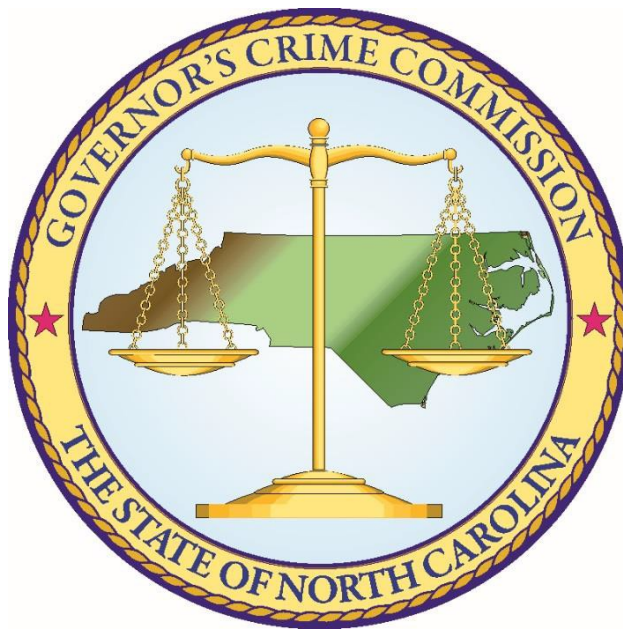


# North Carolina

## Three-Year Comprehensive Plan 2017 - 2019



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## ABSTRACT

This represents North Carolina's Three-Year Plan and application to the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) for Title II Formula Grants funding. The Governor's Crime Commission, a section of the Department of Public Safety, serves as the State Administering Agency and administrator of federal juvenile justice funding allocations. The Juvenile Justice Planning Committee (JJPC) of the Governor's Crime Commission serves as North Carolina's State Advisory Group (SAG), as required under the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (JJDP Act). The Governor's Crime Commission functions as the state's supervisory board under 28 C.F.R. § 31.103 and in compliance with the requirements of the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979.

The mission of the North Carolina SAG is to provide resources for youth who are at-risk of becoming delinquent due to individual, school, family, peer, or community factors. These resources will also provide services for youth who are delinquent, undisciplined, or involved in the juvenile court process, from intake through aftercare.

The SAG is afforded the opportunity to review, comment on, and score all grant applications that are submitted, as well as make recommendations to the full Governor's Crime Commission.

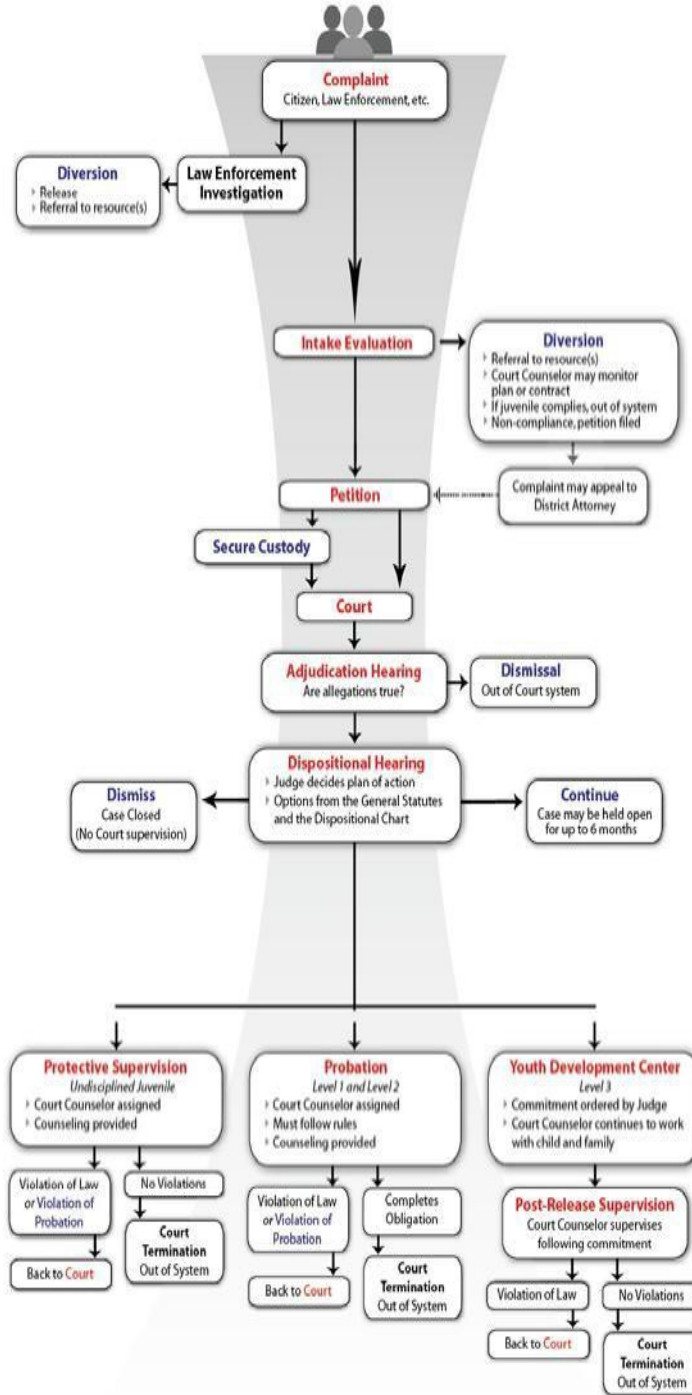
The SAG participated in the development and review of the state's juvenile justice plan prior to submission. The committee discussed the three-year plan on November 2, 2017. Breakout groups comprised of committee members discussed reducing juvenile delinquency, decreasing disproportionate minority contact (DMC), preventing youth from entering the juvenile justice system, increasing the use of alternatives to secure detention, working to establish community resources to increase prevention, and preparing for "Raise the age 2019." The strengths, weaknesses, barriers and opportunities to improve the various systems dealing with juveniles were discussed.

In keeping with the mission of North Carolina's SAG, federal funding allocations will continue to support programs which meet the growing needs of the young people of the state. Programming to further compliance with the JJDP Act and to reduce racial disproportionality remain priorities of the North Carolina SAG.



North Carolina's state-run juvenile justice system involves law enforcement officers, the court system and all of the programs and services of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice (formerly, the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention) of the NC Department of Public Safety.

### North Carolina Juvenile Justice Process



## SECTION I: STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN NORTH CAROLINA



North Carolina has a state-run juvenile justice system, where the majority of juvenile justice functions occur at the state level. The formal juvenile justice system includes law enforcement, the court system and all the programs and services of the state Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice (DAC-JJ).

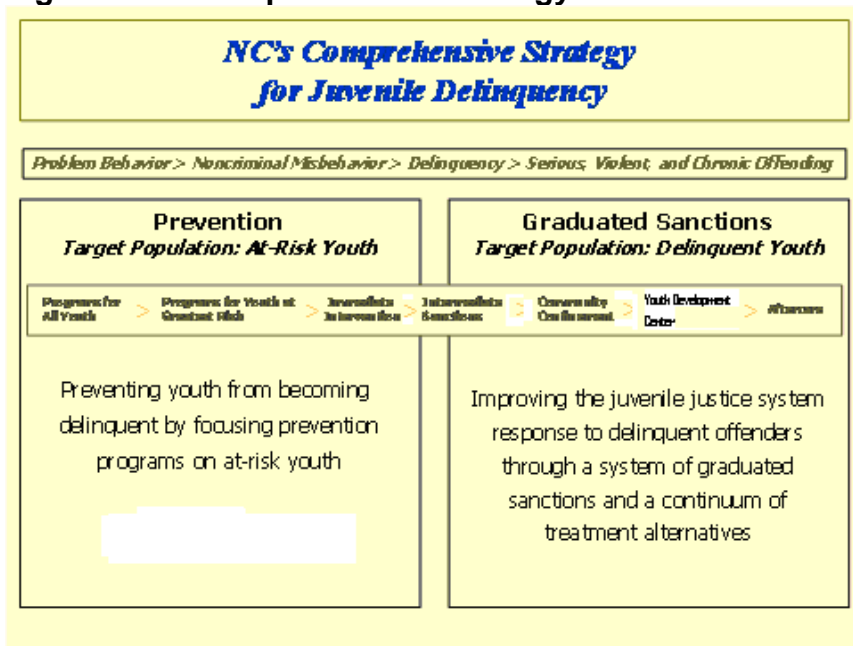
A review of history reveals that North Carolina's approach to juvenile crime was redefined in 1998 with the ratification of the Juvenile Justice Reform Act. GS §143B-543 reads, "It is the intent of the General Assembly to prevent juveniles who are at risk from becoming delinquent." The statute further articulates the General Assembly's intent "to provide non-institutional dispositional alternatives that will protect the community and the juvenile" GS §143B-550. The intent set forth in this statute is consistent with national models for effective and successful juvenile justice systems and highlights the need for prevention to be a key focus of juvenile justice. North Carolina made more progress when in 2017, it became the last state in the nation to raise the age of juvenile jurisdiction for nonviolent crimes to age 18, effective Dec. 1, 2019.

The North Carolina Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice works to provide North Carolina with a research-based, comprehensive strategy that is designed to prevent and reduce juvenile crime and delinquency.

### Comprehensive Strategy

The Comprehensive Strategy (see Figure 1) is a two-tiered system for responding proactively to juvenile delinquency and crime. It works to strengthen families, promote delinquency prevention, support core social institutions, intervene immediately when delinquent behavior occurs, and to identify and control the small group of serious, violent, and chronic juvenile offenders in local communities.

Figure One: Comprehensive Strategy



In the first tier, delinquency prevention and early intervention programs are relied upon to prevent and reduce the onset of delinquency. DAC-JJ programs in this tier include those funded through the Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPCs). If these efforts fail, then the second tier works to



proactively respond to juvenile delinquents by addressing the risk factors for recidivism and the associated treatment needs of delinquents, particularly those with a high likelihood of becoming serious, violent and chronic juvenile offenders. To reduce this likelihood, a continuum of intervention strategies and services needs to be in place. Through the Division's court services a juvenile's risks and needs are identified and a service plan is developed to address these factors. The Division has a continuum of residential placements available for juveniles in need of community confinement, including Multipurpose Juvenile Homes, Eckerd Camps, detention centers, and Youth Development Centers. After release from these placements, the Division continues to work with the youths and their families through aftercare services.

The graduated sanctions component consists of five levels of sanctions, moving from least to most restrictive:

- Immediate intervention with first-time delinquent offenders (delinquent for misdemeanors and nonviolent felonies) and non-serious repeat offenders;
- Intermediate sanctions for first-time serious or violent offenders, including intensive supervision for chronic and serious violent offenders;
- Community confinement in small community-based facilities or programs for offenders who require intensive services in a staff-secure environment;
- Secure corrections for the most serious, violent, and chronic offenders;
- Aftercare for confined youth, including step-down interventions coupled with decreasing services.

North Carolina's comprehensive strategy is research-based, data-driven, and outcome-focused. It empowers communities to assess their own delinquency problems and guides them in how to use data to design and develop their own comprehensive strategies. The programs that are part of the Division's comprehensive strategy are described in more detail in the sections that follow.

The Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety in fall 2013 directed the DAC-JJ to conduct an overall review of its youth development center facilities. While this report is referred to as a "facilities" plan, it is, in fact, a comprehensive plan, a "blueprint" of the proposed operations of the juvenile justice system in North Carolina.

This plan proposed the following:

- Phasing out outdated/unsafe/underutilized facilities;
  - Closure of C.A. Dillon YDC and Dobbs YDC
- Renovating/expanding facilities that are safer, more secure and more cost-efficient;
  - Reopening Edgecombe YDC and Lenoir YDC and
  - Expanding Chatham YDC
- Enhancing support operations, such as transportation;
- Continuing to provide treatment and education rooted in a cognitive-behavioral approach, targeting criminogenic needs;
- Reinvesting cost savings into community-based programming;
  - Open 16 new crisis beds;
  - Open five new transitional homes, totaling 40 beds; and
  - Fund expanded reentry services
- Planning and preparing for potential future changes to the juvenile justice system.

Currently, North Carolina operates a total of four YDC's and as the above proposal has stated, made significant adjustments to each, resulting in enhancement of services. Youth housed in youth



development centers receive direct care from trained staff as a means to create and maintain a therapeutic environment and promote pro-social skills and behavior. Treatment programming in all YDC's are based on principles drawn from research literature on what types of programming truly works for juvenile offenders. Under this 'model of care' treatment plan, guidelines are followed to address behavior and psychosocial factors using strength based rewards and consequences instead of punishment and sanctions. (***Annual Report on Youth Development Centers, North Carolina Department of Public Safety, Juvenile Justice, October 2018***).

## Juvenile Detention Centers

The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice operates six juvenile detention centers statewide which temporarily house youth who have committed a delinquent or undisciplined act. Three additional county-operated facilities are found in North Carolina, one each operated by the counties of Durham, Forsyth, and Guilford. The aim of juvenile detention facilities is to provide a safe, secure, controlled, humane environment for staff and juveniles, to provide juveniles an opportunity for behavioral change, and to provide quality services and programs for juveniles based on their individual needs. Youth are generally placed in a state-operated detention center until another placement can be found, or while the youth are awaiting trial or commitment to a Youth Development Center.

The Division's six juvenile detention centers include:

- Alexander JDC, Alexander County/Taylorsville
- Cumberland Regional JDC, Cumberland County/Fayetteville
- Gaston Regional JDC, Gaston County/Dallas
- New Hanover Regional JDC, New Hanover County/Castle Hayne
- Pitt Regional JDC, Pitt County/Greenville
- Wake JDC, Wake County/Raleigh

The Alexander Juvenile Detention Center, built in 2001, is the newest detention center operated by the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice. The New Hanover Regional Juvenile Detention Center, built in 1972, is a former county-operated detention center. The former Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention took over the operations of the facilities in July of 1992. Wake Juvenile Detention Center, built in 1998, was also a former local county-operated detention center. The Gaston Regional Juvenile Detention Center is a former county-operated center that closed in the late 1970s and was re-opened by the Department (at that time, the Division of Youth Services) in 1983. The Pitt Regional Juvenile Detention Center was built in 1985.

The total "designed bed capacity" for the six detention centers is 126 beds. The Wake, Gaston, and Alexander centers are 24-bed facilities, whereas Cumberland, New Hanover, and Pitt are 18-bed facilities. However, centers can house up to 20% above designed bed capacity, thus, allowing for a total of 151 beds from all six detention centers.

### Program Services Offered in Detention Centers

During a youth's stay at one of the division's detention centers, he or she receives basic educational services provided by licensed teachers. Individual programming offered at each detention center varies depending on the needs of the youth.



In addition to educational programming, each youth also receives a mental health screening and a medical screening. These screenings assist the Division in more appropriately serving the youth while he or she is in the Division's care.

## Youth Development Centers

The Division operates four YDCs statewide. The name and location of each operating YDC are as follows:

- C.A. Dillon YDC, Granville County/Butner
- Chatham County YDC, Chatham County/Siler City
- Dobbs YDC, Lenoir County/Kinston
- Stonewall Jackson YDC, Cabarrus County/Concord

### Background and History

-C. A. Dillon Youth Development Center, opened in April of 1969, is located in Butner, North Carolina. It is named in honor of C.A. Dillon of Raleigh, who was Chairman of the Board of Juvenile Correction. The Center is located on 88 acres of land, 30 of which are fenced. The campus is a secure facility and consists of four residential units, a cafeteria, an academic school, and an administrative building. C.A. Dillon has a rated bed capacity of 90.

-Chatham County Youth Development Center was opened in 2008. It is an all-female facility that serves youth from across the state of North Carolina and has a bed capacity of 32.

-Dobbs Youth Development Center, located near Kinston, North Carolina, opened in 1944. Dobbs is an all-male facility that provides custody and treatment to adjudicated males ranging in age from 10 to 18. Dobbs has a bed capacity of 43.

-Stonewall Jackson Youth Development Center was built in 1909, and North Carolina's first youth development center (YDC). It is comprised of 62 structures on over 88 acres of land; there are only 23 structures currently in use. Fifty of the buildings are considered historically "pivotal or contributing" and are listed as a district of the National Register of Historical Places. A 15-foot tall fence covers 60 acres on the campus. Stonewall Jackson YDC provides custody and treatment to adjudicated males between the ages of 10 and 18. More than 120 front-line personnel are assigned to the housing units, which consist of 32 beds.

YDCs are secure residential facilities which provide mentoring, education, and therapeutic treatment to prepare youth to be successful in life. Juveniles may be committed to the Division and assigned to a YDC for a minimum of six months, though the average length of stay in a YDC was 392 days in 2017. Any youth who is at least 6 years of age but less than 16 years of age and who has committed an offense which would be considered a crime or infraction, including violation of the motor vehicle laws, will likely enter the juvenile justice system, but must be at least 10 years of age to be placed in a Youth Development Center. If a juvenile is adjudicated or found responsible for an offense, he or she can remain in the juvenile justice system until age 18. In some cases, juveniles adjudicated delinquent for specific offenses (first-degree murder, first-degree rape, and first-degree sexual offense) may stay until the age of 21.8 Since the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 1998, commitment to a YDC has generally been reserved for the most serious and/or violent offenders, as well chronic offenders.



If a youth is committed to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice (which generally entails placement in a Youth Development Center or "YDC"), he or she will undergo a comprehensive screening and assessment of developmental, educational, medical, neurocognitive, mental health, socialization, and relationship characteristics prior to program assignment. Results from these assessments and other relevant current and historical data are used by DAC/JJ staff, parents/caregivers, and community providers/stakeholders to develop a Plan of Care that outlines commitment services and provides a framework for the development of post-release supervision services.

### Program Services Offered in Youth Development Centers

Juveniles committed to a YDC receive a therapeutic Model of Care that draws no distinction between clinical and non-clinical staff. All staff are therapeutic or "clinical" in their education, training, and approach and all serve as agents of change. Under the Model of Care, all staff members are trained to teach pro-social skills, using a specific and consistent cognitive-behavioral approach called "focused therapeutic interactions," across shifts and settings. Focused therapeutic interactions involve role play rehearsals of specific pro-social skills, thinking, and values designed to teach the youth how to, among other things, "accept no for an answer" and to "accept responsibility." This shaping of behavior, thinking, attitudes, and values takes place in a climate of respect and caring, with staff members using a healthy mix of warmth and limit-setting in their interactions with youth. Using a consistent skill-building approach promotes change in how the youth thinks and behaves, this in turn affecting those factors that are tied to a likelihood of reoffending.

These focused interactions are offered within the context of a motivation system that operates across all settings (including education, recreation, meals, counseling, visitation, and group activities) in the facility. Under the motivation system, privileges for the following day are earned when the youth obtains staff signatures indicating that they rehearsed or demonstrated the skills assigned to them for mastery at least twenty times each day. Another defining feature is that when youth misbehave, they are issued "practice" signatures that require that they engage in even more focused therapeutic interactions with staff each day. This is a departure from standard practice on older YDC campuses, where youth are isolated from staff following serious misbehavior. The new model recognizes that at times where youth are exhibiting serious problems with the management of behavior and emotion, they need more, rather than less, time and interaction with staff.

Family involvement is seen as vital to the success of the program. Visitation has been expanded to include several visits weekly, allowing staff increased opportunities to work with parents and guardians. Family therapy, monthly pot-luck get-togethers, and parent training and support groups are integral to programming as well. Educational activities are conducted in two classrooms, each housing computer stations for students. Students are offered coursework following the standard course of study. Instructional time is divided into eight instructional blocks extending from 8:00 am until 3:00 pm, excluding a break for lunch and a psycho-educational group. Youth counselors join teachers in the classroom throughout the day to assist with instruction and to facilitate the blending of clinical and academic subject matter in the classroom. In addition, the youth counselors stay alert for opportunities in the academic setting for focused therapeutic interventions that allow youth to rehearse and acquire the skills known to build competency, and reduce recidivism.

Progress under the Model of Care is defined in terms of positive change and growth rather than the compliance with rules and norms that is typical of more correctional-minded programming. That is, it is designed to reinforce change in thinking and values - the inner changes that drive positive behavior - rather than managing behavior while the youth are in custody. It is such changes that allow youth to be promoted through four Stages, each marking progress in thinking, values, and





behavior, over the course of their commitment. Starting at Stage 3, and especially during Stage 4, youth begin to spend time in job training, jobs, educational activities, and obtaining the community-based treatment services that will remain in place following their release from the program. This is designed to ensure a truly seamless transition to their home community. By the time of release, youth will have acquired the skills and competencies necessary for healthy social, emotional, cognitive, behavioral, and moral development, thereby increasing both their opportunities for success and the safety of their communities.

### Aftercare

Aftercare refers to preparing the out-of-home youth for reintegration into the community by establishing the collaborative arrangements with community resources to ensure that needed services and supervision are provided. It is rooted in a recognition that if changes in educational achievement, family functioning, and pro-social behavior, thinking, and values are to be maintained, there must be resources in place in the community to support and reinforce such changes. Aftercare services are therefore aimed at linking newly released youth with their communities, treatment providers, families, schools and/or employment, while slowly diminishing the role of DAC/JJ.

The term “aftercare” is actually a misnomer, because planning for comprehensive aftercare services really begins at sentencing, continues throughout the youth’s incarceration, and follows their release to the community. It requires a continuum of care designed to not only guard against the reemergence of antisocial behavior, but rather, to promote ongoing progress toward Service Plan goals. Aftercare, therefore, is conceptualized as a fourth and final stage of programming for youth in an effort to drive home the notion that while reintegration into the youth’s home community may consist of a different setting, the facilitation and monitoring of progress toward Service Plan goals must continue.

### Child and Family Teams

The Division intends to ensure a seamless continuation of services throughout a youth’s commitment to the DAC/JJ by using a System of Care (SOC) model. Under this framework, a Child and Family Team consisting of representatives of each youth’s school, community mental health agency, child welfare agency, and other local resources will work in conjunction with the Division and youth’s court counselors from the moment a youth becomes involved with the Division. This Team will provide input into planning for the youth’s treatment needs as levels of service (e.g., from placement in the community, to commitment to a Youth Development Center, and eventually, their return to the community) change. This approach meshes well with the Division’s plans to build smaller facilities that are closer to a youth’s community. The close proximity allows community agencies, supports, and stakeholders to have ongoing involvement in the youth’s treatment, including planning for their successful return to the community.

### Post-Release Community Meeting

At least 90 days prior to the youth’s release from the Youth Development Center, the Child and Family Team meeting will be convened by the youth’s court counselor in the home community or community of placement, either at the youth’s home, court counselor’s office, mental health provider’s office, at the local school, or at the Juvenile Crime Prevention Council (JCPC) program office. Any new JCPC program providers or volunteers who will be active in working with the youth will be appointed as members of the Child and Family Team. The Licensed Mental Health Clinician (LMHC) or Substance Abuse Counselor (SAC) is responsible for providing summary information from the Youth Development Center about treatment progress and continuing needs. The Youth Counselor and Youth Development Center teacher will attend the meeting as well. The purpose of



this meeting is to finalize all referrals and plans for a successful transition to the community. At this time, the referral process to community programs can begin.

#### Post-release Conference / Team Meeting

At least two weeks prior to the youth's release, the youth, his family/guardian/custodian, service team, and Child and Family Team will set in writing the terms of post release supervision. Together, they will develop a post-release plan that lays out expectations for youth, family, community agencies and Division staff. The teams will set goals and determine means of assessing progress through the risk and needs assessment. The team will also work with the family to develop meaningful ways to celebrate successes for youth. Finally, the first post-release meeting will be scheduled at this time.

#### Post-release Supervision (PRS) and Community Service Team Meeting

Upon release from commitment status, youth are placed on Post Release Supervision (PRS) pursuant to G.S. 7B-2514. The Division's policy for youth during aftercare (PRS) is to provide an intensive level of services for a minimum of 15 calendar days, unless the chief court counselor determines a different level of supervision is appropriate for a particular youth. During periods of intensive supervision (again, for a period of at least 15 days following release), court counselors will hold at least three face-to-face meetings with the youth every seven days, one of which will be on the weekend, will hold one face-to-face meeting per week with the parent, guardian, or custodian, will visit the youth's residence at least once every seven days, and will make one contact per week with the school, employer, or significant others.

At 15 to 30 days after the youth has been released from the Youth Development Center, the Child and Family Team will reconvene. The licensed mental health counselor or substance abuse counselor will be responsible for attending the meeting, and other pertinent Youth Development Center staff will attend as well. At this meeting, the post-release plan will be reviewed, and any necessary modifications (excepting the terms, which are fixed) will be made to the plan. Post-release supervision will be tapered over a series of phases, as increased independence is warranted. Youth may be stepped down to lesser levels of supervision and sanctions based on their progress, as assessed by the risk and needs assessment conducted by the court counselor.

#### One Month Following Release

After the youth's release from the Youth Development Center, staff at the Youth Development Center will maintain one weekly telephone contact with the youth and/or family and one weekly contact with their Court Counselor. Contact will be coordinated by the licensed mental health clinician. These contacts will be in addition to the intensive contacts that are made by the court counselor with the youth and their family in the community.

#### Termination Service Team Meeting

Within 60 days prior to termination of post-release supervision, the Child and Family Team will meet with the youth and their parent, guardian, or custodian to finalize the plans for termination. It is generally recommended that students remain on post-release status for 12 months, when allowable under statutory guidelines.

As an alternative to YDC commitment, the Department also offers the Alternative to Commitment Programs that work with Level III and some Level II youth. There are also specialized services such as Electronic House Arrest, and the diversion programs such as Teen Court and the use of Diversion Contracts for youth thought to be in need of court supervision but not probation.



## **The North Carolina Court System**

The North Carolina court system is a unified statewide and state-operated system consisting of three divisions: the Appellate Division, the Superior Court Division and the District Court Division. The North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) is the administrative arm of the Judicial Branch that is responsible for providing statewide support services for the courts statewide. The following provides a more detailed description of each of the three divisions of the state court system. Further, this section provides a detailed description of the state's family courts, drug treatment courts, district attorneys and Office of Indigent Defense Services.

### Law Enforcement

North Carolina currently operates 100 sheriff offices, 355 city/town police departments and 103 jails across the state. Many of the larger departments have officers that work specifically with juveniles. The role of the juvenile officer can vary by department. These officers tend to work closely with schools, teen courts, the North Carolina Department of Social Services, mental health, juvenile court services and any other state, local and non-profit or private agencies to divert juvenile offenders out of the juvenile court system.

These departments also employ School Resource Officers (SRO's), who are certified law enforcement officers permanently assigned to work in area schools. The SRO is specifically trained to perform three roles: law enforcement officer; law-related counselor; and law-related education teacher. The SRO is not necessarily a DARE officer (although many have received such training), security guard, or officer who has been placed temporarily in a school in response to a crisis situation but rather acts as a comprehensive resource for his/her school. Currently, there are 1099 SRO officers, which reflects a 452% increase since 1996 (243).

In addition to the primary structure state law enforcement, North Carolina also has approximately 80 state, airport, university/college law enforcement agencies that have jurisdiction to apprehend juveniles, but have no juvenile specific officers.

### District Court Division

District Court can be divided into four categories: Civil, criminal, juvenile and magistrate. District court sits in the county seat of each county; however, it may also sit in certain other cities and towns specifically authorized by the North Carolina General Assembly. These district courts hear juvenile cases involving children under the age of 16 who are delinquent and children under the age of 18 who are undisciplined, dependent, neglected or abused. Proceedings involving these youth are initiated by petition and the hearings conducted by the judge may be less formal than in adult proceedings.

### Superior Court Division

Superior Court is divided into eight divisions and 50 districts across the state. All felony criminal cases, civil cases involving more than \$10,000 and misdemeanor and infraction appeals from District Court are tried in Superior Court.

### Appellate (Supreme Court and Court of Appeals) Division

The Supreme Court and Court of Appeals review trial court decisions in which a party claims the judge made an error applying the law.



### Family Court

In December 1998, the Commission for the Future of Justice and the Courts published its report which recommended a design for the court system. One of the significant recommendations was the implementation of unified family courts across the state. There are fourteen family court districts in the state. The goal of family court is to coordinate all the case management and service agency efforts for a single family in distress. Family court offers a more consistent and efficient use of trial time for these cases.

Special family court judges hear cases that may involve juvenile delinquency charges, neglect and abuse allegations, termination of parental rights and adoptions, domestic violence, child custody and visitation rights. Judges may also preside over cases pertaining to divorce and related financial issues such as child support, alimony, or equitable distribution of property, and involuntary commitments.

Under the Family Court concept, alternative dispute resolution programs, such as mediation, are used frequently to resolve the issues without the court issuing a judgment or order. The case managers arrange for mediation between the parties, or divorce education, or drug counseling, or whatever services the family members (adults and children) might need to reach a resolution of the conflicts without having to proceed with an adversarial hearing in court. When a judge does need to hear matters involving that family and to issue orders in the case, the case managers make sure that there is nothing in that case that will delay the prompt resolution of the issue before the court. In addition, frequent training sessions are provided for the family court judges to increase their judicial expertise in dealing with family matters.

### Youth Drug Treatment Courts

Youth Drug Treatment Courts (YTC) focuses on juvenile delinquency matters that involve youth with substance abuse problems. The YTC works with juvenile offenders whose drug and/or alcohol use is negatively impacting their lives at home, in school and the community.

The YTC is designed to provide immediate and continuous court intervention that includes requiring the youth and family to participate in treatment, submit to frequent drug testing, appear at frequent court status hearings, and comply with other court conditions geared to accountability, rehabilitation, long-term sobriety and cessation of criminal activity.

The underlying premise of the YTC is to provide immediate treatment interventions for youth who are abusing substances and to provide structure for the participants through the on-going, active involvement and oversight of the treatment court judge and court-based team. Currently, there are three YTC's operating across the state.

### District Attorneys

District attorneys are the elected representatives of the state in all criminal and some juvenile matters. The primary responsibility of the district attorney, with his or her assistants, is to prosecute all criminal cases filed in the Superior and District Courts. District attorneys also advise local law enforcement and prepare the criminal trial docket. Each district has at least four full-time assistant district attorneys. The district attorney and the assistant district attorneys are paid by the state and are not allowed to have their own private practice of law.

### Office of Indigent Defense Services

In August 2000, the North Carolina General Assembly passed the Indigent Defense Services Act of 2000 ("IDS Act"), which created the Office of Indigent Defense Services and its 13-member



governing body, the Commission on Indigent Defense Services. On July 1, 2001, IDS assumed a number of responsibilities, including:

- 1) Overseeing the provision of legal representation to indigent defendants and others entitled to counsel under North Carolina law;
- 2) Developing training, qualification, and performance standards to govern the provision of legal services to indigent persons; and
- 3) Determining the most appropriate methods of delivering legal services to indigent persons in each judicial district.

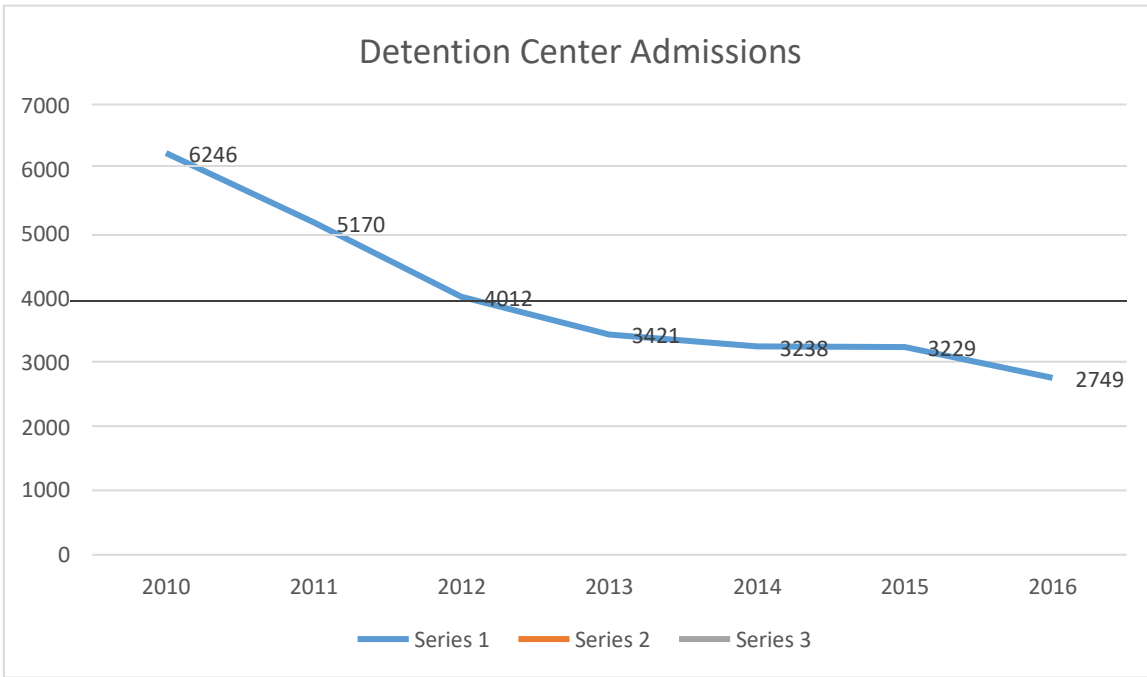
The goals of IDS are to recruit the best and brightest North Carolina attorneys to represent indigent defendants; to ensure that every attorney representing indigent defendants has the qualifications, training, support, resources, and consultation services they need to be effective advocates; to create a system that will eliminate the many recognized problems and conflicts caused by judges appointing and compensating defense attorneys; and to manage the state's indigent defense fund in a more efficient and equitable manner. To accomplish these goals, the IDS Commission developed rules to govern the continued delivery of services in cases under its oversight.

#### Office of the Juvenile Defender

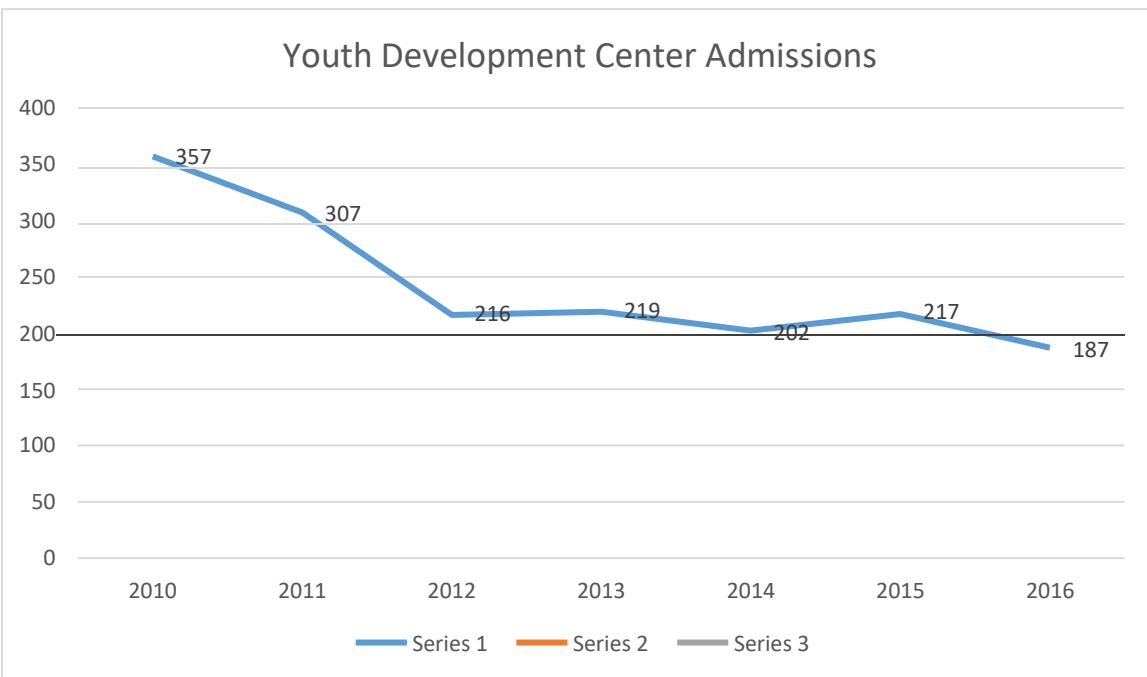
The Office of the Juvenile Defender developed out of a study issued by the American Bar Association (ABA), the National Juvenile Defender Center, the Southern Juvenile Defender Center, and the North Carolina Office of Indigent Defense Services (IDS) in October 2003. The study, and ensuing recommendations made by the IDS Juvenile Committee on how to improve delinquency representation, included the creation of a new position, the Juvenile Defender of North Carolina. The office opened on January 3, 2005. The mission of the Office of the Juvenile Defender can be described in four parts: (1) to provide services and support to juvenile defense attorneys, (2) to evaluate the current system of representation and make recommendations as needed, (3) to elevate the stature of juvenile delinquency representation, and (4) to work with juvenile justice advocates to promote positive change in the juvenile justice system.

## **Section II: Analysis of Juvenile Crime Problems and Juvenile Justice Needs**

The following section will delineate short term trends for North Carolina's juvenile justice system with an emphasis on identifying any significant changes that may have occurred within the last decade. Juvenile arrest data, judicial processing information and detention and youth development center admissions will also be analyzed. Additional data, in addition to the activities of these major juvenile justice system contact points, will also be presented in an effort to depict a more robust picture of what has been occurring among the state's juvenile justice population over the course of the last three years.



The number of juvenile placed in detention centers has decreased 56 percent. Structured assessment instruments and community resources are used to prevent unnecessary secure detention. Research has established that unnecessary detention of lower risk juveniles leads to poorer outcomes for those juveniles. Studies indicate that lower-risk juveniles can be better served through programs and resources in their local communities.





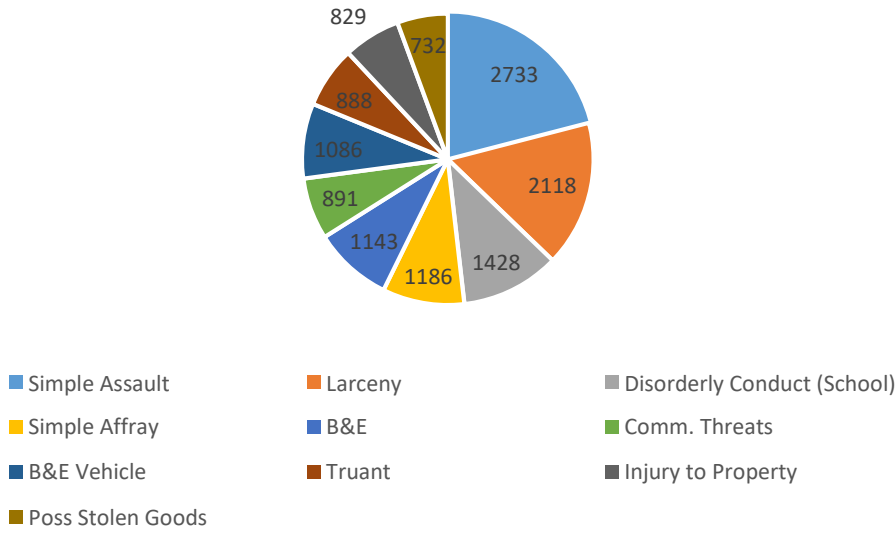
The number of juvenile committed to youth development centers has decreased 48 percent. Juvenile court counselors are securing evidence-based services through Juvenile Justice Community Programs, partnerships with mental health and other community-based agencies. Community-based services have been found to be more effective options for some juveniles who previously would have been committed to a youth development center. Youth development center commitments are reserved for the most serious, violent and chronic offenders.

### Top 10 Juvenile Offenses of 2016

Offense	Complaints
Simple Assault (M)	2733
Larceny (M)	2118
Disorderly Conduct at School	1428
Simple Affray (M)	1186
Breaking and Entering (F)	1143
Breaking and/or Entering Motor Vehicle (F)	1086
Communicating Threats	891
Truant < 16 (Status)	888
Injury to Real Property (M)	829
Possess Stolen Goods/Property (M)	732



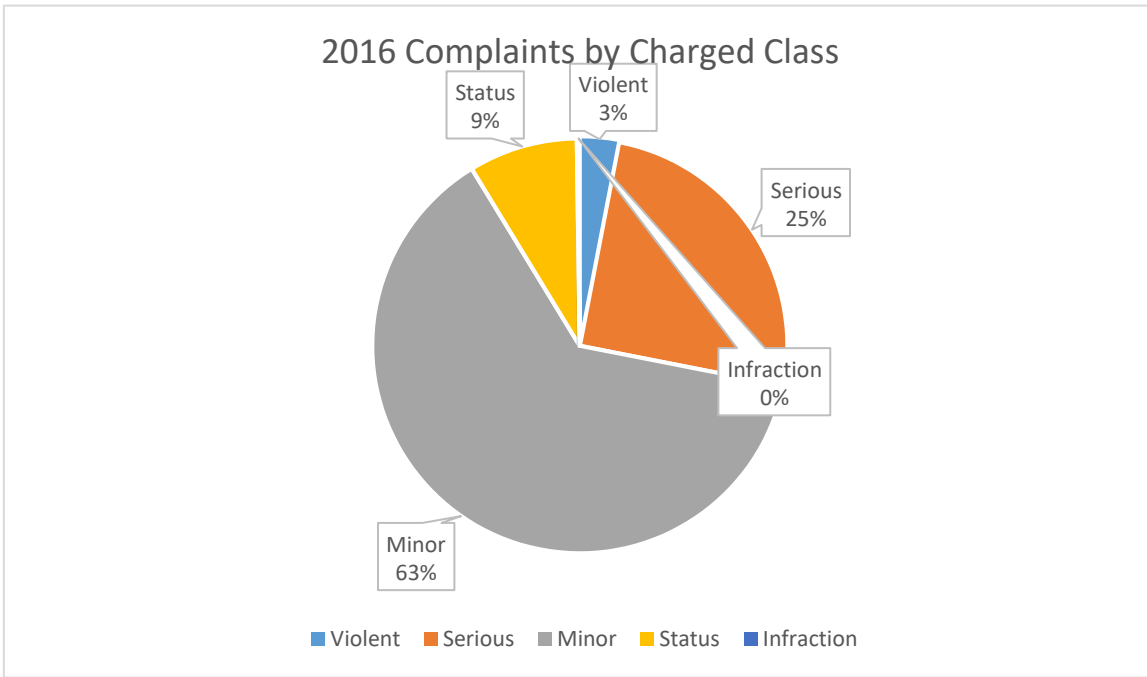
### Top 10 Juvenile Offenses



### 2016 Complaints by Charged Class

Charged Class	Complaints
Violent (Class A-E)	836
Serious (Class F, G, H & I Felonies/Class A1 Misdemeanors)	6895
Minor (Class 1,2, & 3 Misdemeanors)	17393
Status	2336
Infraction	64
The majority of offenses received in 2016 were minor offenses (63%)	





### Juvenile Arrests

Arrest Total by Offense and Age

Offense Category	Juveniles Under 18		
	2015 Juvenile Arrests	2016 Juvenile Arrests	15/16 Percent Change
Murder	65	42	-35%
Forcible Rape	48	25	-48%
Robbery	672	733	+9%
Aggravated Assault	800	666	-17%
<b>Violent Subtotal</b>	<b>1,585</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>-8%</b>
Burglary	1834	1779	-3%
Larceny	5366	4824	-10%
Motor Vehicle Theft	250	266	+6%
<b>Property Subtotal</b>	<b>7,450</b>	<b>6,869</b>	<b>-8%</b>
Arson	75	62	-17%
Manslaughter	1	4	+300%
Simple Assault	5378	4899	-9%
Forgery	41	40	-2%
Fraud	268	322	+20%
Embezzlement	26	39	+50%
Stolen Property	568	616	+8%



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Vandalism	1295	964	-26%
Weapons	975	893	-8%



Prostitution	11	7	-36%
Sex Offenses	135	118	-13%
Drug Laws	1917	1923	+0%
Gambling	1	1	+0%
Offenses Against Family	75	58	+23%
DWI	298	268	-10%
Liquor Laws	841	737	-12%
Disorderly Conduct	2494	2042	-18%
All Other Offenses	4446	4211	-5%
Runaways	754	800	+6%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>28,634</b>	<b>26,339</b>	<b>-8%</b>

As the table above reveals, the total number of juvenile arrests experienced a minimal decline of 8% between 2015 and 2016. In 2015, there were 28,634 reported arrests across the state. One year later this number decreased to 26,339.

Analyzing total arrests by offense type reveals an increase in robbery, motor vehicle theft, and violent crimes from 2015-2016. Of particular note is the 300% increase in manslaughter; although this seemingly sharp increase is due to the actual small number of crimes committed (a total of 1 in 2015 and 4 in 2016).

Arrests for all violent crimes decreased significantly with the exception of robbery which demonstrated a 9% percent increase between the two years. Driving this overall drop in arrests for violent crimes was a substantial decline in murder and forcible rape.

Arrests for property crimes increased 6 percent from 2015 to 2016 with a notable decrease in larceny arrests driving this small upward tick (9.6%).

Despite increases in the total number of arrests for several offense categories, overall arrests in numerous major categories such as murder, rape, aggravated assault, arson, and vandalism seemed to be the impetus to the overall 8 percent decrease in overall arrests.



### Total Complaints by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	Class A-E Felony Complaints	Class F-I Felony and A1 Misdemeanor	Class 1-3 Misdemeanor Complaints	Infraction Complaints	Status Offense Complaint	Total Complaints
American Indian or Alaska Native	11	109	334	9	44	507
Asian	0	17	103	0	8	128
Black or African-American	444	4,054	11,403	31	685	16,617
Hispanic/Latino	78	550	1,910	22	279	2,839
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific	0	4	22	0	4	30
Two or More Races	17	115	431	0	66	629
Unknown	0	10	38	1	13	62
White	222	2,020	7,537	51	1,455	11,285
<b>Total</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>6,879</b>	<b>21,778</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>2,554</b>	<b>32,097</b>

### Complaints Approved (Petitioned) and Complaints Not Approved by Sex

Sex	Approved	Not Approved	Total
Female	3,880	4,212	8,092
Male	15,604	8,548	24,152
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,484</b>	<b>12,760</b>	<b>32,244</b>
<b>% of Total Complaints</b>	<b>60.4%</b>	<b>39.6%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Race/Ethnicity	Approved	Not Approved	Total
American Indian or Alaska Native	371	141	512
Asian	59	67	126
Black or African-American	10,519	6,235	16,754
Hispanic/Latino	1,689	1,153	2,842
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	15	14	29
Two or More Races	398	249	647
Unknown	23	44	67
White	6,410	4,857	11,267
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,484</b>	<b>12,760</b>	<b>32,244</b>

### Juvenile Detention Admissions by Sex

Sex	Number of Admissions to Juvenile Detention	Percentage
Female	652	19%
Male	2,777	81%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,429</b>	<b>100%</b>



**Juvenile Detention Admissions by Race/Ethnicity**

Race/Ethnicity	Number of Admissions to Juvenile Detention	Percentage
Asian	14	0.4%
Black	2,102	61.3%
Hispanic/Latino	323	9.4%
Two or More Races	93	2.7%
American Indian or Alaska Native	55	1.6%
White	837	24.4%
Pacific Islander	4	0.1%
Unknown	1	0.03%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,429</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

**Social, Economic, Legal and Organizational Factors Relevant to Delinquency Prevention Programming**

**School Violence**

The number of reportable crimes in grades K-13 decreased by 1.9% in 2016-17, and the rate decreased by 2.1%. The table below shows the total acts and rate for each of the last five years using final Average Daily Membership (ADM) as the denominator.

Annual Reporting Year	Total Acts	Acts Per 1000 Students
2012-13	10,630	7.20
2013-14	10,132	6.79
2014-15	10,347	6.89
2015-16	10,020	6.62
2016-17	9,834	6.48

The numbers of each of the offenses reported in 2015-16 and 2016-17 are shown in the table below.

Acts	Total Acts 2015-16	Total Acts 2016-17
Possession of Controlled Substance	4639	4289
Possession of a Weapon	2746	2745
Assault on School Personnel	1329	1431
Possession of Alcohol	934	882
Possession of Firearm or Powerful Explosive	118	105
Sexual Assault	82	107



Bomb Threat	69	89
Assault/Use of Weapon	39	48
Assault/Serious Injury	29	65
Sexual Offense	16	47
Robbery/Use of Weapon	9	8
Burning School Building	8	15
Death/Other than Natural Causes	1	0
Rape	1	2
Indecent Liberties w/ Minor	0	1
Kidnapping	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,020</b>	<b>9,834</b>

The following categories experienced increases from 2015-16 to 2016-17 (numerical increase and percent increase in parentheses):

- Assault on school personnel (102, 7.7%)
- Assault resulting in serious injury (36, 124.1%)
- Sexual offense (31, 193.8%)
- Sexual assault (25, 30.5%)
- Bomb threat (20, 29.0%)
- Assault involving use of a weapon (9, 23.1%)
- Burning of a school building (7, 87.5%)
- Rape (1, 100%)
- Taking indecent liberties with a minor (1)

The numbers of the crimes below decreased from 2015-16 to 2016-17 (numerical decrease and percent decrease in parentheses):

- Possession of controlled substance in violation of law (350, 7.5%)
- Possession of an alcoholic beverage (52, 5.6%)
- Possession of a firearm (13, 11.0%)
- Death by other than natural causes (1, 100%)
- Robbery with a dangerous weapon (1, 11.1%%)
- Possession of a weapon excluding firearms and powerful explosives (1, 0.04%)

*(Source: DPI Report to the General Assembly; Consolidated Data Report 2016-17)*



### Student Suspension and Expulsion

Based on data reported by all public schools in North Carolina, the number of out-of-school short-term suspensions (1 to 10 days) given to students decreased 3.9% -- from a 2015-16 total of 216,895 to 208,539 in 2016-17. Over this time the number of long-term suspensions (11 or more days) decreased 32.9% from 1,036 to 695.

There were 83,300 grades 9-13 short-term suspensions reported statewide in 2016-17, a decrease of 5.9% from the 2015-16 total of 88,559. The grade 9-13 short-term suspension rate was 1.82 suspensions per ten students.

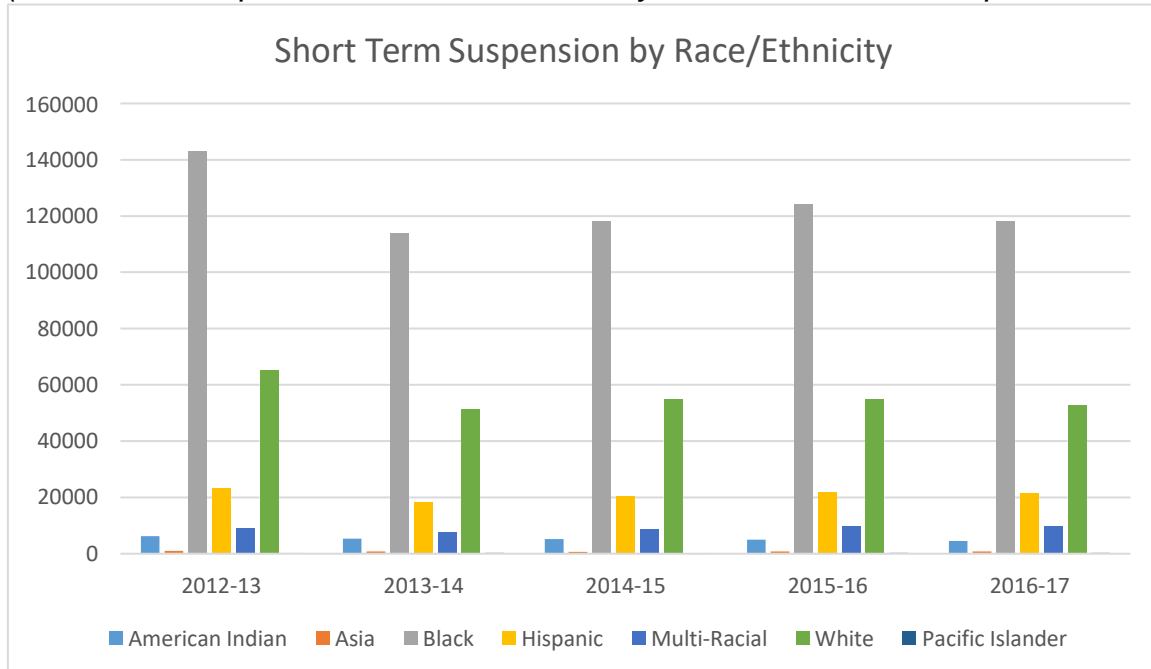
Approximately one out of thirteen North Carolina students received at least one out-of-school short-term suspension in 2016-17. When looking at high school students only, this ratio rises to approximately one out of ten students. Many suspended students receive only one suspension each year, but some students receive multiple short-term suspensions.

North Carolina students who received short-term suspensions in 2016-17 averaged 1.83 suspensions each. The average total duration of short-term suspensions for students who received at least one suspension was 6.59 days for high school students and 5.51 days for all students. The average duration of a single short-term suspension for high school students was 3.65 days and 3.01 days for all students.

In 2016-17 as in past years, male students, black and American Indian students, ninth graders, and students receiving special education services are among the groups that continue to be disproportionately represented among suspended students.

The number of long-term suspensions (11 or more days) declined from 1,036 in 2015-16 to 695 in 2016-17, a decrease of 32.9%. Average school days per suspension decreased from 76.6 to 73.9 school days. High school students received 458 long-term suspensions, a 34.8% decrease from 2015-16. Expulsions decreased 33.3%, from 27 to 18. High school students received 17 of these expulsions

(Source: DPI Report to the General Assembly; Consolidated Data Report 2016-17)





- In 2016-17 as in previous years, black students had the highest rate of short-term suspension, followed by American Indian students
- Short-term suspension rates decreased for all groups
- Hawaiian/Pacific Islander students had the largest rate decrease at 12.9% followed by American Indian students at 6.4%

## State Priority Juvenile Justice Needs and Problem Statements

The North Carolina Juvenile Justice Planning Committee (SAG) continues to focus on critical issues concerning the state of juvenile justice in North Carolina. North Carolina's top priorities in juvenile justice continue to be:

### **Bring N.C.G.S. § 7B-1903 into Conformity with Federal Law as it Relates to Compliance Monitoring**

#### *Problem Statement:*

Under North Carolina General Statute (N.C.G.S.) § 7B-1903(b)(7), the court may order secure custody for a juvenile "alleged to be undisciplined by virtue of the juvenile's being a runaway" for a period of secure custody of "up to 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and State holidays, *or where circumstances require, for a period not to exceed 72 hours* to evaluate the juvenile's need for medical or psychiatric treatment or to facilitate reunion with the juvenile's parents, guardian, or custodian [emphasis added]." In a similar manner, N.C.G.S. § 7B-1903(b)(8) allows the court to order secure custody for an alleged undisciplined juvenile who has "willfully failed to appear in court after proper notice" for a period of secure custody "[not] more than 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and State holidays *or where circumstances require for a period not to exceed 72 hours* "

The italicized portions of these statutory sections allow for detention periods which violate the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act of 2002 which specifies a maximum confinement period not to exceed 24 hours for status offenders. Removal of the specific language identified above (in italics) would bring N.C.G.S. § 7B-1903 into conformity with the requirements of the federal Act.

A final challenge to North Carolina in ensuring compliance with the first three core protections of the JJDP Act is the establishment of a valid court order exception process as specified in the compliance monitoring guidelines. The current state juvenile code does not prohibit judges from placing secure custody orders for adjudicated undisciplined offenders who have been found to be in violation of their valid court order.

#### *Goal:*

Align North Carolina general statutes to federal guidelines as a means to reduce detention periods for juveniles that are in direct violation of the federal JJDP Act.

#### *Objectives:*

- Continue to monitor juveniles in secure custody to minimize the likelihood of a juvenile being held securely for excessive periods of time
- Work with law enforcement agencies for alternatives to detention for this population of youth and decrease occurrences of secure holding





## **Educational Support for Juveniles Suspended or Expelled from School**

### *Problem Statement:*

Suspensions have a clear negative impact on North Carolina's students. Those young people who are suspended from school are at an increased risk of poor academic performance, being less connected to the school setting, dropping out of school and becoming involved in the juvenile justice/criminal justice/ mental health systems. Encouraging school connectedness that focuses on children at risk of being suspended or expelled would undoubtedly improve the outcomes for these children.

### *Goal:*

Reduce the number of youth who are suspended/expelled from the school setting without an alternative placement while encouraging reintegration of the suspended youth to their home school entity.

### *Objectives:*

- Increase school attachment and academic success. Positive school engagement and students feeling connected to their schools and teachers are directly related to reduced negative outcomes for students. When a student is suspended and told not to return to school for a certain period of time, this connectivity is lost and/or greatly decreased, putting the student at greater risk of future negative behavior.
- Increased involvement of parents and concerned adults. Research has shown that the involvement of positive and caring adults in the lives of children has a tremendous effect on the lives of youth. One of the '5 Basic's promoted by Communities is Schools is a one on one relationship with a caring adult. Improved academic performance and negative behavior resulting in schools suspension is a true indicator of increased positive adult support.
- Availability of Alternative Learning Programs (ALP's) for suspended and expelled youth-each school district in North Carolina is legislatively mandated to have an ALP. Although ALP's are designed for the primary purpose of providing a sound education to those young people who have been suspended or expelled from school, at risk of entering the juvenile justice system or attempting to transition back into the traditional school, there still remains issues with ALP's. Alternative Learning Programs in a particular district may not have adequate staff to address behavioral problems of youth entering the programs; the programs may be at capacity or may not serve all age/grade levels.
- Provide funding and legislative policy that includes increased support for suspended youth including increased support of ALP's, mentoring, and risk assessments for youth with multiple risk factors is encouraged
- Support the utilization of alternative settings (such as ALPs and Structured Day programs) to ensure youth continue to receive educational services.
- Provide incentives to principals to keep youth in a learning environment.
- Encourage schools to engage with community in suspension/expulsion policy development and decision making; utilizing the resources that these community organizations can provide for the youth and families of their school.

## **Dual Jurisdiction**

### *Problem Statement:*



It is not uncommon for youth involved in the both the juvenile justice and child welfare systems to miss out on needed services as a result of their cases and information being commingled between delinquency and dependency. The opposing missions (rehabilitation vs. public safety) along with the fragmented systems result in dual jurisdiction youth not receiving the necessary services and moving deeper into the system.

*Goal:*

Creating a more coordinated, jointed and collaborative effort between the juvenile justice and child welfare systems resulting in a more efficient use of resources as well as provide better outcomes for the youth involved in both systems. The shared responsibility of both systems through the development of a comprehensive tracking system and increased access to services would enable both the courts and social services systems to work together in a way that would benefit dual jurisdiction youth.

*Objectives:*

- Support funding for cross training for social service and court services personnel
- Support efforts to create or enhance data collection efforts that would track dual jurisdiction youth in order to improve accountability and access to services
- Develop strategies that support a formal structure for collaboration across agencies and key stakeholders in planning detention reform efforts
- Use accurate comprehensive data to gauge the issues with the current use of detention and assess the potential impact of detention reform
- Support efforts for new or enhanced alternatives to detention that are community based and close to the homes of the affected youth and families
- Support systems improvements that will expedite case processing

**Detention Reform**

*Problem Statement:*

The over-reliance on detention as a means for managing troubled youth and lack of community based alternatives have resulted in the overcrowding of State detention facilities and the increase in recidivism for first time and non violent offenders. In addition to the loss of human capital and unsafe conditions for our youth, such a high detention center use has developed into an overwhelming expense. The average detention 'bed' costs an average of \$70,000 per child.

*Goal:*

To enact deliberate detention reform efforts that will create a substantial decrease in juvenile detention admission rates, increased cost savings, and access to more community-based supervision programs and services.

*Objectives:*

- Develop strategies that support a formal structure for collaboration across agencies and key stakeholders in planning detention reform efforts
- Use accurate, comprehensive data to gauge the issues with the current use of detention and assess the potential impact of detention reform
- Support efforts for new or enhanced alternatives to detention that are community-based and close to the homes of the affected youth and families
- Support systems improvements that will expedite case processing



## **Disproportionality in the Juvenile Justice System**

### *Problem Statement:*

As indicated by the data in the previous section of this plan, Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) continues to be an issue of concern in North Carolina. The largest percent of juvenile offenders committed to the state's youth development centers (YDC) where African-American youth. Consequently, this occurred during the same period where YDC rates actually declined across the state. Similar disparities existed in the state's detention admission rates during this period where African-American youth made up the largest percent of juvenile offenders admitted to detention facilities.

### *Goal:*

To reduce the number of minority youth who are disproportionately detained or confined in secure detention, correctional facilities, suspended from the school setting and involved in child maltreatment in relation to their representation in the general population.

### *Objectives:*

- Support the continued development and improvement of North Carolina's statewide data collection system for continuous and accurate data at each stage in the juvenile justice system to determine where disparities exist
- Statewide implementation of best practices and effective strategies on addressing DMC as revealed from previous demonstration initiatives.
- Ongoing and rigorous evaluation and monitoring of activities of statewide DMC collaborative efforts and local efforts.
- Raising the awareness of the DMC issue through continued community outreach and targeted resource allocation.
- Deliberate and focused efforts by the DMC subcommittee to include targeted public awareness audiences and examination of the state juvenile code

## **Evidence Based Practices and Incorporating Performance Measuring into Grant Success and Delinquency Prevention**

### *Problem Statement:*

Research shows there is a direct link between young people who commit delinquent acts and those who abuse alcohol or drugs. Youth who are involved in the system having committed a drug or alcohol related crime are also likely to come from homes with neglect or abuse issues or that are at or below the poverty level. Uncoordinated substance abuse and mental health services leads to ineffective programming and the likelihood of youth's continued substance abuse and recidivism. The challenge remains for grant funding decisions to be made that support collaboration amongst youth serving agencies and the use of best practices for our most at risk youth.

### *Goal:*

To support approaches and programs that effectively change delinquent behavior, lower recidivism and help young people succeed through proven and studied evidence-based practices.

To this end, North Carolina is currently involved in the Reclaiming Futures initiative by means of a collaborative grant Kate B. Reynolds Charitable Trust and Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Each of six North Carolina Reclaiming Futures sites will receive over two years \$180,000 for technical assistance and a \$90,000 grant for a project coordinator.



Reclaiming Futures is a model that incorporates a six step process (initial screening, initial assessment, service coordination, service initiation, service engagement and service completion) as a means to create better outcomes for youth with alcohol and drug issues.

The North Carolina SAG looks to the evidence based model and best practices of Reclaiming Futures as a means to make more informed grant funding decisions for evidence based practices that have been shown to positively impact adolescent substance abuse and co-occurring

*Objectives:*

- To provide funding and technical assistance to programs for the use of objective substance abuse and mental health screening tools on the front end of entry in to the juvenile justice system
- Provide resources for an integrated system of care that ensures connectivity to appropriate levels of treatment, service coordination, initiation of treatment, treatment engagement, completion and aftercare
- Support planning and collaboration for systems of care that implement effective screening, treatment and aftercare services for substance abuse, mental health and/or co-occurring disordered youth
- Implement national, regional or state models that have evidence of potential success such as cognitive-behavioral interventions, i.e., Motivational Interviewing, Reclaiming Futures, The Seven Challenges, SBIRT (Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral, Treatment), and similar programs or practices as identified through NREP (SAMSHA), America's Promise, or OJJDP's Model Program Guide.

### **SECTION III: PLAN FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE FIRST THREE CORE REQUIREMENTS OF THE JJDP ACT AND THE STATES COMPLIANCE MONITORING PLAN**

#### **A. Plan for Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO)**

##### **1. Overview**

At this time North Carolina does not follow the JJDP Act process for using the Valid Court Order (VCO) Exception, an exception which would allow these juveniles to be excluded from the North Carolina's DSO violation count. Staff from the Governor's Crime Commission (GCC) has reviewed North Carolina law and procedures related to adjudicated status offenders who are held for violating a court order. However, efforts to implement VCO procedures have been delayed by the frank complexity of altering multiple governmental processes to comport with OJJDP's requirements for the VCO Exception. In particular, the requirement that there be a *Gerstein*-type hearing within 48 hours is difficult to achieve in all North Carolina courts, given the vagaries of juvenile court scheduling (with a number of courts holding juvenile court more infrequently than would be needed to ensure a hearing within the 48 hour timeframe). Furthermore, the VCO Exception may well be phased-out in the anticipated Reauthorization of the JJDP Act.

The following issues/concerns need to be addressed in order for there to be successful implementation of a VCO process for North Carolina:

- (1) Written assessment report – North Carolina must identify and authorize a party external to the Division of Juvenile Justice to prepare and submit the written reports required under the VCO



process. Federal regulations<sup>1</sup> specifically provide that “[t]his report must be prepared and submitted by an appropriate public agency (other than a court or law enforcement agency).”

(2) Due Process Rights – North Carolina must ensure that juveniles brought before the court receive full satisfaction of due process (guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States) prior to the original issuance of court orders.

**b. Juvenile Facilities: Accused Status Offenders Held Over JJDP Act Time Limits**

This problem area includes accused status offenders held over JJDP Act time limits [24 hours before initial court appearance and 24 hours after initial court appearance, excluding weekends and holidays].

**Table 14: Accused Status Offenders Held in Juvenile Facilities over JJDP Act Limit, 2014 – 2016**

Reporting Year	# of accused status offenders held over JJDP Act time limit
Comparison 2014 - 2016	Decrease in 2016 (relative to 2014)

The North Carolina Juvenile Code is similar to the JJDP Act insofar as both impose limitations on the durations for which certain juvenile status offenders may be held, with the former providing that secure custody may be for up to 24 hours, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and State holidays.

**c. Juvenile Facilities: Non-accused Status Offenders Held in Violation of the JJDP Act**

This problem area includes juveniles who are securely detained after dismissal of an undisciplined petition.

**Table 15: Non-accused Status Offenders Held in Juvenile Facilities over JJDP Act Limit, 2014 -2016**

Reporting Year	# of non-accused status offenders held in violation of the JJDP Act
Comparison 2014 – 2016	Decrease in 2016 (relative to 2014)

The child welfare portion of North Carolina’s Juvenile Code lacks any provision which would allow for the secure detention of a non-offender juvenile.

**d. Jails and Lockups: Status Offenders and Non-offenders Held Securely**

The secure detention of runaways and other persons subject to juvenile court jurisdiction in sheriff offices, police departments, and jails lead to violations of this type.

<sup>1</sup> 28 C.F.R. § 31.303(f)(3)(vi) (2011).



**Table 16: Status Offenders/Non-offenders Held in Jails and Lockups in Violation of JJDP Act, 2014 - 2016**

Reporting Year	# of status offenders/non-offenders held in violation of JJDP Act
Comparison 2014 - 2016	Decrease in 2016 (relative to 2014)

**2. Plan for Reducing Violations**

**a. Establish Alternatives to Detention:**

North Carolina will establish and support non-secure placements as alternatives to the secure detention of juvenile status offenders.

**b. Provide On-site Technical Assistance at Secure Facilities:**

North Carolina Compliance Monitor or designee will visit all priority facilities that might hold juveniles.

**c. Increase the Frequency with which Secure Facilities are Visited:**

North Carolina will aim to meet existing OJJDP standards of visiting all secure facilities over three years, 1/3 per year, through contractual and existing staff.

**d. Train Key Stakeholders:**

North Carolina will establish training for key stakeholder groups.

**e. Establish Regional Informational Forums:**

North Carolina will establish informational forums pertaining to JJDP Act compliance.

**f. Distribute Literature and Materials on JJDP Act Compliance:**

North Carolina will implement a plan to inform agencies and others of the importance of compliance, to include the use of letters, the provision of TA support to localities, the adoption of a Law Enforcement Training (LET) Curriculum explaining JJDP Act and compliance, and the adoption of signs and business cards.

**B. Plan for Separation of Juvenile from Adult Offenders**

**1. Overview of Violations**

**a. Jails and Lockups: Status offenders and Non-offenders held securely**

**Table 17: Separation Violations in Jails and Lockups, 2016 - 2017**

Reporting Year	# of Separation violations of JJDP Act
Comparison 2014 - 2016	Decrease in 2016 (relative to 2014)



When 16-17 year olds are held in jails, male inmates are separated at night (during sleeping hours) from older adult offenders, but might have sight- and/or sound-contact during the day (female inmates do not have to be separated at night, though they sometimes are). Therefore, the GCC generally counts each instance of these types of juvenile offenders being held in an adult jail as a separation violation. To address the DSO and Removal violations, an alternative to holding these juveniles in jails must be used.

**2. Plan for Reducing Violations**

**a. Establish Alternatives to Detention:**

North Carolina will establish and support non-secure placements as alternatives to the secure detention of juvenile status offenders.

**b. Provide On-site Technical Assistance at Secure Facilities:**

North Carolina Compliance Monitor or designee will visit all priority facilities that might hold juveniles.

**c. Increase the Frequency with which Secure Facilities are Visited:**

North Carolina will aim to meet existing OJJDP standards of visiting all secure facilities over three years, 1/3 per year, through contractual and existing staff.

**d. Train Key Stakeholders:**

North Carolina will establish training for key stakeholder groups.

**e. Establish Regional Informational Forums:**

North Carolina will establish informational forums pertaining to JJDP Act compliance.

**f. Distribute Literature and Materials on JJDP Act Compliance:**

North Carolina will implement a plan to inform agencies and others of the importance of compliance, to include the use of letters, the provision of TA support to localities, the adoption of a Law Enforcement Training (LET) Curriculum explaining JJDP Act and compliance, and the adoption of signs and business cards.

**C. Plan for Removal of Juveniles from Adult Jails and Lockups**

**1. Overview of Violations**

**a. Jails and Lockups: Status offenders and Non-offenders held securely**

Removal violations come directly from situations where delinquent offenders and status offenders are held securely in jails, sheriff offices, or police departments. The sole jail removal violation in 2011 involved an "alien juvenile" held securely in a jail.

**Table 18: Removal Violations in Jails and Lockups, 2016 - 2017**

Reporting Year	# of Removal violations of JJDP Act
Comparison 2014 - 2016	Decrease in 2016 (relative to 2014)



To address the existence of Removal violations, an alternative to holding these juveniles in jails for protracted periods must be used.

## **2. Plan for Reducing Violations**

### **a. Establish Alternatives to Detention:**

North Carolina will establish and support non-secure placements as alternatives to the secure detention of juvenile status offenders.

### **b. Provide On-site Technical Assistance at Secure Facilities:**

North Carolina Compliance Monitor or designee will visit all priority facilities that might hold juveniles.

### **c. Increase the Frequency with which Secure Facilities are Visited:**

North Carolina will aim to meet existing OJJDP standards of visiting all secure facilities over three years, 1/3 per year, through contractual and existing staff.

### **d. Train Key Stakeholders:**

North Carolina will establish training for key stakeholder groups.

### **e. Establish Regional Informational Forums:**

North Carolina will establish informational forums pertaining to JJDP Act compliance.

### **f. Distribute Literature and Materials on JJDP Act Compliance:**

North Carolina will implement a plan to inform agencies and others of the importance of compliance, to include the use of letters, the provision of TA support to localities, the adoption of a Law Enforcement Training (LET) Curriculum explaining JJDP Act and compliance, and the adoption of signs and business cards.

## **3. Use of Exceptions**

The following explains how North Carolina uses the exceptions to secure holding of juvenile offenders:

### **a. Six-hour hold exception:**

Under the JJDP Act, accused delinquent offenders (those committing criminal-type offenses under the age of 16) may be held securely in an adult jail or lockup for up to 6 hours for the purpose of identification and processing or to arrange for release or transportation to a juvenile facility.

North Carolina General Statute § 7B-1905 does not allow for juveniles under 16 to be held in an adult jail unless a jail meets the criteria for being an approved holdover facility under Department of Health and Human Services' standards and rules. A juvenile who has allegedly committed a Class A-E Felony may be held in an approved holdover facility for up to 72 hours if a court determines that there is no acceptable alternative placement available and that such a placement is required for protection of the public. Such a juvenile must not be able to converse with, see, or be seen by the adult population.

In sheriff office areas and police departments, accused delinquent offenders could potentially be held for up to 12 hours under North Carolina law. However, a juvenile is only very rarely held for this amount of time. The GCC assures that accused delinquent offenders are held within the six-hour hold exception time limitations. This assurance is done by reviewing over the "dates/times insecured





setting” and “dates/times out of secured setting” on the Secure Juvenile Holding Logs. These holding logs are collected quarterly from secure adult lockups (police departments and sheriff office areas). It is extremely rare for an agency to have a juvenile in their custody and in a secure confinement status for more than six hours.

**b. Rural Removal Exception:**

North Carolina does not currently use this exception.

**c. Transfer or Waiver Exception:**

N.C.G.S. § 7B-2204 provides that once a juvenile has been handed an active sentence in the adult system, he or she must be immediately transferred to the Division of Adult Correction and not be held in a juvenile detention facility. While awaiting trial (and prior to pleading/being found guilty) he or she may have been held in a juvenile detention facility or a holdover facility, such as the case may be. With this statute in place, jail removal violations are nonexistent and potential sight- and sound-violations are not an issue of concern.

**D. Plan for Compliance Monitoring for the First Three Core Requirements of the JJDP Act**

**1. Policies and Procedures**

**a. Compliance Monitoring Procedure Manual**

North Carolina maintains a *JJDP Act Compliance Monitoring Procedure Manual*, written to guide the work of the current Compliance Monitor in the execution of his duties. This manual (a copy of which is attached) was most recently updated in March of 2012.

**2. Monitoring Authority**

**a. Statutory Monitoring Authority**

North Carolina lacks solid statutory authority for monitoring under the JJDP Act, though the Governor's Crime Commission is given the power (by N.C.G.S. § 143B-1101(a)(3)) to “advise  
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State and local law-enforcement agencies in improving law enforcement and the administration of criminal justice.” More specifically, N.C.G.S. § 143B-602(8)(d.) gives the Secretary of Public Safety a role in “Ascertaining the State's duties concerning grants to the State by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration of the United States Department of Justice, and developing and administering a plan to ensure that the State fulfills its duties.” The Governor's Crime Commission section of the Department of Public Safety executes the powers/duties of the Secretary in this area. Compliance with the Act is achieved largely through the goodwill the Governor's Crime Commission enjoys with criminal justice professionals working across the State.

For copies of the above-referenced statutes, please see North Carolina's *JJDP Act Compliance Monitoring Procedure Manual*, Appendix 2a and Appendix 2b.

**b. Executive Order Monitoring Authority**

Section 5 of North Carolina Executive Order No. 38 (2018) provides that: “The Juvenile Justice Planning Committee [of the Governor's Crime Commission] shall serve as North Carolina's advisory board for purposes of administering juvenile justice and delinquency prevention grants



from the Department of Justice.” Section 6 of North Carolina Executive Order No. 38 “supersedes and replaces all other executive orders. It shall remain effective until January 31, 2022 pursuant to N.C. Gen. Stat. § 147-16.2. or until rescinded.”

For a copy of Executive Order No. 38, please see North Carolina’s *JJDP Act Compliance Monitoring Procedure Manual*, Appendix 2c.

### 3. Monitoring Timeline

**Table 19: Compliance Monitoring Plans Timetable - 2017**

Task	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Data collection and verification for 2017 report completed (Compliance Monitor)						6/15						
Submit 2018 monitoring plans to OJJDP w/ Title II Application (JJ Specialist)			6/15									
Identification of the monitoring universe complete (Compliance Monitor)				5/30								
Compliance violation reports sent (Compliance Monitor)						6/15						
Submit 2018 monitoring						6/30						



report to OJJDP (Compliance Monitor)												
Yearly monitoring inspections (for secure facilities) completed (Compliance Monitor)												12/31

**4. Violation Procedures**

All facilities classified as secure will be provided information on the federal detention standards and guidelines. Violations may be reported through the following mechanisms: reports from the GCC staff, onsite inspectors, the facility itself, or an agency with oversight authority. The Compliance Monitor will be responsible for receiving, investigating, and responding to discovered violations [additional information on violation procedures may be found on pp.57-58 of North Carolina's *JJDP Act Compliance Monitoring Procedure Manual*].

**a. Procedures**

The GCC Compliance Monitor will perform statewide monitoring and will receive assistance from the GCC Juvenile Justice Specialist and other members of the GCC staff.

The GCC Compliance Monitor will be the primary agent to discover, investigate, and report on compliance violations throughout the state.

Independent sources may include:

- Members of the Juvenile Justice Planning Committee of the GCC;
- Members of the Governor's Crime Commission Staff;
- Administrators of public and private agencies;
- Attorneys;
- Guardians ad Litem;
- Social Workers and Mental Health Case Managers.

**Violation Procedures**

If a violation of DSO, Jail Removal, or Separation is reported or discovered, the GCC Compliance Monitor will examine the particulars of the violation. The examination may involve a review of the juvenile's case file at the facility to confirm that a violation actually occurred. In many cases, incorrect information may be recorded and the entry appears to be a violation when in actuality it is not. Upon further investigation it may be revealed that the detention times or charges were recorded incorrectly. Information on violations will be presented to the facility or agency staff to explain why violations were counted and to identify corrective action that may be taken to prevent further violations. The following outlines what should happen upon discovery of a violation at an adult jail or lockup:

The GCC Compliance Monitor and other staff will complete a Compliance Violation Report for all adult jails and lockups assigned violations. This Violation Report will serve as a formal notice of



violation. Recommended corrective Action will be provided to help avoid future violations. The report will be mailed to the facility administrator or contact and a copy of the report will be placed in the individual facility file.

The GCC Compliance Monitor will provide intensive follow-up onsite visits to facilities where compliance is a problem. Intensive follow-up is defined as prioritization of facility visits (relative to other facilities) so as to provide the instruction and education necessary for compliance with the JJDP Act. A review of Secure Juvenile Holding Logs or other admission records will occur during these follow-up visits. The purpose of the onsite visits is twofold:

1) to review records and 2) to provide technical assistance on reaching compliance.

The State Advisory Group (SAG) will ensure federal guidelines for funding (e.g., Title V) are followed for those facilities not in compliance. In addition, the SAG will use its discretion in imposing additional consequences

For internal tracking purposes, the following steps will be taken on every violation:

- The violation will be recorded in the facility database for that type of facility.
- Copies of violation reports will be maintained in each violating agency's Facility File

## **5. Barriers and Strategies**

### **a. Continual need for training/information on JJDP Act compliance issues**

Training and technical assistance are provided during onsite visits. It proves extremely useful to be able to review procedures with facility staff as a means to ensure that JJDP Act procedures are followed. Training is also provided through phone calls and correspondence to juvenile and criminal justice system professionals.

Plan for overcoming this barrier (also included in the plan is North Carolina's tentative training and education plan for relevant court officials, juvenile justice system professionals, and law enforcement professionals, located within the Summary of Progress section):

Following information will be disseminated to law enforcement and juvenile justice system professionals: Facility-specific information regarding juvenile holding (information folder provided during on-site inspections); the juvenile holding fact sheets (by offender type) outlining juvenile holding requirements and recommended Action according to the JJDP Act and North Carolina law; placing JJDP Act information on GCC website; and giving informational presentations to professionals.

GCC will explore the possibility of incorporating JJDP Act training with other courses offered by the North Carolina Justice Academy and the Sheriff Training Standards Division.

### **b. Differences between JJDP Act Regulations and North Carolina's Juvenile Code and juvenile-related statutes**

Training and technical assistance have been provided during onsite visits and a handful of conferences.

Plan for overcoming this barrier:

- Continue educating relevant professionals through training, technical assistance, and literature on compliance topics (see above for additional information).



- Continue efforts at revising Juvenile Code to comport with the JJDP Act.
- Continue attempts at legislative change, so to have statutes that comport with the JJDP Act.

### **c. Facility Personnel Turnover**

Turnover among law enforcement personnel frustrates an effective system of monitoring. Changes in an agency's administration may accompany elections and a fair amount of movement in employment (whether from position to position or from agency to agency) is seen as well. Agency contacts whom are familiar with the Act (and its supporting regulations and procedures) are assets in preventing violations of the JJDP Act – when they move out of position the Compliance Monitor oftentimes has to 'start from scratch,' so to speak.

Plan for overcoming this barrier:

The Compliance Monitor will keep informed of the status of agency contacts through review of agency communications and miscellaneous sources (webpages, news reports, word of mouth) and will identify changes in agency staffing. Once a new contact is identified with regards to a given law enforcement agency, the Compliance Monitor will update GCC facility records to reflect the change and will contact that person to provide training on the JJDP Act and the North Carolina reporting procedures. The Compliance Monitor will supply the new contact person with any necessary forms (e.g., Secure Holding Logs) and literature (JJDP Act Regulation Chart, Status Offender Factsheet).

### **d. Failure to Submit Holding Logs**

Whereas most agencies scrupulously submit juvenile holding logs on a quarterly basis, some agencies fail to provide such documentation (even after multiple requests). Whether the failures are willful or not, such data is important to an accurate understanding of the State's progress towards compliance with the JJDP Act. Future efforts will address this issue, by study and by corrective actions.

Plan for overcoming this barrier:

- The Compliance Monitor will study reporting failures over the preceding years, identifying reporting trends for the agencies concerned. Agencies that consistently fail to report will be identified for special attention.
- Consistently non-reporting agencies will be prioritized in scheduling facility visits. Onsite visits allow for the identification and correction of factors that give rise to nonreporting.
- The Compliance Monitor will inquire into the feasibility of securing strengthened monitoring authority, ideally in statutory form.

## **6. Definition of Terms**

(see also pp.3-6 of North Carolina's *JJDP Act Compliance Monitoring Procedure Manual*; further, North Carolina certifies that federal definitions are used in the monitoring process)

### **Offender Classification Definitions**

**Non-offender** – a juvenile under age 18 who is subject to juvenile court jurisdiction for reasons of dependency, neglect, or abuse.

**Civil-Type Juvenile Offender** – a juvenile who is subject to delinquency court jurisdiction for an offense that is civil in nature (e.g., non-criminal traffic or fish & game violations), said offense committed prior to age 16.



**Accused or Adjudicated Undisciplined-Type Status Offender** – a juvenile under age 18 who is subject to court jurisdiction for being runaway, truant, ungovernable, or found in places unlawful for a juvenile to be.

**Accused or Adjudicated Delinquent-Type Status Offender** – a juvenile who is subject to delinquency court jurisdiction for an offense that would not be a crime if committed by an adult.

**Accused Delinquent** – a juvenile who is accused of (alleged to be delinquent for) an offense that would be a crime if committed by an adult, said offense committed prior to age 16.

**Adjudicated Delinquent** – a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent for an offense that would be a crime if committed by an adult, said offense committed prior to age 16.

**Criminal Offender** – a person age 16 or older who is subject to adult criminal court jurisdiction.

**Juvenile who has been direct-filed or waived/transferred to adult court** – a juvenile under age 16 who has been “bound over” to be tried as an adult in superior court.

### **Facility Classification Definitions**

**Youth Development Center (YDC)** – DJJ facility, tantamount to a training school.

**Juvenile Detention Center (JDC)** – facility (either county-run or maintained by DJJ) used primarily for short-term detentions of juveniles awaiting court or the securing of alternative placement options.

**Multipurpose Juvenile Home (MJH)** – facility run under contract from DJJ.

**7. Identification of the Monitoring Universe** (see also pp.18-19 of North Carolina's *JJDP Act Compliance Monitoring Procedure Manual*)

**Designation of responsibility** – Assigned to the GCC. The Compliance Monitor has the primary responsibility for executing this task.

**Method** – The universe is comprehensively re-identified on an annual basis through site inspections, surveys, internet research, and through the contacting of agencies with oversight authority. Additionally, the Monitoring Universe is continuously updated throughout the year as new information becomes available.

**Annual completion date for comprehensive re-identification** – April 30th.

**8. Classification of the Monitoring Universe** (see also pp.19-20 of North Carolina's *JJDP Act Compliance Monitoring Procedure Manual*)

**Designation of responsibility** – Assigned to the GCC. The Compliance Monitor has the primary responsibility for executing this task.

**Method** – This classification takes place through site inspections, surveys, and telephone interviews. Classifications are reassessed to reflect any changes in status.



**Annual completion date** – April 30th. Changes and updates are made over the course of the year as more information is garnered on the respective facilities.

**Table 20: Monitoring Universe (updated 5/29/14)**

Type	Total#	# Secure	#Non-secure	#To classify on-site	Notes
Juvenile Facilities	21	20	0	1	Category includes Youth Development Centers (operated by DJJ), Juvenile Detention Centers (operated either by a county government or by DJJ), and Multipurpose Juvenile Homes (operated by Methodist Home for Children, under contract with DJJ).
Sheriff Office Facilities	236	229	1	6	Category includes sheriff offices, freestanding Criminal Investigations Divisions which constitute lockups, jails/detention centers operated by a sheriff office, and district confinement facilities.
Police Department Facilities	551	229	1	6	Category includes municipal police departments and campus/company police organizations.
Involuntary Commitment Facilities	14	-	-	14	Category includes residential psychiatric facilities.
Drug Treatment and Developmental Centers	9	-	-	9	Category includes state-run facilities.
Level IV Group Homes	2	-	-	2	Category includes secure group homes.



Residential Programs and Camps for Children	3	-	-	3	Category includes wilderness camp programs operated for delinquent youth.
Prisons	66	-	-	66	Category includes prisons operated by the Division of Adult Correction.

**9. Inspection of Facilities** (see also pp.20-24 of North Carolina's *JJDP Act Compliance Monitoring Procedure Manual*)

**a. Classification Inspections**

**Designation of responsibility** - Assigned to the GCC. The Compliance Monitor has the primary responsibility for executing this task.

**Method** – Annually, the GCC juvenile justice staff will classify the universe through site inspections, surveys, and/or telephone interviews. Each year, monitoring of non-secure and secure facilities will be performed to ensure that their classifications are accurate.

A portion of the facilities yet to be classified on-site have tentatively been classified on the basis of classification survey responses.

**Police Departments:** The GCC will focus on visiting a number of secure departments each year. A number of “non-classified” departments are believed to be non-secure, though on-site inspection is needed to confirm their classification as such.

**Court Holding Facilities:** These facilities are initially inspected during each Sheriff Office visit, given that Sheriff Offices are generally responsible for overseeing court holding rooms. Separation is well-achieved in many North Carolina courts, given that many maintain separate dates for the hearing of juvenile and adult matters and some even maintain wholly separate structures for adult and juvenile matters.

**Level IV Division of Mental Health Facilities:** These facilities have not been in the monitoring universe in the past. There are currently two Level IV Division of Mental Health Facilities (Group Homes). The GCC previously had conversations with officials at the Division of Mental Health about Level IV mental health facilities.

**b. Yearly Monitoring Inspections**

**Designation of responsibility** - Assigned to the GCC. The Compliance Monitor has primary responsibility for executing this task, and will receive additional help from the GCC Juvenile Justice Specialist and other members of the GCC staff.

**Method** – Once all initial classification inspections have taken place, GCC juvenile justice staff will aim to visit 1/3 of all jails, police departments, juvenile detention centers, youth development centers, and DJJ multipurpose juvenile homes each year. Additional facilities will





be visited once all of the above facilities have received an initial on-site inspection and classification.

**Deadline for completion of yearly monitoring inspections** –September 30<sup>th</sup>.

**10. Data Collection and Verification** (see also pp.20-37 of North Carolina's *JJDP Act Compliance Monitoring Procedure Manual*)

**a. Data Collection**

**Designation of responsibility** - Assigned to the GCC. The Compliance Monitor has primary responsibility for executing this task.

**Method** – The GCC currently uses electronic mail, fax, and posted mail for the collection of data from facilities, save for those overseen by the North Carolina Division of Juvenile Justice. The GCC has examined the possibility of implementing an online reporting system for all secure adult jails and lockups (secure police departments). Problems with web access for reporting agencies and time restraints on the GCC were identified as major barriers to implementation. For those agencies with the means and inclination, reporting data may be submitted by electronic mail (as opposed to post or facsimile transmission). The following is a list of current reporting methods for the various types of facilities:

- Jails – secure juvenile holding log sent in quarterly with follow-up information solicited from county Clerk of Courts offices when necessary
- Police Departments (secure) – secure juvenile holding log sent in quarterly from all departments classified as secure
- Juvenile Detention Centers – annual data report from DJJ with follow-up information collected by means of accessing the North Carolina Juvenile Offender Information Network (NC-JOIN) and soliciting any additional feedback from Chief Court Counselors.
- Youth Development Centers – annual data report from NC

**Deadline for completion** – June 15<sup>th</sup>.

**b. Data Verification**

**Designation of responsibility** – Assigned to the GCC. The Compliance Monitor has primary responsibility for executing this task and will receive additional help from the GCC Juvenile Justice Lead Planner and other GCC staff as needed.

**Method** – Data verification occurs as a part of site inspections on an annual basis and, depending on the facility, may include review of admission logs, computerized databases, and individual files.

**North Carolina's Compliance Monitoring System  
Summary of Progress**

The Monitoring Universe, initially identified in 2003, is re-identified annually. Facilities targeted for classification are listed below (secure facilities are instructed to report data to GCC).

**Table 21: Identification and Classification of Monitoring Universe**



Facility Type	Total # of Facilities	# Visited Before	Notes on Progress
Juvenile Facilities	21	20	<p>Made onsite inspections and provided facility representatives with information on the JJDP Act. Also, reviewed recordkeeping systems to ensure accuracy of data.</p> <p>All eleven Juvenile Detention Centers are secure for purposes of the JJDP Act.</p> <p>The six Multipurpose Juvenile Homes are secure. They are operated by United Methodist Homes, which has a contract with DJJ. When visiting the homes, the GCC will continue to train staff on JJDP Act requirements and review recordkeeping systems to ensure accuracy.</p> <p>Youth Development Centers (YDCs) are juvenile correctional facilities (training schools). Because of commitment guidelines in the NC statutes it is an extremely rare possibility that a status offender would be placed in a YDC. The GCC collects data from these facilities annually. The GCC will aim to monitor at least 1/3 of these facilities per year.</p>
Sheriff Office Facilities	236	230	<p>Work with sheriff offices and jails continues, though few JJDP Act violations are logged to these types of facilities (owing to NC Statutes which bear on the detention of juvenile offenders in such settings).</p> <p>The GCC Compliance Monitor now examines court holding facilities in conjunction with JJDP Act monitoring visits to sheriff offices, classifying the facilities under the Act.</p>
Police Department Facilities	551	333	<p>Focus in recent years was on the non-classified police departments. Many of these agencies received an onsite inspection, information packet, and an overview discussion of JJDP Act requirements. Classification surveys were mailed out in 2008 to the departments that had yet to receive an initial visit.</p>
Involuntary Commitment Facilities	14	0	Will monitor as resources and time allow
Drug Treatment And Developmental Centers	9	0	Will monitor as resources and time allow



Level IV Group Homes	2	0	Decided to focus on police departments as a higher priority. Police departments have much more potential for violations than these homes since most juveniles come to be in these homes under a social services or mental health placement. The GCC would have to meet with the North Carolina Division of Mental Health in the future to develop a system for monitoring these homes.
Residential Programs and Camps for Children	3	0	Will monitor as resources and time allow.
Prisons	66	0	Will monitor as resources and time allow.

**North Carolina Plans for Future Education and Training on JJDP Act**

**Table 22: Groups/Agencies Targeted for Future Training/Education on JJDP Act**

Facility or Group	Training Completed	On-site Visits Anticipated	Regional Training Planned	Future Training
Police Departments	The police departments are initially classified by onsite inspection, with the contact officers receiving training on the JJDP Act core requirements.	Yes	No	Will aim to visit a number of secure police departments each year, providing training at the police departments that are visited.
Sheriff Offices and Jails	Have visited all one hundred county sheriff offices and	Yes	No	Will visit 1/3 and provide JJDP Act training.



	almost all of the sheriff office facilities.			
Juvenile Detention Centers	Have visited all JDCs and have provided JJDP Act training to facility directors/staff.	Yes	No	Will continue training during on-site inspections. Decision making happens with Judges and Court Counselors.
Multipurpose Juvenile Homes	5 of the 6 MJHs have been visited, with onsite training of the facility director. DJJ staff (that work with MJHs) have been trained on the JJDP Act as well.	Yes	No	Will continue training during on-site inspections
Youth Development Centers	Most of these have been initially classified by onsite inspection and directors/staff have received training on the JJDP Act core requirements. Several new facilities have recently become operational.	Yes	No	On-site training during visits. It is a remote possibility (at most) that a violation can occur at one of these facilities, owing to NC Statutes on YDC Commitments.
Level IV Mental Health Group Homes	None to date.	None to date.	No.	Will meet with Division of Mental Health staff to train and set up monitoring in the future.
Court Holding	All court-holding facilities	Yes (in	No	The Compliance Monitor will conduct training at these facilities on visits



Facilities	have been visited and inspected for Separation issues.	conjunction with Sheriff Office site visits) No		made in conjunction with on-site inspections of the associated sheriff offices.
Juvenile Court Counselors (juvenile probation)	Will continue to send information on the JJDP Act in future years to come.	N/A	Yes	Will consult with DJJ staff on the question of what is the most effective vehicle for imparting JJDP Act considerations to Court Counselors.
Judges & Magistrates		N/A	Yes	Will look into the utility of expanding different means to share JJDP Act considerations with judges. Partnership with School of Government with Magistrate Schools has been encouraging.
Juvenile Officers Assoc.	Gave presentation at Juvenile Officers' Association Conferences in June 2003 and June 2004	N/A	N/A	Will explore the possibility (and utility) of presenting at future Juvenile Officers' Assn. Conferences.
State Advisory Group	Susan Davis facilitated training in July 2003. Also, gave regular updates on CM progress.	N/A	N/A	Will continue to give updates.
NC Justice Academy	N/A	N/A	N/A	Will explore possibility of incorporating JJDP Act requirements into courses at the Justice Academy.
Sheriff Training and Standards Division	N/A	N/A	N/A	Will explore possibility of incorporating JJDP Act juvenile holding requirements and reporting requirements into training and publications of this Division.



## **ANTICIPATED FUTURE ACTIONS AND TRAINING**

### **GCC Staff Training**

Compliance Monitor will continue to brief GCC staff and State Advisory Group (SAG) on compliance monitoring issues and developments.

### **Legislative and Procedural Changes to Ensure Compliance**

State Law Review – continue reviewing newly-enacted state laws, focusing on those provisions which are relevant to North Carolina's compliance with the JJDP Act.

Will continue to keep current with state regulations related to the detention of juveniles by dialog with DJJ staff and/or by review of North Carolina Administrative Code provisions.

### **Think Smart Program and Jail Tours**

During site visits will continue to educate jail administrators on separation requirements and will serve as a resource on maintaining separation in adult facilities.

During site visits to DJJ facilities will continue to advise juvenile detention center and youth development center staff on the importance of maintaining separation from adult offenders under all foreseeable circumstances.

### **Literature/Information**

- Will continue to distribute Status Offender Fact Sheets.
- Will continue to distribute Jail Tour Fact Sheets.
- Will add to facility information packets (in lieu of manual) as needed.
- Will update *JJDP Act Compliance Monitoring Procedure Manual* as needed.
- Will continue distribution of poster (outlining the JJDP Act regulations on secure holding of juveniles) as needed.
- Will periodically update the JJDP Act Compliance Monitoring website with an eye to accuracy and utility (the website was last updated on 9/27/2010).
- Will serve as information resource on PREA (Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003), compiling materials and resources on this topic.

### **Technical Assistance to GCC**

The Governor's Crime Commission has benefited from federal technical assistance concerning JJDP Act compliance planning. The Governor's Crime Commission will continue to seek out additional OJJDP-provided technical assistance

## **SECTION IV: PLAN FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE DISPROPORTIONATE MINORITY CONTACT CORE REQUIREMENT**

### **Phase I: Identification**

#### **1. Updated DMC Identification Spreadsheets (see DMC Data Book)**



Based on the Relative Rate Indices for North Carolina's youth, minorities are still overrepresented at various contact points through the juvenile justice process. These specific contact points include arrest, juvenile court referral, diversion, detention, petition filed, delinquent, probation, transfer and secure confinement.

The North Carolina SAG, in conjunction with the Governor's Crime Commission (GCC), continues to focus on local level DMC reduction efforts to reduce DMC statewide. The GCC will continue to use the RRI data and specific activities, successes, and challenges captured from other counties to continue statewide change in DMC.

The Relative Rate Index spreadsheets have been updated with FY 2016 - 2017 information on the statewide level as well as individual jurisdictions in which we have or will be implementing DMC reduction efforts. These jurisdictions are Cumberland County, Duplin County, Durham County, Gaston County, McDowell County, Mecklenburg County, New Hanover, Robeson County, Wilson County, and Wake County.

**FY 2016 - 2017 Cumberland**

Contact/Decision Points	White (Non-Hispanic) Rate of Occurrence	Minority Rate of Occurrence	Relative Rate Index	Parity
1. Population at Risk				
2. Arrest	0.00	0.00	**	
3. Referral	9.10	43.39	4.77	-945
4. Diversion	53.64	36.96	0.69	200
5. Detention	17.22	14.30	0.83	35
6. Petitioned	43.05	63.13	1.47	-240
7. Delinquent	67.69	39.60	0.59	212
8. Probation	97.73	94.65	0.97	
9. Confinement	2.27	4.68	**	-7
10. Transferred	3.08	0.40	**	20

**Legend**

- \* Group has less than 1% of the youth population
- \*\* Insufficient number of cases for analysis
- Missing data for calculations
- 0 (Zero) The data is not present or it is not reported

**FY 2016 - 2017 Duplin**

Contact/Decision Points	White (Non-Hispanic) Rate of Occurrence	Minority Rate of Occurrence	Relative Rate Index	Parity
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1. Population at Risk				
2. Arrest	0.00	0.00	**	
3. Referral	8.75	32.64	3.73	-116
4. Diversion	68.97	23.27	**	73
5. Detention	3.45	7.55	**	-6
6. Petitioned	31.03	75.47	**	-71
7. Delinquent	55.56	35.00	**	25
8. Probation	100.00	100.00	**	
9. Confinement	0.00	0.00	**	
10. Transferred	0.00	0.00	**	

**Legend**

- \* Group has less than 1% of the youth population
- \*\* Insufficient number of cases for analysis
- Missing data for calculations
- 0 (Zero) The data is not present or it is not reported

**FY 2016 - 2017 Durham**

Contact/Decision Points	White (Non-Hispanic) Rate of Occurrence	Minority Rate of Occurrence	Relative Rate Index	Parity
1. Population at Risk				
2. Arrest	0.00	0.00	**	
3. Referral	8.75	32.64	3.73	-116
4. Diversion	68.97	23.27	**	73
5. Detention	3.45	7.55	**	-6
6. Petitioned	31.03	75.47	**	-71
7. Delinquent	55.56	35.00	**	25
8. Probation	100.00	100.00	**	
9. Confinement	0.00	0.00	**	
10. Transferred	0.00	0.00	**	

**Legend**

- \* Group has less than 1% of the youth population
- \*\* Insufficient number of cases for analysis
- Missing data for calculations
- 0 (Zero) The data is not present or it is not reported

**FY 2016 - 2017 Gaston**

Contact/Decision Points	White (Non-Hispanic) Rate of Occurrence	Minority Rate of Occurrence	Relative Rate Index	Parity
1. Population at Risk				
2. Arrest	0.00	0.00	**	
3. Referral	13.62	26.69	1.96	-125
4. Diversion	30.28	18.43	0.61	30
5. Detention	25.90	28.63	1.11	
6. Petitioned	69.32	83.92	1.21	-37
7. Delinquent	38.51	32.24	0.84	
8. Probation	98.51	97.10	0.99	





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9. Confinement	0.00	2.90	**	-2
10. Transferred	0.00	0.00	**	

**Legend**

- \* Group has less than 1% of the youth population
- \*\* Insufficient number of cases for analysis
- Missing data for calculations
- 0 (Zero) The data is not present or it is not reported

**FY 2016 - 2017 McDowell**

Contact/Decision Points	White (Non-Hispanic) Rate of Occurrence	Minority Rate of Occurrence	Relative Rate Index	Parity
1. Population at Risk				
2. Arrest	0.00	0.00	**	
3. Referral	25.64	3.05	**	22
4. Diversion	21.82	100.00	**	-2
5. Detention	14.55	133.33	**	-4
6. Petitioned	79.09	0.00	**	
7. Delinquent	96.55	0.00	**	-3
8. Probation	90.48	100.00	**	
9. Confinement	2.38	0.00	**	
10. Transferred	0.00	0.00	**	

**Legend**

- \* Group has less than 1% of the youth population
- \*\* Insufficient number of cases for analysis
- Missing data for calculations
- 0 (Zero) The data is not present or it is not reported

**FY 2016 - 2017 Mecklenburg**

Contact/Decision Points	White (Non-Hispanic) Rate of Occurrence	Minority Rate of Occurrence	Relative Rate Index	Parity
1. Population at Risk				
2. Arrest	0.00	0.00	**	
3. Referral	6.35	33.86	5.33	-2379
4. Diversion	50.14	27.46	0.55	664
5. Detention	4.25	14.24	3.35	-293
6. Petitioned	48.73	71.82	1.47	-676
7. Delinquent	16.28	17.31	1.06	
8. Probation	78.57	88.46	**	-36
9. Confinement	0.00	6.04	**	-22
10. Transferred	0.00	0.00	**	

**Legend**

- \* Group has less than 1% of the youth population
- \*\* Insufficient number of cases for analysis
- Missing data for calculations
- 0 (Zero) The data is not present or it is not reported



**FY 2016 - 2017 New Hanover**

Contact/Decision Points	White (Non-Hispanic) Rate of Occurrence	Minority Rate of Occurrence	Relative Rate Index	Parity
1. Population at Risk				
2. Arrest	0.00	0.00	**	
3. Referral	8.80	36.40	4.14	-209
4. Diversion	25.69	38.77	1.51	-36
5. Detention	7.64	9.78	1.28	
6. Petitioned	73.61	53.62	0.73	55
7. Delinquent	59.43	64.19	1.08	
8. Probation	100.00	96.84	0.97	
9. Confinement	0.00	2.11	**	-2
10. Transferred	0.00	0.00	**	

**Legend**

- \* Group has less than 1% of the youth population
- \*\* Insufficient number of cases for analysis
- Missing data for calculations
- 0 (Zero) The data is not present or it is not reported

**FY 2016 - 2017 Robeson**

Contact/Decision Points	White (Non-Hispanic) Rate of Occurrence	Minority Rate of Occurrence	Relative Rate Index	Parity
1. Population at Risk				
2. Arrest	0.00	0.00	**	
3. Referral	5.66	25.02	4.42	-304
4. Diversion	75.00	40.20	**	137
5. Detention	5.00	9.16	**	-16
6. Petitioned	25.00	59.03	**	-134
7. Delinquent	20.00	27.59	**	-18
8. Probation	200.00	98.44	**	65
9. Confinement	0.00	3.13	**	-2
10. Transferred	0.00	0.43	**	-1

**Legend**

- \* Group has less than 1% of the youth population
- \*\* Insufficient number of cases for analysis
- Missing data for calculations
- 0 (Zero) The data is not present or it is not reported

**FY 2016 - 2017 Wilson**



Contact/Decision Points	White (Non-Hispanic) Rate of Occurrence	Minority Rate of Occurrence	Relative Rate Index	Parity
1. Population at Risk				
2. Arrest	0.00	0.00	**	
3. Referral	25.64	3.05	**	22
4. Diversion	21.82	100.00	**	-2
5. Detention	14.55	133.33	**	-4
6. Petitioned	79.09	0.00	**	
7. Delinquent	96.55	0.00	**	-3
8. Probation	90.48	100.00	**	
9. Confinement	2.38	0.00	**	
10. Transferred	0.00	0.00	**	

**Legend**

- \* Group has less than 1% of the youth population
- \*\* Insufficient number of cases for analysis
- Missing data for calculations
- 0 (Zero) The data is not present or it is not reported

**FY 2016 - 2017 Wake**

Contact/Decision Points	White (Non-Hispanic) Rate of Occurrence	Minority Rate of Occurrence	Relative Rate Index	Parity
1. Population at Risk				
2. Arrest	0.00	0.00	**	
3. Referral	3.20	16.70	5.21	-901
4. Diversion	58.46	28.25	0.48	337
5. Detention	5.77	9.87	1.71	-46
6. Petitioned	41.15	71.30	1.73	-336
7. Delinquent	36.45	29.43	0.81	56
8. Probation	94.87	97.01	1.02	
9. Confinement	0.00	0.85	**	-2
10. Transferred	0.00	0.00	**	

**Legend**

- \* Group has less than 1% of the youth population
- \*\* Insufficient number of cases for analysis
- Missing data for calculations
- 0 (Zero) The data is not present or it is not reported

**FY 2016 - 2017 Statewide**

Contact/Decision Points	White (Non-Hispanic) Rate of Occurrence	Minority Rate of Occurrence	Relative Rate Index	Parity
1. Population at Risk				
2. Arrest	0.00	0.00	**	
3. Referral	10.90	29.57	2.71	-10918
4. Diversion	44.90	35.65	0.79	1599
5. Detention	8.17	11.90	1.46	-644



6. Petitioned	55.83	64.46	1.15	-1492
7. Delinquent	47.27	36.32	0.77	1220
8. Probation	98.65	96.29	0.98	
9. Confinement	1.21	3.31	2.74	-85
10. Transferred	0.16	0.09	0.56	

**Legend**

- \* Group has less than 1% of the youth population
- \*\* Insufficient number of cases for analysis
- Missing data for calculations
- 0 (Zero) The data is not present or it is not reported

- See DMC Web-based system for information. Data was entered for counties with DMC reduction efforts in progress for 2017-2018.
- NC uses the NCJOIN system to collect data and determine if DMC exist or changes.

1. North Carolina continues to collaborate with the North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to collect the required county level and statewide DMC relative rate indices. The statewide data collection system, NC-JOIN (North Carolina Juvenile Online Information Network) allows for the collection of local statistics at each decision point in order to calculate the extent of minority overrepresentation. Currently, NC has RRI information for FY 08-09; FY 09-10; FY 10-11; FY 11-12; FY 12-13, FY 13-14, FY 14-15, and FY 15-16, FY 16-17, and FY 17-18. The attached spreadsheets provide a summary of our past and present RRI numbers for the state at the various contact points. As we examine DMC over time and compare past and present RRI numbers, NC is able to notice significant differences in the DMC RRI data. The ability of NC JOIN has allowed us to presently collect data for all 9 decision points within the juvenile justice system and monitor DMC trends over the years. (**Attachment 1**)

**DMC RRI Yearly Comparisons**

**Cumberland County**

2007 – 2008

Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	2.93	.55	2.44
Secure Detention	1.40	1.08	1.42

2012 – 2013

Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	2.20	.46	1.77
Secure Detention	1.27	2.38	1.30

2013 – 2014

Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	2.31	.39	1.90
Secure Detention	1.27	2.38	1.31

2016 – 2017

Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	6.12	.67	4.77
Secure Detention	.79	1.16	.83



2017 – 2018			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	4.79	1.23	4.06
Secure Detention	1.41	.74	1.34

**Duplin County**

2007 – 2008			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	2.89	.85	1.94
Secure Detention	1.65	**	1.74

2012 – 2013			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	2.88	2.09	2.43
Secure Detention	.90	.44	.69

2013 – 2014			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	3.25	1.78	2.32
Secure Detention	.90	.44	.69

2016 – 2017			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	7.57	1.39	3.73
Secure Detention	**	**	**

2017 – 2018			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	1.08	.45	.70
Secure Detention	**	**	**

**Durham County**

2007 – 2008			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	7.14	3.46	6.22
Secure Detention	2.49	1.46	2.38

2008 – 2009			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	7.19	4.60	6.50
Secure Detention	1.61	1.13	1.54

2009 – 2010			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	7.11	6.84	6.84
Secure Detention	2.86	1.45	2.56

2010 – 2011			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	7.34	4.95	6.51
Secure Detention	3.41	2.30	3.29

2011 – 2012			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	7.41	3.66	6.24
Secure Detention	1.34	1.02	1.30



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2012 – 2013			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	11.52	3.38	9.06
Secure Detention	1.28	1.70	1.32

2013 – 2014			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	12.49	3.03	9.02
Secure Detention	1.28	1.70	1.31

2014 – 2015			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	18.72	4.90	13.27
Secure Detention	**	**	**

2016 – 2017			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	5.40	.90	3.58
Secure Detention	**	**	**

2017 – 2018			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	23.22	4.34	15.49
Secure Detention	**	**	**

**Forsyth County**

2017 – 2018			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	8.62	4.59	6.71
Secure Detention	.94	.73	.92

**Gaston County**

2010 – 2011			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	1.98	.94	1.71
Secure Detention	1.33	.73	1.34

2011 – 2012			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	2.73	1.61	2.50
Secure Detention	1.39	.68	1.33

2012 – 2013			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	3.03	1.21	2.36
Secure Detention	.66	**	.63

2013 – 2014			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	2.92	.94	2.28
Secure Detention	.66	**	.78

2015 – 2016			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	2.83	1.12	2.40
Secure Detention	1.32	.63	1.30



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2016 – 2017			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	2.78	.57	1.96
Secure Detention	1.17	**	1.11

2017 – 2018			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	3.44	.48	2.24
Secure Detention	.80	**	.84

**Jackson County**

2017 – 2018			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	**	**	.38
Secure Detention	**	**	**

**Johnston County**

2017 – 2018			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	2.95	1.34	1.99
Secure Detention	**	**	**

**Lenoir County**

2017 – 2018			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	3.06	**	2.61
Secure Detention	**	**	**

**McDowell County**

2007 – 2008			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	**	1.04	.63
Secure Detention	**	**	**

2012 – 2013			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	**	**	**
Secure Detention	**	**	**

2013 – 2014			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	**	**	.85
Secure Detention	**	**	**

2016 – 2017			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	**	**	**
Secure Detention	**	**	**

2017 – 2018			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	**	.14	.14
Secure Detention	**	**	**



**Mecklenburg County**

2007 – 2008

Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	5.42	2.14	4.39
Secure Detention	2.35	1.52	2.25

2008 – 2009

Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	5.06	1.75	4.07
Secure Detention	2.04	2.03	2.02

2009 – 2010

Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	5.37	2.43	4.41
Secure Detention	2.53	1.94	2.44

2010 – 2011

Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	4.55	2.74	3.84
Secure Detention	2.00	1.68	1.93

2011 – 2012

Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	5.13	2.06	4.03
Secure Detention	1.54	1.39	1.52

2012 – 2013

Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	6.25	2.50	4.77
Secure Detention	1.70	1.98	1.73

2014 – 2015

Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	8.45	2.19	5.87
Secure Detention	2.38	2.27	2.35

2015 – 2016

Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	10.53	3.31	7.34
Secure Detention	1.85	.93	1.73

2016 – 2017

Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	7.78	2.19	5.33
Secure Detention	3.63	1.69	3.35

2017 – 2018

Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	8.94	1.82	5.82
Secure Detention	3.42	3.03	3.33

**New Hanover County**

2007 – 2008

Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	4.61	1.49	3.98
Secure Detention	2.73	**	2.69





2008 – 2009			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	2.57	.86	2.43
Secure Detention	2.89	**	2.86

2012 – 2013			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	5.74	.64	4.21
Secure Detention	1.32	**	1.42

2013 – 2014			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	8.78	.78	5.91
Secure Detention	1.91	**	1.83

2016 – 2017			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	5.33	1.70	4.14
Secure Detention	1.57	.97	1.51

2017 – 2018			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	7.38	.67	4.81
Secure Detention	.65	**	.67

**Richmond County**

2017 – 2018			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	3.97	4.55	4.23
Secure Detention	.49	.95	.55

**Robeson County**

2007 – 2008			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	3.42	.86	2.53
Secure Detention	1.09	**	1.26

2008 – 2009			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	3.35	1.37	2.77
Secure Detention	**	**	**

2012 – 2013			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	2.47	.74	1.76
Secure Detention	.71	**	.72

2013 – 2014			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	4.09	.56	3.02
Secure Detention	**	**	**

2015 – 2016			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	4.17	1.64	3.33
Secure Detention	**	**	**



2016 – 2017			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	6.93	1.83	4.42
Secure Detention	**	**	**

2017 – 2018			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	2.57	1.28	1.98
Secure Detention	**	**	**

**Rutherford County**

2017 – 2018			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	2.71	**	2.58
Secure Detention	**	**	**

**Scotland County**

2017 – 2018			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	10.00	**	7.60
Secure Detention	**	**	**

**Surry County**

2017 – 2018			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	6.84	1.00	1.98
Secure Detention	**	**	**

**Wake County**

2007 – 2008			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	9.09	2.29	6.48
Secure Detention	1.31	.53	1.24

2011 – 2012			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	7.54	2.29	5.15
Secure Detention	1.10	1.20	1.15

2012 – 2013			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	6.39	2.48	4.41
Secure Detention	1.10	1.71	1.20

2013 – 2014			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	10.23	2.27	6.21
Secure Detention	1.21	1.60	1.27

2014 – 2015			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	11.04	2.12	6.38
Secure Detention	1.32	1.46	1.32

2015 – 2016			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	11.12	2.40	6.40
Secure Detention	2.76	2.02	2.64



2016 – 2017			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	9.05	1.99	5.21
Secure Detention	1.67	2.32	1.71

2017 – 2018			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	10.42	2.12	5.83
Secure Detention	3.02	2.82	2.94

**Wilson County**

2007 – 2008			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	2.28	.37	1.93
Secure Detention	3.64	**	3.58

2012 – 2013			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	7.30	4.35	6.47
Secure Detention	**	**	**

2013 – 2014			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	7.43	1.44	5.60
Secure Detention	**	**	**

2014 – 2015			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	11.04	2.12	6.38
Secure Detention	1.32	1.46	1.32

2015 – 2016			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	11.12	2.40	6.40
Secure Detention	2.76	2.02	2.64

2016 – 2017			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	12.33	3.06	9.24
Secure Detention	**	**	**

2017 – 2018			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	7.61	.63	5.32
Secure Detention	**	**	**

**Statewide**

2014 – 2015			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	3.84	1.00	2.63
Secure Detention	1.53	1.16	1.48

2015 – 2016			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	3.91	1.11	2.75
Secure Detention	1.57	1.17	1.48



2016 – 2017			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	2.78	.57	1.96
Secure Detention	1.17	**	1.11

2017 – 2018			
Contact Point	African-American	Hispanic	All Minorities
Referral	4.12	1.05	2.77
Secure Detention	1.54	1.27	1.48

- NC provides an unduplicated count of juvenile system contact. This information is obtained through the NCJOIN system.
- Tracking and Analysis Sheet for local jurisdictions with focused DMC reduction efforts and statewide. **(See Attachment 2)**

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet FY 2017 - 2018

County: Cumberland	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests							
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	S, M	S			S, M		S, M
4. Cases Diverted	S, M	S			S		S, M
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	S, M	S					S, M
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	S, M	S			S		S, M
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	S						S, M
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement	S						S
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities							
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court							

Key: **S= Statistically Significant**    **M=Magnitude of RRI**    **V=Volume of Activity**    **C=Comparative with other jurisdictions\***

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet FY 2017 - 2018



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County: Duplin	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests							
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	S	S,M	S				S, M
4. Cases Diverted	S, M	S, M					S, M
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention							
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	S	S					S
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	S, M						S
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement	S						S, M
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities							
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court							

Key: **S= Statistically Significant**    **M=Magnitude of RRI**    **V=Volume of Activity**    **C=Comparative with other jurisdictions\***

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet FY 2017 - 2018

County: Durham	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests							
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	S,M, V	S,M, V					S, M, V
4. Cases Diverted							
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention							
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)							
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings							



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8. Cases resulting Probation Placement							
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities							
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court							

Key: **S= Statistically Significant** **M=Magnitude of RRI** **V=Volume of Activity** **C=Comparative with other jurisdictions\***

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet FY 2017 - 2018

County: Forsyth	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests							
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	S, M	S, M					S, M
4. Cases Diverted	S	S					S
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	S	S					S
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	S, M	S					S
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	S, M	S, M					S, M
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement							
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities							
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court							

Key: **S= Statistically Significant** **M=Magnitude of RRI** **V=Volume of Activity** **C=Comparative with other jurisdictions\***

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet FY 2017 - 2018

County: Gaston	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities



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2. Juvenile Arrests							
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	S,M	S,M	S				S, M
4. Cases Diverted	S, M						S
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	S						S
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	S						S
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	S						S
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement	S						S
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities							
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court							

Key: **S= Statistically Significant**    **M=Magnitude of RRI**    **V=Volume of Activity**    **C=Comparative with other jurisdictions\***

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet FY 2017 - 2018

County: Jackson	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests							
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court							S, M
4. Cases Diverted							
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention							
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)							
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings							
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement							
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities							



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10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court							
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Key: **S= Statistically Significant**    **M=Magnitude of RRI**    **V=Volume of Activity**    **C=Comparative with other jurisdictions\***

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet FY 2017 - 2018

County: Johnston	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests							
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	S, M	S, M					S, M
4. Cases Diverted	S, M	S					S
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention							
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	S, M	S					S, M
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	S	S					S
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement							
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities							
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court							

Key: **S= Statistically Significant**    **M=Magnitude of RRI**    **V=Volume of Activity**    **C=Comparative with other jurisdictions\***

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet FY 2017 - 2018

County: Lenoir	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities





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2. Juvenile Arrests							
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	S, M						S, M
4. Cases Diverted	S						S
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention							
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	S, M						S, M
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings							
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement							
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities							
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court							

Key: **S= Statistically Significant**    **M=Magnitude of RRI**    **V=Volume of Activity**    **C=Comparative with other jurisdictions\***

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet FY 2017 - 2018

County: McDowell	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests							
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court		S, M					S, M
4. Cases Diverted							
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention							
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)							
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings							
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement							
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities							



North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission-Title II Formula Grants 3-Year Plan

10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court							
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Key: **S= Statistically Significant**    **M=Magnitude of RRI**    **V=Volume of Activity**    **C=Comparative with other jurisdictions\***

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet FY 2017 - 2018

County: Mecklenburg	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests							
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	S, M	S, M	S, M				S, M
4. Cases Diverted	S, M	S, M					S
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	S, M	S, M					S, M
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	S, M	S, M					S, M
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	S	S, M					S
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement	S	S					S
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities							
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court							

Key: **S= Statistically Significant**    **M=Magnitude of RRI**    **V=Volume of Activity**    **C=Comparative with other jurisdictions\***

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet FY 2017 - 2018

County: New Hanover	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities



North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission-Title II Formula Grants 3-Year Plan

2. Juvenile Arrests							
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	S, M	S					S, M
4. Cases Diverted	S, M						S
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	S, M						S
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	S, M	S					S
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	S						S
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement	S						S
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities							
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court							

Key: **S= Statistically Significant**    **M=Magnitude of RRI**    **V=Volume of Activity**    **C=Comparative with other jurisdictions\***

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet FY 2017 - 2018

County: Richmond	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests							
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	S, M	S, M	S		S, M		S, M
4. Cases Diverted	S, M						S
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	S, M	S					S
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	S	S, M					S
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	S, M	S, M					S, M
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement							
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities							



North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission-Title II Formula Grants 3-Year Plan

10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court							
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Key: **S= Statistically Significant**    **M=Magnitude of RRI**    **V=Volume of Activity**    **C=Comparative with other jurisdictions\***

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet FY 2017 - 2018

County: Robeson	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests							
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	S,M	S			S,M		S, M
4. Cases Diverted	S, M	S			s		S
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention							
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	S	S			S		S
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings							
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement							
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities							
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court							

Key: **S= Statistically Significant**    **M=Magnitude of RRI**    **V=Volume of Activity**    **C=Comparative with other jurisdictions\***

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet FY 2017 - 2018

County: Rutherford	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities



North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission-Title II Formula Grants 3-Year Plan

2. Juvenile Arrests							
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	S,M						S, M
4. Cases Diverted							S
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention							
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)							S
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings							S, M
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement							
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities							
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court							

Key: **S= Statistically Significant**    **M=Magnitude of RRI**    **V=Volume of Activity**    **C=Comparative with other jurisdictions\***

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet FY 2017 - 2018

County: Scotland	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests							
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	S,M, V				S, M		S, M
4. Cases Diverted							
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention							
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)							
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings							
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement							
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities							



North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission-Title II Formula Grants 3-Year Plan

10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court							
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Key: **S= Statistically Significant**    **M=Magnitude of RRI**    **V=Volume of Activity**    **C=Comparative with other jurisdictions\***

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet FY 2017 - 2018

County: Surry	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests							
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	S, M	S, M					S, M
4. Cases Diverted	S, M	S					S
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention							
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	S	S					S
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	S, M						S
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement							
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities							
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court							

Key: **S= Statistically Significant**    **M=Magnitude of RRI**    **V=Volume of Activity**    **C=Comparative with other jurisdictions\***

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet FY 2017 - 2018

County: Wake	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities



North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission-Title II Formula Grants 3-Year Plan

2. Juvenile Arrests							
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	S, M, V	S,M	S				S, M
4. Cases Diverted	S, M	S, M					S, M
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	S, M	S, M					S, M
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	S, M	S, M					S, M
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	S	S					S
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement							
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities							
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court							

Key: **S= Statistically Significant**    **M=Magnitude of RRI**    **V=Volume of Activity**    **C=Comparative with other jurisdictions\***

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet FY 2017 - 2018

County: Wilson	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests							
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	S,M	S					S, M
4. Cases Diverted							
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention							
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)							
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings							
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement							
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities							



North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission-Title II Formula Grants 3-Year Plan

10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court							
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Key: **S= Statistically Significant**    **M=Magnitude of RRI**    **V=Volume of Activity**    **C=Comparative with other jurisdictions\***

Relative Rate Index (RRI) Analysis and Tracking Sheet FY 2017 - 2018

County: Statewide	Black or African-American	Hispanic or Latino	Asian	Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	American Indian or Alaska Native	Other/ Mixed	All Minorities
2. Juvenile Arrests							
3. Referrals to Juvenile Court	S, M	S, M	S, M		S, M		S, M
4. Cases Diverted	S, M	S	S		S		S, M
5. Cases Involving Secure Detention	S, M	S, M			S		S, M
6. Cases Petitioned (Charges Filed)	S, M	S	S		S		S, M
7. Cases Resulting in Delinquent Findings	S, M	S, M	S		S, M		S, M
8. Cases resulting Probation Placement	S	S			S		S
9. Cases Resulting in Confinement in Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities	S, M	S					S, M
10. Cases Transferred to Adult Court	S						S

Key: **S= Statistically Significant**    **M=Magnitude of RRI**    **V=Volume of Activity**    **C=Comparative with other jurisdictions\***

**2. Phase II: Assessment/Diagnosis**

- North Carolina was granted a one year extension (March 2012) to complete the statewide DMC assessment. Winston-Salem State University, Center for Community Safety, was selected to complete the assessment of DMC across multiple decision points in urban, suburban, and the eastern, central and piedmont regions of NC.

Findings from the assessment suggested the need for continue efforts to address DMC in NC as significant findings demonstrate DMC issues in NC.





## North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission-Title II Formula Grants 3-Year Plan

Consequently, The DMC Sub-committee in its effort to ensure that future assessments capture NC DMC issues in its totality will provide greater involvement across data sharing. In addition, DMC committee members will



participate in decision making as to methodologies, tools used to assess DMC issues and the overall structuring of the new DMC assessment forthcoming.

- DMC Sub-committee is aware that the State of NC is in need of a new assessment so as to report changing trends and factors influencing DMC in NC. The selection process for this assessment will be address in the committee's June 7<sup>th</sup> 2017 meeting. Some factors that will be discussed as to the new assessment derived from the committee concerns of the last assessment. For instance, population sample size, the need for a larger data sharing pool among community partners, consideration as to statistical parameter tools used, terminology usage, and other factors consistent with changing trends influencing DMC in NC.
- DMC RFP was issued on July 6<sup>th</sup>, 2018.
- DMC Assessment applications were submitted on August 6<sup>th</sup>, 2018.
- DMC Sub-committee reviewed and scored the DMC Assessment applications through August 17<sup>th</sup>, 2018.
- Cambiare Consulting, Inc. was selected to conduct the 2018 DMC Assessment.
- Cambiare Consulting, Inc. completed the RRI analyses and a draft of the findings was provided to GCC/DPS on April 8<sup>th</sup>, 2019.
- Cambiare Consulting, Inc. conducted a detailed analyses of complaints, adjudications, and dispositions. Multivariate statistical analyses for each stage was completed for the state and for the five largest counties.
- Cambiare Consulting, Inc. conducted a The survey was completed by 220 individuals; YDC/Detention Center Directors, Juvenile Court Counselors, District Attorneys, JCPC Chairs, Sheriffs, Local Program Managers/Service Provider Judges, Defense Attorneys, Police Chiefs, School Resource Officers. Analysis of quantitative questions was completed and a draft of the findings is being prepared. Analysis of qualitative questions is under way.

## 1. Phase III: Intervention

### Proposed FY 2019 Projects:

- 2019 CMPD Youth Diversion Program
- Burlington Police Department Youth Diversion Program
- 2019 City of Kinston JJ DMC

**Projects that will be implemented for FY 2018:** The notification of the award was received later than expected for the grant.

- 2018 City of Kinston
- 2018 CMPD Juvenile Diversion Program
- Richmond County Teen Court

### Progress made in FY 2017:

1. Governor's Crime Commission continues to serve as the primary point of contact for DMC reduction statewide by providing resources and technical assistance.
- DMC Committee reconvened to examine policies and practices, and to ensure systemic improvements by creating educational awareness of DMC to juvenile justice staff members across the state.



### Robeson County Teen Court & Youth Services

Robeson County Teen Court

Project ID: PROJ012548

Award Date: 06/13/2018

Federal Amount: 154,986.72

Start Date: 10/1/2017

End Date: 07/1/2019

#### Project Summary:

This project will implement community driven & research based programs holistically supporting needs of high risk status offenders identified by the juvenile justice system using a teen court model providing Parenting Wisely and Botvin Life Skills Training thus avoiding a formalized court process.

#### Outcomes:

Impact of project on system – Provide a seamless continuum of evidence based services redirecting youth from a formalized judicial process avoiding confinement while still being accountable for their actions. Reduce youth violence and confinement of status offenders by implementing and evaluating a multifaceted, evidence-based approach to prevent perpetration of youth violence.

Assess change in program participants – During the reporting period, a total of 15 youth actively participated in the program. One project goal was for youth to participate in services aimed at redirecting them from a formalized judicial process and avoiding confinement while still being accountable for their actions. All youth in the program during the reporting period continued to work on completing the assigned sanctions (by the peer jury) to work towards successful termination.

Accomplishments: A total of 42 participants were served through the Parenting Wisely Program during the time period of 10/1/17-9/30/18. During the time period of 10/1/2018 - 1/30/19, 18 participants were served. During the time period of 10/1/17-9/30/18- a total of 80 participants were served.

Determine whether activity resulted in expected changes – Agency continues to do outreach in the community to increase community awareness of agency and services and to acquire sponsorships and partnerships from community businesses and agencies. The project is ongoing.

### City of Charlotte – Charlotte Mecklenburg Police Department

2017- CMPD Juvenile Diversion Program

PROJ012568

Award Date: 06/13/2018

Federal Amount: 142,214.01

Start Date: 10/1/2017

End Date: 09/30/2018

Project Summary: Minority youth are disproportionately represented in the Juvenile Justice System. This project will provide Mecklenburg County minority youth an alternative to arrest at initial contact, while holding them accountable for their offense and providing support to redirect negative behavior.

#### Outcomes:

Impact of project on system – Increase the number of neighboring jurisdiction program referrals by sustaining two personnel to assist with the process of diversion. Reduce disproportionate minority representation in Mecklenburg County's Juvenile Justice System by addressing minority disparity of youth at initial point of contact: arrest.



Assess change in program participants – Diversion was successful in accomplishing the first goal by expanding into the Mint Hill Police Department. Diversion staff trains all School Resource Officers annually on Diversion before school begins. Diversion's second goal was to address the minority disparity at initial point of contact, which was done successfully by 86% of the referrals being minorities that alleviated criminal charges. Of the 232 youth who successfully completed the Juvenile Diversion Program, 93.5% had no arrest within 12 months of program completion, addressing grant objective 3.

Accomplishments: During the reporting period 93% lowered their in-school suspensions, and 75% lowered their out-of-school suspensions. During the reporting period, 93.5% did not reoffend. There were 232 successful completions and 15 of those received a new arrest, resulting in a 6.4% recidivism rate.

Determine whether activity resulted in expected changes – During the reporting period to ensure Mint Hill was prepared to receive their first referral, training was administered to School Resource Officers prior to this reporting cycle in order to receive the first referral October 1, 2017.

May 25, 2017 met with Mint Hill Chief of Police and Lt. Hatley to discuss the Diversion expansion process. August 30, 2017 Diversion trained Mint Hill staff on how to successfully refer cases to Diversion. November 2, 2017 met with Mint Hill Records Department to discuss tracking Juvenile arrest. This project is closed.

- North Carolina is in compliance with Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO).

## 2. Phase IV: Evaluation/Performance Measures

- To date, the DMC subcommittee continues to move forward with deliberate and focused DMC reduction practices.
- Continue community awareness and engagement activities at the state level to raise the profile of DMC.
- Create a statewide marketing scheme for DMC that can be utilized across North Carolina in an attempt to promote DMC in a way that is sensitive to all community members.
- GCC should continue to host and/or coordinate meetings where each of the demonstration sites comes together. Site stakeholders viewed those meetings as valuable exchanges of strategies, information, and overall project ideas.
- Elevate the preeminence of DMC within other state-level agencies (e.g., Department of Public Instruction, Department of Social Services, and Department of Public Health) by educating the leadership of each agency on issues surrounding DMC, perhaps through a half-day forum at GCC.
- Encourage new sites to carefully consider the management structure of their DMC initiative. Several interviewees cited a shared management model, rather than a full-time local DMC Coordinator, as a leadership structure that spread responsibilities over several individuals, broadened the partnership, and was less subject to personnel changes and/or staff turnover.
- Currently, NC requires all grantees to submit midyear, final and annual performance reports to ensure they are meeting the required DMC performance measures. Any Formula grant-supported DMC reduction activities planned will be required to continue reporting on the following mandatory measures:
  - Number of youth served
  - Number and percent of program youth who offend during the reporting period (short term)
  - Number and percent of program youth who offend during the reporting period (long term)
  - Number and percent of program youth who re-offend (short term)



- Number and percent of program youth who re-offend (long term)

### 3. Phase V: Monitoring

- The DMC Coordinator will continue to work with the staff at the NC Department of Public Safety's Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice on annual collection of DMC RRI data. Once the data is obtained, the DMC Coordinator will continue to update the national DMC data book as well as share information the information with local jurisdictions.
- The DMC Coordinator along with the JJ Specialist and the DMC Committee will continue to educate the community and juvenile justice professionals on the issues surrounding DMC and how the state continues to address them. The Governor's Crime Commission and the NC Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice continue to collaborate to work towards an improved data collection system (NC-JOIN) This system allows us to collect demographic data on juveniles from intake to aftercare, which provides the state with a more reliable system for collecting county level data needed to measure possible disparity in decision making. The DMC Coordinator will continue to update the RRI spreadsheet annually and provide counties with the necessary data to aid in their county DMC reduction.



- DMC Coordinator will monitor activities/trends over time. The DMC Coordinator position is full time.
- Timeline of current and/or future (tentative) monitoring activities provided below:

Monitoring Activity	Timeline	Action Steps	Person Responsible
GCC DMC funded grants: 1. Cumberland County 2. Duplin County 3. Durham County 4. Gaston County 5. McDowell County 6. Mecklenburg County 7. New Hanover County 8. Robeson County 9. Wake County 10. Wilson County	July 2015 -June 2017  *Grants are funded annually from October 1.	The DMC Coordinator will continue to monitor and assist current and new GCC DMC grantees.	DMC Coordinator
DMC Public Awareness/training	Annually	DMC Coordinator and committee will continue to work on the DMC awareness by continuing to collaborate and communicate with all jurisdictions in the state on	DMC Coordinator, DMC Committee and NC DJJDP staff



		Compliance, i.e....DMC	
RRI/County Data	Updated Annually	DMC Coordinator will update the RRI information by county annually	DMC Coordinator

**DMC Reduction Plan for FY 2017-2019**

(1)

Activity	Estimated Completion Date	Funded Amount	Funding Source
<b>2017</b>			
Provide RRI assistance to counties throughout North Carolina in addressing DMC	Ongoing; annually	Amount Varies	Title II
Continue process of evaluating and monitoring DMC county activities and progress	Yearlong activity	Amount Varies	Title II
Continue the process of sharing challenges and progress of demonstration counties and invite other areas of the state to apply for resources to address DMC	Yearlong activity; Funding Priority Workshops- Fall 2017; Applications are due in January 30, 2017, Grants are awarded in Spring 2017; Award Workshops will be held in Fall 2017 and project begins October 1 (tentative)	Varies each year and by each project	Title II
Continue DMC Subcommittee Meetings	Ongoing; committee meets quarterly	N/A	N/A
Implement recommendations from the statewide DMC assessment as we move through the phases of the DMC reduction model.	Ongoing	TBD	Title II



Activity	Estimated Completion Date	Funded Amount	Funding Source
<b>2018</b>			
Provide technical assistance and review of RRI data to counties in North Carolina in addressing DMC		Amount Varies	Title II
Continue the process of sharing challenges and progress of demonstration counties and invite other areas of the state to apply for resources to address DMC	Yearlong activity; Funding Priority Workshops- Fall 2018; Applications are due in January 31, 2018, Grants are awarded in Spring 2018; Award Workshop held in summer 2018 and project begins October 1, 2018 (tentative)	Varies each year and by each project	Title II
Continue DMC Subcommittee Meetings	Ongoing; committee meets quarterly	N/A	N/A
Activity	Estimated Completion Date	Funded Amount	Funding Source
<b>2019</b>			
Provide technical assistance and review of RRI data to counties in North Carolina in addressing DMC		Amount Varies	Title II
Continue the process of sharing challenges and progress of demonstration counties and invite other areas of the state to apply for resources to address DMC	Yearlong activity; Funding Priority Workshops- Fall 2018; Applications are due in January 31, 2019. Grants are awarded in Spring 2019; Award Workshop held in summer 2019 and project begins October 1, 2019 (tentative)	Varies each year and by each project	Title II
Continue DMC Subcommittee Meetings	Ongoing; committee meets quarterly	N/A	N/A

(2) See chart above for funding amount and sources.





## **SECTION V: COORDINATION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND DELINQUENCY PROGRAMS**

### **A. Reducing the Caseload of Probation Officers**

The North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention has jurisdiction and oversight of all the court counselors (juvenile probation) in North Carolina. Any needs that they have related to the reduction of the caseloads of these positions will be handled through the traditional budgetary process of the North Carolina General Assembly.

The North Carolina SAG considers funding regularly of various diversion programs where by redirecting a youth from entering the court system may reduce the caseload of Court Counselors.

### **B. Sharing Public Child Welfare Records with the Courts in the Juvenile Justice System**

In North Carolina, the legal file for youth involved in either the juvenile justice system or public welfare includes information about both systems. When a judge enters a disposition or reviews a case, s/he has all the documentation that has been filed with the court regarding public welfare and/or juvenile justice matters for that youth in that court district jurisdiction. Moreover, the current state juvenile code provides that the Department of Juvenile Justice, after consultation with the Conference of Chief District Court Judges, shall adopt rules designating certain local agencies that are authorized to share information concerning juveniles<sup>2</sup>. Agencies that may be designated as "agencies authorized to share information" include local departments of social service, DJJDP and the AOC.

### **C. Establishing Policies and Systems to Incorporate Relevant Child Protective Services Records into Juvenile Justice Records**

Pursuant to NC Administrative Code (28 NCAC 01A .301), authorized agencies UPON REQUEST shall share information about a relevant case in which an abuse, neglect, delinquency, undisciplined, or dependency petition is filed. Agencies authorized to share information are as follows:

- Division of Adult Corrections and Juvenile Justice (DAC-JJ)
- Guardian Ad Litem
- County Departments of Social Services
- Area mental health
- Local law enforcement
- District attorneys' offices
- County mental health facilities
- Local school administrative units
- Local health departments
- A local agency designated by an administrative order issued by chief district court judge

The Department of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention requires the formation of child and family teams to coordinate service planning in the following situations:

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<sup>2</sup>North Carolina Juvenile Code 7B-3100



- Juveniles assigned to intensive supervision—As per NC DJJDP Court Services Policy and Procedures Manual, an interdisciplinary team must be formed in order to design a supervision strategy.
  - Children or adolescents placed out of their home communities into a group home or therapeutic foster home—As a result of Session Law 2002-164, Senate Bill 163, DJJDP implemented a communication protocol with the Department of Health & Human Services: “When a court counselor is working with a juvenile who is placed in a group home or foster home outside of his/her home community, the court counselor is to notify, for information purposes, the chief court counselor of the district where the juvenile is placed. The court counselor making the placement will coordinate any service planning meetings (child and family teams) and will be responsible for notifying agencies in the “host community” that will be involved with the juvenile, using the standard [notification] form. This notification includes the mental health authority if mental health is involved with the youth but is not responsible for treatment decisions, the school system and any other agencies that provide on-going service and may need to provide service in the community where the juvenile is placed.”

North Carolina has fourteen Family Courts districts whose major goal is to coordinate all the case management and service agency efforts for a single family in distress. Coordination through a Family Court Case Manager ensures that relevant information is shared among all of the agencies involved with the family.

Information sharing has also been enhanced through the reform of the state's child protective services system. All 100 county-administered child welfare agencies use the Multiple Response System, which is based upon the application of family centered principles of partnership. The Child and Family Team serves as the vehicle to share information. These structured, facilitated meetings bring together family members, community supports, child welfare, juvenile justice, mental health, and other relevant agencies to create a plan that ensures child safety and meets the family's needs.

North Carolina ensures that juvenile offenders, whose placement is funded through Section 472 of the Social Security Act, receive the protections specified in Section 471 of such Act, including a case plan and case plan review as defined in Section 475 of such Act.

We have assured this by having the following statement signed (and kept in our files) by an Authorizing Official at the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services:

“As required by federal and state law, the Division of Social Services develops family service case plans, which includes case plan reviews, for each child who is placed in the custody of the department of social services. The purpose of the case plans is to set objectives and activities to assist the family in achieving the goal of a safe and permanent home for the children.”

## **SECTION VI: COLLECTING AND SHARING JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION**

Currently, the North Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP) collects and stores juvenile offender information via the NC-JOIN (North Carolina Juvenile Online Information Network) database. This system collects demographic information, offense information, court history, and program placement information. Because of the sensitivity of juvenile records, this



system is only accessible to DJJDP staff. Other youth serving agencies may request specific data through DJJDP staff on an as needed basis.

North Carolina youth serving state agencies and departments have similar data collection practices. Juvenile specific information gathered for education, mental health, and child welfare are collected on an agency by agency basis.

These data collection silos pose obvious difficulties for juvenile justice information sharing. Although most state agencies have very effective and efficient collaborative relationships, having juvenile data in one uniform clearinghouse would be ideal.

The General Assembly has mandated that a Criminal Justice Data Integration pilot program be conducted in Wake County. The purpose of this pilot is to see what can be implemented to give employees in one agency access to relevant data that may be housed in another agency's database. Although this pilot project is primarily specific to adult criminal justice information, this is definitely a step in the right direction as it relates to information sharing.



## **SECTION VII: STATEMENT OF PROBLEM/PROGRAM NARRATIVE**

### **A. 2017 – CMPD Juvenile Diversion Program**

Minority youth are disproportionately represented in the Juvenile Justice System. This project will provide Mecklenburg County minority youth an alternative to arrest at initial contact, while holding them accountable for their offense and providing support to redirect negative behavior.

According to the 2014 US Census, African Americans under 18 years of age represent 32% of our country's population. However, in Mecklenburg County 81.5% of juveniles arrested in 2015 were African American. Not only were offenders disproportionately represented, but the victims as well, with 65.1% of all crime victims in 2015 being of African American race. The Juvenile Diversion Program addresses this minority disparity by providing law enforcement diversion at the initial contact point, arrest. As an alternative, youth are required to attend an 8-hour interpersonal skills building program emphasizing various challenges faced by youth. The target population is boys and girls, age 17 and younger, who are engaging in or at risk of delinquent or undisciplined behavior, and their parent guardian. Since its implementation in January 2013, over 2,680 youths have been referred to the program, and 78% of them (2,083) have chosen to participate. Of the 2,083 who accepted the opportunity, 83% of them (1,720) have successfully completed the program; 100 cases are active in the system currently. There are currently three Diversion Specialists, each with a caseload of about 125 youths per year. In 2016, CMPD received funding from GCC to sustain one additional Diversion Specialist, in addition to a Program Assistant, to expand the Diversion Program into neighboring jurisdiction, Matthews. This afforded youth that may have otherwise entered the justice system an alternative to arrest.

#### **Project Sustainability Planning:**

The Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department is committed to finding funds, either through other grant funding and/or through seeking approval from the City of Charlotte, the Town of Matthews, the Town of Huntersville, and the Town of Mint Hill to institutionalize this program in their respective annual operating budgets.

### **B. Robeson County Teen Court**

This project will implement community driven & research based programs holistically supporting needs of high risk status offenders identified by the juvenile justice system using a teen court model providing Parenting Wisely and Botvin Life Skills Training thus avoiding a formalized court process.

The project proposes to strengthen the work of the existing teen court by reducing youth violence and minority confinement of status offenders through a series of evidence based programs: Botvin Life Skills and Parenting Wisely (10-14). Services are provided to high risk minority status and first time offenders identified by law enforcement and juvenile services with anticipation of serving 100 total participants annually with 6 months of post service follow-up. Youth entry is through a teen court framework model providing a continuum of services through sanctions delivered by a jury of their peers. Court sanctions include: community service learning projects, educational workshops, and peer mentoring. Parents of youth ages 10-14 will be offered Parenting Wisely while youth participate in the Center activities.

Robeson County is ethnically diverse with an equal percentage of Native, African American and Whites and the third poorest, mid-size county in the nation (2015). Lumberton is rated the most dangerous city in NC (2015). As a result of the extreme poverty, violence rates are some of the highest in the state with the homicide rate four times the national average. Of North Carolina's 100



counties, Robeson County ranked first in Juvenile Arrest Rates (per 100,000 for 2014). By utilizing an informal court diversion process, we offer a phased immersion model to services helping participants divert their charges and avoid confinement.

### **Project Sustainability Planning**

In July 2014, NC-ACE interventions transitioned to the Robeson County Teen Court & Youth Services nonprofit organization. RCTCYS reestablished the Center and is continuing the interventions developed, implemented and researched by UNC and has implemented new programs (PW 10-14) 2016-17 FY. In January 2017, UNC plans to reapply to the CDC for another five year period partnering with RCTCYS to continue implementing the models while UNC continues their longitudinal study. Robeson County has committed funding to the Center and the City of Lumberton in 2017. The JCPC RFP made teen courts and parent programs a priority for funding inviting us to apply with a projected award of \$50,000 in JCPC funding for the next two years.

### **C. 2017 - FPD Educating Kids on Guns**

The EKG program teaches students about the legal, medical, and emotional consequences of gangs, youth gun possession, and gun related violence, and encourages young people to consider options and choices available to them in situations involving guns.

Fayetteville Police Department's Operation Ceasefire. EKG teaches students about the legal, medical, and emotional consequences of gang involvement, youth gun possession, and gun related violence. It encourages young people to make the right choices in situations involving guns and gangs. EKG has been instrumental in reducing gun violence involving juveniles by 3% in Fayetteville. Despite this success, over 549 violent gun crimes were committed in Fayetteville last year. Additionally, gang activity at area schools continues to rise. The Fayetteville City Police Department's Gun and Gang Violence Unit has identified active gangs in every middle and high school in Cumberland County. The Cumberland County School District is the 5th largest school district in North Carolina with 51,846 students enrolled during the 2014-2015 school year. As reported by the 2014-15 NC School Report Card our district's ratio of acts of crime or violence is 1.76 per 100 middle school students, almost double the state average of 0.83. The report card documented 148 cases of weapon possession on a school campus in 2014-15. The EKG curriculum targets middle school (7th Grade) by using DVD scenarios to initiate conversations between students and law enforcement regarding strategies for avoiding gun and gang violence.

Educating Kids about Gang and Gun Violence (EKG) is a youth gang and gun violence education and prevention program created and run by Fayetteville Police Department's Operation Ceasefire. EKG teaches students about the legal, medical, and emotional consequences of gang involvement, youth gun possession, and gun related violence. It encourages young people to make the right choices in situations involving guns and gangs. EKG has been instrumental in reducing gun violence involving juveniles by 3% in Fayetteville. Despite this success, over 549 violent gun crimes were committed in Fayetteville last year. Additionally, gang activity at area schools continues to rise. The Fayetteville City Police Department's Gun and Gang Violence Unit has identified active gangs in every middle and high school in Cumberland County. The Cumberland County School District is the 5th largest school district in North Carolina with 51,846 students enrolled during the 2014-2015 school year. As reported by the 2014-15 NC School Report Card our district's ratio of acts of crime or violence is 1.76 per 100 middle school students, almost double the state average of 0.83. The report card documented 148 cases of weapon possession on a school campus in 2014-15. The EKG curriculum targets middle school (7th Grade) by using DVD scenarios to initiate conversations between students and law enforcement regarding strategies for avoiding gun and gang violence.



Operation Ceasefire is a very successful Project Safe Neighborhood (PSN) model built on a formal partnership between city and county law enforcement agencies, the US Attorney's Office (ED NC), ATF Violent Crimes Task Force, District Attorney's Office, Cumberland County Schools, Cape Fear Valley Medical Center, business leaders, University of North Carolina- Greensboro (UNCG), and the faith community. In 2013 the EKG program was developed by the Fayetteville Police Department's PSN-Operation Ceasefire program and the above partnerships. The program is a two-hour interactive classroom presentation led by a trained EKG Team of police officers and detectives. The team uses the EKG curriculum, EKG Kit (DVD and thumb drive) photographs, case scenarios, personal stories, and small group discussions to educate students about the medical, legal, and emotional consequences of gun possession, gang related violence, and the positive alternatives available. The students also receive gun and gang prevention material in an e-booklet on a USB. To date we have taught the program to 16,720 students. By the end of the 2016-17 school year that number will rise to over 18,450 students. Based on the success of the EKG program other jurisdictions, including jurisdictions from other states, have requested copies of our curriculum. EKG is a research-based program that is continually evaluated and updated with each student completing a pre and post class survey. The EKG program shows the desired effects on participant's attitudes, beliefs, and intended behaviors. Specifically, the program is reducing support of violence, gun carrying, and gangs, while instilling pro-social decision making skills and improving the ability to think about the consequences of actions. Based on the Year 1 data, the EKG program is making an impact on students most in need of an intervention; the high-risk students. The impact on high risk students appears to be retained longitudinally for most content areas, and in some cases even strengthened over time. Comparing the Year 1 and Year 2 data indicates that students in Year 2 had a higher increase in scores for desired attitudes and intended behaviors than those in Year 1. This may indicate that the EKG instructors have improved their instruction, increasing the positive impact of the program on the students. Another strength of the EKG program is that it has normalized discussion of a once taboo topic for students and staff within Cumberland County Schools and builds relationships between students and law enforcement officers. As EKG is a research driven program, it is imperative that we quickly and accurately analyze the pre/post survey data. We currently enter the data by hand and would like to switch to an electronic scanning system. We have found a program; Optical Mark Recognition (OMR) that will allow us to design our pre/post forms, print and scan them and forward the results for analysis to our research partners at UNCG.

### **Project Sustainability Planning**

This program is a self-sustaining program, due to the purchase of equipment that will be carefully maintain by the Fayetteville Police Department. This is a project designed be grow and be effective beyond the grant period without the additional need of grant funding once the program ends.

#### **D. 2017 McDowell County Teen Court**

This project will provide an alternative diversion program for first time misdemeanor offenders' ages 9-17 years old in McDowell County. The youth defendant must admit guilt to the offense, participate in the court process before a judge and peer jury, and accept the sanctions imposed by the jury.

McDowell County falls in Tier I, which means that it is one of the economically distressed counties in the state of North Carolina. The rankings are based on an assessment of the county's unemployment rate, median household income, population growth, and assessed property value per capita. McDowell County's current high school dropout rate is 4.20% which is higher than the state rate of 2.39%. 49% of our dropouts were petitioned in Juvenile Court. The graduation rate is 81.6% which is lower than the state rate of 85.9%. According to McDowell Juvenile Justice Complaint Statistics for 2014-15 and 2015-16, there were over 324 misdemeanor complaints leveled 1-3.



Statistics show that 35% were juveniles ages 10-13 and 58% were ages 13 and over; indicating that the typical delinquent in McDowell County is between the ages of 10-15. Approximately 70% of the juveniles were first time offenders. Currently, in McDowell County there is no alternative youth diversion program with sanctions for first time misdemeanor offenders. The purpose of this project is to make a positive impact on the lives of the county's offending youth by providing an alternative diversion for juveniles ages 9-17, who are first-time offenders, holding them fully accountable for their actions through sanctions, and providing them a second chance. The youth defendant must participate in the actual court process before a judge and peer jury, admit guilt to the offense and accept the sanctions imposed by the jury.

Teen Court addresses juvenile delinquency and undisciplined behavior by requiring youth to take responsibility for their actions through sanctions imposed by a peer jury. Juveniles will increase their understanding of their wrongdoing, learn ways to positively engage with the community, allow them to make positive choices in the future and reduce their potential for recidivism. This focus will reduce juvenile court prosecutions and offer an effective alternative to foster care, lock-up, and further court action through the Division of Juvenile Justice.

Teen Court will provide opportunities to develop and empower McDowell County youth through engagement in the volunteer roles, train other youth volunteers in the teen court program, collaborate with the Coordinator to market the program within the community and coordinate with partner agencies to create internship opportunities and trainings to further youth participants' knowledge of a variety of careers and the justice system.

### **Project Sustainability Planning**

Understanding the importance of long-term sustainability, McDowell County Teen Court partners will be developing and implementing plans to diversify our funding. The following have already committed to help continue to make Teen Court successful by providing support and possible matching funds:

Marion City Council  
Marion Police Department  
McDowell County Schools  
McDowell County Commissioners  
McDowell County Sheriff's Department  
McDowell Technical Community College  
McDowell County Department of Social Services

Possible Additional funding could come from grant funding with JCPC, participation fees charged for Teen Court, and by seeking support from local business and industry.

### **E. Assistance League of Charlotte Mecklenburg County Teen Court**

The project will provide an alternative justice system for an estimate 176 court involved youth misdemeanor offenders in FY 2017-2018. Eligible participants will have no previous convictions, admit guilt and accept responsibility for their actions, resulting in a low recidivism rate, currently 4%.

Many youth who commit misdemeanor offenses continue to offend and consequently become part of the Juvenile Justice Court System because they receive no early intervention. Mecklenburg County Teen Court (MCTC) provides alternative methods of offender management and recovery support services to those that are offered by traditional court services. Most cases are referred to MCTC through the Charlotte Mecklenburg Police Department Offender Diversion Program so that the teen



defendants can take responsibilities for their actions and not become repeat offenders. MCTC addresses this problem through a system of restorative justice. Teen Court holds these youthful offenders, age 12 through 17, accountable for their actions and assigns consequences for their behavior by imposing sanctions from a jury of their peers that will repair the harm done to the victim and community. Teen Court has found that the changing nature of the cases handled by the Charlotte Mecklenburg Police Department has resulted in an older population of teen referrals. Therefore it is critical to have a positive effect on the behavior and judgment skills of these youthful defendants to prevent future detention as a result of more serious criminal activity. According to the Justice Policy Institute, "youth confinement imposes heavy burdens on family members, leaves confined youth vulnerable to assaults, exposes communities to higher rates of recidivism and impedes young people's transition to adulthood."

The majority of monies received from the GCC grant fund the sole paid employee of Mecklenburg County Teen Court. This Program Administrator, a licensed MSW with extensive experience in the field of juvenile justice, coordinates, administers and maintains the general operation of Mecklenburg County Teen Court. This position is critical to the success of the program because of the family counseling, appropriate agency referrals and follow-up monitoring provided to the defendants. GCC funds will also be used to provide the new "STOP AND THINK" referral for defendants that receive this program as part of their jury-designated sentence. Operating expenses to be covered by the grant include office allocated expenses, utilities, phone, security, maintenance and janitorial services, office supplies, printing and related administrative costs. Equipment expenses include copier rental fees and maintenance/replacement of office equipment (i.e. computer, shredder, fax machine, software). Mecklenburg County Teen Court maintains a working relationship with the Mecklenburg County Sheriff's Department, the Division of Juvenile Justice, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools, the District Attorney's Office and the Council for Children's Rights. Defendants are also referred to community-based support services when appropriate. Teen Court prevents future delinquency and recidivism through alternative intervention which educates youth in the legal system and provides an opportunity to lead and mentor other youth through constructive sentencing, role modeling and community service. Since its inception in 1996, Mecklenburg County Teen Court has seen the rate of recidivism among participants fall from 21% to the current 4%. Teen Court has accomplished the following: 1) conducted 3065 hearings during which 2734 defendants (89%) successfully completed the program; 2) contributed over 67,000 hours of defendant community service; 3) committed 71,500 hours of teen volunteer and defendant jury service to this project. Teen Court has successfully used positive peer pressure to develop leadership and socialization skills and instill responsible behavior in defendants.

The "STOP AND THINK" program was initiated as a new creative sentence option and has been expanded to include many types of cases and larger groups of defendants. Counselors discuss motivation for behavior/actions, i.e. peer pressure, impulse, power play, attention seeking, etc. and provide opportunities to investigate alternative, better ways to handle difficult situations. Mecklenburg County Teen Court is able to process all referred cases in a timely manner, as requested by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police Department.

### **Project Sustainability Planning**

In order to sustain Mecklenburg County Teen Court in the future, Assistance League of Charlotte will actively raise funds through: 1) net proceeds from the Assistance League Thrift Shop, a retail business managed and staffed entirely by member volunteers; 2) solicitation of private and corporate donations; 3) proceeds from fund-raising events. At this time, none of the partner agencies of Teen Court (i.e. Sheriff's Department, Division of Juvenile Justice, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Police, and Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools) are able to provide funding for this program.





## **F. 2017 After – School Programs, Mentoring, and Vocational Program**

Serve 50 students grades K-12. Increase grade level English & Math performance through after school support of curriculum. Provide STEM enrichment at the appropriate grade level for each student. Create an awareness and interest in personal and cultural enrichment opportunities.

Warsaw, NC is a rural community with limited extra-curricular opportunities for youth. Many families utilize government resources for assistance such as SNAP, WIC, Work first, and subsidized housing. The average weekly wage and poverty levels as well as unemployment tends to stay at higher levels than the state averages. Eighty percent of Duplin students are economically disadvantaged and qualify for free or reduced lunch. Warsaw Elementary and Warsaw Middle School have a free or reduced lunch rate over 80%. Warsaw district schools are also qualified as Title I schools by the Federal Department of Education. Many of the above mentioned factors can lead to youth being at risk for delinquency. After school hours are prime time for lack of supervision. There are limited after school activity options in the county. There are no Boys & Girls Club or YMCA as in more populated areas of North Carolina. Many parents cannot afford after school care rates that can range from \$50-\$80 per week (number based on surveying 3 childcare centers in area). Many families are in need of support to keep their children safe and enriched.

Diversity Nurtures Achievement After School Enrichment proposes to minimize the future outlook of poverty in Warsaw, Duplin County, NC, by providing critical need services to approximately 50 underserved youth, through the increase of literacy standards success, math standards success, life success skills mastery, and academically superior post-secondary education completion rates. Through the initiation and administration of a variety of specifically targeted at risk community youth day program support and at risk community youth after school programs, DNA intends to promote values and provide skill sets to level the socio-economic playing field for program participants moving from childhood to adulthood.

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### **Project Sustainability Planning**

DNA plans to include collaboration or continued collaboration with the following: Duplin Co. Sheriff's Dept., Duplin County Schools, and Federal or State program with education/resources/support to provide assist that benefits students, support Onslow County and others for ideas and information in developing various programs, the Food Bank of Central and Eastern NC, all associations mentioned in activity list who currently support programming, NC DPI(through the 21st Century grant process and program-assuming all is acceptable and documented as required) Duplin County and Warsaw, NC, private supporters (business leaders, community leaders, field specialists, etc.),& any outreach organization providing needed support in a rural NC community.



## **G. 2017 LEAP After School Program**

Gaston County Schools and Gaston County Health and Human Services will partner to implement an after-school program for 9th grade students with multiple risk factors for dropping out of school. The program will be 4 days each week from 3-7 during the school year.

This project will provide an after-school program for LEAP students. A LEAP program (Leading, Educating, and Preparing) was established in 2010 with leveled interventions for a group of 300 4th grade, high-risk, minority students from a geographically disadvantaged area in the western portion of the county. The most intensive interventions were provided to a group of 30 students with high poverty rates, poor academic performance, and high rates of truancy/suspensions. The program was successful in guiding these students through elementary/middle school, and they have now transitioned into high school; however, there is no high school LEAP program. The hours between 3-7 PM are risky for these high school students because they are often alone and unsupervised. They live in an area with the highest crime rates, the highest number of juvenile offenders, and the highest percentage of incarcerated citizens. According to federal data, violent juvenile crimes occur most frequently in the hours immediately following the end of school on school days. Students who participate in expanded learning opportunities (i.e., after-school programs) show higher rates of school attendance, lower dropout rates and improved attitudes toward school. An after-school program will address three key indicators of students' leaving school-attendance, behavior and course completion. This program will include a snack, homework assistance/tutoring, credit recovery, a STEM robotic program and field trips.

The LEAP after-school program will operate from 3:00-7:00, Monday through Thursday for 32 weeks during the school year. From 3:00-3:30 a snack and recreational time will be provided. To help in meeting the need of increasing student academic performance over a sustained period of time, 2 certified teachers will provide homework assistance and tutoring to students on an individualized basis for 45 minutes, 4 days per week. Under the supervision of these teachers, students will also have the opportunity to work towards credit recovery in the after-school program. The program site will be at a targeted high school that is centrally located in the socio-economically disadvantaged area. This high school has almost twice the dropout rate of district and national averages, and the cohort graduation rate is less than both district and national averages. A bus driver and mileage costs to provide transportation to and from the program will expand access and increase participation. A wide variety of relevant program options will be offered that focus on promoting college attendance and workplace readiness. Field trips to area universities and information about financial aid will be a part of the program offerings. Funding is requested for students to attend cultural events such as theater and concert performances because educational trips contribute to better student outcomes in school and beyond.

Students eligible for participation and their parents will be contacted via phone calls and visits to provide information and registration for the program. A STEM component, LEGO Mindstorm EV3, will provide the basics of engineering and computer programming to create and program complex robots to address specific challenges and obstacle courses. Add-ons to the core set will provide lessons in renewable energy and pneumatics. Few students will have any prior experience with mechanics, electronics, or programming and this component will develop these skills and demonstrate how they apply to everyday life while also supporting math concepts.

The Gaston County Health Department will partner with the program to provide support services for the students and families in the program. Each program will be offered to all parents and families. A meal, transportation, and child care for younger children will be provided for all program sessions.



Parents Matter is a 5 week HIV prevention program that helps parents feel comfortable talking to their children about puberty, relationships, sex, and other difficult topics. The program focuses on positive parenting techniques and effective parent-child communication.

Strengthening Families is a 7 week, two-hour session program focusing on a family-skills-building for students and their parents. Two sessions will be offered—one during the first semester and one during the second semester.

Gaston County Schools in partnership with Gaston County Health and Human Services will implement an after-school program for 30+ at-risk ninth grade students with a focus on improving academic performance, decreasing absenteeism, truancy, discipline referrals, and juvenile justice involvement to enhance students' chances for on-time graduation and their pursuit of secondary educational opportunities. Students must be in attendance during the school day in order to go to the after-school program. Activities will provide homework assistance, a recreational time, and hands-on activities that support STEM. Support services through parenting classes will also be offered to families and their children to encourage parents in becoming more engaged and supportive in their children's educational endeavors.

#### **H. Brigade Boys & Girls Club Gang Prevention/Mentoring Initiative**

This project is a continuation and expansion of a comprehensive community approach of an evidence-based program that reduces juvenile crime and gang involvement. The project will serve up to 75 youth ages 6-18, with a primary focus on youth ages 8-15 in New Hanover County.

The purpose of this project is to re-connect our collaborative efforts with the juvenile justice agencies in New Hanover County (NHC) to provide programming to reduce juvenile crime and gang involvement. Two major model programs were implemented and funded in 2014/15 and 2015/16: Gang Prevention Through Outreach & Mentoring. Our programs include instruction and mentoring of; life skills, mental health counseling, community service projects and structured after-school recreation, educational and art/cultural activities.

Brigade Boys & Girls Club serves 1,200 youth and teen in NHC, ages 5-18, 68% receive free or reduced lunch; 56% live in a single family household; Our goal is to serve and protect Our Kids.

Today, there are between 21 and 40 gangs in NHC. Data shows that 73% of validated gang members are between ages 18 and 25, a 7% increase from 2014. 625 gang members are 17 years-old and younger. Data speculates that socioeconomic variables within different NC communities is the main factor behind black and Hispanic representation in NC gangs, which stand in disproportion to other race and ethnicity groups in the region.

Gang member onset is middle school. According to the NC Department of Public Safety, in 2016 there were between 20-40 known working gangs in NHC. The Sheriff's Office estimates there are hundreds of validated gang members in the area. Youth Risk Behavior Survey revealed that 42% of students strongly disagreed their school was free of gangs or gang related activity. NHC delinquent rate 34.96 per 1,000 is higher than the state average 24.70.

The Gang Prevention Through Outreach & the Mentoring Model is based on the Best Practices guide "UP2US" developed by BGCA & Big Brothers & Big Sisters of America. The BBGC is the lead agency for this initiative with a well-qualified, experienced Case Manager who helps design, implement & this program. The Club's ED works with & supports the CM in working with key



community agencies to assist in mobilizing community leaders & Club staff to identify roles and develop a community-wide strategy. The Case Manager is also responsible for:

Providing management services and support to program participants.  
Arranging assessments.

- Facilitating and evaluating appropriate community treatment services.
- Developing and implementing comprehensive treatment plans.
- Monitoring services provided by various agencies.
- Providing life skills training.
- Compiling and executing reports on participant's behavior, achievement and progress.

### **Project Sustainability Planning**

As with the entire Brigade's outreach activity, the sustainability of this crucial program is subject to aggressive and consistent fundraising efforts. 73% of the Brigade's operating and programming expenses are funded by corporate, foundation, government and individual donations. Our goal is to raise enough funds through these sources to keep this program active; however, at this point in time without funding from the Governor's Crime Commission, Brigade will be unable to continue this crucial program.

#### **I. Community Transition Coordinator**

This grant will take a multifaceted approach to the problem of recidivism by providing direct supervision and guidance which would lead to hands-on vocational opportunities, academic intervention and workforce readiness skill upon departing an YDC or Short Term Residential Home.

System-wide, the recidivism rate among youth released from North Carolina's Youth Development Centers (YDC) and Short Term Residential Homes has declined tremendously; however, it still remains unacceptably high. A close look at the data suggests that the majority of youth exiting confinement are not successfully reintegrating back into the community in spite ACJJ's efforts. A major contributor to this problem is the failure of our programs to provide youth with exposure to tangible workforce readiness skills, work exposure. Youth offenders are for the most part, ill-prepared to find and retain employment and become productive financial contributors to the community. Recently initiated programs have shown great promise in this area, but need to be continued and expanded into new areas. Creating these new positions will help lower the recidivism rate by helping to increase the percentage of youth who successfully enter the workforce or re-enter school after being released from a YDC and returned to their communities.

The purpose of the Community Transitional Coordinator(CTC) is to help bring together businesses, non-profit organizations, local governmental bodies, faith based organizations and individuals who could offer support, assistance and resources that help juvenile justice involved youth acquire the necessary means to sustain a lifestyle that will help reduce recidivism. The CTC will work within the Adult Corrections and Juvenile Justice (AC/JJ) framework to develop goals for each obstacle the juvenile justice involved youth may face in their transition back into the community. This crossroads in juvenile justice involved youth's life will determine what type of future citizen they become. Our aim is to add more emphasis on this junction and change the recidivism cycle with training, education and alternatives contrary to criminogenic need.



## **Project Sustainability Planning**

The intent of these positions are to last for at least one year through this federal funding. However, for sustainment purposes the writer will partition the department (through evidence based practices) to reclassify positions for the continuance of the Community Transitional Coordinator.

### **J. Educational Training Aids and Equipment**

This project seeks to provide juveniles who have been committed to Youth Development Centers and Short Term Residential Homes with training aids and equipment to be successful learners and workforce ready competitors.

Many youth are leaving the YDCs and Short Term Residency Homes without the vocational and educational skills and knowledge to be competitive for the twenty-first century. The purpose of this project is to expand the ability of our YDCs and Short Term Residential Home's opportunities of having the equipment needed to become competitive for the twenty-first century skills that our clientele need for future growth. The programs components consist of securing training aids and equipment such as Barbering Kits, Manufacturing, Construction, and Welding Simulators, New Computers and online assessment programs, along with other state of the art equipment to provide experience and career exploration. These programs and new equipment will further students knowledge by allowing them to access online programs such as Onet, GetMyFuture.org, work Keys, interests' surveys, abilities & aptitudes and more.

Each YDC is very limited to the equipment that they have available. Therefore, it is essential to introduce new vocational programming equipment and certifications. This can be accomplished by adding equipment such as, welding simulators, C-Tech certifications (stackable credentials), Career-Readiness certifications and trainings, and other workforce training aides and certifications. In an effort to better prepare our students for today's workforce horticulture we also find necessary to introduce our students to the aquaponics system. This can be accomplished by adding a small system to the greenhouse located on Dobbs YDC's campus

## **Project Sustainability Planning**

During the duration of the project, grant-funded staff along with juvenile justice staff will focus on developing the necessary local and state-wide partnerships, collaborations, and allowances that will allow juvenile justice to fully and permanently to integrate workforce training into the range of education and treatment services the division offers in youth confinement.

### **K. FAME 2.0**

FAME 2.0 will address truancy, suspension and expulsion and dropout prevention of school-aged youth in its housing communities through the use of educational, after-school and mentoring programs. The program will offer participants academic tutoring, life skills training and career pathway mentoring.

The DHA FAME program will address truancy, suspension and expulsion and dropout prevention of at-risk school-aged youth in its housing communities using educational, after-school and mentoring programs. The educational component will consist of participation in the DHA Graduate Program. The Graduate Plan seeks to encourage and educate youth and their parents about the pursuit of post-secondary education. Participants will receive assistance with the FAFSA, offer college access workshops, SAT/ACT preparation, career workshops, financial literacy and college campus tours. After-school services will be provided through DHA's 21st CCLC. Participants will be introduced to STEM through robotics and other workshops, receive tutoring assistance; participate in field trips



and other academic enhancing activities. The mentoring component will incorporate the Durham County Sheriff's Office CHOICES program that takes youth and families through each step of the arrest and intake process. Participants attend an interactive tour of the Durham County Detention Center, appear before a sitting judge, and participate in a Teen Summit. According to the Durham County JCPC 2013/2014 Risk & Needs Assessment of Durham County • 11% of court-involved youth had high unmet needs in the individual, school, peer and community domains. • 91% of court-involved youth were age 12 or older • 16% of the youth referred to intake had 2 or 3 prior referrals. • 28% of youth have some substance use.

The FAME 2.0 program seeks provides a holistic approach to serving at-risk youth. The program will provide assistance and services to the entire household and not just the student. Addressing the issues and concerns related to unwanted behavior will be important in helping participants to be successful in the classroom, home and community. The Resident Services Department of DHA has a wealth of programs that will be utilized to support the FAME program and its participants. Programs include self-sufficiency initiatives, security and safety programs and other youth related activities that will enhance the program.

### **Project Sustainability Planning**

DHA will continue the FAME program after GCC funding by utilizing existing partnerships with NCCU, Durham County Sheriff's Office, Durham County Courts. Student interns will continue to be an integral part of the program.

#### **L. Rebound Student and Family Coach**

This project provides academic and personal support for adjudicated or non-adjudicated high school students during and after a short term suspension. Programming reduces risk of further suspensions or justice involvement by increasing positive ties to school, family, and community.

In 2015-16, Durham Public Schools (DPS) had 1842 short-term suspensions grades 9-13. Although local repeat suspension data was not available, statewide 40% of students had more than one suspension that year. Repeat suspensions impact attendance, connection to school, and dropout risk. Attendance (40%) or poor engagement with school/peers (8%) was the reason given for nearly half of NC's dropouts in 2014-15. Also, unstructured out of school time increases the risk for engaging in criminal behavior, using illegal drugs, and associating with gangs (Fight Crime, 2007). Of the 232 Durham juvenile justice intakes in 2015, school problems (69%), mental health needs (65%), and substance use needs (39%) were prevalent (Durham JCPC). The risk of justice involvement increases with each suspension (Fabelo, 2011).

Rebound is a voluntary program that offers a safe, supportive environment for Durham County high school students during a short-term suspension (1-10 days). Court-involved youth are given priority but all referrals are considered on a first come basis. Rebound's Student and Family Coach (SFC) will serve as an ongoing support following students' return to school through a Rebound-sponsored afterschool group and individual student and family follow-up. The SFC will connect students and their families to, and help them navigate, community resources that support positive youth development and academic achievement, and reduce the risk of delinquent behaviors.

Rebound's structured program fills a gap in Durham's alternative to suspension programming, which has been called for by DPS, Durham Juvenile Crime Prevention Council (JCPC), and the Durham Gang Reduction Strategy Steering Committee. Rebound is DPS's key partner in reducing suspensions as called for in the March 2016 School Climate and Prevention policy. Suspensions, dropouts and more serious delinquent behavior begin to rise in 9th grade. As a community-based



non-profit, Rebound facilitates connections in multiple directions (school, family, court, community) and increases academic and prosocial support and resources for suspended students, critical elements of disrupting a student's course away from school and toward the criminal justice system.

### **Project Sustainability Planning**

Rebound has had continuous funding from JCPC and Durham Public Schools for three years, which we expect to continue given the new district policies on reducing suspension and providing alternatives. Demand for our services outnumbers our seats, so we know that it is a needed resource in the community. We have had yearly increases in income from individual donors, small groups, and churches, as well as Square One Bank. Similar programs fund through United Way, county, or federal grants such as the 21st Century Community Learning Centers grant. In addition to applying to various funders, Rebound would use the grant period to collaborate with Durham Public schools on strategic growth and explore other partnership or funding possibilities.

#### **M. S.A.Y. Save-A-Youth Vocational Program 2016-2017**

The S. A. Y. Save A Youth Vocational Program will serve Wilson County youth ages 12-17 that are at risk of delinquency, academic failure or are court involved. The program will blend delinquency prevention with vocational training and academic and pro-social skills development.

The Program will aid in reduction and assist with preventing juvenile delinquency by providing training to our youth through marketable vocational skills and aid in helping to significantly reinforce the student's academic achievement, life/social skills along with their pro-social skills. SAY Vocational will serve you in Wilson/Wilson County between the ages of 12-17 who are at-risk of or involved in delinquent activities. During FY 15-16 there were 333 complaints received by the Division of Juvenile Justice (Wilson) and of those 333 complaints there were 12 juveniles that accounted for 162 of these complaints.

NCDPI statistics show that the graduation rate increased from 68.3% in 2006 to 85.6% in 2015 for Wilson County students. This is an increase of 1.26% for students graduating in Wilson County. The number of graduates for 15-16 was 800 with 29% attending public/private institutes of higher learning, community colleges 36.5%; entering military 7.6% and 12% entering the workforce. The Wilson County unemployment rate dropped from 8.8% to 8.3% in 5/2016 and has now fallen to 4.7%. Juvenile crime is greater during after school hours; 50% of their time is spent out of school. School dropouts and juveniles face significant challenges to obtaining gainful & legal employment. SAY Vocational will provide training which is focused on basic employment skills, life/social skills, and academic support by providing training in Culinary Arts, Sewing, App Bldg., ServSafe certification.

The St. John Community Development Corp., Inc. is a faith based non-profit organization with a 501(c)3.

For more than ten (10) years now the SJCDC has been in operation. We have been awarded and have successfully managed \$3,350,000.00 in grant funding to continue to support the afterschool, summer camp and vocational programs. The SJCDC-SAY Vocational Program will provide vocational skills training to better prepare the youth for employment and self-sufficiency, on-the job training, educational supplies, qualified contract staff will help to ensure that the youth receive the necessary skills to succeed. Academic support, life skills and social skills building will also be provided to the youth. Parent enrichment and involvement is a necessity for all youth involved in the vocational program.



## **Project Sustainability Planning**

The St. John CDC purchased a 20,000 sq. ft. building that has been partially renovated to establish a mini-grocery, ice cream/deli shop and a retail store to serve the community and provide jobs. The project has become self-sustaining since some of the businesses are open with income being derived from the businesses. The ice cream/deli opened in 8/2012 and is currently operating at break-even. Once the businesses become established in the community, it is estimated that there will be an allocation of approximately \$15,000 to the program annually. The Wilson Value Drugstore opened 7/2014. The St. John CDC will commit Wilson County and United Way funding. The St. John CDC will continue to seek grants, donations and fundraising proceeds.







**SECTION IX: SAG MEMBERSHIP**

Name/Email	Represents	Full-Time Government	Youth	Date of Member Appointment
1. Reverend Bruce E. Stanley (Chair), <a href="mailto:bstanley@mhfc.org">bstanley@mhfc.org</a>	D,E,H			April 2018
2. Grayson Cheek, <a href="mailto:Grayson.Cheek@gmail.com">Grayson.Cheek@gmail.com</a>	B			April 2018
3. William L. Lassiter, <a href="mailto:William.Lassiter@ncdps.gov">William.Lassiter@ncdps.gov</a>	C	X		April 2018
4. Chris Suggs, <a href="mailto:chris@kinstonee.org">chris@kinstonee.org</a>	F		X	April 2018
5. Michael Becketts, <a href="mailto:Michael.Beckett@dhhs.nc.gov">Michael.Beckett@dhhs.nc.gov</a>	C	X		April 2018
6. Richard Thompson, <a href="mailto:Rthompson244@charter.net">Rthompson244@charter.net</a>	G			April 2018
7. James Speight, <a href="mailto:James.Speight@ncdps.gov">James.Speight@ncdps.gov</a>	C	X		April 2018
8. Donald R. Cureton, Jr., <a href="mailto:Donald.r.cureton@nccourts.org">Donald.r.cureton@nccourts.org</a>	A,B	X		April 2018
9. Lorraine Taylor, <a href="mailto:Lorraine.taylor@NCCU.EDU">Lorraine.taylor@NCCU.EDU</a>	C	X		April 2018
10. Veronica Foster, <a href="mailto:vforster@cmpd.org">vforster@cmpd.org</a>	B,G			April 2018
11. James West, <a href="mailto:James.west@wakegov.com">James.west@wakegov.com</a>	C			April 2018
12. Elizabeth (Beth) Freshwater-Smith, <a href="mailto:Beth.Freshwater-Smith@nccourts.org">Beth.Freshwater-Smith@nccourts.org</a>	A,B	X		April 2018
13. Wendy Sotolongo, <a href="mailto:Wendy.C.Sotolongo@nccourts.org">Wendy.C.Sotolongo@nccourts.org</a>	B,H	X		April 2018
14. Dianne Whitman, <a href="mailto:dianne.m.whitman@ncdps.gov">dianne.m.whitman@ncdps.gov</a>	B	X		April 2018
15. LaMon Jones, <a href="mailto:Lamoni98@gmail.com">Lamoni98@gmail.com</a>	F		X	April 2018
16. Derek Brown, <a href="mailto:brmaiugi@gmail.com">brmaiugi@gmail.com</a>	F		X	April 2018
17. Grayson Rehm, <a href="mailto:graysonrehm1@gmail.com">graysonrehm1@gmail.com</a> <a href="mailto:trrehmir@gmail.com">trrehmir@gmail.com</a>	F		X	April 2018
18. Justin Williams	F		X	April 2018



[dwright@lafchildren.org](mailto:dwright@lafchildren.org) (Mom)

19. James Clemmons, Jr.

B,G

April 2018

[James.clemmons@richmondnc.com](mailto:James.clemmons@richmondnc.com)

**Are there at least 3 members of the SAG who have been or who are currently under the jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system?** Yes

**Does the SAG also serve as the supervisory board?** Yes

**The following SAG members serve as citizen members of the above-noted supervisory board:**

Richard Thompson



## SECTION X: FORMULA GRANTS PROGRAM STAFF

The North Carolina Governor's Crime Commission (GCC) is the designated agency responsible for implementing the formula grant program. Appendix D depicts the organizational structure of the GCC.

The following is a list of other programs administered by the GCC (in addition to Title II):

- Children's Justice Act
- Edward R. Byrne Justice Assistance Grant Program/ Law Enforcement Block Grant Program
- Victims of Crime Act
- Violence Against Women Act
- N-Chip

### **Juvenile Justice Specialist** – Carlotta Winstead

Funding source: 90% JJDP, 10% State

This position is responsible for the development and implementation of North Carolina's Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Grant Program. North Carolina receives approximately \$1.5 million dollars annually from the U. S. Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services. This position routinely communicates with the directors of State and local agencies serving juveniles. A close working relationship is needed with prosecutors, judges and correction officials involved with the juvenile justice system. This position assists in analyzing crime data as it relates to juveniles, discussing its impact and recommending programs to the Governor's Crime Commission and to the Secretary of the Department of Public Safety concerning the prevention and treatment of the state's juvenile delinquency problem. This position is also responsible for the oversight of the state's compliance monitoring plan and activities to ensure compliance with the core protection requirements of the JJDP Act. Finally, this position is responsible for supervising the DMC Coordinator and compliance monitoring team. This position also works with an administrative assistant.

1. (20% FTE) This position is responsible for the development of the state's plan for juvenile justice in order to receive the grant funding. This plan includes an outline of the planning process, the collection and analysis of the required data, and the recommendation of priorities and programs.

- Assist in review and recommendations to the State Advisory Group on all funding requests for juvenile justice grant funds. The agency receives approximately 30 applications requesting funds in excess of \$5 million each year for review when only \$1.5 million dollars are available.
- To serve as primary staff to the Juvenile Justice Planning Committee (State Advisory Group), the Disproportionate Minority Contact Subcommittee and the of the Governor's Crime Commission.
- To communicate the priorities and programs of the juvenile justice plan to the various criminal justice and juvenile justice agencies in local and state government and to identify, encourage, and provide technical assistance to those appropriate agencies who may wish to apply for grant funding.
- To provide information and assistance to the Governor's Crime Commission regarding juvenile justice matters and the federal guidelines of the JJDP Act and their application to the state.



- ❑ To provide information and assistance to the Governor's Crime Commission regarding the existing state juvenile code.

2. (20% FTE) To assist in the review of the success and failure of those programs selected for funding and report the results to the State Advisory Group and to the Department of Justice in the form of annual performance reports.

- ❑ To prepare such reports and documents as may be required for the administration of the juvenile justice grant programs.
- ❑ To assist in developing innovative strategies that help state and local criminal justice and juvenile justice agencies with their efforts to generate public awareness and support for juvenile delinquency strategies.

4. (20% FTE) Oversees the system for the collection and analysis of data on juveniles securely detained in the state that can accurately determine JJDP Act compliance.

- ❑ Develop and organize the state's three year plan and annual compliance monitoring plan update under the JJDP formula grant program.
- ❑ Compile and submit annual compliance monitoring report to OJJDP.
- ❑ Provide reports and updates to the North Carolina SAG and Governor's Crime Commission.
- ❑ Respond to violating agencies with written correspondence along with corrective measures. Where applicable and appropriate, meet with agencies to discuss obstacles and develop strategies for achieving compliance.
- ❑ Conduct inspections at law enforcement agencies, juvenile justice facilities and other secure and non-secure facilities that hold juvenile offenders statewide. This responsibility includes: Reviewing and verifying facility data during visits; creating and updating files for facilities that are subject to JJDP Act requirements and ensuring facility information is accurate; providing detailed documentation of site visit findings and include in file, reporting violations of state and local law to appropriate oversight agencies; provide technical assistance and training to facility staff during visits.
- ❑ Provide technical assistance to law enforcement officials, judges, court counselors and other applicable agencies on the compliance mandates of the JJDP Act. This includes periodically reviewing state laws and procedures related to the JJDP Act and OJJDP regulations; collaborating with juvenile justice professionals and court officials to review law changes and make recommendations based on the requirements of the JJDP act and OJJDP regulations; developing educational and informational materials; attending and/or conducting public meetings in subject area; presenting subject area at professional conferences and workshops.

3. (10% FTE) Provide technical assistance and monitoring to local and state criminal justice and juvenile justice agencies in the development and operation of programs serving juveniles.



- ❑ To assist in developing and researching policy issues in the area of juvenile justice which includes cost and projected impact relating to crime and juvenile justice.
- ❑ To work with other Governor's Crime Commission staff in the development of plan and programs which implement the policy recommendation of the Commission, the Secretary of the Department of Public Safety and the Governor.

4. (30% FTE) Responsible for the supervision of the DMC Coordinator and the compliance monitoring team.

**Disproportionate Minority Contact Coordinator** – Tonishia Lockley

Funding source: 50% State, 50% JJDP

This position is responsible for assisting the Juvenile Justice Specialist in the implementation and administration of North Carolina's Title V and Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Grants Program. This position serves as the Coordinator to ensure North Carolina's compliance with the DMC core requirement of the JJDP Act. This position serves as the state's agency representative on committees or projects related to DMC. This position is responsible for analyzing data relevant to DMC and makes recommendations to the DMC Subcommittee to guide policies and implement strategies to address the problem. This position routinely coordinates meetings with the DMC Subcommittee in order to stay current on trends that address minority overrepresentation and also to maintain a steady flow of ideas and strategies from subcommittee members that may ultimately result in a decrease in the number of minorities involved in the juvenile justice system. This position will also coordinate the ongoing review and assessment of existing programs and policies to ensure their activities are effective in reducing DMC.

This position is also responsible for assisting with compliance monitoring of local jails, detention facilities and correctional facilities to ensure compliance with the JJDP Act. This position is required to analyze crime data as it relates to juveniles as well as providing technical assistance to those organizations applying for grants through the Governor's Crime Commission. This position will assist the Juvenile Justice Specialist in overseeing the way the federal funds are dispersed to ensure compliance with federal mandates. This position will also assist the Juvenile Justice Specialist in the development of the state's plan for juvenile justice as an eligibility requirement to receive grant funding. This plan includes an outline of the planning process, the collection and analysis of data, and the recommendation of priorities and programs.

1. (65% FTE) Serves as the Governor's Crime Commission staff person responsible for coordinating the state's efforts to address minority overrepresentation in North Carolina's Juvenile Justice System. This staff person will lead the effort to develop a state plan that addresses DMC to ensure compliance with the JJDP Act.

- ❑ Staff the DMC Subcommittee and disseminate information on current DMC issues including national and local research.
- ❑ Coordinates DMC related activities and initiatives with other programs in order to encourage development of effective strategies that address minority overrepresentation in the juvenile justice system.



- ❑ Assists the DMC Subcommittee in the ongoing review and assessment of existing juvenile justice programs, policies and statutes to ensure that DMC is being effectively addressed.
- ❑ Serves as the state agency's representative by offering information, education, and technical assistance and support relating the DMC issues.

2. (25% FTE) Provides assistance to the Juvenile Justice Specialist who is responsible for leading the state on juvenile justice issues, distribution of grant funding and outlining the state's initiatives on data collection and priority/program recommendations.

- ❑ Provides technical assistance to grantee's who have submitted proposals to receive grant funding for specific programs through the Governor's Crime Commission.
- ❑ To assist in developing innovative strategies that help state and local criminal justice and juvenile justice agencies with their efforts to generate public awareness and support for juvenile delinquency strategies.
- ❑ Provide technical assistance and monitoring to local and State criminal justice and juvenile justice agencies to ensure compliance with the JJDP Act.
- ❑ To work with others on the Governor's Crime Commission staff in the development of plan and programs which implement the policy recommendation of the Commission, the Secretary of Crime Control and Public Safety and the Governor.
- ❑ Assist in staffing the Juvenile Justice Planning Committee.

3. (10% FTE) Assist the Juvenile Justice Specialist in conducting inspections at law enforcement agencies, juvenile justice facilities and other secure and non-secure facilities that hold juveniles offenders statewide to ensure compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act.

**Grants Managers – Kevin Buster, Tonishia Lockley, Carlotta Winstead**

Funding Sources: 32% State, 25% JJDP Formula Grant, 25% Byrne, 18% JABG

The primary purpose of these positions is to serve as a liaison between subgrantees who receive Federal Grant funds and the Governor's Crime Commission, who administers these funds. The grants managers oversee the operation of all awarded grants assigned to them, gives technical assistance to grantees and subgrantees. They are responsible for the processing of paperwork generated by our grantees, cost reports, grant adjustments and progress reports. This position also makes recommendations to the grants management director concerning possible additions and reversions of money from these grants. At any one time, this position manages between 50-70 subgrants annually.

1. (5% FTE) Review of grant pre-applications and applications. Check budgets for allowable and unallowable costs and accuracy. Check programs and make recommendations on past experience with the grantees and the personnel involved.

2. (3% FTE) Participate in regional grant award workshops that are mandatory for subgrantees. Each grants manager is responsible for presenting section of the grant award standard conditions and program reporting requirement.



3. (4% FTE) Monitoring of submission of the Notice of Grant Implementation report to insure timely implementation of the project as required by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (60 days).
4. (14% FTE) Monitoring, on a monthly basis, the project cash flow to insure that projects are on schedule financially. Review monthly cost reports for accuracy before final submission to fiscal section for payment.
5. (14% FTE) Review and process Subgrant Adjustment Requests initiated by subgrantees for any changes in personnel, budget or direction. These must be accurate for financial change since they can affect the amount of money a subgrantee receives and the timeliness of when they receive it. The desired accuracy level is that of an accountant. All adjustments must meet Federal guidelines at all times.
6. (25% FTE) Monitoring of projects on-site to determine compliance with Federal and State financial and program guidelines and to determine progress toward stated goals, objectives and daily activities. Formal, written report once per year, reviewed by grants management director and then placed in the grant file. Also enter in the Grants Management System the date the project was monitored so that the planning staff and our auditors will know that the monitoring report is available for them to review in the grantees actual (hard) file.
7. (8% FTE) General and constant monitoring of all grants to insure timely submission of required performance and progress reports.
8. (8% FTE) Maintain a working knowledge of all guidelines, programmatic and financial, Federal and State, associated with Federal grants administered by the Division.
9. (6% FTE) For those grants requiring second year funding, inform grantees of all requirements and monitor in a timely submission of second year funding request and the annual progress reports.
10. (6% FTE) For those grants closing out, inform grantees of all requirements and insure timely submission of forms. Be certain that the budget is balanced and all accounts settled before grant is closed out and the final adjustment is done.
11. (5% FTE) Assist Planning and Evaluation with any information needed as a direct result of management, since the grants managers have frequent, onsite knowledge of projects. Work with the committee to which they are assigned. Assist the Lead Planners by providing them with requested information concerning the grants that were awarded by that committee. Attend the Committee meetings and assist the commission members by providing them with requested grant information
12. (2% FTE) The grants manager is responsible to the grants management director for any assignment which he/she may assign. The grants manager will also perform and assist other duties and responsibilities which may arise in the Division as assigned by the Executive Director or Deputy Director, or which may be a result of committee assignments in support of the Full appointed Crime Commission.

**Administrative Assistant- Carolyn Locklear**

Funding Sources: 30% Byrne, 10% JJDP, 50% VOCA, 10% VAWA

This position is responsible for assisting the Juvenile Justice Specialist in the administrative functions of the Juvenile Justice Planning Team to include, but not limited to, preparing and coordinating SAG





meetings, preparing and sending correspondences to state and local criminal justice agencies as well as subgrantees, collection juvenile holding logs from facilities such as local law enforcement agencies, juvenile detention centers, youth development center and other juvenile facilities, maintaining compliance monitoring database and files, and complete other tasks as assigned.

1. (25% FTE) Assist Juvenile Justice Specialist in preparing and coordinating SAG meetings, send out correspondences to SAG members, criminal and juvenile justice agencies, subgrantees and other groups as deemed necessary.

2. (25% FTE) This position serves as the back up to the receptionist and is in contact with the general public, which requires telephone calls to be answered and directed to the appropriate staff member. This position also includes assisting the office manager in conducting office inventories as deemed necessary and carrying out other administrative functions as requested by either the deputy director or executive director.

3. (50% FTE) Assist other team members as deemed necessary.

**Please see attachment for organizational chart**