

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA  
SESSION 2013**

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**HOUSE BILL 725  
Committee Substitute Favorable 6/12/13  
Committee Substitute #2 Favorable 7/24/13**

Short Title: Young Offenders Rehabilitation Act.

(Public)

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Sponsors:

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Referred to:

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April 11, 2013

1 A BILL TO BE ENTITLED  
2 AN ACT TO ESTABLISH THE JUVENILE JURISDICTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE,  
3 TO CREATE A PILOT CIVIL CITATION PROCESS FOR JUVENILES, AND TO  
4 RAISE THE AGE OF JUVENILE JURISDICTION TO INCLUDE SIXTEEN- AND  
5 SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLDS WHO HAVE COMMITTED MISDEMEANOR OFFENSES.

6 The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

7  
8 **ESTABLISH JUVENILE JURISDICTION ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

9 **SECTION 1.(a)** Advisory Committee Established. – There is established within  
10 the Division of Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety the Juvenile Jurisdiction  
11 Advisory Committee. The Division of Juvenile Justice shall provide professional and clerical  
12 staff and other services and supplies, including meeting space, as needed for the Advisory  
13 Committee to carry out its duties in an effective manner.

14 **SECTION 1.(b)** Membership. – The Advisory Committee shall consist of 24  
15 members. The following members or their designees shall serve as ex officio members:

- 16 (1) The Chief Deputy Secretary of the Division of Juvenile Justice of the  
17 Department of Public Safety.
- 18 (2) The Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts.
- 19 (3) The Director of the Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities,  
20 and Substance Abuse Services of the Department of Health and Human  
21 Services.
- 22 (4) The Chief Deputy Secretary of the Division of Adult Correction of the  
23 Department of Public Safety.
- 24 (5) The Secretary of the Department of Public Safety.
- 25 (6) The Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- 26 (7) The Secretary of the Department of Administration or a designee having  
27 knowledge of programs and services for youth and young adults.
- 28 (8) The Juvenile Defender in the Office of Indigent Defense.
- 29 (9) One representative from the Governor's Crime Commission appointed by the  
30 Governor.
- 31 (10) One representative from the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory  
32 Commission appointed by the Governor.

33 The remaining members shall be appointed as follows:

- 34 (11) Three members of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of  
35 the House of Representatives.



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- 1 (12) Three members of the Senate appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the  
2 Senate.
- 3 (13) Two chief court counselors appointed by the Governor, one to be from a  
4 rural county and one from an urban county.
- 5 (14) One present or former chief district court judge or superior court judge  
6 appointed by the Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court.
- 7 (15) One police chief and one sheriff appointed by the President Pro Tempore of  
8 the Senate.
- 9 (16) One district attorney appointed by the Speaker of the House of  
10 Representatives.
- 11 (17) Two representatives from the juvenile advocacy community, one appointed  
12 by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and one appointed by the  
13 Speaker of the House of Representatives.

14 Appointments to the Advisory Committee shall be made no later than October 1,  
15 2014. A vacancy in the Advisory Committee or a vacancy as chair of the Advisory Committee  
16 resulting from the resignation of a member or otherwise shall be filled in the same manner in  
17 which the original appointment was made.

18 **SECTION 1.(c) Chair; Meetings.** – The President Pro Tempore of the Senate and  
19 the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall each designate one member to serve as  
20 cochair of the Advisory Committee.

21 The cochairs shall call the initial meeting of the Advisory Committee on or before  
22 November 1, 2014. The Advisory Committee shall subsequently meet upon such notice and in  
23 such manner as its members determine. A majority of the members of the Advisory Committee  
24 shall constitute a quorum.

25 **SECTION 1.(d)** The Office of the Governor shall provide staff to the Advisory  
26 Committee at the request of the Advisory Committee.

27 **SECTION 1.(e) Cooperation by Government Agencies.** – The Advisory  
28 Committee may call upon any department, agency, institution, or officer of the State or any  
29 political subdivision thereof for facilities, data, or other assistance.

30 **SECTION 1.(f) Duties of Advisory Committee.** – The Advisory Committee shall  
31 develop a specific plan for the implementation of any changes in the juvenile justice system  
32 that would be required in order to extend jurisdiction in delinquency matters and proceedings to  
33 include 16- and 17-year-old persons charged with misdemeanor offenses within the juvenile  
34 justice system. The plan shall include cost estimates for each portion of the plan, including  
35 capital costs, operating costs, and staffing costs. As the expansion of the jurisdiction of the  
36 Division of Juvenile Justice to include persons 16 and 17 years of age who commit crimes or  
37 infractions becomes effective pursuant to this act, the Advisory Committee shall monitor and  
38 review the implementation of the expansion and shall make additional recommendations to the  
39 General Assembly as necessary.

40 **SECTION 1.(g) Establishment of Subcommittee.** – The cochairs of the Advisory  
41 Committee shall establish a Juvenile Civil Citation Subcommittee to develop and implement a  
42 juvenile civil citation process for purposes of providing an efficient and innovative alternative  
43 to custody for juveniles who commit nonserious delinquent acts and to ensure swift and  
44 appropriate consequences. The Subcommittee shall be created no later than January 1, 2015,  
45 and shall consist of seven members as follows:

- 46 (1) The Chief Deputy Secretary of the Division of Juvenile Justice of the  
47 Department of Public Safety or the Chief Deputy Secretary's designee.
- 48 (2) A chief district court judge.
- 49 (3) A district attorney.
- 50 (4) A head of a county or municipal law enforcement agency.

- 1 (5) The Juvenile Defender in the Office of Indigent Services or the Juvenile  
2 Defender's designee.  
3 (6) A chief court counselor.  
4 (7) A representative of a juvenile services program provider.

5 The Subcommittee shall review civil citation programs in other states and shall  
6 develop and submit a proposed process and implementation plan for a juvenile civil citation  
7 program in this State to the Advisory Committee no later than July 1, 2015. Upon approval of  
8 the plan by the Advisory Committee, the Subcommittee shall oversee a two-year pilot program  
9 of the juvenile civil citation program in at least three, but no more than six, counties chosen by  
10 the Subcommittee.

11 Upon completion of the two-year pilot program, but no later than January 15, 2018,  
12 the Subcommittee shall submit a report of the status of the program, a plan for implementing  
13 the program statewide, and its findings and recommendations, including legislative,  
14 administrative, and funding recommendations for implementation of the program statewide, to  
15 the Advisory Committee.

16 Upon approval of the statewide implementation plan, the Subcommittee shall  
17 establish a juvenile civil citation program within every county in the State by July 1, 2019. The  
18 Advisory Committee shall recommend to the General Assembly any legislation needed to  
19 facilitate the establishment of a juvenile civil citation program as a statewide program.

20 **SECTION 1.(h)** Consultation. – The Advisory Committee shall consult with  
21 appropriate State departments, agencies, and board representatives on issues related to juvenile  
22 justice administration.

23 **SECTION 1.(i)** Report. – The Advisory Committee shall submit an interim report  
24 containing the specific plan and the cost estimates for capital, operating, and staffing costs for  
25 implementation of this act, and including legislative, administrative, and funding  
26 recommendations necessary to implement the increase in juvenile jurisdiction to include 16-  
27 and 17-year-old persons charged with misdemeanor offenses by January 15, 2017, to the  
28 General Assembly with copies to the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and  
29 Public Safety and to the Appropriations Subcommittees on Justice and Public Safety of both  
30 houses. The Advisory Committee shall submit additional interim reports with updates on the  
31 planning steps completed towards implementation, and including any legislative,  
32 administrative, and funding recommendations, annually by January 15 of each year. The  
33 Advisory Committee shall submit a final report on the implementation of this act, and of its  
34 findings and recommendations, including legislative, administrative, and funding  
35 recommendations, by January 15, 2022, to the General Assembly and the Governor. The  
36 Advisory Committee shall terminate upon filing its final report.

37 **SECTION 1.(j)** Funding. – The Advisory Committee may apply for, receive, and  
38 accept grants of non-State funds or other contributions as appropriate to assist in the  
39 performance of its duties. The Division of Juvenile Justice of the Department of Public Safety  
40 shall use up to twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) of funds appropriated to it to develop  
41 and implement the plan required by this section.

## 42 43 **INCREASE JUVENILE JURISDICTION**

44 **SECTION 2.(a)** Effective July 1, 2019, G.S. 7B-1501(7) reads as rewritten:

45 "(7) Delinquent juvenile. –

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

- 1                   b.     Any juvenile who, while less than 17 years of age but at least 16  
2                   years of age, commits a misdemeanor or infraction under State law or  
3                   under an ordinance of local government, excluding violation of the  
4                   motor vehicle laws, or who commits indirect contempt by a juvenile  
5                   as defined in G.S. 5A-31."

6                   **SECTION 2.(b)** Effective July 1, 2020, G.S. 7B-1501(7) reads as rewritten:

7                   "(7) Delinquent juvenile. –

- 8                   a.     Any juvenile who, while less than 16 years of age but at least 6 years  
9                   of age, commits a crime or infraction under State law or under an  
10                  ordinance of local government, including violation of the motor  
11                  vehicle laws, or who commits indirect contempt by a juvenile as  
12                  defined in G.S. 5A-31; or  
13                  b.     Any juvenile who, while less than ~~17~~18 years of age but at least 16  
14                  years of age, commits a misdemeanor or infraction under State law or  
15                  under an ordinance of local government, excluding violation of the  
16                  motor vehicle laws, or who commits indirect contempt by a juvenile  
17                  as defined in G.S. 5A-31."

18                  **SECTION 3.** Effective July 1, 2019, G.S. 7B-1501(11) reads as rewritten:

19                  "(11) Holdover facility. – A place located in a jail-jail, which has been approved  
20                  by the Department of Health and Human Services as meeting the State  
21                  standards for ~~detention~~the operation of local confinement facilities, as  
22                  required in ~~G.S. 153A-221~~G.S. 153A-221, providing close supervision  
23                  where ~~the a~~ juvenile cannot converse with, see, or be seen by the adult  
24                  population."

25                  **SECTION 4.(a)** Effective July 1, 2019, G.S. 7B-1601 reads as rewritten:

26                  **"§ 7B-1601. Jurisdiction over delinquent juveniles.**

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

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

34                  **(b1)** When the court obtains jurisdiction over a juvenile alleged to be delinquent for an  
35                  offense that would be a misdemeanor offense if committed by an adult and the offense was  
36                  committed while the juvenile was at least 16 years of age, jurisdiction shall continue until  
37                  terminated by order of the court or until the juvenile reaches the age of 19 years.

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

43                  **(c1)** When delinquency proceedings for a juvenile alleged to be delinquent for an offense  
44                  committed while the juvenile was at least 16 years of age cannot be concluded before the  
45                  juvenile reaches the age of 19 years, the court retains jurisdiction for the sole purpose of  
46                  dismissing the petition.

47                  (d) When the court has not obtained jurisdiction over a juvenile before the juvenile  
48                  reaches the age of 18, for a felony and any related misdemeanors the juvenile allegedly  
49                  committed on or after the juvenile's thirteenth birthday and prior to the juvenile's sixteenth  
50                  birthday, the court has jurisdiction for the sole purpose of conducting proceedings pursuant to

1 Article 22 of this Chapter and either transferring the case to superior court for trial as an adult  
2 or dismissing the petition.

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

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

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

11 **SECTION 4.(b)** Effective July 1, 2020, G.S. 7B-1601(b1) reads as rewritten:

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

19 **SECTION 4.(c)** Effective July 1, 2020, G.S. 7B-1601(c1) reads as rewritten:

20 "(c1) When delinquency proceedings, for a juvenile alleged to be delinquent for an  
21 offense committed while the juvenile was at least 16 years of ~~age,age~~ but less than 17 years of  
22 age cannot be concluded before the juvenile reaches the age of 19 years, the court retains  
23 jurisdiction for the sole purpose of dismissing the petition. When delinquency proceedings for a  
24 juvenile alleged to be delinquent for an offense committed while the juvenile was at least 17  
25 years of age cannot be concluded before the juvenile reaches the age of 20 years, the court  
26 retains jurisdiction for the sole purpose of dismissing the petition."

27 **SECTION 5.(a)** Effective July 1, 2019, G.S. 7B-1604 reads as rewritten:

28 "**§ 7B-1604. Limitations on juvenile court jurisdiction.**

29 (a) Any juvenile, including a juvenile who is under the jurisdiction of the court, who  
30 commits a criminal offense on or after the ~~juvenile's sixteenth birthday~~ juvenile has reached the  
31 age of 17 years is subject to prosecution as an adult. A juvenile who is emancipated shall be  
32 prosecuted as an adult for the commission of a criminal offense.

33 (b) A juvenile (i) who is transferred to and convicted in superior court ~~court~~ or (ii) who  
34 has previously been convicted in either district or superior court for a felony, including a  
35 violation of the motor vehicle laws under State law, shall be prosecuted as an adult for any  
36 criminal offense the juvenile commits after the district or superior court conviction."

37 **SECTION 5.(b)** Effective July 1, 2020, G.S. 7B-1604(a) reads as rewritten:

38 "(a) Any juvenile, including a juvenile who is under the jurisdiction of the court, who  
39 commits a criminal offense on or after the juvenile has reached the age of ~~17~~ 18 years is subject  
40 to prosecution as an adult. A juvenile who is emancipated shall be prosecuted as an adult for  
41 the commission of a criminal offense."

42 **SECTION 6.** Effective July 1, 2019, G.S. 7B-1901(a) reads as rewritten:

43 "(a) A person who takes a juvenile into custody without a court order under  
44 G.S. 7B-1900(1) or (2) shall proceed as follows:

45 (1) Notify the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian that the juvenile has been  
46 taken into temporary custody and advise the parent, guardian, or custodian  
47 of the right to be present with the juvenile until a determination is made as to  
48 the need for secure or nonsecure custody. Failure to notify the parent,  
49 guardian, or custodian that the juvenile is in custody shall not be grounds for  
50 release of the juvenile.

(2) Unless otherwise authorized in subdivision (2a) of this subsection, release Release the juvenile to the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian if the person having the juvenile in temporary custody decides that continued custody is unnecessary. In the case of a juvenile unlawfully absent from school, if continued custody is unnecessary, the person having temporary custody may deliver the juvenile to the juvenile's school or, if the local city or county government and the local school board adopt a policy, to a place in the local school administrative unit.

(2a) If the juvenile is at least 16 years old and is taken into custody without a court order pursuant to G.S. 7B-1900(1), if the person having the juvenile in temporary custody, while exercising reasonable discretion, decides that continued custody is unnecessary, the juvenile may be released without the presence of the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian.

(3) If the juvenile is not released, request that a petition be drawn pursuant to G.S. 7B-1803 or G.S. 7B-1804. Once the petition has been drawn and verified, the person shall communicate with the juvenile court counselor. If the juvenile court counselor approves the filing of the petition, the juvenile court counselor shall contact the judge or the person delegated authority pursuant to G.S. 7B-1902 if other than the juvenile court counselor, for a determination of the need for continued custody."

**SECTION 7.** Effective July 1, 2019, G.S. 7B-2506 reads as rewritten:

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

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

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

...

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

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

(3) Order the juvenile to cooperate with a community-based program, an intensive substance abuse treatment program, or a residential or nonresidential treatment program. ~~Participation in the programs shall not exceed 12 months.~~

...."

**SECTION 8.** Effective July 1, 2019, G.S. 7B-2507 reads as rewritten:

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

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

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

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

- 1 (2) For each prior adjudication of a Class F through I felony offense or Class A1  
2 misdemeanor offense, 2 points.
- 3 (2a) For each prior conviction of a Class A1 misdemeanor, excluding conviction  
4 for violation of the motor vehicle laws, 2 points.
- 5 (2b) For each prior misdemeanor conviction of impaired driving (G.S. 20-138.1),  
6 impaired driving in a commercial vehicle (G.S. 20-138.2), and misdemeanor  
7 death by vehicle (G.S. 20-141.4(a2)), 2 points.
- 8 (3) For each prior adjudication of a Class 1, 2, or 3 misdemeanor offense, 1  
9 point.
- 10 (3a) For each prior conviction of a Class 1, 2, or 3 misdemeanor offense,  
11 excluding conviction for violation of the motor vehicle laws, 1 point.
- 12 (4) If the juvenile was on probation at the time of offense, 2 points.

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

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

- 16 (1) Low – No more than 1 point.
- 17 (2) Medium – At least 2, but not more than 3 points.
- 18 (3) High – At least 4 points.

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

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

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

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

- 45 (1) Stipulation of the parties.
- 46 (2) An original or copy of the court record of the prior ~~adjudication.~~ adjudication  
47 or conviction.
- 48 (3) A copy of records maintained by the Division of Criminal Information or by  
49 the Division.
- 50 (4) Any other method found by the court to be reliable.

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

16 **SECTION 9.(a)** Effective July 1, 2019, G.S. 7B-2513(a) reads as rewritten:

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

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

- 22 (1) The twenty-first birthday of the juvenile if the juvenile has been committed  
23 to the Division for an offense that would be first-degree murder pursuant to  
24 G.S. 14-17, first-degree rape pursuant to G.S. 14-27.2, or first-degree sexual  
25 offense pursuant to G.S. 14-27.4 if committed by an adult;
- 26 (2) The nineteenth birthday of the juvenile if the juvenile has been committed to  
27 the Division for an offense that would be a Class B1, B2, C, D, or E felony if  
28 committed by an adult, other than an offense set forth in subdivision (1) of  
29 this subsection; or
- 30 (3) The eighteenth birthday of the juvenile if the juvenile has been committed to  
31 the Division for an offense other than an offense that would be a Class A,  
32 B1, B2, C, D, or E felony if committed by an adult.

33 (a2) For an offense the juvenile committed while the juvenile was at least 16 years of  
34 age, the term shall not exceed the juvenile's 19th birthday.

35 (a3) Reserved.

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

46 **SECTION 9.(b)** Effective July 1, 2020, G.S. 7B-2513(a2) reads as rewritten:

47 "(a2) For an offense the juvenile committed while the juvenile was at least 16 years of age  
48 but less than 17 years of age, the term shall not exceed the juvenile's 19th birthday."

49 **SECTION 9.(c)** Effective July 1, 2020, G.S. 7B-2513(a3) reads as rewritten:

50 "(a3) For an offense the juvenile committed while the juvenile was at least 17 years of  
51 age, the term shall not exceed the juvenile's 20th birthday."



1           **SECTION 10.** Effective July 1, 2019, G.S. 7B-2515(a) reads as rewritten:

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

14           **SECTION 11.** Effective July 1, 2019, G.S. 7B-2603(b) reads as rewritten:

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

23           **SECTION 12.(a)** Effective July 1, 2019, the introductory language of  
24 G.S. 5A-31(a) reads as rewritten:

25           "(a) Each of the following, when done by an unemancipated minor who (i) is at least six  
26 years of age, (ii) is not yet ~~16-17~~ years of age, and (iii) has not been convicted of any crime in  
27 superior court, is contempt by a juvenile:"

28           **SECTION 12.(b)** Effective July 1, 2020, the introductory language of  
29 G.S. 5A-31(a) reads as rewritten:

30           "(a) Each of the following, when done by an unemancipated minor who (i) is at least six  
31 years of age, (ii) is not yet ~~17-18~~ years of age, and (iii) has not been convicted of any crime in  
32 superior court, is contempt by a juvenile:"

33           **SECTION 13.(a)** Effective July 1, 2019, G.S. 5A-34(b) reads as rewritten:

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

- 36           (1) Is ~~16-17~~ years of age or older;  
37           (2) Is married or otherwise emancipated; or  
38           (3) Before the act or omission, was convicted in superior court of any criminal  
39 offense."

40           **SECTION 13.(b)** Effective July 1, 2020, G.S. 5A-34(b) reads as rewritten:

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

- 43           ~~(1) Is 17 years of age or older;~~  
44           (2) Is married or otherwise emancipated; or  
45           (3) Before the act or omission, was convicted in superior court of any criminal  
46 offense."

47           **SECTION 14.(a)** Effective July 1, 2019, G.S. 143B-805(6) reads as rewritten:

48           "(6) Delinquent juvenile. –

- 49           a. Any juvenile who, while less than 16 years of age but at least 6 years  
50 of age, commits a crime or infraction under State law or under an

1 ordinance of local government, including violation of the motor  
2 vehicle ~~laws-laws; or~~

- 3 b. Any juvenile who, while less than 17 years of age but at least 16  
4 years of age, commits a misdemeanor or infraction under State law or  
5 under an ordinance of local government, excluding violation of the  
6 motor vehicle laws."

7 **SECTION 14.(b)** Effective July 1, 2020, G.S. 143B-805(6) reads as rewritten:

8 "(6) Delinquent juvenile. –

- 9 a. Any juvenile who, while less than 16 years of age but at least 6 years  
10 of age, commits a crime or infraction under State law or under an  
11 ordinance of local government, including violation of the motor  
12 vehicle laws; or  
13 b. Any juvenile who, while less than ~~17~~18 years of age but at least 16  
14 years of age, commits a misdemeanor or infraction under State law or  
15 under an ordinance of local government, excluding violation of the  
16 motor vehicle laws."

17 **SECTION 15.** Effective July 1, 2019, G.S. 143B-806(b) reads as rewritten:

18 "(b) The Secretary shall have the following powers and duties:

19 ...

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

23 **SECTION 16.(a)** Effective July 1, 2019, G.S. 14-316.1 reads as rewritten:

24 **"§ 14-316.1. Contributing to delinquency and neglect by parents and others.**

25 Any person who is at least ~~16~~17 years old who knowingly or willfully causes, encourages,  
26 or aids any juvenile within the jurisdiction of the court to be in a place or condition, or to  
27 commit an act whereby the juvenile could be adjudicated delinquent, undisciplined, abused, or  
28 neglected as defined by G.S. 7B-101 and G.S. 7B-1501 shall be guilty of a Class 1  
29 misdemeanor.

30 It is not necessary for the district court exercising juvenile jurisdiction to make an  
31 adjudication that any juvenile is delinquent, undisciplined, abused, or neglected in order to  
32 prosecute a parent or any person, including an employee of the Division of Juvenile Justice of  
33 the Department of Public Safety under this section. An adjudication that a juvenile is  
34 delinquent, undisciplined, abused, or neglected shall not preclude a subsequent prosecution of a  
35 parent or any other person including an employee of the Division of Juvenile Justice of the  
36 Department of Public Safety, who contributes to the delinquent, undisciplined, abused, or  
37 neglected condition of any juvenile."

38 **SECTION 16.(b)** Effective July 1, 2020 G.S. 14-316.1 reads as rewritten:

39 **"§ 14-316.1. Contributing to delinquency and neglect by parents and others.**

40 Any person who is at least ~~17~~18 years old who knowingly or willfully causes, encourages,  
41 or aids any juvenile within the jurisdiction of the court to be in a place or condition, or to  
42 commit an act whereby the juvenile could be adjudicated delinquent, undisciplined, abused, or  
43 neglected as defined by G.S. 7B-101 and G.S. 7B-1501 shall be guilty of a Class 1  
44 misdemeanor.

45 It is not necessary for the district court exercising juvenile jurisdiction to make an  
46 adjudication that any juvenile is delinquent, undisciplined, abused, or neglected in order to  
47 prosecute a parent or any person, including an employee of the Division of Juvenile Justice of  
48 the Department of Public Safety under this section. An adjudication that a juvenile is  
49 delinquent, undisciplined, abused, or neglected shall not preclude a subsequent prosecution of a  
50 parent or any other person including an employee of the Division of Juvenile Justice of the

1 Department of Public Safety, who contributes to the delinquent, undisciplined, abused, or  
2 neglected condition of any juvenile."  
3

4 **EFFECTIVE DATE**

5 **SECTION 17.** Except as otherwise provided in this act, this act is effective when it  
6 becomes law. Prosecutions or delinquency proceedings initiated for offenses committed before  
7 any particular section of this act becomes effective are not abated or affected by this act, and  
8 the statutes that are in effect on the dates the offenses are committed remain applicable to those  
9 prosecutions.