



HOUSE BILL 702: Modify Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils.

2019-2020 General Assembly

Committee:	House Judiciary. If favorable, re-refer to Rules, Calendar, and Operations of the House	Date:	April 25, 2019
Introduced by:	Reps. R. Turner, Jarvis, Pierce	Prepared by:	Tawanda N. Foster
Analysis of:	First Edition		Committee Co-Counsel

OVERVIEW: *House Bill 702 modifies the law related to Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils.*

[As introduced, this bill was identical to S555, as introduced by Sens. Sanderson, Daniel, Britt, which is currently in Senate Rules and Operations of the Senate.]

CURRENT LAW: Part 3 of Article 13 of Chapter 143B of the General Statutes governs the Juvenile Justice Section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety. Subpart F of this Part creates and governs Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils. The Councils were developed to provide community-based alternatives to youth development centers and to provide community-based delinquency, substance abuse, and gang prevention strategies and programs.

BILL ANALYSIS:

Section 1 makes clarifying changes by substituting "intensive intervention services" for "community programs and multiple purpose group homes." This section also defines intensive intervention services as evidence-based or research-supported community-based or residential services that are necessary for a juvenile to:

- 1) Prevent the juvenile's commitment to a youth development center or detention facility, or
- 2) Facilitate the juvenile's successful return to the community following commitment.

Section 2 makes technical changes and also substitutes a director of the area Local Management Entity/Managed Care Organization (LME/MCO) in place of the director of the area mental health, developmental disabilities, and substance abuse authority as a member of the Council. This section also changes the membership requirement of two people under the age of 18 years, one of whom is a member of the State Youth Council to two persons under the age of 21, or one person under the age of 21 and one member of the public representing the interests of families of at risk juveniles.

Section 3 modifies the meeting requirement for Councils from bimonthly to six times per year.

Section 4 modifies the annual review conducted by the Council of the needs of juveniles in the county who are at risk of delinquency or who have been adjudicated undisciplined or delinquent and the resources available to address their needs to make it a biennial review. This section also makes a clarifying change to provide Councils may examine joint program development with other counties and judicial districts.

Section 5 recodifies G.S. 143B-1104 as G.S. 143B-853, and requires the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice rather than the Division of Administration, to develop and implement a funding

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mechanism for programs that meet the standards developed under Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils. This section also adds to the requirements that the guidelines allow for a two-year funding cycle for programs that meet the requirements of the statute and have been awarded funds in a prior funding cycle, in the discretion of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice. This section also makes other technical and conforming changes.

Section 6 provides in the 2019-2021 fiscal biennium funds appropriated to DPS, Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice that are provided to Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils are to be used for alternatives to commitment and Level 2 dispositional alternatives. The funds are to be known as funds for intensive intervention services to be used for the purpose of providing intensive intervention services for juveniles of any disposition level, based on the needs of the juvenile. This section also requires the Division to identify and select the most effective evidence-based or research-supported methods of meeting the needs of juveniles serviced. The Division will determine the number and amount of the awards provided.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 become effective December 1, 2019. The remainder of the act becomes effective July 1, 2019.