# Juvenile Crime Prevention Council County Plan

# **Wake County**

# For FY 2025-2026

#### **Table of Contents**

- I. Executive Summary (pages 2-6)
- II. County Funding Plan (page 7)
- III. Juvenile Crime Prevention Council Organization (page 8)
- IV. County Risk and Needs Assessment Summary (pages 9-16)
- V. County Juvenile Crime Prevention Council Request for Proposals (pages 17-19)
- VI. Funding Decisions Summary (pages 20-23)
- VII. 2025-2026 JCPC Certification (pages 24-27)

#### Attachments:

- A. Wake County YASI prescreen score data (pages 28-34)
- B. Wake County Public School System Suspension Data (page 35-36)
- C. Wake County SBO Data from DPS SJP Dashboard (page 37)
- D. Wake County Delinquency Data from DPS (pages 38-40)
- E. Wake County Continuum of Services at a Glance (page 41)

## **Executive Summary**

The overwhelming majority of youth in Wake County are NOT engaging in delinquent acts, have NOT been accused of delinquency, and have NOT been referred to juvenile court. Less than 1% of the youth in Wake County have been accused of delinquent acts and most of those allegations were for minor misdemeanor offenses. Pursuant to the foregoing, policing alone will not prevent crime or delinquency. Returning to a more adult-like juvenile system or one that makes it easier to remove children from juvenile court will not resolve issues of juvenile delinquency.

The responsibility for preventing crime and delinquency is with County Commissions and County Managers, Mayors and City Councils, Business Community and Religious Leaders, Medical Providers, District Attorneys, Policing agencies, Defense Lawyers, Judges, Teachers & School Administrators, Social Service Providers and Parents. Prevention is only possible when it is a whole community approach addressing the social conditions within a community that contribute to crime and delinquency. It is through this lens that The Wake County Juvenile Crime Prevention Council (JCPC), in fulfillment of the duties and responsibilities as set forth in the General Statutes of the State of North Carolina, has completed the activities required to develop this County Plan for Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 through 2026.

During the 2024-2025 FY, the Wake JCPC accomplished the following activities and progress including, but not limited to:

- Review of Program Enhancement Plans (PEPs) for currently funded JCPC programs.
- Continued participation and enhancement of partnerships and initiatives to reduce delinquency and youth gang involvement.
- Updated our database of juvenile service providers in Wake County.
- Encouraged the development of a School-Justice Partnership within Wake County.
- Advocated for the creation of a full-time, county funded, JCPC Coordinator position to help the Council satisfy its statutory requirements.

The JCPC has identified issues and factors which have an influence and impact upon delinquent youth, at-risk youth, and their families in Wake County. Further, the JCPC has identified strategies and services most likely to reduce/prevent delinquent behavior.

#### **Priorities for Funding:**

The Wake JCPC Executive Committee has reviewed multiple data sources including the risk and needs assessment data along with a review of existing resources for Wake County youth. In addition to a review of data, the JCPC has sought input from program providers to identify some of the under-resourced services available to address the needs of juveniles and their families. Based on the foregoing, it was determined there should be a focus on the development and strengthening of effective and accessible services for youth who are at-risk of delinquency and those who have identified mental health needs, including substance use/abuse, but are unable to access mental health services. Moreover, given the persistence of racial disparities among referrals to juvenile court and school suspension, particularly black males, the Wake JCPC aims to prioritize funding for programs demonstrating a commitment to promoting racial equity and erasing these disparities. The Wake JCPC RFP for FY 24-25 outlines proposal preferences that include evidence-based programs for youth and their families to address the risk and needs factors listed on the RFP. Addressing these specific factors are essential to determining the competitiveness of submitted proposals.

The Wake JCPC supports the widely accepted knowledge that the higher the number of juvenile justice system contacts, the higher the rates of delinquent behaviors. This knowledge supports the decision to include diversionary strategies such as Teen Court, The Juvenile Diversion Team, and the JLBC Community Alliance programs in the Wake service continuum as an approach to effectively reduce and prevent delinquency.

Specific program types the JCPC has determined are needed to reduce/prevent delinquency and represent a gap in services, are: Mentoring, Residential Treatment Facilities, and Transitional Housing Services.

#### Monitoring and Evaluation:

The NC Gen. Stat. § 143B-851, legislatively mandates the JCPC to evaluate the effectiveness of its funded programs, and the Department of Public Safety, Division of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, has provided the Standardized Program Evaluation Protocol (SPEP) Instrument to aide JCPCs with this task. However, the tool cannot be administered to all JCPC funded programs given that some programs are identified as structures or "settings within which program services are delivered." (Lipsey, 2005). Additionally, each program was required to submit a monthly monitoring report for review by the Program Support and Accountability Committee and for consideration by the Funding Committee when making funding decisions and the Executive Committee for planning purposes. The JCPC continues to conduct implementation monitoring of its action plan and its funded programs on an annual basis.

#### Funding Recommendations:

Having published a Request for Proposals identifying prioritized service needs (for a minimum of thirty (30) days), the JCPC screened the submitted proposals and determined which proposals best meet the advertised needed services. As required by statute, the JCPC recommends allocation of the North Carolina Department of Public Safety (DPS) funds to the following programs in the amounts specified in the Funding Table for FY 2025-2026.

FY 2025-2026 Funding Table

			Wake	
Agency	Program	DPS	County	Total
CORRAL Riding				
Academy	CORRAL	\$140,500	\$0.00	\$140,500
Haven House	Juvenile Diversion Team	\$152,476	\$0.00	\$152,476
Haven House	Restitution/Community Service	\$326,598	\$0.00	\$326,598
Haven House	Second Round	\$54,000	\$0.00	\$54,000
Haven House	Wrenn House	\$130,000	\$0.00	\$130,000
Criminal Justice	Teen Court/Positive			
Alternatives	Circles/Restorative Practices	\$278,991	\$0.00	\$278,991
Grow Your World	Tutoring After 6pm	\$123,584	\$0.00	\$123,584
Wake County				
Human Services	4H Spaces	\$192,273	\$0.00	\$192,273
Wake County				
Human Services	SpacesToo	\$170,031	\$0.00	\$170,031
JLBC Community				
Alliance	The Art of Hustling Forward	\$90,590	\$0.00	\$90,590
Empowered				
Citizens	Alternative Peer Group	\$115,116	\$0.00	\$115,116
Wake County				
CMO	JCPC Administration	\$15,500	\$0.00	\$15,500
Kre8ivU	A.R.I.S.E. Wake	\$60,000	\$0.00	\$60,000
	TOTAL	\$1,849,659		\$1,849,659

The JCPC further recommends that the following amount be allocated from the NC Department of Public Safety funds for the administrative costs of the Council for FY <u>2025-2026</u>: *The maximum amount allowed*.

#### Additional Recommendations:

The Wake County JCPC appreciates the ongoing support and funding in past years provided by both the NC General Assembly and the Wake County Board of Commissioners. We appreciate the efforts of the General Assembly and the NC Department of Public Safety to acknowledge the need for both research-based and other effective strategies in approaching juvenile delinquency and youth gang activity. We support the notion that juvenile issues should be addressed differently than adults in the criminal justice system.

The JCPC makes the following additional recommendations to (or brings the following to the attention of) the Wake County Board of Commissioners:

1. Wake County would benefit by having a centralized Criminal Legal Resource Center to help coordinate resource services available within the County. Such centralized center would benefit the county by reducing redundancy in service provision, minimizing gaps in services, and obtaining additional grant funding to distribute to service providers throughout the county. Program providers are having to "recruit" and seek participants because there is no county supported systematic way for providers to be matched with those in need of their services. Community members in need of criminal and juvenile services do not have a central location where they can obtain information about and referrals to community-based service providers. Better service coordination through a county-funded entity may improve our ability to meet the needs of some of Wake County's most vulnerable residents.

- 2. Wake County would benefit by securing funds to continue its important work of promoting racial equity throughout its county departments and advisory boards. Considering attempts by those who support the maintenance of systems that promote or facilitate white supremacy and more specifically white male supremacy; securing private funds to continue racial equity work will help alleviate any disruption in that work due to potential statutory or judicial prohibitions of using state funds to support DEI efforts in Wake County. JCPC programs would be negatively impacted by any such prohibitions. Program providers have made substantial investments to improve their service delivery by utilizing DEI related resources.
- 3. The Wake County JCPC requests the support of the Wake County Board of Commissioners in establishing a School-Justice Partnership (SJP) agreement between the Wake County Public School System (WCPSS), County/Municipal law enforcement agencies, and the Administrative Office of the Courts. SJPs, when implemented according to best practices models, have shown promising results relative to reduced referrals of student behavior problems to juvenile court, as well as reduced school suspension and expulsions. A School-Justice Partnership in Wake County would help reduce the significant number of school-based referrals to juvenile court that are determined to be unnecessary but none-the-less, burden juvenile court service staff by having to process and complete intakes on these filings.

The JCPC makes the following additional recommendations to (or brings the following to the attention of) the NC Department of Public Safety:

1. The administrative budget should be expanded. The maximum amount currently allowed, \$15,500.00 is woefully inadequate to support the administrative costs for a county as large as Wake. Due to the size of the juvenile population in Wake County, the number of service providers and the number of youth referred to Juvenile Justice it is necessary to sponsor events to reach community members and stakeholders about juvenile justice related issues. This has a direct impact on the JCPC's ability to fulfill other statutory obligations such as, keeping the community aware of juvenile justice issues in a way that is most effective, analyzing data relative to service availability within the county, effectively monitoring the quality of services provided by JCPC funded programs by means other than fidelity to their evidence- based program model, all of which requires additional administrative effort and costs.

- 2. Wake County would benefit by allowing the JCPC to provide infrastructure/capacity building funds to juvenile service programs within Wake County. This would allow programs that have been unable to meet DPS requirements for funding in the past to develop their programs to be competitive for local, state and federal funding, as well as, operate utilizing the evidence based best practices for their program type. Many of the non-JCPC funded programs operating in the community already have support from the neighborhoods they are operating in. However, without additional supports these programs are unable to employ some of the best practices in their service delivery. Allowing JCPC funds to support infrastructure and capacity development will insure that even non-JCPC funded programs are providing the best services to the youth of Wake County.
- 3. Wake County would benefit by allowing the JCPC to prioritize funding to diversion programs equal to "funding for dispositions of intermediate and community-level sanctions for court-adjudicated juveniles." In FY 23-24 JCPC programs served twice as many non-court involved youth as court involved. JCPC program providers are already serving atrisk juveniles and the county would benefit by allowing JCPC funds to further support those efforts.

Respectfully Submitted,

Sharif A. Deveaux, Chair, Wake County Juvenile Crime Prevention Council

May 15, 2025

## II. COUNTY FUNDING PLAN

	NC DI 3 - CO	······································	yrrogi	uma - C	ounty i	ununig	I		
	Available Funds: \$	\$1,84	9,659	Local Ma	atch: \$	\$1,105,965	Rate:	30%	
	DPS JCPC funds must be committee	d with a Progra	um Agreement s	ubmitted in NC	Allies and elect	ronically signe	d by authorized	officials.	
#	Program Provider	DPS-JCPC Funding	County Cash Match	Local Cash Match	NG Local In- Kind	OTHER State/ Federal	OTHER Funds	Total	% Non DPS-JCPC Program Revenues
,	Juvenile Crime Prevention Council Administration	\$15,500						\$15,500	
,	CORRAL Riding Academy/Equine Assisted Psychotherapy	\$140,500		\$117,651				\$258,151	46%
,	Juvenile Diversion Team	\$152,476		\$134,381				\$286,857	47%
	Restitution/Community Service	\$326,598			\$97,979			\$424,577	23%
,	Second Round	\$54,000		\$176,458				\$230,458	77%
	Wrenn House	\$130,000		\$224,487				\$354,487	63%
,	Teen Court	\$278,991		\$5,500	\$85,343			\$369,834	25%
	4H SPACES	\$192,273			\$59,564			\$251,837	24%
,	4H SPACES TOO	\$170,031			\$56,430			\$226,461	25%
200	Alternative Peer Group	\$115,116			\$34,663			\$149,779	23%
u	The ART of Hustling Forward	\$90,590		\$15,154	\$31,080			\$136,824	34%
	A.R.LS.E Wake	\$60,000			\$30,000			\$90,000	33%
ш	Tutoring After 6pm	\$123,584			\$37,275			\$160,859	23%
24									
,,,									
26									
27									
28									
	TOTALS:	\$1,849,659		\$673,631	\$432,334			\$2,955,624	37%
	The above plan was derive Juvenile Crime Preve Amount of Unallocated Funds					Wake use of these t	funds in FY	County 2025-2026	•
	Amount of funds reverted back to DP8				Chairperson, Ju-	venile Crime Pre	evention Council	(Date)	
	Discretionary Funds added			-					
	check type	update	final	Ι.	Chairperson, Bo		ommissioners	(Date)	
	Reviewed by		Date		or County Finan	ce Officer			
	Reviewed byProgram Assistant	-	Date						
	Verified by		Date					v	or 03/04/2016

## III. JCPC ORGANIZATION

FY 2023-2024	Name	Organization & Position Title	JCPC Position Title
Chairperson	Sharif Deveaux	NC Office of Indigent Defense	At Large Member
Vice-Chairperson	Dr. LaShawn Hewitt	GAL Program Supervisor	At Large Member
Program Support and Accountability Chair	Ruth Sutherland	Wake County Human Services Administrative Manager	Substance Abuse Professional
Community Relations	Maximilian Shafir	Executive Chair, Legislative Breakfast on Mental Health	At Large Member
Executive Committee Chair	Sharif Deveaux	NC Office of Indigent Defense	At Large Member
Funding Committee Chair	Vacant		
Racial Equity Committee Chair	Dr. LaShawn Hewitt	GAL Program Supervisor	At Large Member

Number of Council Members: _	<u>18 (as of 4/15/25)</u>
FY 2024-2025 meeting dates ar	e listed below along with attendance numbers.

Meeting Date	Number of Members in Attendance	Quorum Present? Yes/No
August 15, 2024	13	Yes
October 17, 2024	12	Yes
November 21, 2024	10	Yes
January 16, 2025	12	Yes
March 20, 2025	18	Yes
April 17, 2025		

#### IV. WAKE COUNTY RISK AND NEEDS SUMMARY

- I. YASI & Other Data Summary
- II. Racially Disparate Treatment Summary
- **III.** Resource Assessment Summary
- IV. Summary of Gaps and Barriers in the Community Continuum
- V. Proposed Priority Services for Funding

#### **Part I. YASI Assessment Summary**

The Wake County JCPC Executive Committee reviewed compiled data gleaned from the Juvenile Youth Assessment Screening Instrument (YASI) administered by Juvenile Court Counselors after youth are referred with a complaint alleging that a delinquent act has occurred and prior to their adjudication. The YASI is an instrument used to show the risks, needs, and strengths of a juvenile, as well as to predict the likelihood of the juvenile being involved in future delinquent behavior. For some youth, the individual item ratings may be heavily dependent upon information reported by the juvenile or the parent(s). For these items, there is a likelihood of under-reporting the incidence of a particular behavior and the actual incidence may be higher than suggested by these figures. In those cases, the figure should be interpreted as a measure of the minimum level of occurrence. The YASI data includes the review of 653 juveniles for FY 23-24. Please see attached the YASI data from FY 23-24

#### **YASI Assessments Points of Interest:**

- The YASI data reported the overall risk of recidivism levels were: 53% Low Risk; 31% Moderate Risk; and 15% High Risk. Overall, 46% of youth are identified as being at moderate to high risk of recidivism. The percentage of Low Risk youth is being assessed is about 5% higher than in previous years.
- The YASI data reported the overall needs level were: 77% Very Low-Moderate; 23% High Moderate-Very High. The overall needs level remain unchanged from the past several fiscal years.
- 27% of youth had felony complaints filed against them, a 4% decrease from FY 23-24 and 8% fewer than the State average. 25% were referred for person crimes, an 5% decrease from FY 23-24 and 17% fewer than the State average.
- Within the 3 months of taking the assessment: 30% of youth reported failing some or most classes, 9% reported police reports filed by the school and 55% reported not being involved in school activities. Within the 2 years of being assessed, 62% reported having one or more Out-of-School Suspension and 38% reported having one or more Inside-School Suspension.
- The YASI data reflects that 40% of the respondents admitted to alcohol and/or drug use, with 80% reporting their first use between the ages of 12-15. 56% of those who reported alcohol and/or drug use also reported not having previous treatment for substance use or abuse. This data indicates a significant need for substance use/abuse treatment services for youth in Wake County, especially when considering that these self-reported numbers are probably low. Ineffective

- substance use treatment services, lack of residential substance use treatment services and inability to access substance use treatment services are significantly impacting the youth in the community and contributing to delinquent activity.
- 34% of the respondents reported mental health problems or mental health diagnosis. Of those who reported problems or diagnosis, only 20% reported current treatment and 15% reported past treatment. Lack of mental health service providers and inability to access mental health services are significantly impacting the youth in the community and contributing to delinquent activity.
- Within the family domain 27% of the respondents reported incidents of running away from home. This represents 6% more than the state average and evidences the need for youth shelters and respite care providers. It may also suggest concerns of ineffective parental supervision.

#### **Other Data Points of Interest:**

- The total youth population (age 6-17) in Wake County in FY 23-24 (based on the 2020 U.S. Census) was 182,613. Of that total, only 1,028 youth had delinquency petitions filed against them that were either diverted or referred to court. This constitutes less than 1% of the youth population in Wake County.
- Of the 182,613 youth in Wake County, 3,721 delinquent complaints were filed with the Department of Juvenile Justice. This constitutes roughly 2% of the youth population in Wake County.
- Most complaints filed were for minor misdemeanor offenses.
- Most complaints filed originated from the 27610, 27616, 27587, 27601, 27604, and 27560 zip codes. (this data does not disaggregate school-based offense complaints).

#### Part II. Racially Disparate Outcomes as a Risk Factor:

The Wake County JCPC Executive Committee reviewed compiled data from the Wake County School System, Department of Public Safety and other sources and concluded that while racial identification alone does not increase the risk of engaging in delinquent activity, racial disparate outcomes, particularly racial disparate outcomes regarding black youth, poses a greater risk of school discipline, referral to juvenile court services and ultimately referral to juvenile court through a delinquency petition. While the data clearly shows disparate outcomes, the causes of the disparity need to be further explored to identify methods to eliminate it. The data also supports our conclusion that based on the degree of disparity, the causes can both be found at the individual decision point as well as, institutional practices. Please see attached WCPSS and DPS data from FY 23-24.

#### A. School Suspension and School Based Offenses Summary

In the 2023-2024 school year there were approximately 157,847 students enrolled in the Wake County Public School System. Of those students, approximately 7,831 individual students were subjected to a school suspension. The 2023-2024 school year continued a trend of black students being suspended at a disproportionate rate than their White or Hispanic peers. Since the 2014-2015 school year, White students averaged 47% of student enrollment and only 16-18% of students suspended. Hispanic students averaged 18% of

student enrollment and only 18-23% of students suspended. Black students have averaged 23% of the total student enrollment, however accounted for between 53% and 63% of the students suspended. The numbers for FY 23-24 show that black students comprise 21.2% of the student population but account for 57.2% of total suspensions. 12.2% of black students were suspended from school in FY 23-24, with a suspension rate of 21.34, an amount 7 times higher than white students. This reflects a consistent and persistent problem within, though not limited to, the Wake County Public School system. While the WCPSS has made significant progress over the years in reducing the number of student suspensions overall, the disparity at which black students are subjected to suspensions remains. The county must identify the systemic and individual causes of this disparate treatment of black students, which facilitates a lack of school engagement and connectedness and contributes to these youth becoming at-risk of engaging in delinquent behavior.

In Fiscal Year 2023-2024 there were 432 WCPSS School Based Offenses (SBO) that resulted in delinquent complaints to Juvenile Court Services, per the DPS SJP dashboard. The overwhelming majority of complaints were for misdemeanor offenses, 347. Of those 432 complaints, 311 were against Black students, accounting for almost 71.9% of the SBO delinquent complaints filed. This accounts for a nearly 12% increase from the previous fiscal year. Only 157 of the complaints were approved. While this shows that the juvenile court services intake staff are reducing court referrals through diversions and closing out cases referred, it also shows that nearly two of every three of the referrals (roughly 64%) were done so unnecessarily.

A School-Justice Partnership in Wake County would help reduce the significant number of school-based referrals to juvenile court that are determined to be unnecessary but none-the-less, burden juvenile court service staff by having to process and complete intakes on these filings. These numbers also reflect the overuse of juvenile court services by school personnel and law enforcement agencies for matters that could be directly diverted from the school to community service providers. When considering the top 10 school-based complaints include simple assault, simple affray, disorderly conduct at school and communicating threats, the individual discretion by adults to refer these minor offenses to juvenile justice needs to be mitigated, which a School-Justice Partnership is designed to help accomplish.

#### B. Juvenile Court Referral Summary

Black youth in Wake County are 6.6 times more likely than their white counterparts to receive a complaint in juvenile court services. According to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) in FY 23-24 there were a total of 3,721 complaints received by the Division of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (DJJ). Approximately 74% of the complaints were against Black children, 16% were White children and 10% were Latino children. Black children are only 22% of the Wake County youth population (age 6-17), White children are 54% and Latino children are 9%. The disparity is glaring and consistent over multiple years. Complaints to juvenile court began a downward trend over the last six years, though, there has been an increase since FY20-21 due to raising the age of jurisdiction beginning in December 2019. Over this seven-year period what has remained the same is that Black youth, while making up approximately 22% of the juvenile

population in Wake County, consistently accounted for 69-74% of the complaints filed with juvenile court services. This disparity continues through all phases of juvenile court involvement: cases approved for court, detention placements, adjudications, youth development center (YDC) confinements and transfers to Superior Court.

When considering the data showing the clear disparity against Black youth, as well as, mental health access issues in Wake County, housing affordability issues in Wake County, and similar disparities prevalent in the criminal legal system in Wake County, a more wholistic approach to addressing the needs of these juveniles is required. A centralized resource center in Wake County can facilitate identifying reasons for the disparities prevalent in the juvenile legal system in context with the disparities prevalent in the criminal legal system to better address the needs of both. Since the majority of the juveniles being piped into the juvenile legal system are Black, targeting their disparate representation it may reduce the number of referrals overall and lessen the burden on the system.

#### Part III. Resource Assessment Summary

#### JCPC Funded Programs 2024-2025

#### **4-H Spaces**

4-H Spaces utilizes evidence based and research supported curricula to facilitate small group experiential educational lessons focused on engaging juveniles in life skills activities that improve and develop their critical thinking and decision-making skills. The juveniles apply their group experiences to their real-life daily interactions and challenges, to promote personal success and reduce the likelihood of becoming involved in or continued involvement in the court system.

#### 4-H SpacesToo

4-H SpacesToo will utilize the Experiential Learning and Positive Youth Development theories as the foundation to implementation and primary model of group facilitation for youth ages 16-18. These theories are the foundation of 4-H and provide opportunities to enhance critical thinking and decision-making skills.

#### **Juvenile Diversion Team**

Program works with status offenders/ undisciplined youth at-risk for court involvement who exhibit issues such as truancy and non-compliance at home school, and/or community. Program will also work with 16-17-year-old low-level, first-time offenders diverted from juvenile court. Youth and families receive assessment, skill building interventions, parenting skill building and crisis support/management over 3-4 months, meeting with them weekly in their homes.

#### **Restitution/Community Service**

Serves juvenile court and teen court referred youth as well as youth from Alliance's Wake Teen Diversion Program required to complete community service as a condition of court supervision or diversion contracts. Youth perform supervised community service and /or

earn restitution owed to victims. Program provides advocacy services to victims of juvenile offenses. Youth earn approximately \$14,500 in restitution and perform over 4,800 hours of service for nonprofits throughout Wake County.

#### **Second Round**

Second Round is a fitness-based, skill building intervention program that develops youth competencies in the areas of wellness, learning, leadership and community. The program is a no-cost, structured and supervised program during afterschool hours for Wake County youth.

#### **Wrenn House**

Wrenn House is crisis shelter designed to provide safe environment for runaway, homeless and in-crisis youth. Wrenn House is open 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. Services are for youth ages 10-17. By offering temporary shelter, it eliminates need for illegal means of support by homeless and runaway youth and therefore reduces rate of juvenile crime. It also serves as alternative to detention. Services are provided within therapeutic environment while promoting individuality and empowerment.

#### **Skills for Academic Success**

The Triangle Literacy Center provides weekly individual and small group tutoring sessions for youth who are court-involved or at risk of court involvement.

#### **CORRAL**

#### Equine-Assisted Psychotherapy

Join the Herd focuses on positive relationship building where females learn about the concepts of healthy boundaries and self-care while building self-esteem. Join the Herd is a required pre-requisite to CORRAL's Riding Academy program.

#### **Criminal Justice Alternatives**

#### Capital Area Teen Court

Capital Area Teen Court is a diversion program for youth with misdemeanor charges. Youth are sentenced to sanctions by a jury of their peers in a mock courtroom setting. Sanctions include community service, restitution (when applicable), jury duty and a Theft Talk educational class (when applicable). The courtroom personnel (bailiff, clerk, prosecutor and defense attorney) are all youth volunteers. The judge is either an actual judge or an attorney.

#### Positive Impact Circle Sentencing

An alternative to traditional adjudication. Circle Sentencing is a directed mediation that works in in partnership with the juvenile justice system and local community to divert atrisk youth from juvenile court proceedings towards positive peer interactions.

#### ARISE

Arts Related Innovative Student Empowerment (A.R.I.S.E.) by KRE8ivU is a program that helps students from underserved communities and those at risk by teaching them about audio production and filmmaking in a hands-on way. Students learn about these careers through real-life projects. Classes are taught by instructors who are professionals in the industry. The program helps students build resilience, gain confidence, and learn how to handle challenges. A.R.I.S.E. creates a supportive environment where students can express themselves, explore their creativity, and feel proud of what they accomplish.

#### **Alternative Peer Group**

The overall purpose of the APG program is to improve the quality of life of youth and families by eliminating the risk factors associated with juvenile delinquency. The program aims to increase basic skills needed for youth to achieve and maintain abstinence from substance use; increase positive peer associations; increase coping strategies and socialization skills; stabilize the family system; eliminate juvenile offenses; and reduce recidivism.

#### The ART of Hustling Forward

This tutorial program delivers a spectrum of structured activities designed to mitigate a student's deficits in academic performance, self-regulation, and self-esteem. Collaborations with other community program providers offers participants additional services that build interpersonal and life skills. Referred program youth also participate in an intensive weekly session that combines health & wellness, group interaction to address aggression replacement strategies, moral reasoning, and restorative circles with youth and caregivers.

#### **Department of Public Safety-Community Programs Funded Programs**

#### **Community Alternatives Program (CAP)**

CAP serves Level II adjudicated youth who are at-risk for placement in detention, Level III youth transitioning home from YDC and select Level 1 youth with medium/high risk and needs. Program components include assessment, skill building, counseling activities, supportive monitoring and 24/7 crisis response. The program will reduce detention center usage and decrease further involvement in the legal system by decreasing problem behaviors that contribute to recidivism.

#### Part IV. Summary of Gaps and Barriers in the Continuum of Services

The Wake County *JCPC Executive Committee* reviewed and analyzed multiple sources of data to identify needs, gaps, and barriers in the service system. Wake County is a large county with a multitude of services available across the county. However, the availability of all service types in every area of the county remains a challenge and creates a barrier to access.

Access to available services in a timely manner creates a barrier to services. This is reflected significantly in mental health and substance use/abuse services. Youth are not

receiving services due in part to a lack of staff at Medicaid funded service providing agencies, which creates waiting list that impede service delivery. Furthermore, there are a limited number of local residential service providing centers for juveniles suffering from mental health/substance use or abuse needs. While a juvenile may be recommended for residential services, the lack of service providers, limited bed-space at agencies, and ability for agencies to refuse admittance of juvenile justice involved youth creates a barrier to services.

Specific services for juveniles and young adults (ages 17-21) are limited in the community and constitute a gap in services. This group of juveniles require services more directly designed to facilitate vocational development and independent living. Additionally, while there are a variety of service providers in the community that identify as "mentoring" services, they are unable to qualify for DPS JCPC funding due to the stringent dosage and duration requirements established by DPS Policy. While this does not necessarily create a gap or barrier to services, it does lessen the ability of the JCPC to assist programs that could provide a needed service to older juveniles.

The Wake County JCPC identified the need for the development and strengthening of effective and accessible services for youth who may have clinical, residential, restorative and structured needs. As always, our Request for Proposals asks for evidence-based programs for youth and their families to address one or more of the risks and needs factors (identified through the assessment process) listed on the RFP.

In FY 23-24 JCPC funded programs provided services to 1,046 youth throughout the community. Roughly 73% were <u>not</u> court involved. JCPC funded programs are serving more at-risk, non-court involved youth than those who are referred by DJJ. The statutory and policy requirement that JCPC prioritize awarding funds to programs that provide services for "dispositions of intermediate and community-level sanctions for court-adjudicated juveniles" limits the incentive of programs to develop evidence-based prevention programs designed to serve youth and families who are not already court involved.

#### Part V. Proposed Priority Services for Funding

Wake JCPC compared services needed to address the elevated Juvenile Risk Factors and Juvenile Needs with services currently available in the community. The Wake County juvenile justice service system currently consists of a strong network of behavioral health and JCPC funded service providers delivering quality programs. However, the continued disparity by race of juveniles referred to juvenile services and the ability of service providers to address the impact of the disparity needs further evaluation, which must be a priority in funding decisions.

Wake County JCPC prioritizes use of the juvenile justice funding (DPS and county) for:

 Services that are available across the county or in the municipalities outside of Raleigh

- Services that address local risk and needs factors
- Services that are culturally relevant and provided by culturally competent staff
- Services that are coordinated with appropriate partners, including Juvenile Justice, Social Services (especially Child Welfare), and the Wake County Public School System
- Services that create a continuum of care in order to be effective with youth and families with various needs and strengths

## V. WAKE COUNTY JCPC REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS

## Wake County Juvenile Crime Prevention Council Request for Proposals Fiscal Year 2025-2026

Available funds: \$1,849,659.00 Date Advertised: December 16, 2024 –

January 31, 2025

**Required Local Match Rate**: 30% (in-kind or cash)

#### A. PROPOSAL CONTENT

The Wake County Juvenile Crime Prevention Council (JCPC) seeks proposals for community-based programs targeting youth 6-20 years old who are <u>referred from juvenile court services</u> and/or youth ages 6-17 who are at-risk for delinquency and <u>referred by other referral sources</u> in Wake County. The JCPC anticipates an allocation of \$1,849,659.00 for fiscal year 2024-2025 to fund the program types identified below. Applicants must provide a 30% local match (cash or in-kind) to be considered for funding.

Contingent on funding availability and in consideration of the reviewed Department of Public Safety (DPS) data and other data provided by community leaders, the JCPC will consider proposals from non-profit and governmental agencies providing the following program types and services:

CLINICAL TREATMENT PROGRAMS	RESIDENTIAL PROGRAMS	RESTORATI VE PROGRAMS	STRUCTURED ACIVITY PROGRAMS
•home-based family counseling services** •individual, group, or substance abuse counseling services	<ul> <li>temporary shelter services</li> <li>temporary run-away services</li> <li>independent living services**</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>mediation services</li> <li>restitution / community service</li> <li>teen court</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>vocational / interpersonal / experiential / life / parent &amp; family skill building services</li> <li>mentoring services**</li> <li>academic support</li> </ul>

<sup>\*</sup>Program types not currently funded. These program types will receive special consideration during this funding cycle.

Proposals should describe evidence-based programs for youth and their families addressing the risk and needs factors listed below.

#### **Risk Factors**

- Substance use/abuse
- Mental Health problems/diagnosis
- school behavior problems/lack of engagement in school activities
- Association with delinquent/gang involved peers
- Ineffective parental supervision/skills
- Unemployment
- School based inequity

#### **Needs Factors**

- Substance use treatment.
- Accessible & appropriate mental health services
- School/educational connectedness
- Social competencies and problem-solving skills
- Positive peer/adult influences
- Effective parenting training
- Vocational training

Programs must comply with guidelines in the DPS JCPC Policy Manual which is available at the following website: https://www.ncdps.gov/juvenile-justice/community-programs/juvenile-crime-prevention-councils/jcpc-policies-forms

#### **B. PRIORITY CONSIDERATION**

Programs that address the above referenced risk and needs factors will receive priority consideration.

North Carolina General Statute 143B-851(b) states "Each County Council shall ensure that appropriate intermediate dispositional options are available and shall prioritize funding for dispositions of intermediate and community-level sanctions for court-adjudicated juveniles under minimum standards adopted by the Section." Proposals that ensure appropriate community-based intermediate dispositions, per legislative mandate, will receive priority. Based on current data, programs in Wake County are serving significant numbers of at-risk youth who have no court involvement. Considering the relatively small proportion of the Wake County youth population referred to court services, it is in the interest of the Wake JCPC to support programs serving at-risk youth with no court involvement, therefore, these program types are strongly encouraged to apply.

The JCPC reviews juvenile delinquency trend data each year. In addition to the risk and needs factors identified above, the Council is also interested in the program's ability to address two additional areas of concern among the juvenile population: racial disparities and access to mental health/substance abuse prevention interventions. Therefore, the JCPC is particularly interested in programs that seek to work with youth who are impacted by these issues as well as show how they plan to integrate strategies to mediate the impact of racial disparities and mental health/substance abuse prevention into their programming.

#### C. PROPOSAL SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

For proposals to be considered complete, applicants must:

- 1) Submit proposals on-line, via the DPS database, NCALLIES. The submission process can be found on the DPS website at: https://www.ncdps.gov/juvenile-justice/community-programs/juvenile-crime-prevention-councils/program-agreement-information
- 2) Upload into NCALLIES (**Non-Profits ONLY**) the following documents that are available at the above DPS website link: 1) *No Over Due Tax Form*, 2) Notarized *DPS Conflict of Interest Statement Template*, 3) the non-profit's conflict of interest policy; and 4) the non-profit's *Proof of 501(c)(3) status*.
- 3) Submit the above requirements no later than Friday, January 31, 2025; and
- 4) Present their proposal(s) for funding to the Wake County JCPC on a date to be determined. Approved applicants will be notified of the date/time specified by the Council.

NOTE: JCPC reserves the right to reject late or incomplete submissions.

#### D. APPLICANT WORKSHOP

The Department of Public Safety, Community Programs Section, is offering a virtual workshop on **Wednesday January 8<sup>th</sup> 10:00am to 12:00pm**. This workshop is not mandatory, in order to apply for DPS JCPC funding but is **strongly** encouraged because of the application process that will be covered (NCALLIES) and reporting requirements (fiscal and programmatic). **All interested parties must register no later than Monday January 6<sup>th</sup> at 5:00pm, by emailing david.r.carter@ncdps.gov.** 

Questions about NCALLIES or the application process may be addressed to David Carter, DPS JCPC Area Consultant at <a href="david.r.carter@ncdps.gov">david.r.carter@ncdps.gov</a>.

Wake County JCPC specific questions may be addressed to Dr. Jonathan W. Glenn, Wake County Juvenile Crime Prevention Program Manager at <a href="mailto:Jonathan.glenn@wake.gov">Jonathan.glenn@wake.gov</a>.

## VI. FUNDING DECISIONS SUMMARY

Funding	FY 25-26	Date	5/1/2025			
<b>Decision for:</b>		Completed:				
Program(s)	Select 1-year or 2-year funding and reason(s) for Funding	5	(Check all			
<b>Funded</b>	that apply)					
Haven House- Youth Diversion	2-year Funding approved for FY and OR FY24-25	☐ 1-year Funding a	pproved for			
Team	Rationale for 2-year Funding approval:  Funded in past years In good standing with county/JCPC and DPS (following PA, timely reports, reporting to JCPC as requested) Favorable JCPC monitoring In compliance with Consultant Monitoring Quality of Service Assessment (QOS) rating is min 70% (min. score of 14) OR progress made on PEP in QOS. Provides an essential dispositional option, explain:  Meets target population as described in Program Agreement (number served, and described target population), with minimal exceptions (i.e. less than 10% variance)					
	Meets funding priority ☐ Compatible with research ☐ Cost efficient ☐ Addresses supervision & adjudications ☐ Has evaluation component ☐ Addresses parental account alcohol/controlled substances ☐ Addresses restitution to victims ☐ Addresses gang parti ☐ Would increase funding to this service if funds were available ☐ Other Ot	ability Addresses us				
Haven House- Community	2-year Funding approved for FY and OR FY24-25	☐ 1-year Funding a	pproved for			
Service & Restitution	Rationale for 2-year Funding approval: ☐ Funded in past (following PA, timely reports, reporting to JCPC as requested) ☐ Favorable JCPC monitoring ☐ In compliance with Consultant Monitoring ☐ Quality of Service Assessment (QOS) rating is min 70% (min. score of 14) OR progress made on PEP in QOS. ☐ Provides an essential dispositional option, explain: ☐ Meets target population as described in Program Agreement (number served, and described target population), with minimal exceptions (i.e. less than 10% variance)					
	Meets funding priority Compatible with research Cost efficient Addresses supervision & adjudications Has evaluation component Addresses parental account alcohol/controlled substances Addresses restitution to victims Addresses gang particular Would increase funding to this service if funds were available Other C.S. is essegiveniles adjudicated delinquent accountable.	ability Addresses us	se of			
Haven House- Wrenn House	2-year Funding approved for FY and OR FY24-25	☐ 1-year Funding a	pproved for			
	Rationale for 2-year Funding approval: ☐ Funded in past (following PA, timely reports, reporting to JCPC as requested) ☐ Favorable JCPC monity Monitoring ☐ Quality of Service Assessment (QOS) rating is min 70% (min. score of 14) Provides an essential dispositional option, explain: ☐ Meets target population as described in Program Agreement (number served, and described exceptions (i.e. less than 10% variance)	oring  In compliance OR progress made on I	with Consultant PEP in QOS.			
	Meets funding priority Compatible with research Cost efficient Addresse supervision & adjudications Has evaluation component Addresses parental account alcohol/controlled substances Addresses restitution to victims Addresses gang parti Would increase funding to this service if funds were available Other Provides not temporary sheltering as an option other than juvenile detention Other	ability Addresses us	se of			
Haven House-2 <sup>nd</sup> Round Boxing	2-year Funding approved for FY and OR FY24-25	1-year Funding a	pproved for			
	Rationale for 2-year Funding approval: ☐ Funded in past (following PA, timely reports, reporting to JCPC as requested) ☐ Favorable JCPC monitor Monitoring ☐ Quality of Service Assessment (QOS) rating is min 70% (min. score of 14) Provides an essential dispositional option, explain:	oring  In compliance	with Consultant			

	☐ Meets target population as described in Program Agreement (number served, and described target population), with minimal exceptions (i.e. less than 10% variance)			
	Meets funding priority			
Wake County	☐ 2-year Funding approved for FY and OR ☐ 1-year Funding approved for FY23-24			
Human Services: 4-H Spaces				
4-11 Spaces	Rationale for 2-year Funding approval: ☐ Funded in past (following PA, timely reports, reporting to JCPC as requested) ☐ Favorable JCPC monitoring ☐ In compliance with Consultant Monitoring ☐ Quality of Service Assessment (QOS) rating is min 70% (min. score of 14) OR progress made on PEP in QOS. ☐ Provides an essential dispositional option, explain: ☐ Meets target population as described in Program Agreement (number served, and described target population), with minimal exceptions (i.e. less than 10% variance)			
	Meets funding priority x Compatible with research Cost efficient Addresses reductions of complaints, violations of			
	supervision & adjudications  Has evaluation component  Addresses parental accountability  Addresses use of alcohol/controlled substances  Addresses restitution to victims  Addresses gang participation			
	Would increase funding to this service if funds were available Other Other			
Wake County Human Services:	☐ 2-year Funding approved for FY and OR ☐ 1-year Funding approved for FY23-24			
4-H Spaces Too	Rationale for 2-year Funding approval: ☐ Funded in past (following PA, timely reports, reporting to JCPC as requested) ☐ Favorable JCPC monitoring ☐ In compliance with Consultant Monitoring ☐ Quality of Service Assessment (QOS) rating is min 70% (min. score of 14) OR progress made on PEP in QOS. ☐ Provides an essential dispositional option, explain: ☐ Meets target population as described in Program Agreement (number served, and described target population), with minimal exceptions (i.e. less than 10% variance)			
	Meets funding priority  ☐ Compatible with research ☐ Cost efficient ☐ Addresses reductions of complaints, violations of supervision & adjudications ☐ Has evaluation component ☐ Addresses parental accountability ☐ Addresses use of alcohol/controlled substances ☐ Addresses restitution to victims ☐ Addresses gang participation ☐ Would increase funding to this service if funds were available ☐ Other Other			
Kre8ivU: A.R.I.S.EWake	☐ 2-year Funding approved for FY and OR ☐ 1-year Funding approved for FY23-24			
	Rationale for 2-year Funding approval: ☐ Funded in past years ☐ In good standing with county/JCPC and DPS (following PA, timely reports, reporting to JCPC as requested) ☐ Favorable JCPC monitoring ☐ In compliance with Consultant Monitoring ☐ Quality of Service Assessment (QOS) rating is min 70% (min. score of 14) OR progress made on PEP in QOS. ☐ Provides an essential dispositional option, explain: ☐ Meets target population as described in Program Agreement (number served, and described target population), with minimal exceptions (i.e. less than 10% variance)			
	Meets funding priority  Compatible with research  Cost efficient  Addresses reductions of complaints, violations of supervision & adjudications  Has evaluation component  Addresses parental accountability  Addresses use of alcohol/controlled substances  Addresses restitution to victims  Addresses gang participation  Would increase funding to this service if funds were available  Other Provides important diversion options  Other			
Criminal Justice Alternatives /	☐ 2-year Funding approved for FY and OR ☐ 1-year Funding approved for FY23-24			
Capital Area	Rationale for 2-year Funding approval:  Funded in past  years  In good standing with county/JCPC and DPS  For a black to the county of the cou			
Teen Court	(following PA, timely reports, reporting to JCPC as requested)			

	☐ Meets target population as described in Program Agreement (number served, and described target population), with minimal exceptions (i.e. less than 10% variance)
	Meets funding priority
Grow Your World – Tutoring	☐ 2-year Funding approved for FY and OR ☐ 1-year Funding approved for FY24-25
After 6pm	Rationale for 2-year Funding approval: ☐ Funded in past years ☐ In good standing with county/JCPC and DPS (following PA, timely reports, reporting to JCPC as requested) ☐ Favorable JCPC monitoring ☐ In compliance with Consultant Monitoring ☐ Quality of Service Assessment (QOS) rating is min 70% (min. score of 14) OR progress made on PEP in QOS. ☐ Provides an essential dispositional option, explain: ☐ Meets target population as described in Program Agreement (number served, and described target population), with minimal exceptions (i.e. less than 10% variance)
	Meets funding priority ☐ Compatible with research ☐ Cost efficient ☐ Addresses reductions of complaints, violations of supervision & adjudications ☐ Has evaluation component ☐ Addresses parental accountability ☐ Addresses use of alcohol/controlled substances ☐ Addresses restitution to victims ☐ Addresses gang participation ☐ Would increase funding to this service if funds were available ☐ Other Other
JLBC Community	☐ 2-year Funding approved for FY and OR ☐ 1-year Funding approved for FY24-25
Alliance-The ART of Hustling Forward	Rationale for 2-year Funding approval: ☐ Funded in past
	Meets funding priority ☐ Compatible with research ☐ Cost efficient ☐ Addresses reductions of complaints, violations of supervision & adjudications ☐ Has evaluation component ☐ Addresses parental accountability ☐ Addresses use of alcohol/controlled substances ☐ Addresses restitution to victims ☐ Addresses gang participation ☐ Would increase funding to this service if funds were available ☐ Other Other
Empowered Citizens-	☐ 2-year Funding approved for FY and OR ☐ 1-year Funding approved for FY24-25
Alternative Peer Group	Rationale for 2-year Funding approval: ☐ Funded in past
	Meets funding priority Compatible with research Cost efficient Addresses reductions of complaints, violations of supervision & adjudications Has evaluation component Addresses parental accountability Addresses use of alcohol/controlled substances Addresses restitution to victims Addresses gang participation  Would increase funding to this service if funds were available Other Other
The CORRAL Riding Academy-	☐ 2-year Funding approved for FY and OR ☐ 1-year Funding approved for FY24-25
Equine Assisted Psychotherapy	Rationale for 2-year Funding approval:  Funded in past

	Monitoring   Quality of Service Assessment (QOS) rating is min 70% (min. score of 14) OR progress made on PEP in QOS.   Provides an essential dispositional option, explain:   Meets target population as described in Program Agreement (number served, and described target population), with minimal exceptions (i.e. less than 10% variance)  Meets funding priority   Compatible with research   Cost efficient   Addresses reductions of complaints, violations of supervision & adjudications   Has evaluation component   Addresses parental accountability   Addresses use of alcohol/controlled substances   Addresses restitution to victims   Addresses gang participation  Would increase funding to this service if funds were available   Other   Other
Wake Juvenile Crime Prevention- Administration	□ 2-year Funding approved for FY and OR □ 1-year Funding approved for FY24-25  Rationale for 2-year Funding approval: □ Funded in past years □ In good standing with county/JCPC and DPS (following PA, timely reports, reporting to JCPC as requested) □ Favorable JCPC monitoring □ In compliance with Consultant Monitoring □ Quality of Service Assessment (QOS) rating is min 70% (min. score of 14) OR progress made on PEP in QOS. □ Provides an essential dispositional option, explain: □ Meets target population as described in Program Agreement (number served, and described target population), with minimal
	exceptions (i.e. less than 10% variance)  Meets funding priority  Compatible with research  Addresses reductions of complaints, violations of supervision & adjudications  Has evaluation component  Addresses parental accountability  Addresses use of alcohol/controlled substances  Addresses restitution to victims  Addresses gang participation  Would increase funding to this service if funds were available  Other
Program Not Funded	Reason for Not Funding (Check all that apply)
0	Reason for Not Funding (Check all that apply)  Lack of funding, addresses priority need and would fund if resources allowed Does not meet funding priority Not compatible with research Lesser quality than another program funded of its type Greater cost than program of same type and quality Other does not comply with DPS requirements Other
Funded Triangle Literacy Council- Skills for Academic	☐ Lack of funding, addresses priority need and would fund if resources allowed ☐ Does not meet funding priority ☐ Not compatible with research ☐ Lesser quality than another program funded of its type ☐ Greater cost than program of same type and
Funded Triangle Literacy Council- Skills for Academic Success The Legal Kid Foundation — Student	<ul> <li>∠ Lack of funding, addresses priority need and would fund if resources allowed ☐ Does not meet funding priority ☐ Not compatible with research ☐ Lesser quality than another program funded of its type ☐ Greater cost than program of same type and quality ☐ Other does not comply with DPS requirements ☐ Other</li> <li>☐ Lack of funding, addresses priority need and would fund if resources allowed ☒ Does not meet funding priority ☐ Not compatible with research ☐ Lesser quality than another program funded of its type ☐ Greater cost than program of same type and</li> </ul>
Funded Triangle Literacy Council- Skills for Academic Success The Legal Kid Foundation – Student Ambassadors The ART of	<ul> <li>∠ Lack of funding, addresses priority need and would fund if resources allowed ☐ Does not meet funding priority ☐ Not compatible with research ☐ Lesser quality than another program funded of its type ☐ Greater cost than program of same type and quality ☐ Other does not comply with DPS requirements ☐ Other</li> <li>☐ Lack of funding, addresses priority need and would fund if resources allowed ☒ Does not meet funding priority ☐ Not compatible with research ☐ Lesser quality than another program funded of its type ☐ Greater cost than program of same type and quality ☐ Other ☐ Other</li> <li>☐ Lack of funding, addresses priority need and would fund if resources allowed ☐ Does not meet funding priority ☐ Not compatible with research ☐ Lesser quality than another program funded of its type ☐ Greater cost than program of same type and</li> </ul>

## VII. JCPC CERTIFICATION

G.S. 143B-853 allows for a 2-year funding cycle for programs that meet the requirements of the statute and have been awarded funds in a prior funding cycle. Indicate below if the JCPC plans to allow for a 1-year or 2-year funding cycle.

1-Year Funding: FY 2025-2026

Membership		
A. Have the members of the Juvenile Crime Prevention Council been appointed	by county	Yes
commissioners?		Yes
B. Are members appointed for two-year terms and are those terms staggered?		<u>Yes</u>
C. Is membership reflective of social-economic and racial diversity of the comm	nunity?	Ma
D. Does the membership of the Juvenile Crime Prevention Council reflect the reprovided by	quired positions as	No
N.C.G.S. §143B-846?  If not, which positions are vacant and why?  Member of Faith Community, Representative from Parks/Recreation and A P A Person Under Age 21 or member of the public representing the interests of vacant positions. The JCPC is actively recruiting prospective members for the	families of at-risk juvenil	
Organization		
A. Does the JCPC have written Bylaws? Yes		
B. Bylaws are On file		
C. Bylaws contain Conflict of Interest section per JCPC policy and procedure.	Yes	
D. Does the JCPC have written policies and procedures for funding and review?	Yes	
E. These policies and procedures <u>Attached</u>		
F. Does the JCPC have officers and are they elected annually? Yes		
		Yes Vos
		Yes Yes
		Yes
Meetings		

B. Is a quorum defined as the majority of membership and required to be present in order to conduct business at

A. JCPC meetings are considered open and public notice of meetings is provided.

JCPC meetings?

Yes

- C. Does the JCPC meet six (6) times a year at a minimum?
- D. Are minutes taken at all official meetings?
- E. Are minutes distributed prior to or during subsequent meetings?

## **Planning**

A. Does the JCPC conduct a biennial planning process which includes a needs assessment, monitoring of programs and funding allocation process?

Yes

B. Is this Biennial Plan presented to the Board of County Commissioners and to DPS?

Yes Yes

C. Is the Funding Plan approved by the full council and submitted to Commissioners for their approval?

#### **Public Awareness**

A. Does the JCPC communicate the availability of funds to all public and private non-profit agencies which serve

children or their families and to other interested community members? 

RFP, Distribution List, and Advertisement attached

Yes

B. Does the JCPC complete a biennial needs assessment and make that information available to agencies which

serve children or their families, and to interested community members?

Yes

#### No Overdue Tax Debt

A. As recipient of the county DPS JCPC allocation, does the County certify that it has no overdue tax debts, as

Yes

defined by N.C.G.S. §105-243.1, at the Federal, State, or local level?

Briefly outline the plan for correcting any areas of standards non-compliance.

The JCPC is actively seeking to fill the required positions for

membership.

Instructions: N.C.G.S. § 143B-846 specifies suggested members be appointed by county commissioners to serve on local Juvenile Crime Prevention Councils. In certain categories, a designee may be appointed to serve. Please indicate the person appointed to serve in each category and his/her title. Indicate appointed members who are designees for named positions. Indicate race and gender for all appointments.

Wake County - FY 25-26

Specified Members	Name	Title	Designee	Race	Gender
School Superintendent or designee	Dr. Paul Walker	Senior Director Counseling Student Services	$\checkmark$	Black or African- American	Male
2) Chief of Police or designee	Matthew Chesnut	Lieutenant, Raleigh Police Department	<b>V</b>	White	Male
3) Local Sheriff or designee	Ashley N. Bledsoe	Sergeant, Wake County Sheriff's Office	<b>V</b>	White	Male
4) District Attorney or designee	Joseph Ellis	Assistant District Attorney	<b>V</b>	White	Male
5) Chief Court Counselor or designee	Eric Andrews	Chief Court Counselor		Black or African- American	Male
6) Director, Local Management Entity/ Managed Care Organization (LME/MCO), or designee	Eric Johnson	Community Relations Supervisor		White	Male
7) Director DSS or designee	Kimberly Newsome	Permanency Services Supervisor		Black or African- American	Female
8) County Manager or designee	Duane Holder	Deputy County Manager	<b>V</b>	Black or African- American	Male
9) Substance Abuse Professional	Ruth Sutherland	Program Manager		White	Female
10) Member of Faith Community	VACANT				
11) County Commissioner	Shinica Thomas	County Commissioner		Black or African- American	Female
12) A Person Under the Age of 21	VACANT				
13) A Person Under the Age of 21, or a member of the public representing the interests of families of at-risk juveniles	VACANT				
14) Juvenile Defense Attorney	Burcu Hensley	Assistant Public Defender	<b>V</b>	White	Female
15) Chief District Judge or designee	Hon. David K. Baker	District Court Judge		White	Male

16) Member of Business Community	James Johnson	Work Force Development Assistant Administrator	V	Black or African- American	Male
17) Local Health Director or designee	Kevin Harrell	Preventative Health Director	$\checkmark$	Black or African- American	Male
18) Rep. United Way/other non-profit	VACANT				
19) Representative/Parks and Rec	VACANT				
20) County Commissioner appointee	Ann Godwin	HS Program Consultant		White	Female

Specified Members	Name	Title	Designee	Race	Gender
21) County Commissioner appointee	Darryl Blevins	Eastern Regional Center Director for Wake County		Black or African- American	Male
22) County Commissioner appointee	Dr. LaShawn Hewitt	Assistant Director of Youth Development at NCCIS		Black or African- American	Female
23) County Commissioner appointee	Dr. Michael Williams	Education Consultant for NCDPS Juvenile Justice		Black or African- American	Male
24) County Commissioner appointee	Maximilian S. Shafir	Executive Chair Legislative Breakfast on Mental Health		White	Male
25) County Commissioner appointee	Sharif Deveaux, Chair	Member-at-large		Black or African- American	Male
26) County Commissioner appointee	Wayne S. Wallace	Member-at-Large		White	Male

## Attachment A: Wake County YASI prescreen score data: FY 23-24

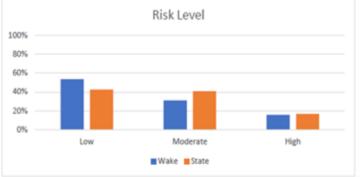
#### YASI Full Assessment Data

653 Assessed Juveniles

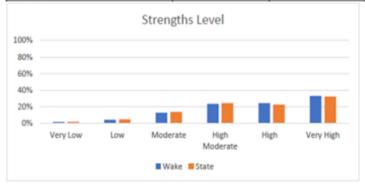
		RISK/NEEDS/S
Risk Level	Wake	State
Low	53%	43%
Moderate	31%	41%
High	16%	17%

County

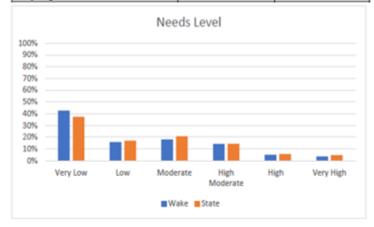
Wake

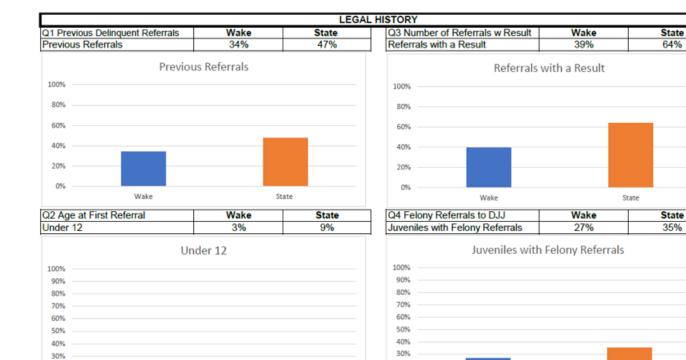


Strengths Level	Wake	State
Very Low	2%	2%
Low	4%	5%
Moderate	13%	14%
High Moderate	23%	25%
High	25%	23%
Very High	33%	32%



ENGTHS LEVEL		
Needs Level	Wake	State
Very Low	43%	37%
Low	16%	17%
Moderate	18%	21%
High Moderate	14%	14%
High	5%	6%
Very High	4%	5%





State

20%

10%

0%

Q6 Weapon Offenses - 1 or more	Wake	State
Previous Weapon Offense - Yes	11%	17%
5 . 111	011	

Wake

20%

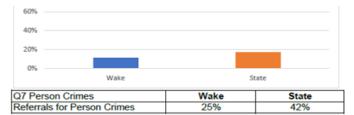
10%

0%

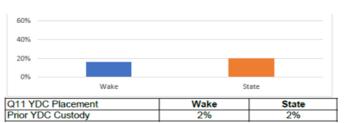
	Previous Weapon Offense - Yes
100%	
80%	

Q10 Detention Admissions	Wake	State	
Prior Detention Admission Histx	16%	20%	
Prior Detentio	n Admission Histx		

Wake



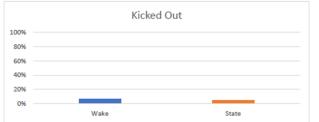
		20.10	12.10
	Referrals fo	or Person Crimes	
100%			
80%			
60%			
40%			
20%			
0%			
	Wake	S	tate



State

	Prior YDC	Custody	
100%			
80%			
60%			
40%			
20%			
0%			
	Wake	State	

		FA	MILY		
Q1 Kicked Out	Wake	State	Q1 Runaway	Wake	State
Kicked Out	7%	5%	Runaway	27%	21%



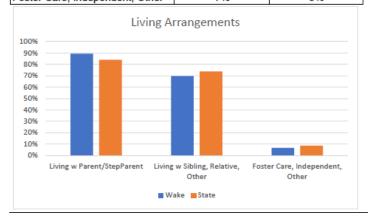
Runaway		
Wake		

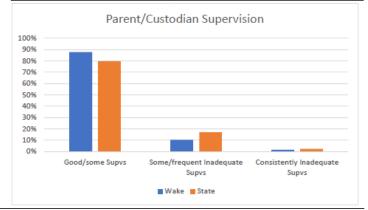
Q4 Family Alcohol/SA & MH	Wake	State
Family Member Alcohol/SA	8%	13%
Family Member MH	11%	13%

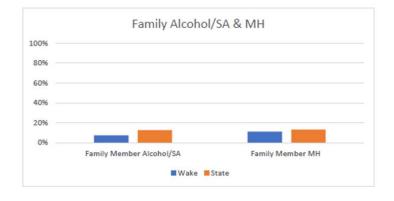
Q4 Family Criminal History	Wake	State
Family Member prior Criminal Hst	14%	26%
Family Member prior Violent Hst	3%	6%

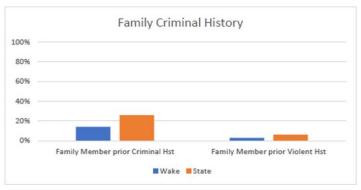
Q6 Living Arrangements	Wake	State
Living w Parent/StepParent	89%	84%
Living w Sibling, Relative, Other	70%	74%
Foster Care Independent Other	7%	9%

Q7 Parent/Custodian Supervision	Wake	State
Good/some Supvs	88%	80%
Some/frequent Inadequate Supvs	10%	17%
Consistently Inadequate Supvs	1%	2%



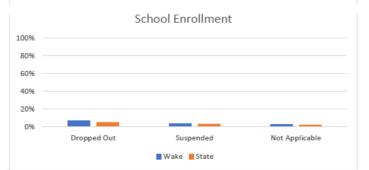






Q1 School Enrollment Status	Wake	State
Dropped Out	7%	5%
Suspended	4%	3%
Not Applicable	3%	2%

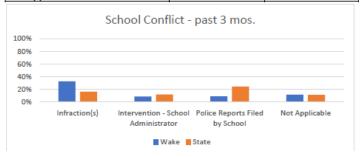
CHOOL				
Q2 Attendance	- past 3 mos.	Wake	State	
Attends regula	rly	56%	56%	
5 or more Unex	ccused Absences	18%	21%	
Not Applicable		9%	9%	

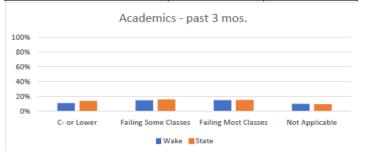


00%			
80% —			
60% —			
40% -			
20% —			
0% -			
	Attends regularly	5 or more Unexcused Absences	Not Applicable

Q3 School Conflict - past 3 mos.	Wake	State
Infraction(s)	33%	16%
Intervention - School Administrator	9%	12%
Police Reports Filed by School	9%	24%
Not Applicable	12%	11%







#### SCHOOL

66%

State

One or more IS	SS	38%	6	37%
	School Beha	avior - past 2 yrs.		
100%				
90%				
80%				
70%			_	
60%				
50%				
30%				
10%				
0%				
U76	Wake		State	
	One or more	OSS One or more ISS		

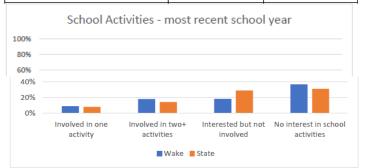
Wake

62%

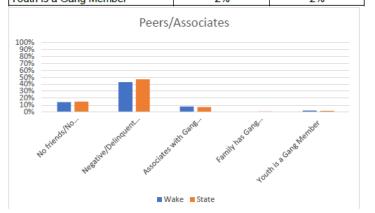
Q10 School Behavior - past 2 yrs.

One or more OSS

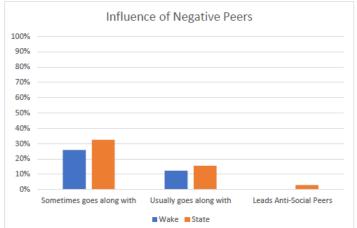
Q12 School Activities - past 3 mos.	Wake	State
Involved in one activity	9%	8%
Involved in two+ activities	18%	14%
Interested but not involved	18%	29%
No interest in school activities	37%	31%



		COMMUNI
Q1 Peers/Associates	Wake	State
No friends/No Consistent Friends	14%	15%
Negative/Delinquent Influence	43%	47%
Associates with Gang Members	8%	7%
Family has Gang Members	1%	1%
Youth is a Gang Member	2%	2%



۸ij.	ITY & PEERS					
Τ	Q6 Negative Peer Associations	Wake	State			
1	Sometimes goes along with	26%	32%			
1	Usually goes along with	12%	16%			
	Leads Anti-Social Peers	0%	3%			



% Reporting	Alcohol/Drug Use	vvake	State
Yes to Alcoh	ol/Drug Use	40%	39%
	Yes to Alco	ohol/Drug Use	
100%			
90%			
80%			
70%			
60%			
50%			
40%			

ALCOHOL/DRUGS - Q1-Q3 dividing by

30%

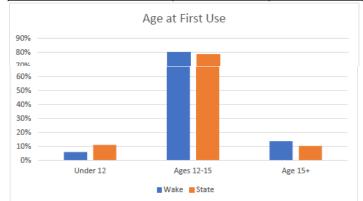
Q1 Alcohol/E	)rua Use	Wake	State
	Wake	:	State
0%			
10%			
20%			
30%			
40%			
50%			
60%			
70%			
80%			
90%			

28%

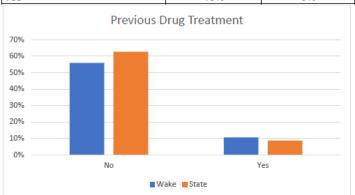
Use Disrupts Function

Use Disrupts Function			
100%			
90%			
80%			
70%			
60%			
50%			
40%			
30%			
20%			
10%			
0%			
	Wake	Sta	re e

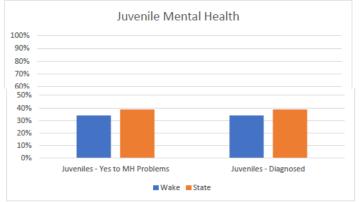
v	duvernies with Tes to Alcohol/Drugs				
	Q1 Age at 1st Use	Wake	State		
	Under 12	6%	11%		
	Ages 12-15	80%	78%		
	Age 15+	14%	10%		



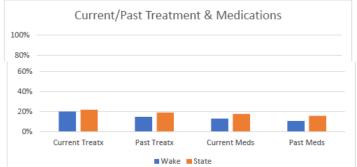
Q3 Previous Alcohol/Drug Treatx	Wake	State
No	56%	63%
Yes	10%	9%



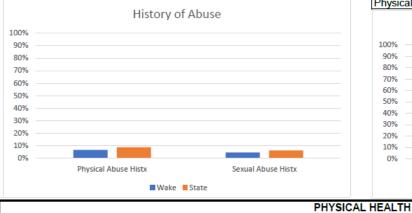
		MENT	AL HEALTH
Juvenile-Mental Health Problems	Wake	State	Q1 Curre
Juveniles - Yes to MH Problems	34%	39%	Current
Juveniles - Diagnosed	34%	39%	Past Tre

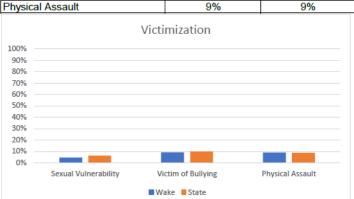


ILALIII				
Q1 Current/Past Treatx-Meds	Wake	State		
Current Treatx	20%	22%		
Past Treatx	15%	19%		
Current Meds	13%	18%		
Past Meds	11%	16%		

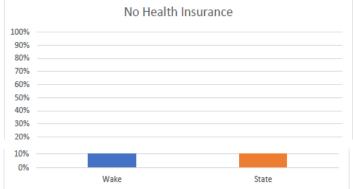


Q5 History of Abuse	Wake	State	Q6 Victimization History	Wake	State
Physical Abuse Histx	7%	9%	Sexual Vulnerability	5%	6%
Sexual Abuse Histx	4%	6%	Victim of Bullying	9%	10%
			Physical Assault	9%	9%

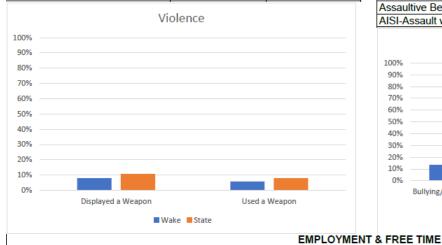




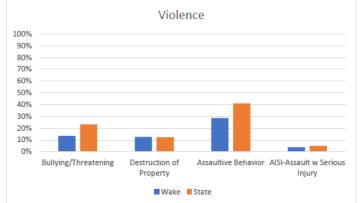
Q2 Health Insurance	Wake	State
No Health Insurance	10%	10%



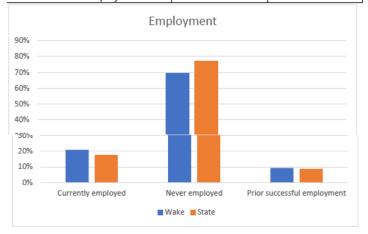
		AGGR
Q1 Violence	Wake	State
Displayed a Weapon	8%	11%
Used a Weapon	6%	8%



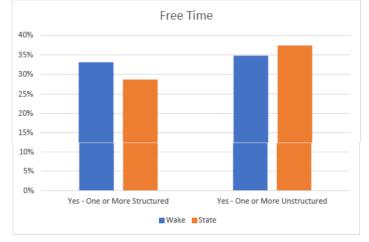
RESSION			
Q1 Violence	Wake	State	
Bullying/Threatening	13%	23%	
Destruction of Property	13%	12%	
Assaultive Behavior	29%	41%	
AISI-Assault w Serious Injury	4%	5%	



		EMPLOTMEN
Q1 Employment History	Wake	State
Currently employed	21%	18%
Never employed	69%	77%
Prior successful employment	9%	9%



OTREE HIVE		
Q5 & Q6 Free Time	Wake	State
Yes - One or More Structured	33%	29%
Yes - One or More Unstructured	35%	37%



## Attachment B: Wake County Public School System Suspension Data



## 2023-2024 **SUSPENSION** SUMMARY

#### **DISTRICT-WIDE**

95% OF STUDENTS NOT **ASSIGNED OSS** 

LOW SHORT-TERM SUSPENSION RATE AMONG FIVE LARGEST DISTRICTS IN NC **SUSPENSIONS** 

**DECREASE IN** 

SUSPENSIONS FROM 22-23

#### **BLACK STUDENTS**

**53%** 

OF ALL SUSPENSIONS INVOLVED **BLACK STUDENTS** 

12.2%

OF ALL ENROLLED BLACK STUDENTS WERE SUSPENDED 7,312

SUSPENSIONS OF **BLACK STUDENTS** 

#### STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

OF ALL SUSPENSIONS INVOLVED

**11.4%** 

OF ALL ENROLLED STUDENTS WITH **DISABILITIES WERE SUSPENDED** 

SUSPENSIONS OF 4.874 STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS **37** WITH DISABILITIES WERE SUSPENDED

4.90/

SUSPENDED

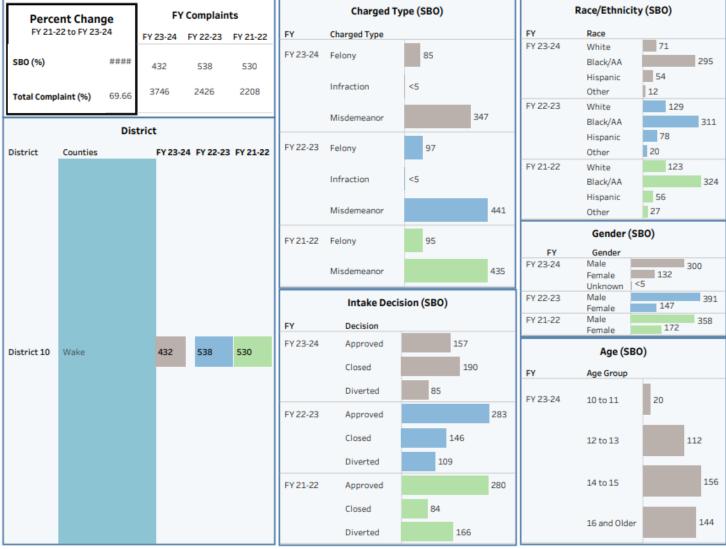
STUDENTS WERE SUSPENDED

Suspensions		African American	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Multi-Racial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	Totals:
	# of Students in School:	35225	345	19250	31662	6463	180	68578	161703
	% of Overall Students:	21.78%	0.21%	11.90%	19.58%	4.00%	0.11%	42.41%	100.00%
	# of Suspensions:	7525	30	210	2616	592	8	2252	13233
Overall	# of Students Involved:	4174	16	160	1734	345	7	1519	7955
Suspensions	% of Total Suspensions:	56.87%	0.23%	1.59%	19.77%	4.47%	0.06%	17.02%	100.00%
Totals:	% of Sub Groups Suspended:	11.85%	4.64%	0.83%	5.48%	5.34%	3.89%	2.21%	4.92%
	# of IEP Students in School:	6779	42	980	4347	855	21	7162	20186
	% of IEP Students in School:	4.19%	0.03%	0.61%	2.69%	0.53%	0.01%	4.43%	12.48%
	# of Suspensions (IEP):	2902	15	54	706	213	2	937	4829

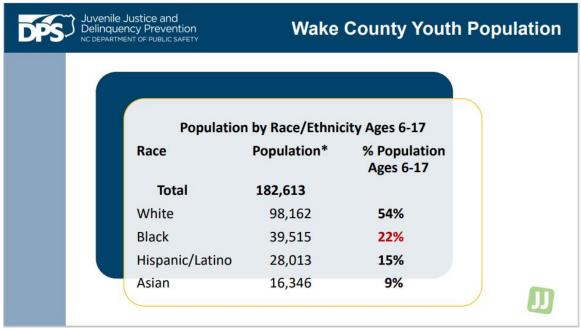
Suspensions		African American	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic	Multi-Racial	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	White	Totals:
	# of Students in School:	35225	345	19250	31662	6463	180	68578	161703
	% of Overall Students:	21.78%	0.21%	11.90%	19.58%	4.00%	0.11%	42.41%	100.00%
	# of Suspensions:	3			2				5
	# of Students Involved:	3			2				5
Expulsion	% of Total Suspensions:	60.00%			40.00%				0.04%
	% of Sub Groups Suspended:	0.01%			0.01%				0.00%
	# of IEP Students in School:	6779	42	980	4347	855	21	7162	20186
	% of IEP Students in School:	4.19%	0.03%	0.61%	2.69%	0.53%	0.01%	4.43%	12.48%
	# of Suspensions (IEP):	3							3
	# of Students in School:	35225	345	19250	31662	6463	180	68578	161703
	% of Overall Students:	21.78%	0.21%	11.90%	19.58%	4.00%	0.11%	42.41%	100.00%
	# of Suspensions:	9			1	1		4	15
	# of Students Involved:	9			1	1		4	15
Long Term Suspension	% of Total Suspensions:	60.00%			6.67%	6.67%		26.67%	0.11%
	% of Sub Groups Suspended:	0.03%			0.00%	0.02%		0.01%	0.01%
	# of IEP Students in School:	6779	42	980	4347	855	21	7162	20186
	% of IEP Students in School:	4.19%	0.03%	0.61%	2.69%	0.53%	0.01%	4.43%	12.48%
	# of Suspensions (IEP):	2				1		1	4
	# of Students in School:	35225	345	19250	31662	6463	180	68578	161703
	% of Overall Students:	21.78%	0.21%	11.90%	19.58%	4.00%	0.11%	42.41%	100.00%
	# of Suspensions:	7516	30	210	2615	591	8	2248	13218
	# of Students Involved:	4173	16	160	1734	345	7	1518	7953
Short Term Suspension	% of Total Suspensions:	56.86%	0.23%	1.59%	19.78%	4.47%	0.06%	17.01%	99.85%
	% of Sub Groups Suspended:	11.85%	4.64%	0.83%	5.48%	5.34%	3.89%	2.21%	4.92%
	# of IEP Students in School:	6779	42	980	4347	855	21	7162	20186
	% of IEP Students in School:	4.19%	0.03%	0.61%	2.69%	0.53%	0.01%	4.43%	12.48%
	# of Suspensions (IEP):	2901	15	54	706	213	2	936	4827

# Attachment C: Wake County SBO Data-FY 22-23 from DPS SJP Dashboard Delinquent School-Based Offense (SBO) Complaints

\*NOTE: "<5" indicates complaint counts between 0 and 4 inclusively.



Attachment D: Wake County Delinquency Data-FY 22-23 from DPS



Note: These data remain the same for FY 23-24

District	County	Total Complaints Received	White Youth Complaints Rec.	Black Youth Complaints Rec.	Hispanic/Latino Youth Complaints Rec.	Asian Youth Complaints Rec.	Pacific Islander Youth Comp Rec.	Native American Youth Comp Rec.	Multi-Racial Comp Rec.	Total Minority Youth Comp Rec.	Minority Rate	White Rate	RRI
District 10	Wake	3,721	591	2741	369	14	2	1	3	3130	37.06	6.02	6.16
District 15	Alamance	1,063	124	667	196	3	0	0	73	939	74.78	9.54	7.83
District 15	Chatham	298	90	51	132	16	0	4	5	208	50.60	14.03	3.61
District 15	Orange	406	87	275	39	3	0	0	2	319	39.65	6.86	5.78
STA	ATE .	39,189	8,620	25,255	3,725	108	42	388	1,051	30,569	42.03	10.18	4.13

<sup>\*\*</sup>The total number of distinct juveniles is 1,028.

Cases in Secure Detention

District	County	Total Secure Detention Cases	White Secure Detention Cases	Black Secure Detention Cases	Hispanic/Latino Secure Detenion Cases	Asian Secure Detention Cases	Pacific Islander Secure Detention Cases	Native American Secure Detention Cases	Multi-Racial Secure Detention Cases	Total Minority Secure Detention Cases	Minority Rate	White Rate	RRI
District 10	Wake	183	23	135	24	0	1	0	0	160	5.11	3.89	1.31
District 15	Alamance	45	7	25	10	0	0	0	3	38	4.05	5.65	0.72
District 15	Chatham	9	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	8	3.85	1.11	3.46
District 15	Orange	17	5	10	1	0	0	0	1	12	3.76	5.75	0.65
STA	ATE	2,962	470	2,096	280	5	7	31	73	2,492	8.15	5.45	1.50

## Complaints Approved

District	County	Total Complaints Approved	White Complaints Approved	Black Complaints Approved	Hispanic/Latino Complaints Approved	Asian Complaints Approved	Pacific Islander Complaints Approved	Native American Complaints Approved	Multi-Racial Complaints Approved	Total Minority Complaints Approved	Minority Rate	White Rate	RRI
District 10	Wake	2871	408	2217	238	0	6	0	2	2463	78.69	69.04	1.14
District 15	Alamance	827	60	529	163	2	0	0	73	767	81.68	48.39	1.69
District 15	Chatham	168	40	22	96	8	0	0	2	128	61.54	44.44	1.38
District 15	Orange	304	47	230	25	0	0	0	2	257	80.56	54.02	1.49
STA	ATE	24,945	4,271	17,362	2,203	34	29	242	804	20,674	67.63	49.55	1.36

Youth Transferred to Superior Court

_								101 000					
District	County	Total Youth Transferred Sup. Ct	White Youth Transferred Sup. Ct.	Black Youth Transferred Sup. Ct.	Hispanic/Latino Youth Transferred Sup. C	Asian Youth Transferred Sup. Ct.	Pacific Islander Youth Transferred Sup. C	Native American Youth Transferred Sup.	Multi-Racial Youth Transferred Sup. Ct.	Total Minority Youth Transferred Sup. Ct.	Minority Rate	White Rate	RRI
District 10	Wake	23	3	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0.81	0.74	1.10
District 15	Alamance	14	2	7	5	0	0	0	0	12	1.56	3.33	0.47
District 15	Chatham	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1.56	2.50	0.63
District 15	Orange	7	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	1.56	6.38	0.24
STA	ATE	404	54	273	54	0	1	11	11	350	1.69	1.26	1.34

## System Flow Data FY 23-24

COUNTY	JUVENILES AT INTAKE	JUVENILES PUT ON PLAN / CONTRACT	JUVENILES APPROVED FOR COURT	JUVENILES ADJUDICATED	JUVENILES PUT ON PROTECTIVE SUPERVISION	JUVENILES PUT ON PROBATION	DETENTION ADMISSIONS	JUVENILES COMMITTED	JUVENILES PUT ON PRS
Wake	1028	182	487	198	0	147	195	0	5

Information is current as of July 29, 2024

## Legal Status of Admissions FY 23-24

	County	N/A - No Juvenile Justice Involvement	Court Counselor Consultation	Vulnerable Juvenile	SRO/Law Enforcement Diversion	Diversion Plan/Contract	Deferred Prosecution	Petition Filed	Adjudicated Undisciplined Disposition Pending		Protective Supervision	Probation	Commitment	Post Release Supervision	Continuation Services	Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ)	Total
	Wake	343	9	1	211	146	29	15	1	2	2	42	0	2	0	1	804
[	Total	8,650	500	73	1,862	2,939	211	695	78	239	67	2,448	24	44	15	23	17,868

Information is current as of July 29, 2024

## Legal Status of Youth Served

County	N/A - No Juvenile Justice Involvement	Court Counselor Consultation	Vulnerable Juvenile	SRO/Law Enforcement Diversion	Diversion Plan/Contract	Deferred Prosecution	Petition Filed	Adjudicated Undisciplined Disposition Pending	Adjudicated Delinquent Disposition Pending	Protective Supervision	Probation	Commitment	Post Release Supervision	Continuation Services	Interstate Compact for Juveniles (ICJ)	Total
Wake	481	22	3	249	181	32	17	1	3	2	50	0	2	0	1	1,044
Total	10,572	626	91	2,445	3,737	260	841	96	274	82	3,169	28	54	18	27	22,320

Information is current as of July 29, 2024

## **Attachment E: Continuum of Services-At a Glance**

	Wake	County Co	ntinuum of	Services -	- At a Glan	ce		
		s: Adjust a						
	JCPC funded     Available in Community			Compr	ehensive St	rategy		
	Needed - not available    Available-difficult to access		Prevention			Graduate	d Sanctions	
$\Longrightarrow$	5) Services to be expanded			Tar	get Populatio	ons		
Program Services & Structures Categories	Instructions: Adjust arrows to cover target populations	All Youth	Youth at Greatest Risk	Pre- Adjudicated Youth	Delinquent- Level I/ Prot. Supervision	Delinquent- Level II Youth	Delinquent- Level III Youth	Post Release Youth
	4H Spaces				<u> </u>			
	4H Spaces TOO							
	ARISE							
	Community Alternatives Program (CAP)						1	
	Juvenile Diversion Team				•	$\rightarrow$	1	
	Second Round				i	$\rightarrow$	1	
Structured	Skills for Academic Success				i		1	
Activities	The Art of Hustling Forward				i		1	
	The CORRAL Riding Academy				ì		1	
	Substance Abuse Prevention Services			$\rightarrow$				
	Pre-Vocational Skills Program					$\rightarrow$		$\rightarrow$
	Gang Specific Prevention Programs					$\rightarrow$		$\Rightarrow$
	31 mentoring programs listed in 211					$\rightarrow$		
	38 tutoring programs listed in 211					$\rightarrow$	†	
	110 after school programs listed in 211				•	$\rightarrow$		$\overline{}$
	Capital Area Teen Court				1	_		
Restorative Services	Haven House Restitution		'				1	
	Non-fee based mediation							
Community Day Programming	Adolescent Day Treatment (Medicald funded)							<b></b>
Assessment	Juvenile Court Evaluation and Referral Services (Haven House)							<b></b>
Services	Alliance Health (LME/MCO)							$\overline{}$
	Alternative Peer Support				i	$\overline{}$	†	
	Clinical and/or Home Based Comm. Counseling				i			<u> </u>
	Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Treatment				i			
	Intensive Home Based Service Agencies							
	Sex Offender Tx Program				i	-	1	
	Intensive in-home services for Spanish Speaking				i	-	1	<u> </u>
	Psychological assessments				i			
	Methodist Home Crisis & Assessment Centers							
Residential	Haven House-Wrenn House 23 level 3s w/4 or less beds, 1 level 3 w/5 or more							
	beds							
	Secure Residential Treatment Services					annon annon		mannaline
	Methodist Home Multi-Purpose Group Homes						1	
	Craven Transitional Living (Males)					$\overline{}$	1	$\rightarrow$
	North Hills Transitional Living (Females)							
	Hearth Transitional Living Program							
	Haven House Transitional Living Program							
	WestCare Residential (Females)						]	
	Eckerd Residential (Males)							
	Tarheel Challenge							