



Department of Juvenile Justice & Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP) Guide

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1.0 Purpose

1.1 Why Youth Involved in Juvenile Justice are an Important Population

Youth involved with the Juvenile Justice system are an important population that NC Integrated Care for Kids (NC InCK) aims to support through its care management model. Across NC InCK's five counties, approximately 950 youth interact with Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP) in some form each year. Of those youth, approximately 50 youth are in some form of detention or development center and in an out-of-home placement. Data on a youth's DJJDP involvement is used to prioritize youth in NC InCK for a Family Navigator. Family Navigators will regularly perform outreach for and support families who have interacted with the DJJDP system.

Youth involved with DJJDP may often need support from Family Navigators and care teams across a range of core child service areas, including schools, behavioral health, and physical health. A Family Navigator's support can also play an important role in supporting the parents and guardians of youth involved with DJJDP as they navigate a complicated system of services and requirements with their child.

Family Navigator may support youth involved in DJJDP and their parents and guardians by participating in DJJDP Child and Family Team meetings and/or IEP meetings through the school system, assisting in the application process for food assistance, providing resources for behavioral health services for the family, and referring to legal aid, if needed.

1.2 About this Guide

The NC InCK Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP) Guide provides information to Family Navigators about the NC Juvenile Justice system including the three key service areas: Community Programs, Court Services and Clinical Services. This guide is best used in work with juvenile justice-involved youth and families who are eligible for care management services under their Medicaid coverage. The guide is intended to help NC InCK Family Navigators understand the levels of youth involvement in this system. It will also show the value of collaborating with the Juvenile Court Counselors (JCC) and identified community supports as they work with a family to provide NC InCK's model of integrated care. In addition, this guide provides contact information for court services in the five NC InCK counties as well as key juvenile justice terminology.

2.0 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJDP) Overview

DJJDP is a division of the North Carolina Department of Public Safety, and their stated mission revolves around the "reduction and prevention juvenile delinquency by effectively intervening, educating and treating youth in order to strengthen families and increase public safety."

NC InCK has an Integration Consultant based within DJJDP, and they are focused on supporting Family Navigators and their care teams in working collaboratively with DJJDP staff to best serve youth engaged in their services.

2.1 Age of Youth Involved with DJJDP

As of December 2021, the minimum age for involvement with DJJDP is 10 years old for most illegal actions. As a general rule, Family Navigators will not need to assess for DJJDP involvement for members under the age of 10.

2.2 DJJDP Areas

DJJDP is comprised of three areas: Community Programs, Court Services, and Clinical Services.

2.2.1 Community Programs

Community Programs consist of residential and non-residential, community-based programs. Participation in community program services is often a requirement for DJJDP-involved youth. Examples of residential programs are multi-purpose group homes and intensive short-term centers. Examples of non-residential programs include community based Juvenile Crime Prevention Council (JCPC) programs and Functional Family Therapy programs.

2.2.2 Court Services

Court Services are the bridge between the community, law enforcement, and the programs/services available to DJJDP-involved youth and their families. Each judicial district in NC has a team of dedicated Court Services staff, including the core role of **Juvenile Court Counselors (JCC)**. JCCs engage with youth throughout the duration of their involvement with DJJDP. One key role of the JCC is to link DJJDP-involved youth to necessary services. Since NC InCK children will be insured by Medicaid, they can utilize the Medicaid-funded array of behavioral health services to link these youth to appropriate treatment options.

TIP: Family Navigators will interact and partner primarily with Court Services and the JCC if the youth's guardian consents to your contact with the JCC. JCCs, in particular, may benefit from a Family Navigator's knowledge of these benefits and services and a Family Navigator's partnership in supporting the child in accessing care.

2.2.3 Clinical Services

Clinical Services provide clinical, medical, and complementary services and programming to youth residing in DJJDP facilities, including Youth Development Centers (YDC), detention centers, and diversion programs. These may include medical, psychiatric, dental, psychological, substance abuse, recreational, and spiritual services and case management. However, due to transportation and security constraints of the youth within residential facilities, there may be limitations in the level of and access to some of these services. For example, youth in a detention center receive mental health and medical screenings when admitted. However, more intensive assessments are not automatically completed. As a Family Navigator, you may play a critical role in supporting guardians in advocating for additional services and assessments.

2.3 Medicaid Coverage and Youth Development Centers (YDC)

YDCs are the most restrictive and intensive secure facilities for DJJDP-involved youth. Upon arrival at a YDC, juveniles are assigned to a service planning team that operates under a child- and family-centered model, which create individualized plans for the youth and meet each month to discuss progress. Additionally, each juvenile in a YDC is assigned to a licensed mental health clinician (LMHC) and provided education and treatment services to prepare them for a successful transition to a community setting.

Medicaid coverage is suspended when youth are committed to a YDC facility, and Social Work Services can work with the family to provide education on re-enrolling when a youth is released. The

parent/guardian must contact the local DSS agency to have Medicaid coverage reinstated at the time of discharge.

TIP: If you are a Family Navigator working with a youth whose Medicaid coverage is suspended when they enter a YDC, here are some things you can do:

1. With the guardian's consent, maintain contact with the JCC to learn when the youth will be discharged from the YDC.
2. Educate the guardian on the process of having Medicaid coverage reinstated upon the juvenile's discharge and provide the contact information for the local DSS agency to make this request.

3.0 DJJDP-Involved Youth and Services in Medicaid Tailored Plans

Many DJJDP-involved youth also have several behavioral health or IDD diagnoses and may qualify for services under the Medicaid Tailored Plan and Tailored Plan Care Management as Tailored Plans launch in December 2022. A preliminary analysis of Medicaid and DJJDP data indicates approximately 40% of youth with involvement in non-residential DJJDP areas are Tailored Plan eligible, and 70% of youth with residential stays (YDC, detention, residential treatment or homes) are Tailored Plan eligible.

3.1 Supporting Youth in Accessing Tailored Plan Services

DJJDP-involved NC InCK members who are enrolled in Medicaid Standard Prepaid Health Plans may benefit from the enhanced behavioral health services offered only in the Tailored Plans, such as Intensive In-Home Services, Multi-Systemic Therapy, or Family-Centered Treatment. Family Navigators can assist families and court counselors with understanding the array of behavioral health services and the process for transitioning to the Tailored Plan if that is appropriate for the youth.

DJJDP-involved youth who meet Tailored Plan eligibility criteria will have the option of opting into Tailored Plan care management provided by Alliance (Orange and Durham Counties) or Vaya (Alamance, Granville, and Vance Counties). Tailored Plans offer additional services and benefits beyond Medicaid Standard Plans, especially in care management and behavioral health treatment. For more details on services covered under Tailored Plans, please see the [NC Medicaid presentation linked here](#). If you are serving a youth with DJJDP involvement who you believe may meet Tailored Plan eligibility as a Family Navigator, you can support them in requesting TP services by connecting with their Primary Care Provider and asking them to make a "Request to Move" through [this NC Medicaid website](#) for the youth's coverage change: <https://www.ncmedicaidplans.gov/submit-forms-online>.

4.0 Identifying DJJDP Involvement and Linking Youth to Care

NC InCK uses data from DJJDP to elevate a youth's Service Integration Level (SIL) and connect them with Family Navigators. In total, about 950 children between the ages of ten and seventeen years old have some level of engagement with the DJJDP system each year in NC InCK's service area. About 60% of these children are insured by Medicaid and will be elevated to Service Integration Levels 2 or 3, which triggers outreach from a Family Navigator. Children with DJJDP involvement who qualify for Tailored

Plans will receive care management outreach from Vaya and Alliance dependent on the county associated with their Medicaid coverage.

4.1 Identifying JJDP-involved youth

When a Family Navigator is assigned an NC InCK member, they may not know a child has involvement with DJJDP unless the family discloses this information or the Court Counselor contacts the Family Navigator with the family's consent. Family Navigators may inquire about DJJDP involvement as part of the initial or ongoing assessment process or when establishing the child's care team. This could also be achieved by asking the parent/guardian the following:

- Has your child been involved with Juvenile Justice or law enforcement currently or in the past?
- If so, which of the following levels of Juvenile Justice involvement has your child experienced? (Refer to [Section 6.0](#) of this guide for definitions of the levels of involvement)
 - Diversion Contract
 - Protective Supervision
 - Probation
 - Detention
 - Residential Programming
 - Post Release

It may take more than one conversation to establish a level of trust with the family so that they feel comfortable disclosing this information. If a guardian or NC InCK member endorses involvement with DJJDP, they may choose to involve the Court Counselor or other DJJDP staff on their NC InCK care team.

4.2 Linking DJJDP Involved Youth to Services and Supports

Youth involved in the DJJDP system can have similar needs, which the three DJJDP key service areas described above work collaboratively to address. Family Navigators can also play an important role in recognizing and addressing these needs.

4.2.1 Healthcare Needs

When DJJDP-involved youth engage with the system, they are often overdue for regular medical, dental, and vision care. Many youth would also benefit from individual and/or family therapy or more intensive behavioral health therapies. Additionally, they may need help with medication management. Court Counselors and Family Navigators can collaborate to help youth and families access these essential supports as well as additional necessary supports across NC InCK's ten core child service areas.

DJJDP and other resources and services vary from county to county and district to district, but, universally, there are recognized gaps that impact the health and well-being of youth in the DJJDP system. Even when resources are present and referrals are made, some services have waiting lists or the juvenile and parent is not able to participate in appointments due to scheduling, access to transportation, or other barriers.

TIP: Family Navigators can play an important role in recognizing and addressing gaps. They can support youth and families in identifying accessible care and in making appointments for services. Family Navigators can also add those new providers to a child's consent and care team.

Value-added services Family Navigators can provide include education on and scheduling or referrals for:

- Medical appointments (as well as ensuring there are no barriers to attending, such as transportation)
- Individual and family therapy
- Independent living skills
- Vocational rehabilitation
- Job training
- Educational opportunities
- Appropriate familial resources for parents

4.3 Identified Service Gaps for DJJDP-involved Youth

Family Navigators may play a particularly critical role in connecting children to the support they need in the outlined areas below. This is largely due to long waitlists or challenges in accessing care. Family Navigators can also reach out to Integration Consultants for ideas and support in navigating access to care in these areas.

- **Autistic youth:** Services exist, but there is a lengthy waiting list, especially for evaluations to see if/where the youth fall on the Autism spectrum.
- **Sexual harm assessments:** There are often not enough clinicians certified to complete these assessments and start the process of making referrals for care.
- **Transportation:** Rural counties do not always have public or financially affordable transportation services for families who need to travel to access care. If the travel is for medical purposes, it is typically covered under Medicaid. If it is for non-medical reasons, a family's local DSS agency may be able to provide assistance or refer the family to community partners who can assist with transportation services.
- **Parenting support and programs:** Caretakers and families may often need therapeutic support before and during their child's transition from juvenile justice residential facilities back to their homes. Family Navigators can play a critical role in connecting caretakers to parenting programs or family therapy options.

TIP: When the Court Counselor identifies a barrier or gap, the Family Navigator can also assist by reaching out to the youth and/or parent to reiterate the importance of engaging with a provider, following through with a referral, or contacting an identified resource. The Family Navigator can be an established link between the youth and available local resources.

5.0 How Family Navigators Can Partner with Juvenile Court Counselors

5.1 The Role of a Juvenile Court Counselor (JCC)

Youth at all levels of DJJDP involvement are mandated to work with Juvenile Court Counselors, who are responsible for the following:

- Conducting comprehensive assessments of the youth's well-being as well as their interactions and impact within their community
- Working with the youth, their family, and courts to divert the youth from court involvement
- Partnering with the court system to make recommendations on services and planning during the youth's DJJDP involvement
- Supporting the developmental and educational needs of the youth while in programming
- Providing aftercare, case management, and post-release supervision to the youth and their family.

Court Counselors engage with a youth throughout the duration of their DJJDP involvement, and a key part of their role is linking youth with services and supports. At intake, Court Counselors complete a needs assessment and use a variety of resources, including JCPC services, Medicaid-funded treatment, school partnerships, and other community agencies to support youth and families. Court Counselors facilitate monthly child and family team meetings (CFTs) to review progress and identify additional services. With guardian consent, Family Navigators can contact Court Counselors and partner with families and JCCs to support priorities set by the youth and the juvenile justice system.

5.2 Child and Family Team Meetings

As part of a youth's involvement with court services, Court Counselors coordinate and facilitate monthly Child and Family Team (CFT) meetings with the DJJDP-involved youth, family, natural supports, and community agencies. If the family chooses, the Family Navigator could provide support and advocacy to the youth and family by participating in these CFT meetings. The Family Navigator could bring additional care team members into the CFT process. When members of the NC InCK care team are also participants in the CFT meetings, the Family Navigator can reiterate the importance of participation and highlight the juvenile and family's strengths, progress, identified needs, challenges and barriers the juvenile/family may be experiencing. The Family Navigator can also establish next steps.

TIP: Family Navigators are encouraged, with parent/legal guardian permission, to collaborate with Court Counselors to combine NC InCK Care Team meetings with the DJJDP CFT meetings. This will ensure the care team is on the same page and that they are not duplicating services.

Learning the local resources available to DJJDP-involved youth is paramount for Family Navigators to collaborate effectively with Court Counselors to ensure that youth and families are accessing appropriate supports. DJJDP partners with Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPC) and Juvenile Justice & Behavioral Health Partnerships (JJBH) in NC InCK's five counties to fund local programs and services including a variety of interventions to assess, treat, and mediate the needs of youth involved in the juvenile justice system. Please see the [Section 8.3](#) of this guide for additional information about JCPC and JJBH initiatives in NC InCK's five counties.

6.0 Levels of Youth Involvement with DJJDP and Key Terminology

This section is designed to help Family Navigators better understand the terminology and phases of involvement youth have with DJJDP. With this understanding, NC InCK hopes that Family Navigators can better support youth in navigating those different phases of involvement.

Youth enter DJJDP services if they are suspected of committing a “delinquent offense” and a complaint is filed against them. There are multiple levels of DJJDP involvement, which are outlined below.

Diversion is when a JCC provides an opportunity for the juvenile to avoid being formally processed in the juvenile justice system and, instead, requires the juvenile to complete a diversion program. These may include participation in a substance use program, mentoring program, or therapy. If a juvenile successfully completes a diversion, the complaint will be closed without further action. If the juvenile does not comply with a diversion, the JCC may file a petition and refer the matter to court.

Adjudication is a finding by a judge that a juvenile is responsible for breaking the law. An adjudicated delinquent refers to a juvenile who is at least six years old but less than 18 years old and has committed an offense that would be a crime if committed by an adult. An undisciplined juvenile is a juvenile that is regularly disobedient to their parent/guardian, regularly found in places they are not allowed to be, or has run away from home for more than 24 hours. This also applies to most youth who are unlawfully absent from school.

Protective supervision is a dispositional option that requires supervision by JCC and follows specific court-ordered terms or conditions. The JCC may help the juvenile in getting needed services, including social, medical, and educational services. They also work with the youth and family to ensure proper supervision and care are provided.

TIP: In situations of protective supervision or probation, it is recommended that the Family Navigator collaborate closely with the juvenile’s Court Counselor to enhance the support provided to the youth and family as a unit.

Probation applies to juveniles who are court ordered to be supervised by a JCC after adjudication. They may go back to court for probation violations. Supervised community probation is often used as an alternative to placing a juvenile in a YDC or a detention center. Parents/guardians may also be ordered to comply with a juvenile’s probation order. They must attend all court hearings and arrange transportation to court-ordered treatment and meetings with the JCC.

TIP: This is a good opportunity for the Family Navigator to help the parent/guardian arrange transportation, if needed.

Commitment refers to juveniles who have exhausted all community resources and continue to break the law. These youth can be committed to a secure facility for a period of time depending on the committable offense, either in a county Juvenile Detention Center, which are typically short-term, or a YDC, which tend to be longer-term. Note that Medicaid is suspended while in the YDC, often creating a gap in services when a youth is no longer in residence.

TIP: The Family Navigator is encouraged to work with the parent/guardian in order to have Medicaid coverage reinstated prior to release.

Post release refers to when juveniles are released from a YDC. Before release, there is discharge planning that includes the family, JCC, and social workers and mental health professionals from the YDC. During post release, court supervision by the JCC may continue for 90 days up to one year. The JCC may arrange a clinical assessment prior to release to recommend supportive treatment services such as an out-of-home placement or intensive outpatient/enhanced services. The post-release plan can only be terminated by court order. Similar to the NC InCK Shared Action Plan, the juvenile's parent/legal guardian and court counselor, as well as other community participants, review and sign the plan and Terms of Post-Release Supervision indicating their agreement to perform specific roles of support as outlined in the plan.

7.0 NC InCK Status Changes and Transitions Associated with DJJDP Involvement

There are occasions when a member will have a change in NC InCK status, Family Navigator, or Medicaid plan. NC InCK is committed to continuity of care and ensuring transitions happen seamlessly for the NC InCK member, their family, and the care team. The Family Navigator is pivotal to making sure this happens.

7.1 Changes in NC InCK Status

Changes in NC InCK status occur when a member is no longer engaged or loses Medicaid eligibility. When this occurs, the Family Navigator may:

- Provide member information about other health insurance options or re-enrollment in Medicaid/CHIP as well as no- or low-cost resources such as prescription assistance programs
- Re-share the latest Shared Action Plan with the NC InCK member, family, and care team
- Help establish new pathways for care team communication for remaining care team members

NC InCK members may experience a change in Family Navigator either within the same care management entity or when the member changes their care management entity to another one within the five-county NC InCK service area. When this occurs, the Family Navigator should notify the JCC of the change and, if known, provide contact information for the new Family Navigator.

8.0 Resources for Youth Involved with DJJDP

8.1 Court Services District Office Contact Information

- District 9
 - Granville – (919) 603-1542
 - Vance – (336) 597-0564

- District 14
 - Durham – (919) 560-6824
- District 15
 - Alamance – (336) 570-6872
 - Orange – (919) 245-2215

8.2 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Terminology

Alternatives to Commitment Programs provide residential and/or community-based intensive services to youths who are committed to the Department for placement in a youth development center; youths who are re-entering the community on Post-Release Supervision status after receiving commitment programming in a youth development center; and youths who are most at-risk of a high level disposition and commitment to a youth development center. This type of programming provides effective and cost-efficient alternatives to placement in a youth development center.

Complaint: All juveniles enter the juvenile justice system by having a formal complaint lodged by a law enforcement officer or private citizen. There are two types of complaints: the delinquency complaint alleges that a juvenile committed a criminal offense and the undisciplined complaint alleges non-criminal behavior (e.g., running away, unlawful absences from school, incorrigible behavior within the home).

Crisis Beds is an alternative to detention that allows a youth in crisis to be assessed and determine the best long-term service plan and the most appropriate service for a child moving forward.

Community-Based Programs Services are offered in a child's community that provide more cost-efficient and effective dispositional alternatives to commitment to a youth development center or a detention center admission. These services consist of a continuum of programs including: Juvenile Crime Prevention Council programs, state contractual programs for Level II disposed youth, school-based programs, Department of Social Services programs, or mental health programs.

Delinquent: Any juvenile who, while under the age of 18 years but at least six years old, commits a crime or infraction under state law or under an ordinance of local government, including violation of the motor vehicle laws.

Diversion: At the completion of an intake evaluation, if there is need for referral and follow-up, which may be accomplished without court intervention, the court counselor may retain the complaint and develop a diversion plan with the juvenile and the juvenile's parent/legal guardian/custodian. This process diverts the juvenile from court while still holding the child and family accountable through a plan or contract.

Evidence-Based Treatment is a model that has been shown to have strong evidence indicating achievement of intended outcomes when fully implemented as described in a manual or curriculum developed to operationalize the program.

Intake Evaluation: Any juvenile who is subject to a delinquency complaint must go through the intake process for the complaint to be screened and evaluated by a court counselor. During the intake phase, a court counselor conducts interviews with the juvenile, the parent, guardian, or custodian legally responsible for the juvenile, and other individuals who might have relevant information about the

juvenile. The court counselor conducts a risk and needs assessment to help determine whether to approve or not approve a complaint for filing, as well as for use at disposition. These assessments contain information pertaining to the juvenile's social, medical, psychiatric, psychological, and educational history, as well as any factors indicating the probability of the juvenile engaging in future delinquency. With the information gathered during the evaluation, the court counselor determines if the complaint should be closed, diverted, or approved for filing as a petition and brought before the court.

Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPC) exist in every county in the state and fund those services that are needed in a local community to provide court-ordered sanctions and services for juveniles. JCPC programs are funded through a state and local partnership in all 100 counties. These partnerships produce programs that create a local continuum of needed sanctions and services to address the issues of delinquent juveniles, those juveniles most likely to become delinquent, and their families.

Juvenile Court Counselor is the case manager for a juvenile from the time a juvenile complaint is filed to the time court supervision or a diversion plan or contract ends with a juvenile.

Juvenile Detention Centers are secure facilities that temporarily house youths alleged to have committed a delinquent act or to be a runaway. Youths are generally placed in a juvenile detention center while awaiting a court hearing, or until another placement can be found, either in a community-based program or service or in a youth development center.

Multipurpose Juvenile Home is designed to provide non-secure, long-term, residential care as an alternative to secure detention and youth development centers. The homes primarily serve court-ordered, Level II youth in the judicial districts they are located.

Probation: The status of a juvenile who has been adjudicated delinquent, is subject to specified conditions under the supervision of a juvenile court counselor and may be returned to the court for violation of those conditions during the period of probation. A juvenile remains on probation as long as the juvenile is under the supervision of the court including at each dispositional level. (See Level I through III). Supervised community probation is often used as an alternative to placing a juvenile in a youth development center or a detention center.

Reentry and/or Transition refers to a group of services ordered by the court to ensure the success of juveniles returning from residential placements or youth development centers. Post-release services are set up along a continuum based on the juvenile's needs and risk of reoffending. Services range from transitional homes to community-based/intensive services designed to support the educational and vocational development of youth while also providing appropriate therapy to change the youth's thought processes and behaviors. A comprehensive system of reentry and aftercare services can make a critical difference for youth leaving institutional confinement. Youth who are released from institutional confinement are more likely to succeed if they have access to services that can help them thrive in a non-institutional environment. When high-quality reentry and aftercare services are available, youth need to spend less time in confinement, and the overall cost of juvenile corrections can be reduced. Effective reentry/aftercare programs begin before a youth leaves the facility and involve the family and the community.

Service Planning Team: Youths at all youth development centers are assigned to a service planning team consisting at a minimum of a social worker, a licensed mental health clinician (a staff psychologist or a licensed clinical social worker), a court counselor, the youth, his or her parent or guardian, and an educator. Each team holds a service planning conference within 30 days of admission to craft an individualized service plan for each youth that identified goals, means of achieving them, and ways to measure progress toward goal attainment. Service planning teams at all youth development centers subsequently meet every 30 days at a minimum to review progress on service planning goals, and to make adjustments to plans as needed.

Status Offender is an undisciplined juvenile.

Undisciplined: A juvenile who, while less than 16 years of age but at least six years of age, is unlawfully absent from school; or is regularly disobedient to and beyond the disciplinary control of the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian; or is regularly found in places where it is unlawful for a juvenile to be; or has run away from home for a period of more than 24 hours; or a juvenile who is 16 or 17 years of age and who is regularly disobedient to and beyond the disciplinary control of the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian; or is regularly found in places where it is unlawful for a juvenile to be; or has run away from home for a period of more than 24 hours.

Youth Development Center (YDC) are secure facilities that provide education and treatment services to prepare committed youth to successfully transition to a community setting. This type of commitment is the most restrictive, intensive dispositional option available to the juvenile courts in North Carolina. The structure of the juvenile code limits this disposition to those juveniles who have been adjudicated for violent or serious offenses or who have a lengthy delinquency history.

(Source: [The State of North Carolina Juvenile Justice Terminology Guide](#))

8.3 JCPC Services by County

DDJP has a county-based approach to funding services. Community programs targeted to reduce and prevent juvenile crime and delinquency are selected and funded by each county's Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils (JCPC). Below are the specific services provided by each of the five NC InCK county JCPCs. Updated information is located on the [NCDPS website](#). DDJP-involved youth must be referred to JCPC programs by their Court Counselor, but Family Navigators can help advocate for appropriate programs for NC InCK members. You can find the JCPC programs by county by visiting [this link](#).

County	Program Name	Address	Contract Info	Additional Info
Alamance	Adolescent Substance Abuse Treatment Program	200 North Main St Graham, NC 27253	Sarah Black (336) 227-5601 Ext. 121	
Alamance	Juvenile Mentoring Services	200 North Main St Graham, NC 27253	Sarah Black (336) 227-5601 Ext. 121	
Alamance	Parent Teen Solutions: Group	200 North Main St Graham, NC 27253	Sarah Black	

			(336) 227-5601 Ext. 121	
Alamance	Parent Teen Solutions: In-Home	200 North Main St Graham, NC 27253	Sarah Black (336) 227-5601 Ext. 121	
Alamance	Roots & Wings Community Service & Restitution of Alamance	154 Huffman Mill Rd, Suite 205 Burlington, NC 27217	Michelle Carey (336) 350-7883	
Alamance	Roots & Wings Teen Court of Alamance	154 Huffman Mill Rd, Suite 205 Burlington, NC 27217	Michelle Carey (336) 350-7883	
Durham	Bull City YouthBuild	P.O. Box 12036 Durham, NC 27709	Laura Walters (919) 787-5559	Vocational skills, Vocational counseling
Durham	Durham County Clinical Program	2020 Chapel Hill Road, Suite 23 Durham, NC 27707	Luke Smith (919) 688-7101 Ext. 604	Individual Counseling, Mixed Counseling
Durham	Durham Juvenile Literacy Center	P.O. Box 12036 Durham, NC 27709	Laura Walters (919) 787-5559	Tutoring/Academic Enhancement
Durham	EPIC (Direct Care Services)	PO Box 71532 Durham, NC 27722	Monica Daye (919) 374-0499	Individual Counseling, Mixed Counseling
Durham	In-Home Family Counseling	3400 Croasdaile Dr. Suite 206 Durham, NC 27705	Kelly Thompson (919) 321-8631	Home Based Family Counseling, Family Counseling
Durham	In-School Truancy Mediation	P.O. Box 14568 Durham, NC 27709	Raquel Dominguez (919) 680-4575	Mediation/Conflict Resolution
Durham	P.R.O.U.D.	PO Box 1605 Durham, NC 27702	Quillie Coath (919) 956-8366	Interpersonal Skill Building, Social Skills Training
Durham	Parenting of Adolescents Program	3400 Croasdaile Drive Suite 206 Durham, NC 27705	Cynia Black (919) 321-0084	Home Based Family Counseling, Family Counseling
Durham	Project BUILD	Administration Building II, 201 East Main St Durham, NC 27701	Joanne Pierce (919) 560-7609	Interpersonal Skill Building, Social Skills Training
Durham	Restitution Program	900 Broad St Suite B Durham, NC 27705	Gwendolyn Johnson (919) 682-1960	Restitution/ Community Service
Durham	Sentencing/ Peacemaking Circles	P.O. Box 14568 Durham, NC 27709	Raquel Dominguez (919) 680-4575	Mediation/Conflict Resolution
Durham	Teen Court	900 Broad St Suite B Durham, NC 27705	Gwendolyn Johnson (919) 682-1960	Teen Court

Durham	Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy	3400 Croasdaile Dr Suite 206 Durham, NC 27705	Cynia Black (919) 321-0084	Home Based Family Counseling, Cognitive Behavior
Durham	Youth Mediation Program	P.O. Box 14568 Durham, NC 27709	Raquel Dominguez (919) 680-4575	Mediation/Conflict Resolution
Durham	Community Connections	1822 East HWY 54 Suite 300 Durham, NC 27713	Bobbie Hopf (919) 474-6381	Family Counseling
Durham	YVLEAD Clinical Assessments	1822 East HWY 54 Suite 300 Durham NC, 27713	Bobbie Hopf (919) 474-6381	Assessments
Granville	Community Connections	3320 Brother Blvd Bartlett, NC 38133	Patrick Lawler (901) 251-5000	Family Counseling
Granville	Community Service and Restitution	125 Oxford Outer Loop Rd Oxford, NC 27565	Charissa Puryear (919) 603-1350	Restitution/ Community Service
Granville	Granville County Sentencing Circles	125 Oxford Outer Loop Road Oxford, NC 27565	Charissa Puryear (919) 603-1350	Teen Court
Granville	Granville County Teen Court	125 Oxford Outer Loop Road Oxford, NC 27565	Charissa Puryear (919) 603-1350	Teen Court
Granville	Interpersonal Skill Building	P.O. Box 176 Oxford, NC 27565	Donyell Jones (919) 690-0036	Interpersonal Skill Building, Social Skills Training
Granville	YVLEAD Clinical Assessments	3320 Brother Blvd Bartlett, NC 38133	Patrick Lawler (901) 251-5000	Assessments
Granville	Positive Action	P.O. Box 176 Oxford, NC 27565	Donyell Jones (919) 690-0036	Interpersonal Skill Building, Social Skills Training
Orange	Community Service and Restitution	205 Lloyd Street Suite 103 Carrboro, NC 27510	Susan Worley (919) 967-4511	Restitution/ Community Service
Orange	Comprehensive Youth and Family Conflict Resolution and Victim-Offender Mediation	302 Weaver Street Carrboro, NC 27510	Valoree Hanson (919) 929-8800	Mediation/Conflict Resolution
Orange	Orange County Teen Court	205 Lloyd Street Suite 103 Carrboro, NC 27510	Susan Worley (919) 967-4511	Teen Court
Vance	Community Service/Restitution	300 S. Garnett St Henderson, NC 27536	Shantel Hargrove (252) 430-0382	Restitution/ Community Service
Vance	Project Youth Outreach	300 S. Garnett St Henderson, NC 27536	Shantel Hargrove (252) 430-0382	Interpersonal Skill Building,

				Social Skills Training
Vance	Vance County Teen Court	300 S. Garnett St Henderson NC, 27536	Shantel Hargrove (252) 430-0382	Teen Court
	Trail to Success	P.O. Box 31201 Raleigh, NC 27622	Ashley Boswell (704) 806-5515	Interpersonal Skill Building, Social Skills Training
	Wrenn House	600 W. Cabarrus St Raleigh, NC 27603	Michelle Zechmann (919) 833-3312 Ext. 115	Runaway Shelter Care