16 17 18
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	19 20 21 (22) 23 24 25
25 26 27 28 29 30 31	29 30 31	26 27 28 29 30
October	November	December
S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S	S M T W T F S
1 2	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 (2) 3 4
3 4 <u>5</u> 6 (7) 8 9	7 8 (9) 10 11 12 13	5 6 7 8 9 10 11
10 11 (12) 13 14 15 16	14 15 (16) 17 18 19 20	12 13 14 15 16 17 18
17 18 19 20 21 22 23	21 22 23 24 25 26 27	19 20 21 22 23 24 25
24 25 26 27 28 29 30	28 29 30	26 27 28 29 30 31
31		
Jan 7 • CJA Subcommittee Meeting		15 • GCC Grant Award Workshop
(tentative) Jan 12 • CVS Advisory Group Meeting	May 13 • CJI Committee Meeting May 18 • JJPC Committee Meeting Sep	(tentative) 22 • GCC Grant Writing Workshop
Jan 21 • RED Subcommittee Meeting Feb 9 • CVS Committee Meeting	Jun 3 • Commission Meeting	(tentative) 7 • CJA Subcommittee Meeting
Feb 16 • JJPC Committee Meeting	(tentative)	(tentative)

van /	• OJA Subcommittee weeting	may 11 CV3 Committee Meeting	Sep 13 Good drain Award Workshop
	(tentative)	May 13 CJI Committee Meeting	(tentative)
Jan 12	 CVS Advisory Group Meeting 	May 18 • JJPC Committee Meeting	Sep 22 • GCC Grant Writing Workshop
Jan 21	 RED Subcommittee Meeting 	Jun 3 • Commission Meeting	(tentative)
Feb 9	 CVS Committee Meeting 	Jul 8 CJA Subcommittee Meeting	Oct 7 CJA Subcommittee Meeting
Feb 16	 JJPC Committee Meeting 	(tentative)	(tentative)
Feb 18	 CJI Committee Meeting 	Jul 13 • CVS Advisory Group Meeting	Oct 12 • CVS Advisory Group Meeting
Mar 4	 Commission Meeting 	Jul 22 • RED Subcommittee Meeting	Oct 21 • RED Subcommittee Meeting
Apr 8	 CJA Subcommittee Meeting 	Jul 29 • CJI Committee Meeting	Nov 9 • CVS Committee Meeting
	(tentative)	Aug 10 • CVS Committee Meeting	Nov 16 • JJPC Committee Meeting
Apr 13	 CVS Advisory Group Meeting 	Aug 17 • JJPC Committee Meeting	Dec 2 • Commission Meeting
Apr 22	 RED Subcommittee Meeting 	Sep 2 • Commission Meeting	
		•	

ETHICS REMINDER

In accordance with General Statute 138A-35 and other provisions of the State Government Ethics Act, it is the duty of every Commission member to avoid both conflicts of interest and appearances of conflict.

Does any member have any known conflict of interest or appearance of a conflict with respect to any matters coming before the Commission today?

If so, please identify the conflict or appearance of conflict and refrain from any undue participation in the particular matter involved.

Robert Evans, Chairman Caroline C. Valand, Executive Director

Recusal Form

Memo To:	Governor's Crime Comm	ission	
From:			(print your name)
Date:			(today's date)
I currently serve on t	the:		
JJ Committee	CVS Committee	CJI Commit	tee DMC Committee
CJA Commi	ittee COMMISSION	OTHER	(circle appropriate)
		(list OTH	ER)
	and / or any other GCC rela		
Additional Commen	ts:		
Committee / Commi	ssion Member Signature: _		

MAILING ADDRESS: 4234 Mail Service Center Raleigh, NC 27699-4234 www.ncgccd.org www.ncdps.gov



OFFICE LOCATION:

1201 Front St. Raleigh, NC 27609 Telephone: (919) 733-4564 Fax: (919) 733-4625

Member Contact

Name:			
Title:	First Name Preferred Title	Middle Name	Last Name
Please enter t	he email you would like GCC	to send correspondence,	/WebEx invites to.
Primary Email:			
		NCID Username	
Primary Phone:			
		Assistant Contact	
Name:			
Nume.	First Name	Middle Name	Last Name
Title:			
Please enter t	Preferred Title the email you would like GCC	to send correspondence	/WehFx invites to
Primary Email:	ne eman you would nice dee	to send correspondence,	Webla miviles to.
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Primary Phone:			
		Designee Contact	
Name:	First Name	Middle Name	Last Name
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Primary Email:			
Primary Phone:			