



North Carolina Department of Public Safety

Governor's Crime Commission

Roy Cooper, Governor
Erik A. Hooks, Secretary

Robert Evans, Chairman
Caroline C. Valand, Executive Director

Governor's Crime Commission Quarterly Meeting
Virtual Meeting via WebEx
1201 Front Street, Raleigh, NC 27609
December 3, 2020
9:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m.
Meeting Minutes - DRAFT

Attendees:

Members: Sherri Allgood; Patrice V. Andrews; Charles Blackwood; Charles E. Brown; Matthew J. Cooper; Julius Corpening II; Benjamin J. Curtis; David Elliott; Samuel J. Ervin IV; Robert A. Evans; Erik A. Hooks; Dan L. House; Karen Howard; Todd Ishee; Marsha Johnson; William L. Lassiter; Patricia P. Lawler; Chief John Letteney; Beverly A. Scarlett; Matthew Scott; James Speight; Bruce E. Stanley; Theresa Starling (designee for Tracy Lee); Josh Stein; Christopher J. Suggs; Hoyt G. Tessener; Pamela T. Thompson; James D. Williams; Mary Williams-Stover; McKinley Wooten; Michael Yaniero.

Call to Order: Chair Evans

GCC Chair Robert A. Evans called the meeting to order at 9:01 a.m.

Review and Approval of Minutes: Chair Evans

Chair Evans called attention to the meeting minutes of September 3, 2020. The minutes were approved by the Commission board members.

Reminders:

Ethics: Chair Evans reminded the members of the General Statute, Chapter 138A-35, and other provisions of the State Government Ethics Act/Recusal.

GCC Executive Director Report: Caroline C. Valand

Executive Director Valand introduced new Commission member, Mayor Sherri Allgood. She also updated the Commissioners on the application window, remote project monitoring, the new federal grant management system, and 2020 match requirements.

Raise the Age Update: William L. Lassiter, Deputy Secretary for Juvenile Justice

Deputy Secretary Lassiter updated the Commission on the status of the state's implementation of Raise the Age legislation. He presented information and statistics on the first-year impact of the legislation on the state's juvenile population and services needed.

Governor's Task Force on School Safety: William L. Lassiter, Deputy Secretary for Juvenile Justice

Deputy Secretary Lassiter discussed the implementation of a "school-to-prison pipeline" education program within the School Resource Officers (SROs) curriculum, updates to the Basic School

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Resource Officer training and the recommendation that SRO programs operate with current signed memoranda of understanding (MOUs) that are based on model MOUs.

Traffic Stop Report – Part II: Timothy Parker, CJAC Director

Director Parker briefed the Commission on part two of a three-part analysis of traffic stops in North Carolina conducted by the GCC Criminal Justice Analysis Center.

North Carolina Sheriffs' Association (NCSA) Report on Law Enforcement Professionalism:

Edmond W. Caldwell, Jr., Executive Vice President and General Counsel

Vice President Caldwell shared the findings of the NCSA Working Group on Law Enforcement Professionalism, formed after the death of George Floyd and the subsequent civil unrest.

Governor Roy Cooper's Task Force for Racial Equity in Criminal Justice: Josh Stein Attorney

General of North Carolina

General Stein previewed the recommendations of the Governor's Task Force.

Old Business: None

New Business: None

Adjournment:

Chair Evans adjourned the meeting at 11:28 a.m.

Meeting minutes taken by Nicki Livingston

Attachments:

1. Commission meeting agenda
2. Commission meeting minutes from September 3, 2020
3. 2021 GCC calendar
4. Justice Analysis Review (JAR), November 2020
5. Raise the Age Update – PPT presentation
6. Ethics Reminder Statement
7. Recusal Form - blank
8. School Resource Officers (SRO) – PPT presentation



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1201 Front Street
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Thursday, December 3, 2020

9:00 a.m.	Call to Order and Roll Call Approval of March 2020 GCC Meeting Minutes	GCC Chairman, Robert A. Evans
9:10 a.m.	Executive Director's Report	GCC Executive Director Caroline C. Valand
9:20 a.m.	Raise the Age	William "Billy" Lassiter Deputy Secretary for Juvenile Justice
9:50 a.m.	Traffic Stop Report – Part II	Timothy Parker, CJAC Director
10:20 a.m.	North Carolina Sheriffs' Association Report on Law Enforcement Professionalism	Edmond W. (Eddie) Caldwell, Jr. Executive Vice President and General Counsel
10:50 a.m.	Governor Roy Cooper's Task Force for Racial Equity in Criminal Justice	Josh Stein Attorney General of North Carolina
11:20 a.m.	Old/New Business	GCC Chairman, Robert A. Evans
11:30 a.m.	Adjourn	

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Raise the Age

December 3, 2020

William L. Lassiter, Deputy Secretary for Juvenile Justice

Response to COVID-19

- ▶ Implemented screening procedures for all juvenile admissions and increased staff screenings.
- ▶ Issued Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) masks to all juveniles and staff.
- ▶ Hired additional health care workers to oversee implementation of COVID-19 response plans.
- ▶ Limited in-person contact by rescheduling non-critical, off-site medical appointments and increased the use of telehealth services, to include mental health services and assessments.
- ▶ Suspended volunteer activities and home visits. Deferred requirement that a juvenile complete all pre-release home visits prior to release.
- ▶ Optimized videoconferencing technology use in daily operations for service planning & PRS planning meetings, e-courts, and visitation.
- ▶ Implemented reporting and review process to monitor length of stay and release eligibility.

JJ Expansion Summary- Compromise Budget & H1001

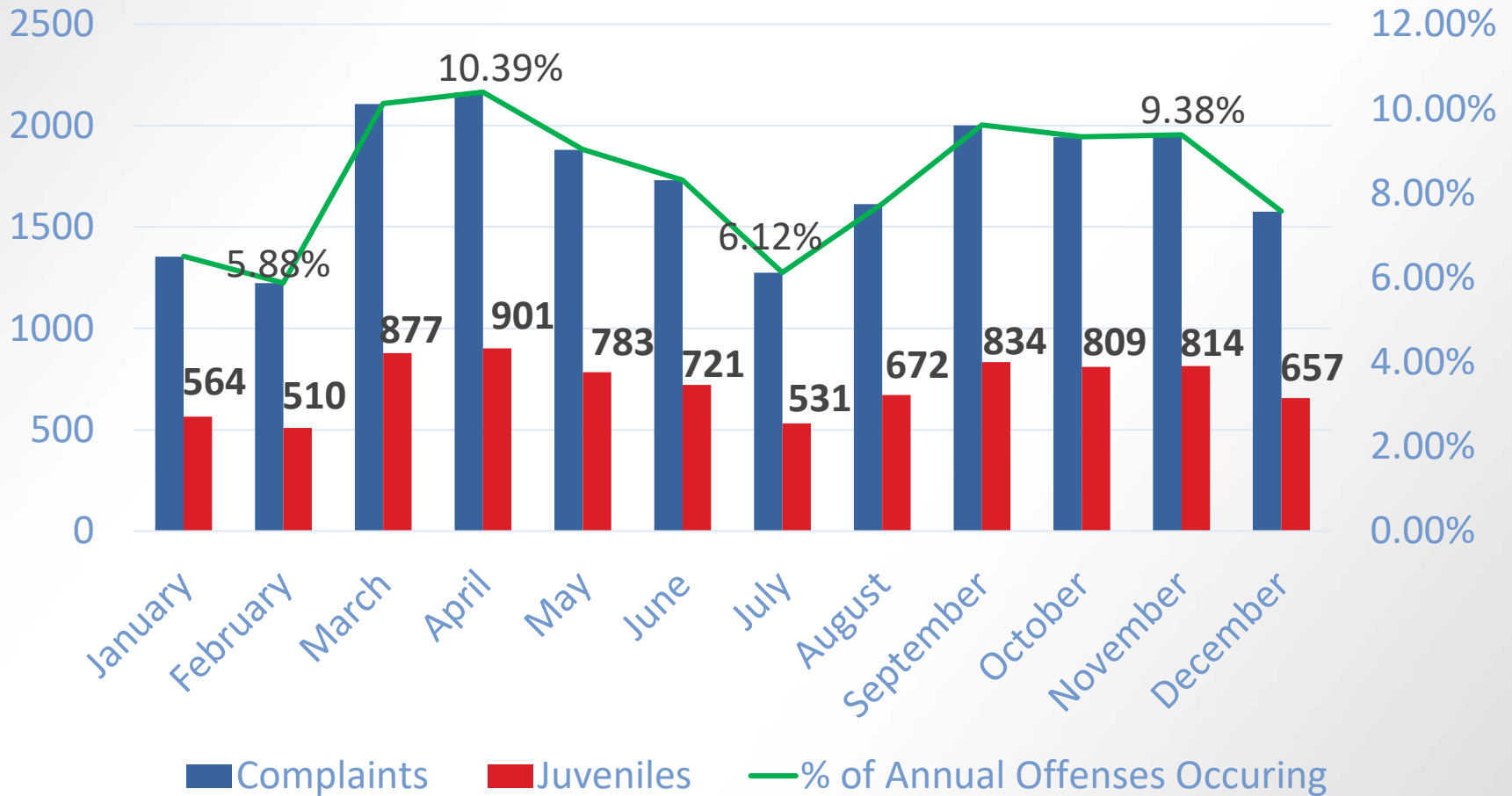
	2019-20			2020-21		
	<u>FTEs</u>	<u>Recurring</u>	<u>Non-recurring</u>	<u>FTEs</u>	<u>Recurring</u>	
<u>Court Services</u>	97	\$ 3,082,600	\$ 1,980,000	97	\$ 8,700,000	
<u>Community Programs</u>						
JCPC Aid	0	\$ 4,250,000	\$ -	0	\$ 6,661,930	
JCPC Admin	5	\$ 250,000	\$ 80,000	5	\$ 400,000	
Level II Contractual	1	\$ 6,500,000	\$ 350,000	1	\$ 11,100,000	
<u>Transportation</u>	15	\$ 593,984	\$ 1,044,000	15	\$ 890,976	
<u>Facilities</u>						
Detention Operating	0	\$ 4,500,000	\$ -	0	\$ 6,700,000	
CA Dillon	38	\$ 1,535,486	\$ 322,000	38	\$ 2,300,000	
Education/Vocational	4	\$ 350,000	\$ 24,914	4	\$ 500,000	
Facility Administration	7	\$ 500,000	\$ 40,000	7	\$ 500,000	
<u>Training/Data/IT/HR</u>	12	\$ 1,420,053	\$ 200,000	12	\$ 1,893,404	
Continued CS	65	\$ 3,892,394		65	\$ 3,892,394	
<i>Operating Subtotal</i>		\$ 26,874,517	\$ 4,040,914		\$ 43,538,704	
	244	\$	30,915,431	244	\$	43,538,704

Note: These costs do not include juvenile detention costs paid by counties.

New complaints will enter slowly over time

8,673 new JJ Youth in 2020: Offense trend

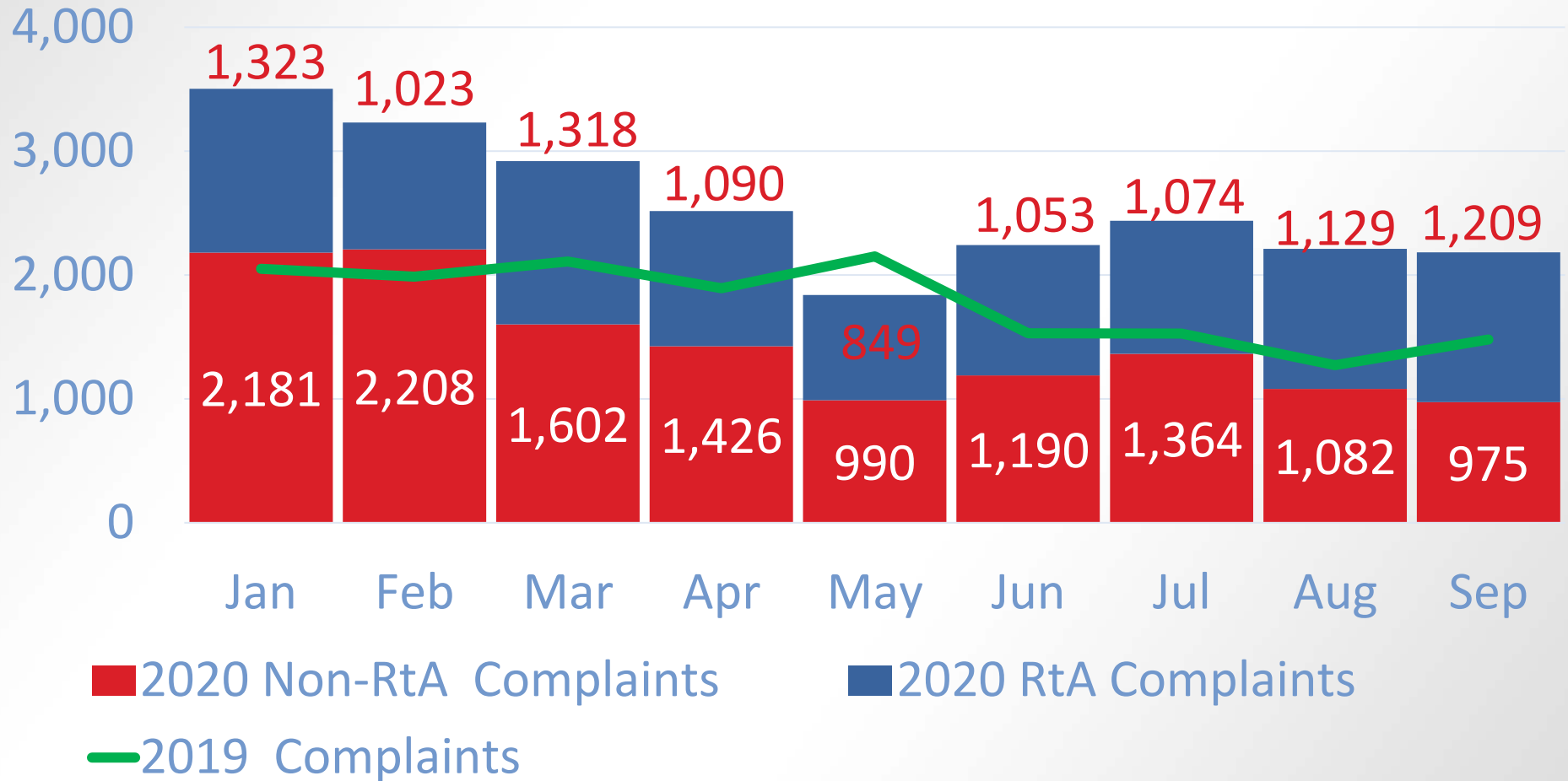
NOTE: Complaints filed an average of 32 days following offense.



Complaints Impact from COVID-19 (Monthly)

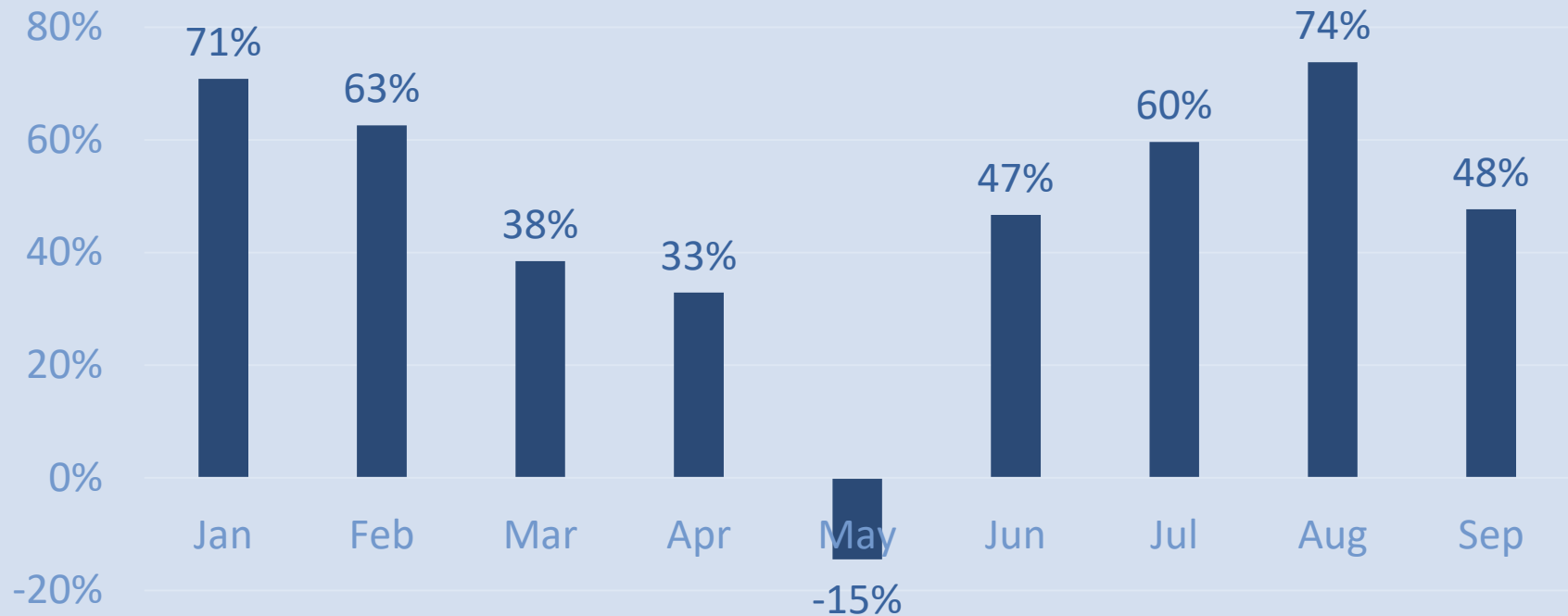
2019 vs 2020, Non-RtA and RtA

Received Dates: Jan 1 - Sept 30



- ▶ Delinquent complaints received have increased by 44% Jan-Sept compared to the same time period last year.

Total Complaints Received - Impact from COVID-19 (Monthly) Percentage Difference per Month (2019 vs 2020)

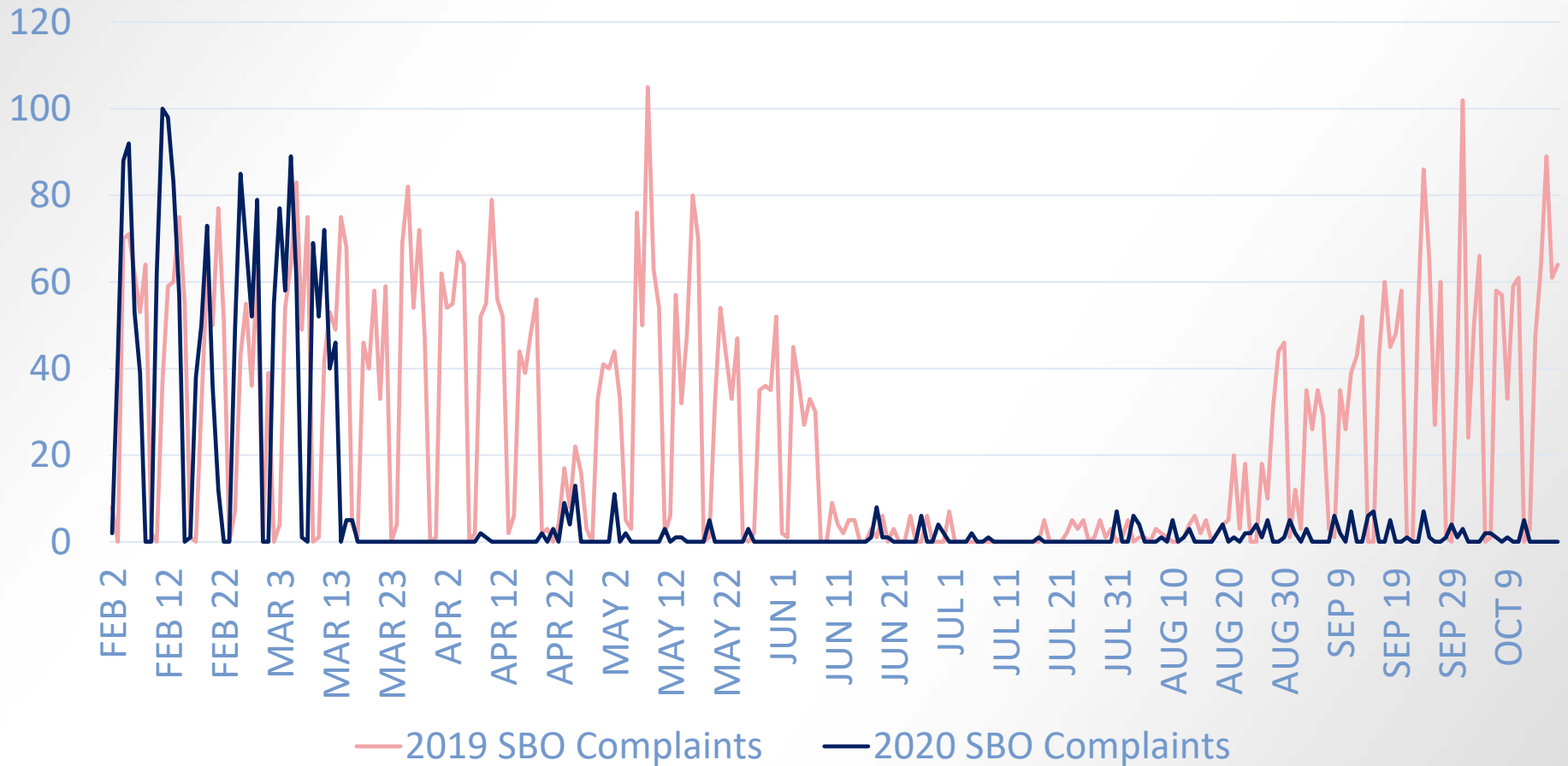


Complaints Impact from COVID-19 (Daily)

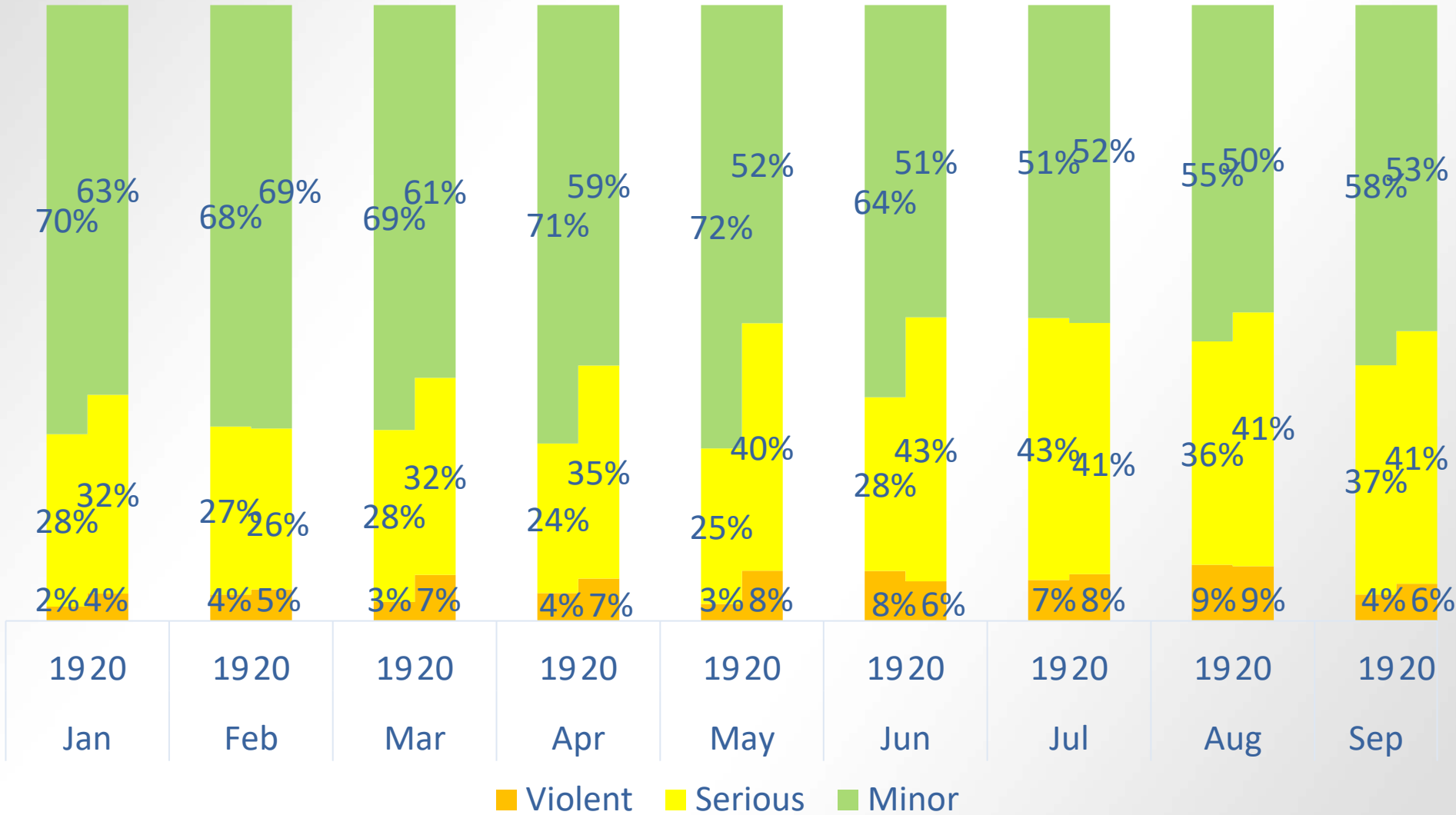
SBO Only by Offense Date

2019 vs 2020

Feb 2 - Oct 18

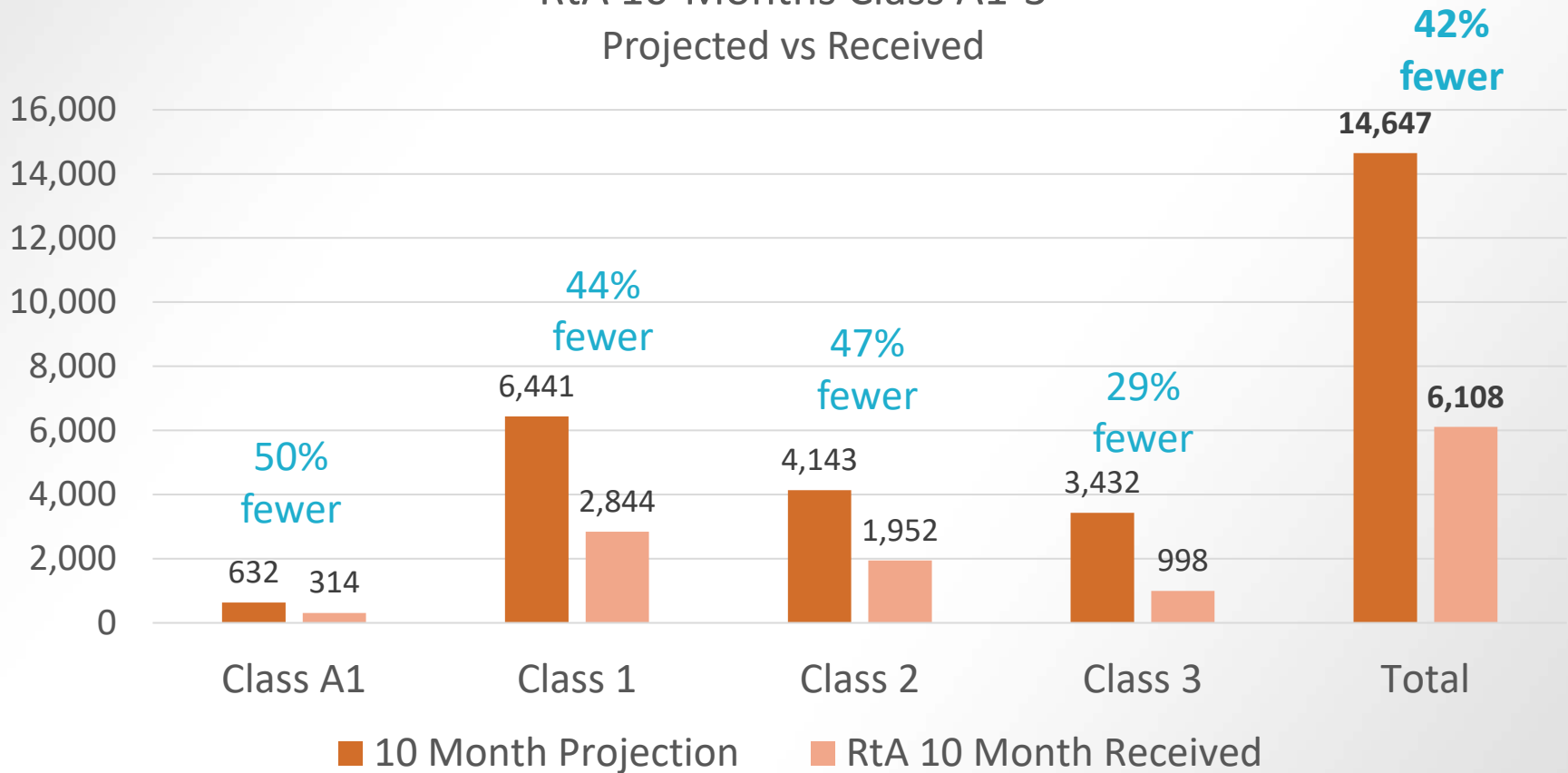


Complaints Received by Month and Offense Class Group (Percentage, Jan-Sept 2019 and Jan-Sept 2020)



RtA POPULATION: 42% Fewer misdemeanors received for juveniles ≥ 16 years old

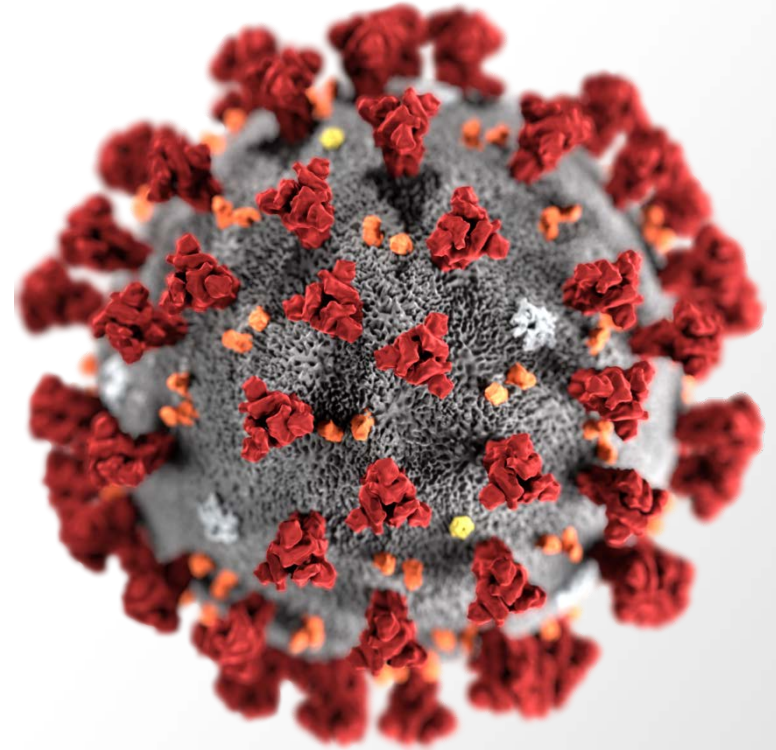
RtA 10-Months Class A1-3
Projected vs Received



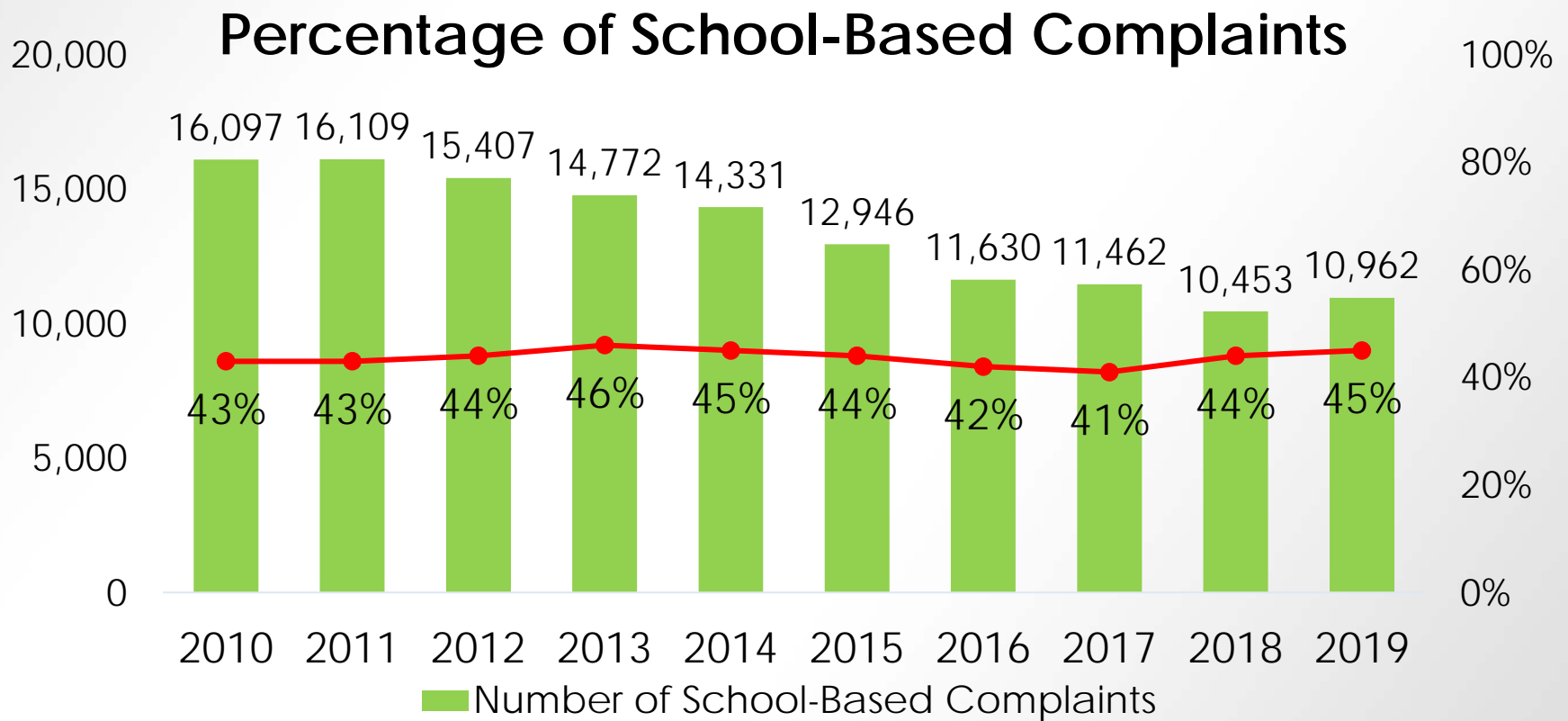
RtA Misd data: Dec 1 – Sept 30
(Projection vs Actual)

RtA - What was surprising?

- ▶ COVID-19
 - School closures
 - Court closures/changes in hearings permitted
- ▶ Decline in status offense complaints (29%)
- ▶ Higher number than projected: RtA, A-G juveniles and complaints



Did the 47% decline in detention admissions for <16 year olds result from RtA, or from school closure?



2020 YTD School Based Complaints make up only 19% of total complaints

All Complaints 2020

School Based Complaints 2020

Year To Date

24,239

Last Year To Date: **17,619**

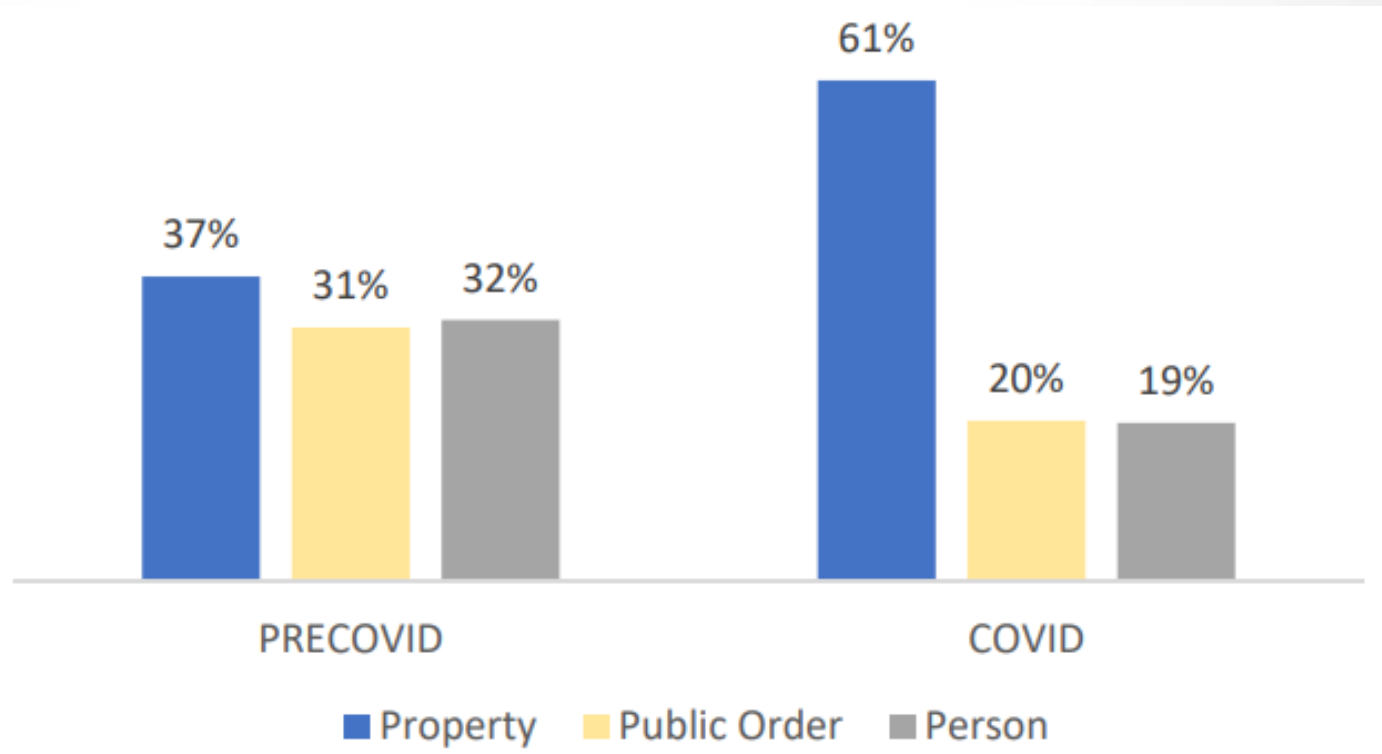
Year To Date

4,639

Last Year To Date: **7,735**

Is this year a model for future year projections?

- ▶ **Probably not.** For instance, property crimes make up a larger % of complaints during Covid-19 than prior to Covid-19.

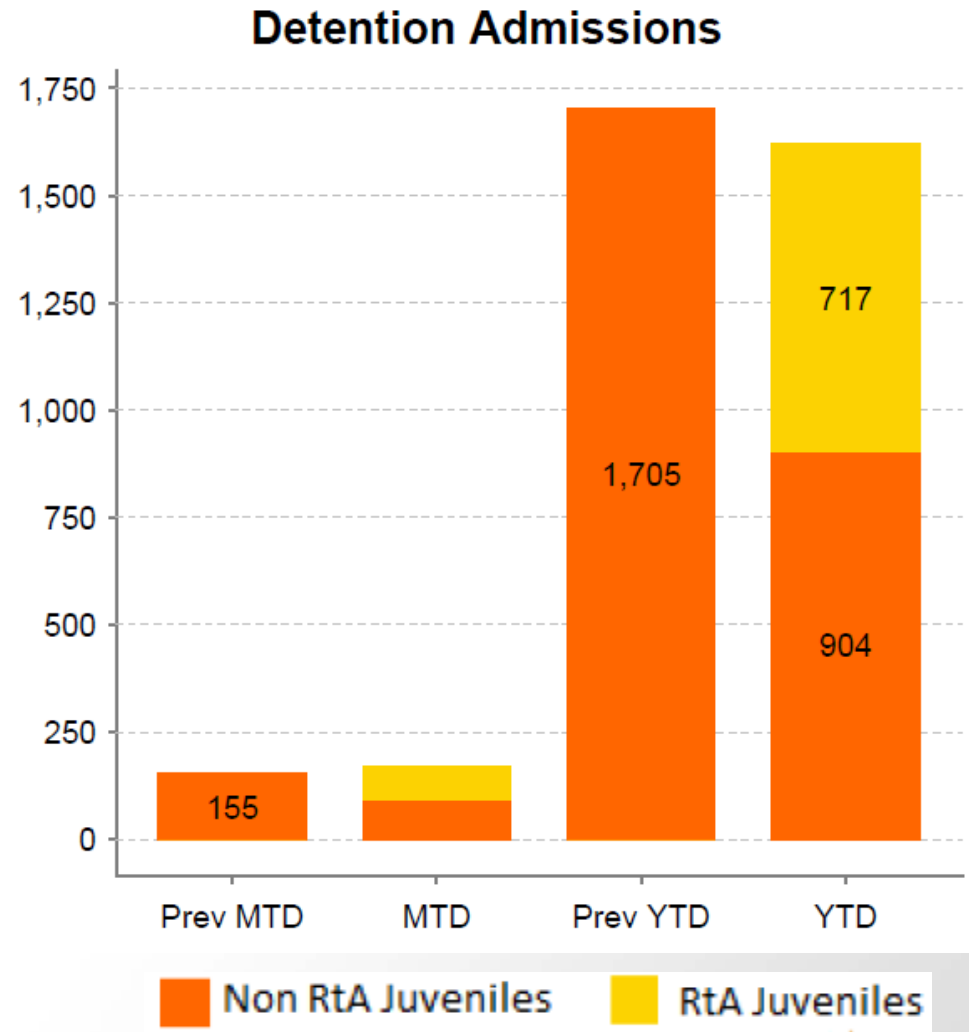


Is this year a model for future year projections?

- ▶ **Probably not.** For instance, the volume of complaints declined after March.
- ▶ Pre-Covid (January – March): 57% increase from 2019 to 2020
 - Violent – **173% increase** (197 to 538)
 - Serious – 71% increase (1,706 to 2,909)
 - Minor – 46% increase (4,244 to 6,208)
- ▶ During-Covid (April – June): 18% increase from 2019 to 2020
 - Violent – **75% increase** (268 to 469)
 - Serious – 79% increase (1,434 to 2,571)
 - Minor – 8% **decrease** (3,871 to 3,563)

Is this year a model for future year projections?

- ▶ **Probably not.** For instance, there has been an increased emphasis systemwide to limit detention stays due to Covid-19.
- ▶ 15% increase in use of electronic monitoring



**The detention
population is increasing.**

Detention Population Rising

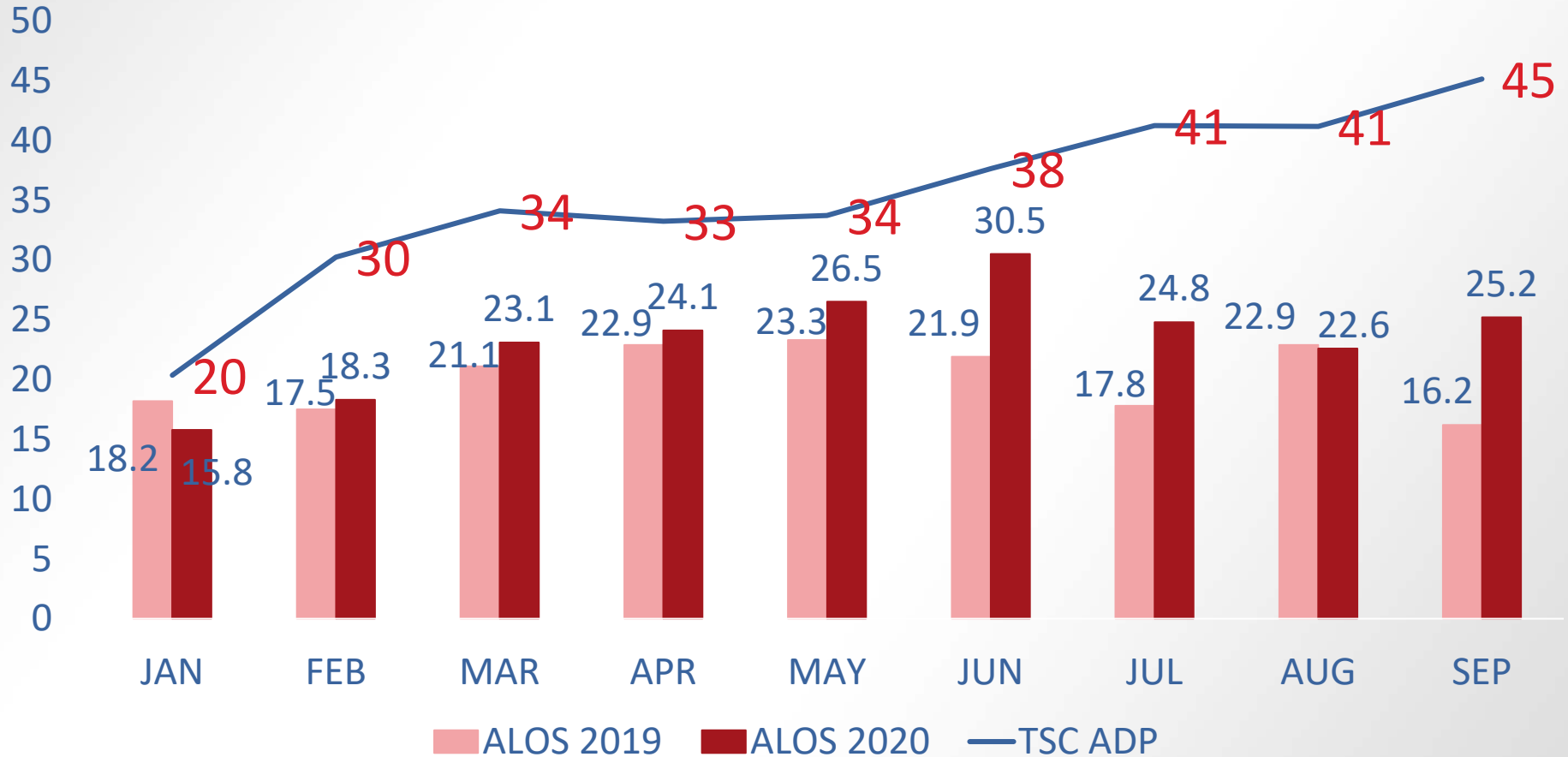
- ▶ The daily population is showing the system build from slightly more admissions and slightly longer length of stay
- ▶ The average monthly population has increased 59% since December 2019 - from 140 ADP to 223 ADP.
- ▶ The maximum # of youth in October in Detention was 243 which is 68 beds away from full capacity, or 78% full.

Monthly Detention Population
ADP, Min and Max
Dec 2019 to Oct 15, 2020



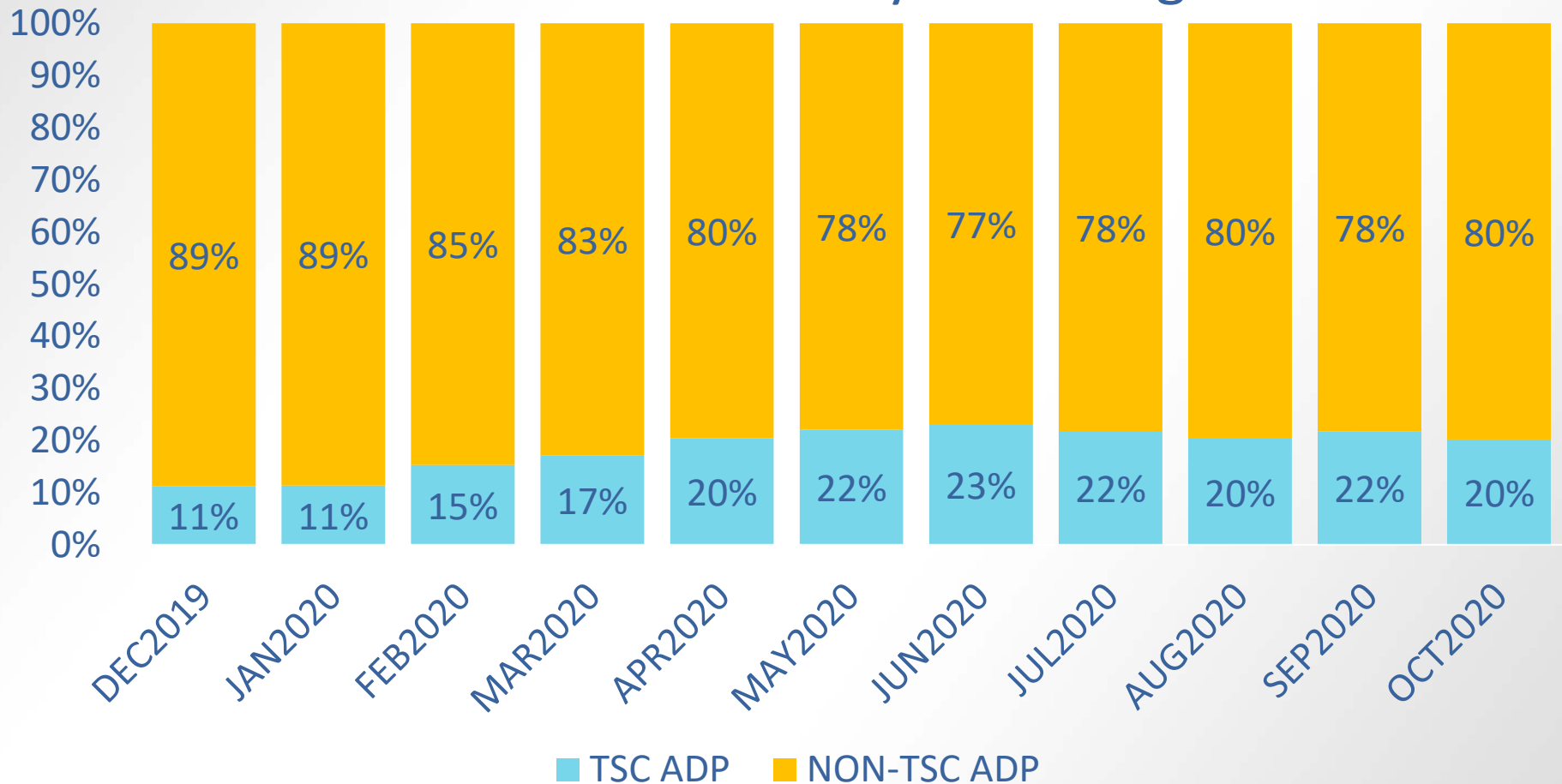
Average LOS increases as superior court transfer population increases

Average Length of Stay by Exit Month



ADP with Focus on Transfers to Superior Court (TSC)

Non-TSC vs TSC ADP by Percentage



Oct 2020 bar reflects through Oct 15, 2020



Detention Population Rising

- ▶ Average length of stay increased 2 days in past 10 months
- ▶ More Transfers to Superior Court (~22% of population)
- ▶ More complaints per juvenile 2.3 in 2019 and 3.1 in 2020
- ▶ Percentage of intakes detained is slightly higher (9.8% compared to 8.2% in 2019)

H593 Implementation

- ▶ 33 H593 admissions to detention
 - 25 concluded; 8 active stays
- ▶ ALOS = 13.4 days (481 stay days in 79 day period = 6.1 beds to date)

Detaining Reason	Admissions	Percent
Contempt of Court Criminal or nonpayment of fine (Adult)	2	6.06
Criminal court sentence for non-DWI misdemeanor	4	12.12
Criminal pretrial	26	78.79
Criminal quick dip	1	3.03

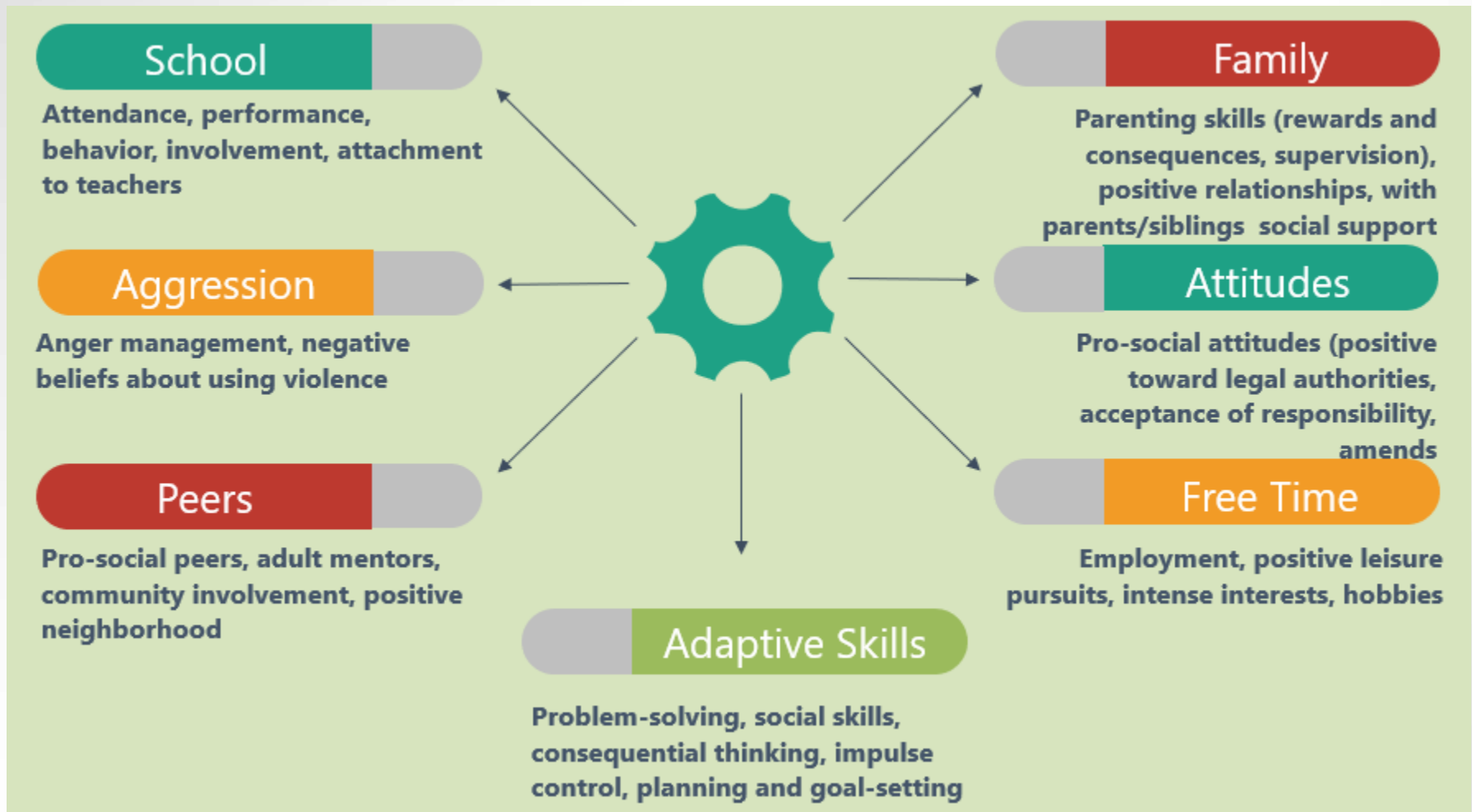
Capacity Built: 133 beds for RtA

- ▶ Entered RtA with 190 detention beds, 132 of which were state operated beds
- ▶ NC now has 323 detention beds, 178 of which are state operated beds
 - Includes new county-operated Brunswick County Juvenile Detention (12 beds)
- ▶ Renovating:
 - CA Dillon can grow to be 90 beds, renovation funds received
 - Perquimans renovation funds received

YASI

- ▶ Implementing Jan 1, 2020
- ▶ Internal and external training provided
 - 750+ Stakeholders (Judges, legal staff, JJ funded providers, community providers, etc.)
- ▶ A state-of-the-art risk/needs assessment and case planning tool that NC Juvenile Justice is adopting
- ▶ Service Directory linked to YASI by problem areas
 - originating in the YASI domains and subdomains of criminogenic need
- ▶ Chief goal: services in the youth's home county that are matched to highest assessed needs will prepopulate the youth's case plan at the time of case planning.

YASI Domains



*Legal History is also a Domain but is Static and information is captured for the purposes of recidivism and overall risk.

Customizations for North Carolina

- Modifications made to Match NC Terminology
- Added 2 New Domains
 - **Basic Needs** (food, housing, material needs)
 - **Physical Health** (conditions, access to health care, medication, dental, vision, reproductive health)



YASI FEATURES

Strengths



Risk/Need/ Responsivity
Motivational Interviewing



Gender / Racially
Responsive



Service Planning



Trauma /
Adverse
Childhood
Experience



Measuring Change
Reassessments



Raise the Age

RTA Complaints

RTA Complaints

Total Complaints:
11,497

RTA Projected Complaints: **20,153**

RTA Complaints

A to G Complaints:
1,162

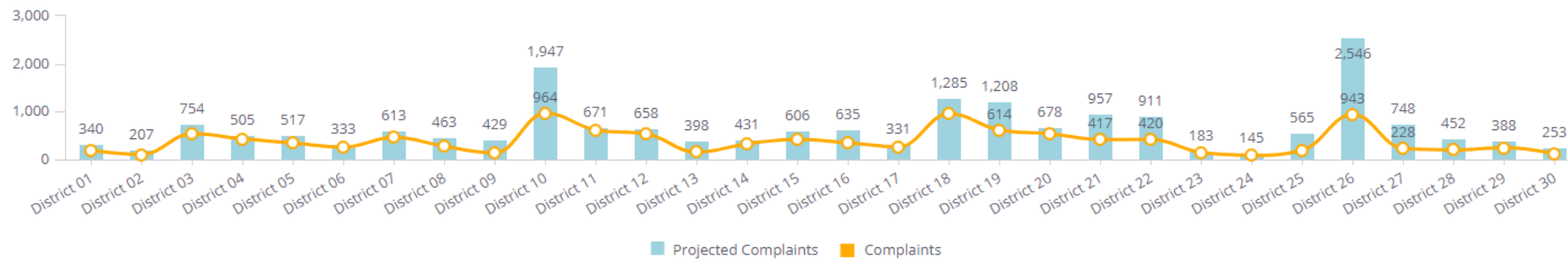
RTA Projected A to G Complaints: **1,154**

RTA Complaints

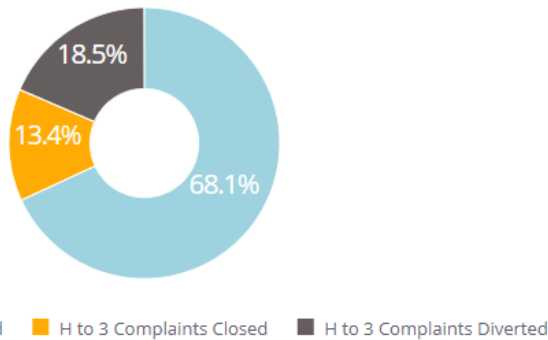
H to 3 Complaints:
10,334

RTA Projected H to 3 Complaints: **18,999**

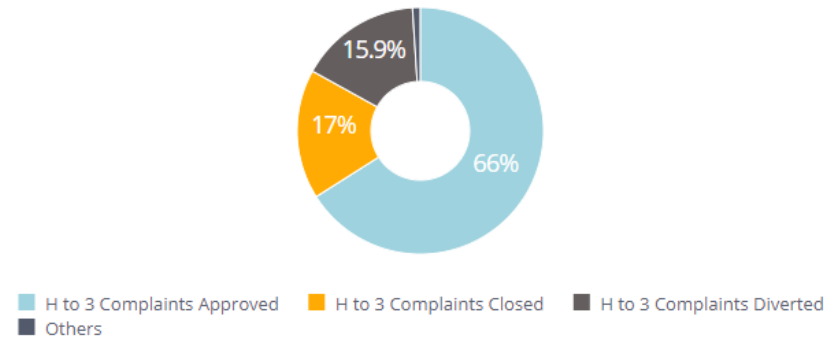
RTA Complaints By Districts



RTA Projected Complaints by Intake Decision (H to 3)



RTA Complaints by Intake Decision (H to 3)



RTA Juveniles

RTA Juveniles

Total Juveniles:
3,880

RTA Projected Juveniles: **8,397**

RTA Juveniles

A to G Juveniles:
557

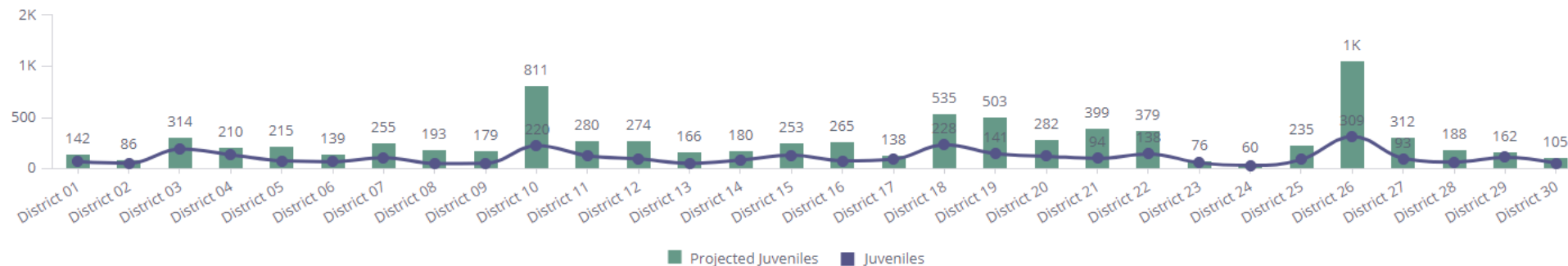
RTA Projected A to G Juveniles: **481**

RTA Juveniles

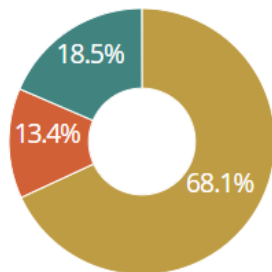
H To 3 Juveniles:
3,657

RTA Projected H to 3 Juveniles: **7,916**

RTA Juveniles by District

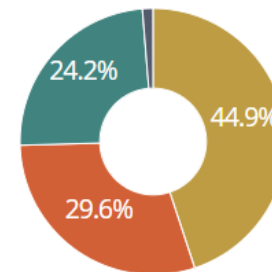


RTA Projected Juveniles by Intake Decision (H to 3)



H to 3 Juveniles Approved H to 3 Juveniles Closed H to 3 Juveniles Diverted

RTA Juveniles by Intake Decision (H to 3)



H to 3 Juveniles Approved H to 3 Juveniles Closed H to 3 Juveniles Diverted Others

Raise the Age

- ▶ RtA youth make up 44% of delinquent complaints received in 2020
- ▶ Of the 3,424 RtA distinct juveniles in 2020
 - 55% of complaints were for minor offenses
 - 36% serious
 - 8% violent (compared to 5% for youth <16)
- ▶ Higher risk scores than <16 youth
- ▶ More diversions and closures than projected for H-3 youth

Questions?



Justice Analysis Review

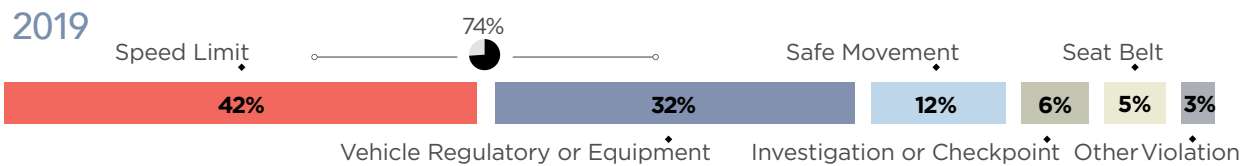
A PUBLICATION OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ANALYSIS CENTER

North Carolina Traffic Stop Reporting Program Series: Part 2

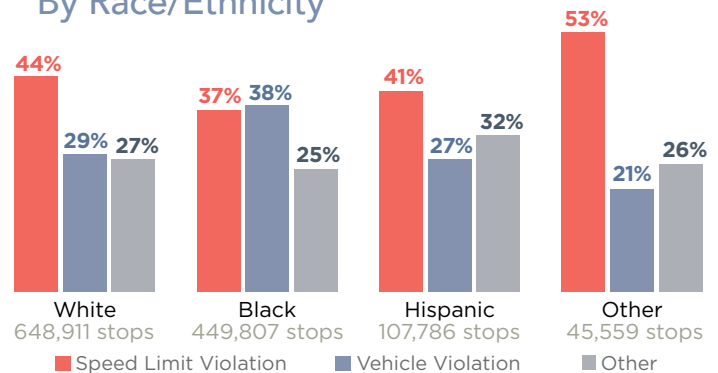
As highlighted in Part 1 of the North Carolina Traffic Stop Reporting Program Series ([July 2020](#)), speed limit, vehicle regulatory and vehicle equipment violations account for 69% of all reported stops from 2009-19. This part of the series will take a closer look at traffic stops based on the purpose of the stop and the action taken by law enforcement. Concentration is on the 2019 traffic stops, with noted changes from 2009.¹

Purpose of Traffic Stops

Speed limit and vehicle regulatory or equipment stops comprised 74% of all reported traffic stops in 2019. The 'Safe Movement' category includes Stop Light/Sign Violations and 'Other Violation' includes Driving While Impaired.



2019 Purpose of Traffic Stop By Race/Ethnicity



The purpose of 2019 traffic stops varied by the race/ethnicity of the driver.²

- White, Hispanic, and drivers of other races were stopped most often for speed violations. Black drivers were stopped more for vehicle regulatory or equipment violations.
- A larger portion of Hispanic drivers (32%) were stopped for purposes other than speed or vehicle violations than the remaining race/ethnicity groups.

**FROM 2009-19
THE NUMBER OF
TRAFFIC STOPS
DECREASED
13%**

2009	1,436,964
2019	1,252,063

Over the 11-year period, stops for vehicle equipment increased 6% and vehicle regulatory violations increased 5%.

¹ Traffic Stop data includes submissions in the SBI database <https://trafficstops.ncsbi.gov> as of April 16, 2020. The purpose of this analysis is to provide statewide data about traffic stops. No causal or explanatory analysis was conducted. Variation in policies and practices across jurisdictions affect traffic stops.

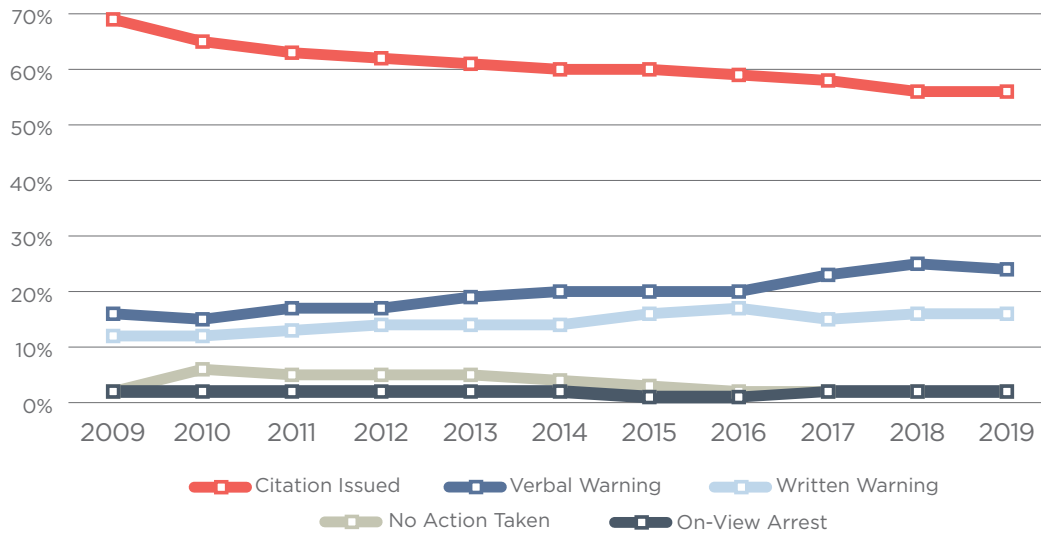
² For analysis purposes, the traffic stop data element for ethnicity was used to identify a category for Hispanic drivers, in any racial group. The July 2020 JAR presented rates by population, which was not available with a comparable breakdown for Hispanic.

Law Enforcement Action Taken as a Result of Traffic Stops

The results of traffic stops include non-punitive outcomes (warnings or no action), citations and arrests by law enforcement.

Traffic stops resulted in a citation being issued in more than half of the stops throughout the period from 2009-19.

Actions Taken in 2009-19 Traffic Stops



Citations and arrests for the driver were the result of the majority (58%) of traffic stops reported in 2019; citations were issued for 56% of stops and 2% ended in an arrest.

STOPS RESULTING IN CITATIONS OR ARRESTS

2009 **71%**

2019 **58%**

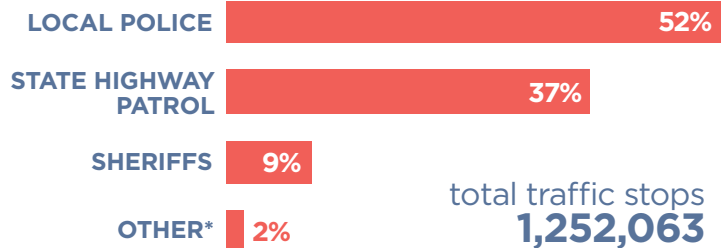
28% REDUCTION in citations over the 11-year period

NON-PUNITIVE ACTIONS INCREASED FROM 2009-19

VERBAL WARNINGS INCREASED **35%**

WRITTEN WARNINGS INCREASED **12%**

Law Enforcement Agencies Reporting Traffic Stops in 2019

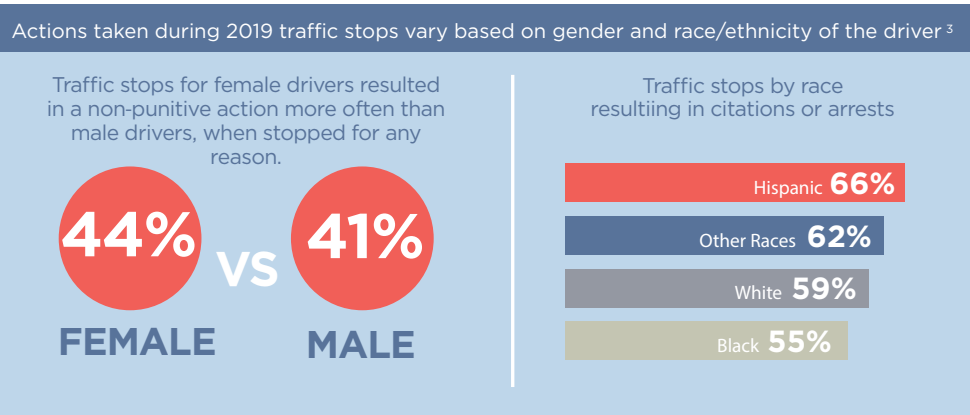
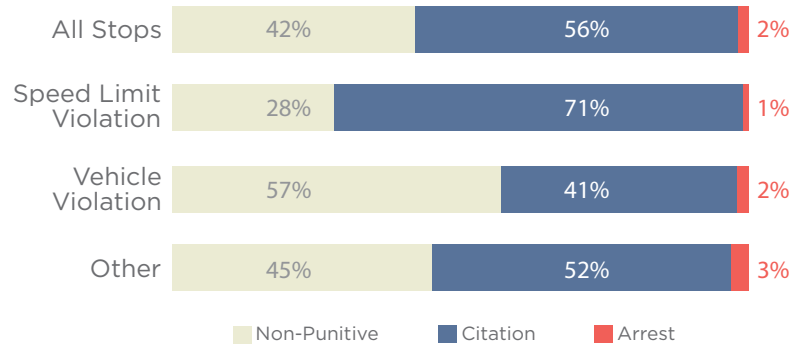


*Hospitals, university police and other state agencies

Purpose of 2019 Traffic Stops and Action Taken

Actions taken during traffic stops varied based on the purpose of the stop. In 2019, more than half of all stops (56%) resulted in a citation. Traffic stops for a speed violation resulted in a citation 71% of the time. Vehicle regulatory or equipment violation was the only category to have the majority (57%) of stops result in non-punitive actions.

Actions By Purpose of Stops

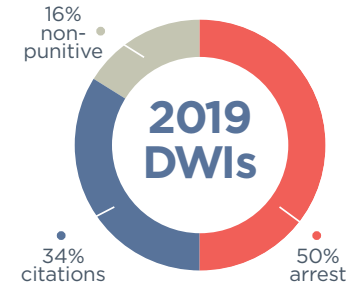


Traffic stops for Driving While Impaired

LESS THAN 1% OF ALL STOPS EACH YEAR

DECREASED FROM

2009 **12,682** → 2019 **4,164**



³ Statistically significant at ≤ 0.001 .



School Resource Officers (SROs)

William L. Lassiter, Deputy Secretary for Juvenile Justice
And
Chair of the Governor's Task Force on School Safety



The information in the following 20 slides was collected as part of the National Assessment of SRO Programs, funded by the National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.

The prime contractor was
Abt Associates Inc.

which was assisted in the data collection and report writing by three subcontractors:

The Justice Center for Criminal Justice Policy Research,
Northeastern University

The Center for the Prevention of School Violence

The College of Justice and Safety at Eastern Kentucky University

School Resource Officer

- ✓ Sworn law enforcement officer
- ✓ School-based
- ✓ Comprehensive resource

SRO National Assessment: Key Issues

1. Choosing a program model
2. Defining Specific SRO Roles and Responsibilities
3. Recruiting SROs
4. Training and Supervising SROs

SRO National Assessment: Key Issues

5. Collaboration with school
Administrators and teachers
6. Working with students and parents
7. Evaluating SROs

SRO Evaluation: Survey Findings

There is statistically significant relationship between having a positive opinion about the SRO and feeling comfortable reporting a crime.

SRO Evaluation: Survey Findings

There is statistically significant relationship between having a positive opinion about the SRO and a youth's perception of law enforcement.

SRO Evaluation: Survey Findings

The regression model also indicated that students' perception of safety also has a significant relationship with feeling comfortable reporting crimes.

SRO Evaluation: Survey Findings

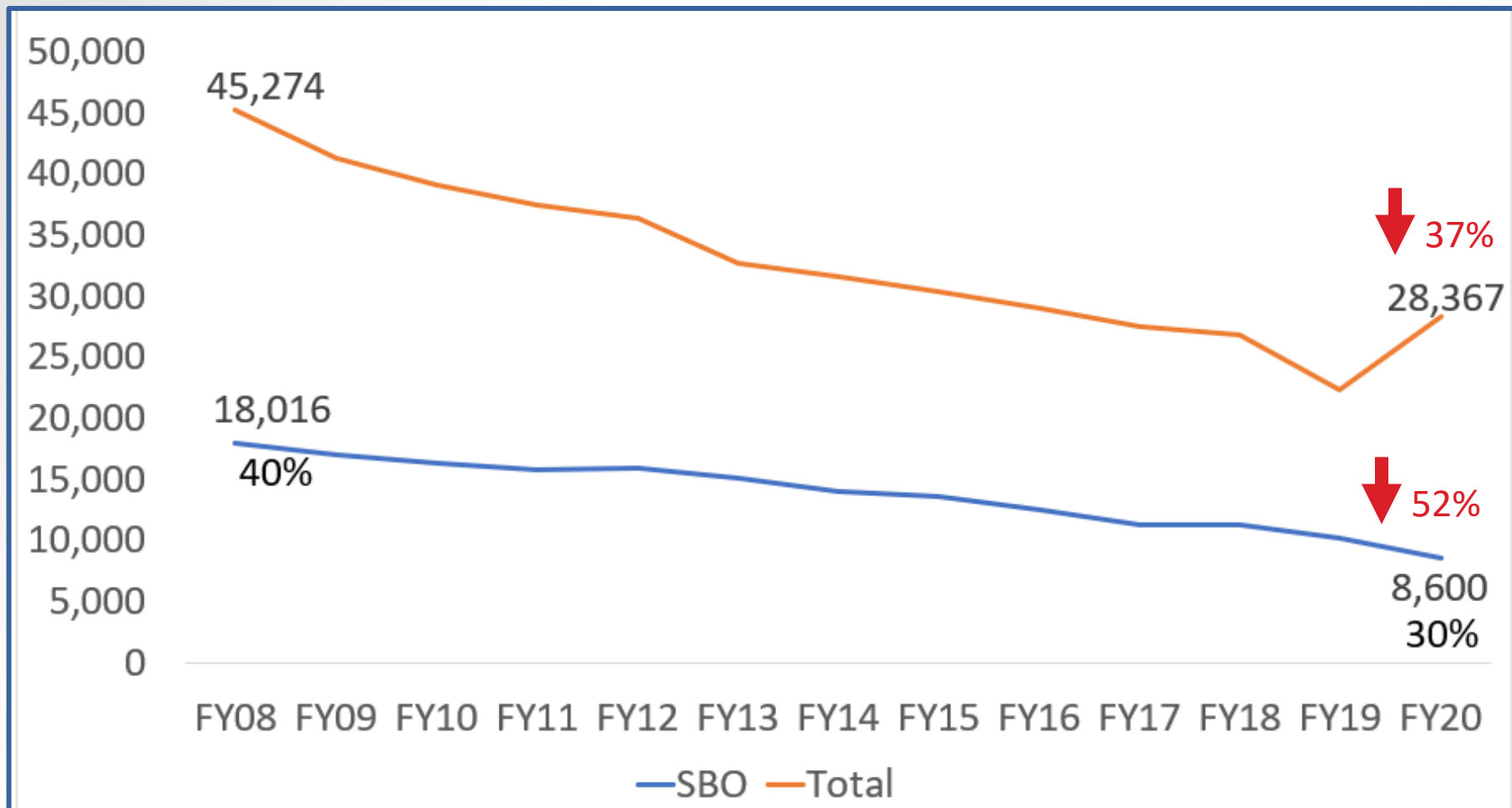
Very importantly, even when victimization and environmental factors are introduced into a regression model, having a positive opinion of the SRO and being comfortable reporting a crime remain statistically significant.



School-Based Offenses (SBOs)

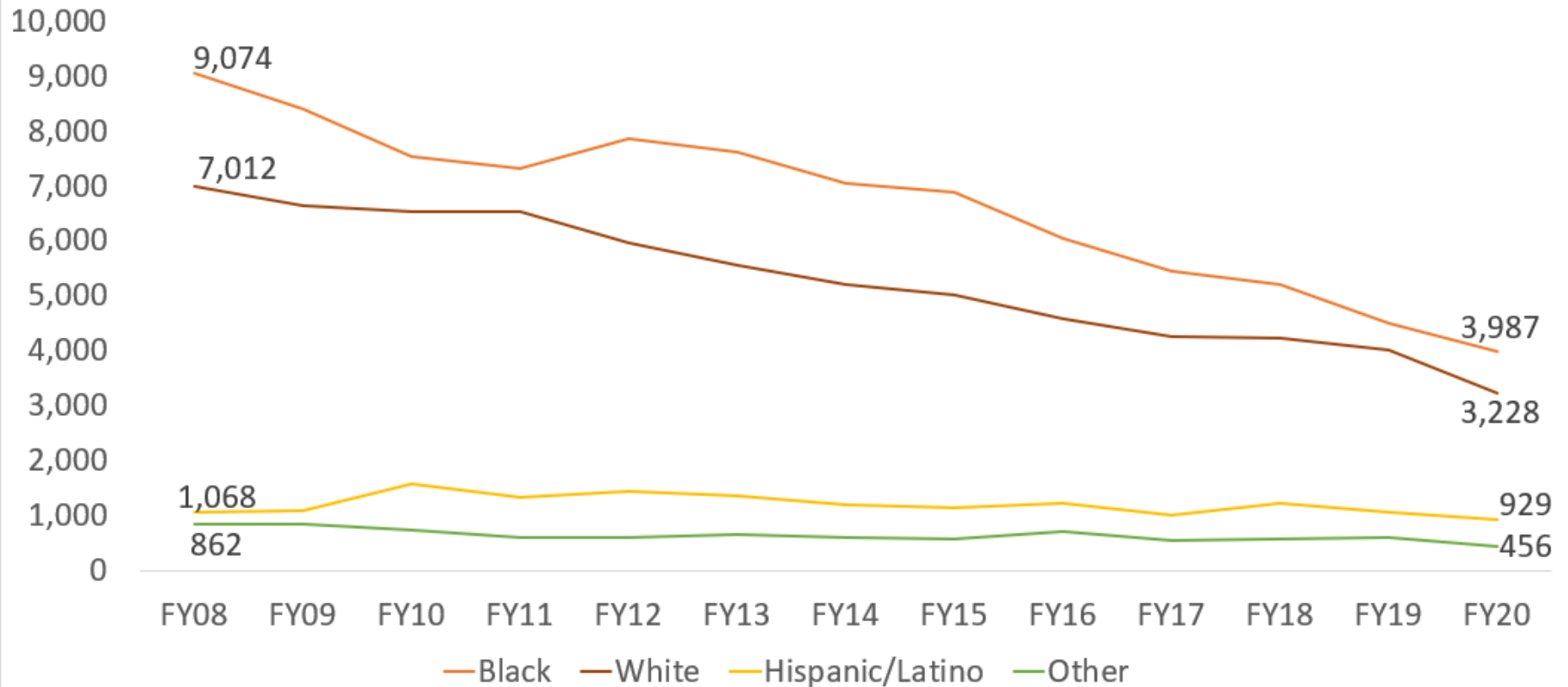
William L. Lassiter, Deputy Secretary for Juvenile Justice

Total Complaints and School-Based Complaints Received



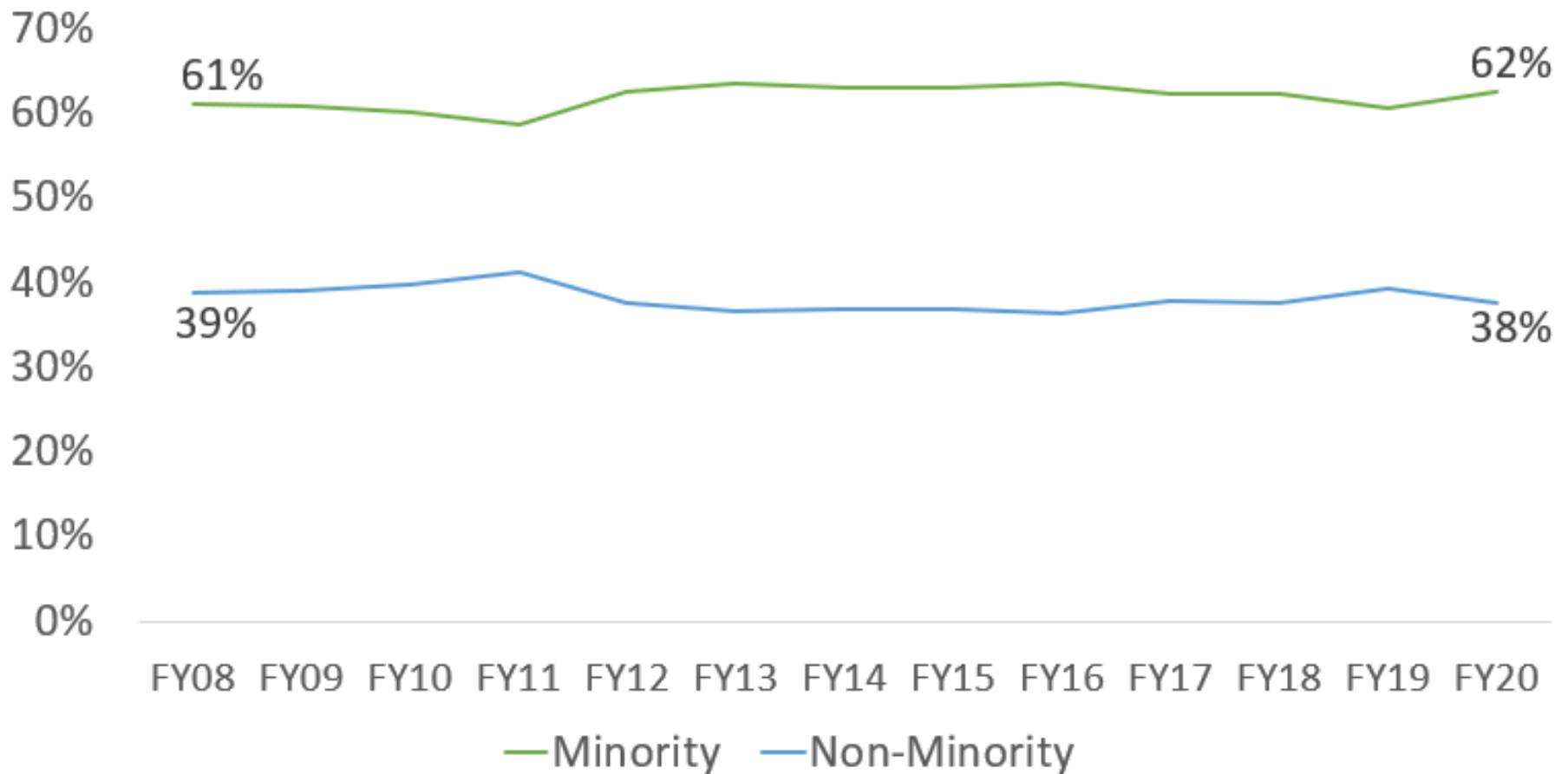
- ▶ SBOs make up a smaller % of all complaints than in the past.
- ▶ The number of SBOs declined more the number of all complaints (% change).

School-Based Offenses by Race



The number of school-based complaints has declined for each race/ethnicity.

School-Based Offense Percentage by Race Group



- ▶ But, the percentage has not been affected.

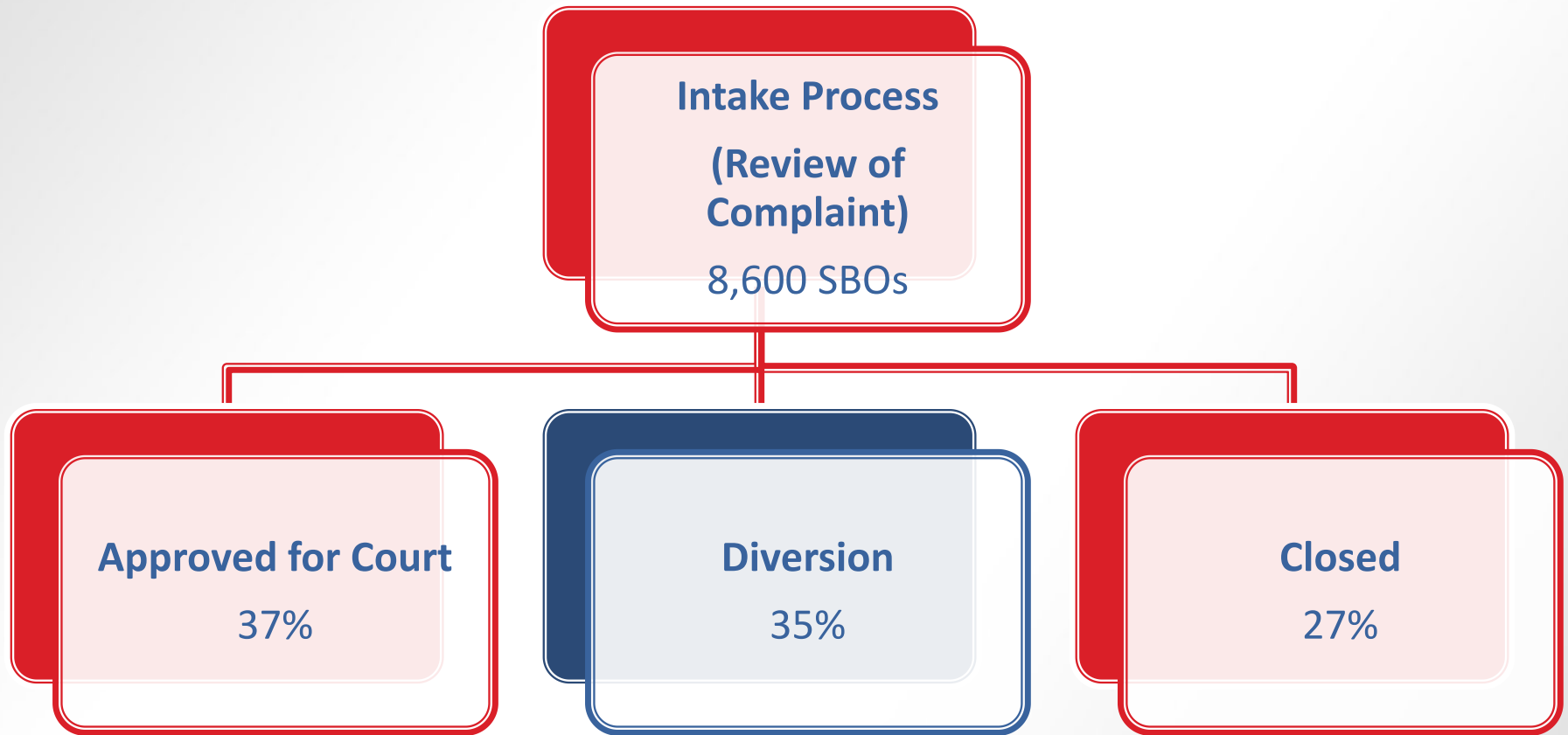
Top SBOs in FY19-20

Overall

- ▶ 16% Simple assault
- ▶ 11% Disorderly conduct at school
- ▶ 7% Simple affray
- ▶ 7% Truant <16
- ▶ 6% Communicating threats

School Type	Charged Offense	SBO Complaints
Elementary	Simple assault	1314
	Disorderly Conduct at School	1108
	Assault school employee/ volunteer	798
	Assault government official/ employee	714
	Communicating threats	656
Middle	Simple assault	5568
	Disorderly Conduct at School	3569
	Truant < 16	2740
	Simple affray	2581
	Communicating threats	2141
High	Simple assault	3509
	Simple affray	3404
	Disorderly Conduct at School	3061
	Truant < 16	1829
	Larceny - misdemeanor	1508

Decisions: SBOs in FY19-20



For comparison, in CY 2019, 58% of all complaints were approved for court; 24% diverted; and 19% closed.

Current Related Research Projects

- ▶ 2019 analysis of a sample of SROs in elementary schools (26 NC counties primarily in the East and West) showed a decline in SBOs of 67% after the SRO's start date. Further analysis needed.
- ▶ JJ is currently analyzing data to determine racial/ethnic disparities regarding dispositions received.
- ▶ JJ is working to secure a signed MOU with NC State Institute for Advanced Analytics through a practicum sponsorship program to analyze racial/ethnic disparities regarding dispositions received *by offense type and geographic breakdown.*



Governor's Task Force on Safer Schools

State Action Plan

- ▶ 3.2.2 Implement a robust “school-to-prison pipeline” education program within the School Resource Officer (SRO) curriculum that addresses how exclusionary discipline practices disproportionately impact youth of color nationally and in North Carolina, the overrepresentation of youth of color in the criminal justice system, and the SRO role in effectively impacting these injustices to yield positive outcomes for the juvenile and community.

State Action Plan

- ▶ 3.2.3 Update Basic School Resource Officer training with the following topics: mental health, cultural competency, disability awareness, trauma, and building relationships/interacting with students.
- ▶ 3.2.4 Revise the Basic School Resource Officer training to include updated topics on de-escalation, procedural justice, explicit and implicit biases training, and ethical and effective problem-solving.
- ▶ 3.3.3 Recommend that SRO programs operate with current signed memoranda of understanding (MOUs) that are based on model MOUs. Such MOUs should delineate the roles and responsibilities of school personnel and SROs as they work together; specify to the extent possible the fine line that separates school discipline from statute enforcement and who has responsibility for each in school setting



Questions

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