Campaign for Youth Justice

AUTOMATIC TRANSFER
Wins & Future Opportunities

May, 2020
Mission

To end the practice of prosecuting, incarcerating & sentencing youth (Under 18) as adults.
State & National Strategies
Raise the Age

Remove Youth from Adult Jails & Prisons

End/Reduce Automatic Transfer

Anchor Campaigns
40 states & DC have changed more than 100 laws to keep kids out of the adult system
Two Federal Laws exist to remove youth from adult jails & prisons (JJDPA/PREA) encouraging states to reduce transfer in order to comply
The # of youth charged as adults has decreased 70% from 250,000 to 76,000/year
Automatic Transfer

The transfer of children to the adult court with limited or no judicial review; applied to children of certain ages, for certain offenses.

- 9 states have repealed an automatic transfer provision
- 9 other states have narrowed an automatic transfer provision
- 6 other states have added or expanded a reverse waiver provision
*Judicial Waiver (presumptive/mandatory)
*Statutory Exclusion
*Prosecutor Discretion
*Once/Always Adult
*Judicial Waiver: Presumptive Waiver*

On a continuum between discretionary and mandatory, places the burden of proof on children to prove they should not be transferred.

Three states have repealed their Presumptive Waiver provisions in recent years: CA (2016), KS (2015), NJ (2015)

Two others have narrowed their Presumptive Waiver provisions:
- **NV** – raised the floor of eligibility for Presumptive Waiver to age 16 in 2009
- **UT** – expanded the factors a judge can consider in 2015, and narrowed the list of eligible offenses in 2020

Currently 11 states +Washington, DC use Presumptive Waiver.
*Judicial Waiver: Mandatory Waiver*

A juvenile court judge must transfer a child for adult prosecution, generally upon a finding of probable cause.

Three states have repealed their Mandatory Waiver provisions in recent years: GA (2013), IL (2015), RI (2018)

Two others have narrowed their Mandatory Waiver provisions:
- CT - raised the floor of eligibility for Mandatory Waiver to age 15 in 2015
- NJ - raised the floor of eligibility for Mandatory Waiver to age 15 in 2015

There are currently 12 states that use Mandatory Waiver.
*Statutory Exclusion*

Also known as “direct file”/“mandatory direct file”, children charged with certain crimes at certain ages set by the legislative branch are excluded from the juvenile court and tried in adult court.

Three states have repealed their Statutory Exclusion provisions in recent years: CA (2016), FL (2019), OR (2019)

Six others have narrowed their Statutory Exclusion provisions:
- DE – narrowed list of eligible offenses in 2017; raised floor for some offenses to age 16 in 2018
- IL – narrowed the list of eligible offenses and raised the floor of eligibility to age 16 in 2015
- NV – raised the floor of eligibility to age 16 in 2013
- SC – raised the floor of eligibility to age 17 in 2016
- UT – narrowed the list of eligible offenses in 2015 and again in 2020
- WA – narrowed the list of eligible offenses in 2018

There are currently 26 states that use Statutory Exclusion.
Prosecutor Discretion

Also known as “direct file”, under this provision prosecutors are given the authority by the executive branch to decide whether to prosecute a child in adult or juvenile court.

Two states have repealed their Prosecutor Discretion provisions in recent years: CA (2016), VT (2016)

Three others have narrowed their Prosecutor Discretion provisions:
• CO – narrowed the list of eligible offenses and raised the floor of eligibility to age 16 in 2012
• NE – narrowed the list of eligible offenses and raised the floor of eligibility in 2015
• VA – raised the floor of eligibility to age 16 in 2020

Currently 12 states + Washington, DC use Prosecutor Discretion.
*Once and Adult ... Always an Adult*

Under this provision, once a child has been convicted as an adult (or in some states merely transferred to the adult court), that child is thereafter excluded from the juvenile court.

One state has repealed its Once/Always Adult provision in recent years: **IL (2015)**

Two others have modified their Once/Always Adult provisions to require an adult conviction: **VA (2007), WA (2009)**

Currently **34 states + Washington, DC** use Once/Always Adult provisions, 5 of which do not require conviction: **DE, HI, IN, MI, OR**
* Reverse Waiver

This provision allows a child to challenge their transfer and be waived back to juvenile court. They vary widely from state to state, depending on what can be challenged, the standard of proof, and the factors a judge can consider.


Three others have expanded their Reverse Waiver provisions: AZ (2011), MD (2014), VT (2018)

There are currently 30 states that use some form of Reverse Waiver.
* Best Practices

Encourage best practices with prosecutors (supervisor sign off, not charging with highest offense)

Train juvenile court judges

Educate about and encourage the adoption of programs that work with children who engage in violence

Collect recidivism data between DOC/JJ
Judicial transfers are tracked by OJJDP, but automatic transfer data is spotty:
- It is not tracked in all states or every year
- The terminology varies
- Counts can be based on charges, cases, or children
- Even fewer states report on the sentencing of children, or their race/ethnicity (more later...)

The number of 2015 cases in adult court via Statutory Exclusion or Prosecutor Discretion is estimated by NCJJ to be around 6,000
- About double the number judicially transferred
- Less than one tenth the number transferred because of an upper age below 18

At the time of the 2015 estimate, ten states accounted for 2/3 to 3/4 of the 6,000 total estimate: AL, AZ, CA, FL, IN, MD, NJ, OH, OR, PA
Since California and Oregon have ended their use of automatic transfer, these 8 states currently account for the majority of children automatically transferred:

**Children transferred (year)**
- AL: 600 (per year, reported in 2017)
- AZ: 312 (2018)
- FL: 926 (2018)
- IN: 112 (2019)
- MD: 641 (2016)
- NJ: 161 (2016)
- PA: >400 (reported in 2017)
*Every state retains some form of automatic transfer.

*Six states retain only a Once/Always Adult provision:  
CA, HI, KS, MO, OR, TN

*Such states can still be responsible for large numbers of transfers.

*Tennessee sent 217 cases to the adult court in 2014 (94 from Shelby County alone), and 192 in 2016
SUCCESSFUL STATE STRATEGIES

CALIFORNIA – Prop 57, passed in 2016, eliminated Presumptive Waiver, Statutory Exclusion, and Prosecutor Discretion. In 2018 the state raised the floor for Judicial Transfer to age 16. Transfers have dropped from several hundred a year to under 100.

UTAH – In 2015, narrowed Statutory Exclusion and expanded the factors a judge can consider under Presumptive Waiver; followed up with further narrowing of Statutory Exclusion and Presumptive Waiver in 2020.

CONNECTICUT – In 2015, After passing its “Raise the Age” law, raised the floor for Mandatory Waiver eligibility to age 15.

ILLINOIS – In 2015, after passing its “Raise the Age” law, repealed Mandatory Waiver and Once/Only Adult and narrowed the list of eligible offenses and raised the floor of eligibility for Statutory Exclusion to age 16.

NORTH CAROLINA – In 2017, as part of its “Raise the Age” law, added Reverse Waiver; in 2019 passed a law ending the practice of holding children in adult jails.

SOUTH CAROLINA – In 2016, as part of its “Raise the Age” law, raised the floor for Statutory Exclusion to age 17.
* For Each Transfer Provision

Repeal

Restrict (narrow the list of eligible offenses, raise the floor of eligibility to a higher age)

Reverse (add or expand Reverse Waiver provisions)

Require an adult conviction (for Once/Always Adult)
* Local Focus

Cuyahoga County, Ohio:
- 158 youth transferred in 2014 (50 from Cuyahoga County, 31.6%)
- 205 youth transferred in 2018 (89 from Cuyahoga County, 43.4%)

Jacksonville, Florida (4th judicial circuit):
- 84 adult transfer youth in 2015
- 80 adult transfer youth in 2016
- New Prosecutor took office January 2017
- 45 adult transfer youth in 2017
- 37 adult transfer youth in 2018
COLLECT DATA TO ADDRESS DISPARITIES

As of 2018, only 35 states + Washington, DC collected data on automatic transfers, and only 18 of them disaggregated that data by race.

States that do provide this data show stark racial disparities:
AZ 2018 – Automatic transfers – 48% Hispanic, 28.5% African American, 18.3% White, 2.5% Native American, .6% Asian/Pacific Islander, 2% Unknown
FL 2018 – Youth Adult transfers – 63% Black, 24% White, 13% Hispanic
IN 2019 – Automatic transfers – 66% Black, 29% White
MD 2016 – Juveniles charged as adults – 79.5% Black, 13.3% White, 7.2% Hispanic
OH 2018 – Youth transferred – 82% Black, 15.6% White, 2.4% Other

Indiana law passed in 2018 (HB 1228):
Requires the annual publication of demographic data on youth statutorily excluded and transferred to the adult system, including age, sex, race, county of prosecution, offenses charged, convictions received, sentence received.

WORK LEFT TO DO
*What strategies are working to reduce automatic transfer and its inherent disparities? What needs to be documented?

*What national data/research is needed to help move the needle?

*What TA or resources are needed to help states with automatic transfer?

*Can detention/jail reductions during COVID-19 help leverage reforms in 2021 that restrict or repeal automatic transfer laws?

What is needed to continue this work?
* Is continued national leadership around automatic transfer necessary?

* What barriers exist to repealing automatic transfer laws in your state?

* What stakeholders do you need support from?

* Other questions/ideas?

What is needed to continue this work?
* Gather needs from the field (June)
* Develop resources for field (July-Sept)
* Identify supports for remaining states (Oct-Dec)
* 2021 Fellowship at the Sentencing Project to focus on 4-5 states
* March 24: Webinar on Raise the Age (archived)

* April 21: Webinar on Jail & Prison Removal (archived)

The Color of Juvenile Transfer: Policy & Practice Recommendations (NASW, 2017) - https://www.socialworkers.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=30n7g-nwam8%3D&portalid=0


Raising the Floor: Increasing the Minimum Age of Prosecution of Youth as Adults (CFYJ, 2019) - http://cfyj.org/images/Raising_the_Floor___Final.pdf

