



# North Carolina Department of Public Safety

## Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice

Pat McCrory, Governor  
Frank L. Perry, Secretary

W. David Guice, Commissioner  
Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice

June 15, 2016

Dear Colleagues,

As many of you already are aware, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice (DACJJ) is fully engaged in the process of re-missioning the 56 correctional facilities in our state prison system. A very important group of individuals within our care and custody is the population of under 18 year old offenders who are adjudicated as adults and sentenced to serve a period of confinement in an adult facility. The mental health, medical, educational, social, spiritual, and emotional needs of these youth are numerous and complex; in addition, they differ significantly from the needs of the adult population. Unless and until current law changes, these adult-adjudicated youth are required to be housed within a prison setting; at the same time, however, it is of paramount importance that, while these youth are in our care, their unique needs are accurately identified and addressed in the most effective way possible. We are committed to assisting the youthful offender in effecting the type of personal change that will afford him or her a more safe and positive period of incarceration; a successful re-entry into the community; and a crime-free and productive life upon release from prison.

In keeping with this commitment, we will eliminate the use of solitary confinement within our under-18 population and have developed a new program to address the aforementioned unique needs of this age group. The effective date of this new program is September 1, 2016. The mission of this program is to identify criminogenic risks and needs and to effectively address each area of need. By doing so, the personal outcomes for youth are enhanced through education, behavioral health treatment, life skills development, and family/community reunification services, and the safety of the public is promoted. This program incorporates well researched, evidence-based practices and will include an individually tailored plan of care for every youthful offender adjudicated as an adult and sentenced to confinement in prison. The approach to treatment in this new program is multidisciplinary in nature and is aimed at assisting the youthful offender in making a positive adjustment to prison and an eventual successful transition to the community.

I know you share our interest in helping each of our youth become a positive, contributing member of society, and the type of person about whom he or she can be most proud. It is with this interest in mind that I am happy to share the attached description of our new Youthful Offender Program.

Sincerely,



W. David Guice

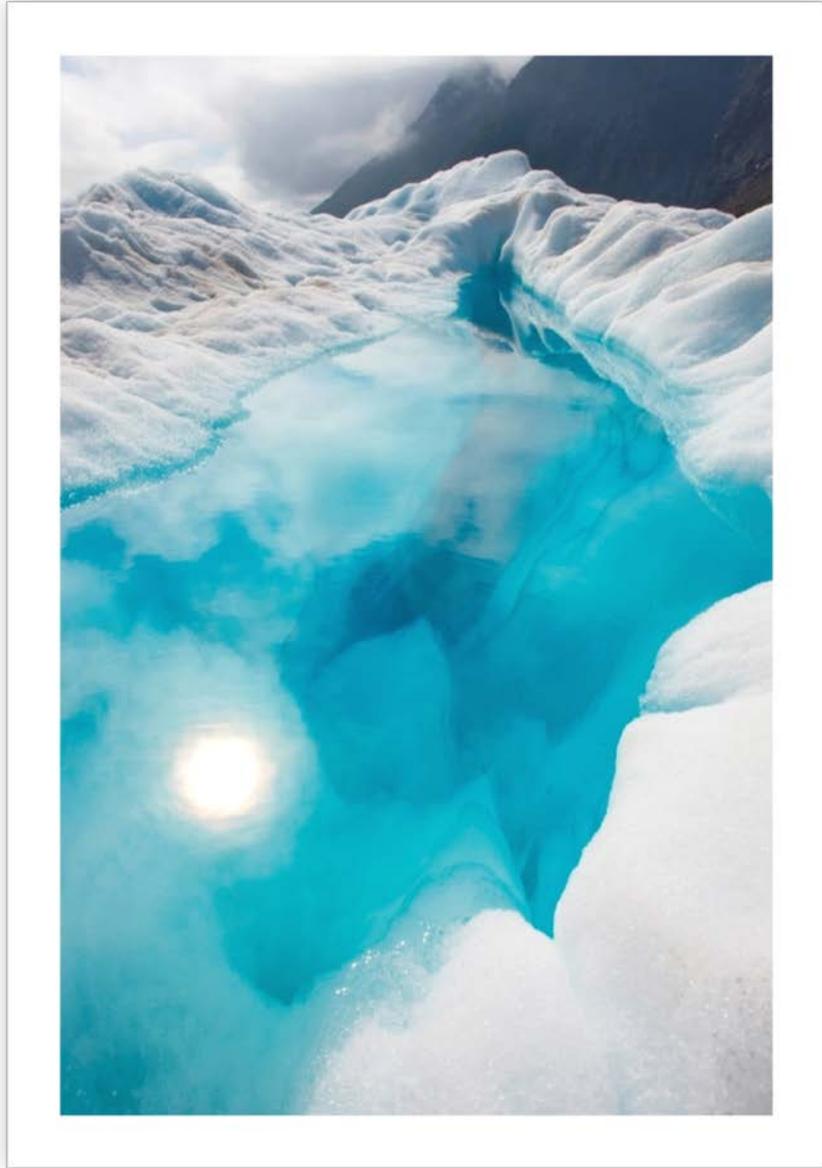
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# Youthful Offender Program

FOOTHILLS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

NC. Department of Public Safety  
Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice  
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## Introduction

A youthful offender coming into the facility presents with multiple needs that must be addressed in order to make a successful transition into adulthood. “Youthful offender” refers to juveniles under the age of 18 who have been adjudicated and committed by a judge to a period of confinement in an adult facility due to a crime of a felonious nature. Typically, this is not their first interaction with the judicial system, with many previously involved in a youth development center or community-based rehabilitative programming. Regardless of their crime or punishment, the mission of Foothills’ Youthful Offender Program is to identify criminogenic risks and needs, and address those areas in order to promote public safety and enhance youth outcomes through education, behavioral health treatment, life skills, and family/community reunification services.

This manual provides an overview of the Youthful Offender Program and its policies, designed to meet the needs of the juveniles, while also carrying out the orders set forth by the judicial system.

## Juveniles in an Adult Prison

The facility’s Standard Operating Procedures clearly state the conditions under which supervision and housing must be maintained in order to have constant and continuous separation between the adults and the under 18 population, in compliance with Chapter F .3400 Inmate Sexual Abuse and Sexual Harassment Policy; PREA Standard 115.14. At all times and across settings, e.g., diagnostic testing, recreation, meal times and education, separation by both sight and sound is required. Great care has been taken to create visual boundaries so that adult males on the recreation yard may not have a view of the juveniles going to class in the school building. It is identified in policy that “Supervision methods used with adults simply do not work with this population, and that the supervision should be based on building positive relationship utilizing specific communication skills and using a positive discipline approach to teach new behaviors and self-control” (Chapter II, VII, D. of NC DPS Foothills Correctional Institution Standard Operating Procedure).

## Specialized Training for Special Population

With the closing of Western Youth Institution on December 31, 2013, many of the staff were relocated to Foothills Correctional Institution, as the youth were also being moved. The experience of the staff involved with this population allowed for the continuation of relationship building and mentoring of new staff who have not previously been involved in this level of care for youth. Additionally, NCDPS staff are trained in Crisis Intervention Training and Motivational Interviewing. Within 2016, additional training specific to crisis intervention with youth will be taught; facilitator training by a Master Trainer for The Change Companies materials designed for individuals using the evidence-based curriculum will also be provided.

## Understanding Offender Definitions

There are four (4) classifications of offenders in the under 18 population housed at Foothills. It is important to understand the definitions of each classification in order to recognize the housing unit dynamics when separating the juveniles.

### Youthful Offender

For the purpose of the policies regarding custodial procedures, the “Youthful Offender” is defined as a male offender received under the age of 18 who has pled or been found guilty of a crime or infraction and is being supervised in an adult prison facility.

### Safekeeper

A prisoner under the age of 18 who is under adult court jurisdiction, is held in any county jail, and who: poses a serious escape risk; exhibits violently aggressive behavior that cannot be contained and warrants a higher level of supervision; needs to be protected from other inmates and the county jail facility cannot provide such protection; is a person 18 years of age or younger and the county jail facility does not have adequate housing for such prisoners; is in custody at a time when a fire or other catastrophic event has caused the county jail facility to cease or curtail operations; otherwise poses an imminent danger to the staff of the county jail facility or to other prisoners in the facility; and/or requires mental health treatment.

### Presentence Diagnostic Defendant

A court may, after conviction, order a probation officer to make a presentence investigation (PSI) of any defendant. When the PSI is ordered, the probation officer must promptly investigate all circumstances relevant to sentencing and submit a report. If the court wants more detailed information than can be obtained in a PSI, it may, in certain cases commit a defendant to the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice (DACJJ) for a presentence diagnostic study. The court can order a presentence diagnostic commitment only when a defendant has been charged with or convicted of a felony, a Class A1 or Class 1 misdemeanor, or a crime for which he or she may be imprisoned for more than six (6) months. A presentence commitment may only be ordered with the defendant’s consent unless the commitment is for a sexually violent predator investigation. The commitment must be for the shortest period of time necessary to complete the study, but in no case may it exceed 90 days. When the study is complete, the defendant is released from DACJJ back to the sheriff of the county in which his case is pending.

### Confinement in Response to Violation (CRV)

A probationer that is admitted for a period of confinement by the court for certain violations of probation.

## Entering Incarceration

The facility recognizes this can be a frightening time for anyone, but for male offenders under the age of 18, they quite possibly may not be able to give a name to their feelings entering prison. Upon receiving the youth, they will go through processing and admissions in an area separate from any adult inmates. After being searched and dressed in appropriate clothing, they will be interviewed for information that is pertinent to their care. Questions regarding family history, socio-economic background, health concerns, etc., are asked by a Correctional Case Analyst. Additionally, youth shall undergo a mental health and suicide risk screening upon arrival, if possible, but no later than 24 hours after arrival at the institution. An assessment by a mental health professional shall take place within seventy-two (72) hours of admission. In addition, a formal PREA screening to assess risk of victimization and risk of aggression shall be conducted. They will be oriented to the rules and expectations. Explanation of PREA, including a video on what to do and how to report if any PREA-identified situations are occurring, is given considerable priority. Their safety is paramount and staff understand that a juvenile in an adult facility is five times more likely to be sexually assaulted than if they were in a juvenile facility. Again, this awareness of the obligations and risks associated with housing under-18 offenders in an adult prison creates a heightened security and process for ensuring the safety of these young men.

Psychological examination services, psychiatric evaluations, professional casework services and case evaluations by personnel professionally qualified to interpret reports from various professional disciplines are utilized in the development of an appropriate case plan. Additional assessments specific to the juvenile population will be available to be administered and scored by a mental health professional when further information is necessary. The Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol-II (J-SOAP-II) and the UCLA PTSD Reaction Index provide the mental health professional more in-depth information regarding the youth, allowing the clinician to increase the opportunity to provide appropriate mental health services specific to the individual's needs. The use of this tool is being explored at this time. Youth admitted for presentence diagnostic services (PSD) receive the expanded diagnostic evaluations as per court instructions.

As Foothills Correctional Institution offers a mental health diagnostic center, juveniles residing here span the spectrum of mental health needs. Some may require minimal mental health services, while others may have a persistent or chronic mental illness and/or developmental disability requiring significant psychiatric care. In accordance with their abilities and needs, each one is given an individual case plan, behavioral goals and treatment plan.

## Housing Assignment

There are currently three (3) wings, or housing pods, on Lower D-Unit dedicated for Regular Population juvenile offenders. Each wing holds up to 32 youth. The separation by unit is generally based on their custody level (minimum, medium, and close), although they do attend school, meals and recreation together. Additionally, there is space dedicated specifically for CRV and Safekeepers. If an offender in Regular Population exhibits continual behavioral problems of an aggressive or assaultive nature, he may be separated from the Regular Population and moved to a housing pod dedicated as Modified Housing. The purpose of this assignment is to maintain safety and security for the offender and others. This housing pod has a maximum capacity of 40 juveniles.

## Medical, Mental Health & Dental Services

All youthful offenders have access to medical, mental health and dental services, regardless of their assignment. In addition to being screened for mental health issues upon admission to the facility, each youthful offender is given a mental health assessment and a medical examination within the first seventy two (72) hours. We have ordered and will begin using the MAYSI-2 to screen for mental health problems that indicate a need for urgent follow-up or precautions. This instrument is designed to be administered and scored by non-Mental Health professionals. If there is any diagnosis or condition identified by the clinical provider that warrants continuation of care, the care that is indicated, to include, but not limited to ongoing treatment, will be provided. Information on how to access services is provided during orientation so that if, at any time, the offender feels he has a need that should be evaluated or treated, he may obtain that service in a timely manner.

## Contacts: Visits, Phone & Mail

Family support and community interaction is recognized as being imperative for successful re-entry into the community, and families are encouraged to contact the case manager for updates and/or concerns. Contact between the offender and family can be accomplished through visitation, phone calls and mail. Such contact shall be encouraged and facilitated.

Visitation for Regular Population youthful offenders is conducted separately from the adult population, and visitation schedules are rotated every two (2) months. Visitation appointments are made for (two) hours, Tuesday through Saturday, regardless of assignment to Regular Population, Modified Housing, or CRV offenders. The juvenile may have one (1) visit a week. Visitors such as their attorney, Guardian Ad Litem, Department of Social Services Case Worker, or Probation Officer do not count towards their visitation contact. Safekeepers are provided two (2) hour non-contact visits Tuesday thru Friday, at a rate of once per week.

All offenders aged 17 and under are allowed one (1) phone call a day for fifteen (15) minutes to family members or legal guardians only.

## Regular Population vs. Modified Housing

Social interaction and demonstration of appropriate behavior is a part of the therapeutic process and behavior goals for all youthful offenders. However, there are times it becomes necessary to the safety and security of the offender, those around him and the facility, that he be separated from Regular Population for a time. The time can vary, based on the offense committed that requires removal from population, as well as demonstrated progress on identified behavioral goals that indicate readiness for a safe and positive return to Regular Population. The separation of the youthful offender from the Regular Population shall be for the least amount of time necessary for the offender to achieve behavioral correction. Loss of privileges sanctioned by the Disciplinary Hearing Officer is the primary level of corrective action; however the youth may be assigned to the Modified Housing program temporarily to provide safety and corrective action.

The basic concept of Modified Housing is to provide safety and order to the unit, while assisting offenders in making progress toward reintegration back into Regular Population. Modified Housing maintains pro-social interaction, but in smaller groups, with the expectation that interaction with others on the unit and participation in activities outside of the cell will be priorities. If it is determined that a youthful offender must be housed in his cell for longer than 72 hours, approval of the Facility Head, after consultation with the Unit Manager and Behavioral Health staff, and supporting rationale for the decision made must be documented. It is the expectation that, barring the most egregious and/or physically aggressive behavior on the part of the youthful offender, the offender will be out of his cell for the maximum number of hours feasible, and no less than 45 hours per week; this time out of cell should be distributed as evenly as possible throughout the week. Modified Housing does not incorporate the use of restraints for movement, and provides access to programs, recreation, education, health care and religious services that is equal to the access given to Regular Population. As each program is outlined in the following sections, the modifications will be discussed in order to identify the differences between Regular Population and Modified Housing.

## Infractions

To understand the sanctions imposed that may require assignment to Modified Housing, it is important to understand first the offenses that categorically are classified as Class A, B and C offenses. The Standard Operating Procedure for Foothills Correctional Institution outlines each offense and sanction in Chapter B, .0800. For the purpose of a program overview, each classification will be summarized here. For a complete list, please refer to the Standard Operating Procedures.

Class A: Twenty-two (22) offenses that are the most serious violation due to aggressive and/or assaultive nature. These include, but are not exclusive to: hostage taking, rioting, assault on another with intent to commit any sexual act or injury, possession or detonation of an explosive device, setting a fire, Security Risk Group participation, and possession of an unauthorized communication device. SRG status and validation is in accordance with NCDPS Division Policy and Procedure, Security Manual Section 1700.

Class B: Twenty (20) offenses that are of less serious violation. These include, but are not exclusive to: weapon possession, tampering with door/locks/fence, substance abuse, committing a sexual act or exposure of oneself, violation of any law of North Carolina or the United States, committing an act that may spread communicable disease, damaging property, possession of tobacco, and threatening to harm staff.

Class C: Thirteen (13) offenses that are of least serious violation. These include, but are not exclusive to: disrespectful language or act, willfully disobeying a direct order, engaging in mutual confrontation not involving weapons or outside medical attention, and leaving without authorization a program assignment or scheduled appointment.

## Loss of Privileges

Current sanctions are under revision to lessen the severity of the consequence in order to utilize the least amount of sanction in order to provide corrective action. These are the current proposed loss of privileges designated for each offense by class. All of the sanctions per each class may be imposed for that given class, or the facility head may void a disciplinary sanction with notification to the Chief Disciplinary Hearing Officer. At no time is food, visitation or phone calls withheld.

- Class A:
  - Assignment to Modified Housing for up to 10 days;
  - Up to 24 hours extra duty within 30 days following the hearing. Not more than four (4) hours on a workday and not more than eight (8) on other days;
  - Loss of canteen privileges for a period not to exceed one (1) month;
  - Limit of weekly trust fund withdrawals to \$10.00 for a period not to exceed one (1) month.
  
- Class B:
  - Assignment to Modified Housing for up to 5 days;
  - Up to 20 hours extra duty within 25 days following the hearing. Not more than four (4) hours on a workday and not more than eight (8) hours on other days;
  - Loss of canteen privileges for a period not to exceed one (1) month;
  - Limit of weekly trust fund withdrawals to \$10.00 for a period not to exceed one (1) month.
  
- Class C:
  - Assignment to Modified Housing for up to 3 days;
  - Up to 8 hours extra duty within 15 days following the hearing. Not more than four (4) hours on a workday and not more than eight (8) on other days;
  - Limit of weekly trust fund withdrawals to \$10.00 for a period not to exceed one (1) month.

## Restoration of Privileges

As stated earlier, the sanctions imposed are for the minimal amount of time possible to achieve the corrective action goal and provide safety to the youth, other offenders and staff, and the

community. Communication between the Unit Manager, Behavioral Health staff, and the Facility Head allows for restoration of privileges if improved behaviors are observed, such as attending school four out of five days, attending group, and participating in prosocial activities within their group without confrontation. This review process considers input from the custody staff on the unit, the educators, and the case manager, and, for the offenders with mental health needs, behavioral health staff, before referring to the Facility Head for restoration of privileges, including movement to Regular Population. In cases involving serious incidents of aggression or threatening behavior between two youths or a youth and a staff member, mental health staff will engage the involved youths in a debriefing. The purpose of the debriefing will be to assist the youth in learning conflict resolution and relationship-building skills, while also providing an opportunity for staff and juveniles to brainstorm on potential coping mechanisms.

## Incentives

Reinforcing positive behavior is imperative for encouraging the youth to think and behave in a pro-social way. It is an opportunity to place emphasis on rational thinking, appropriate communication and behaviors. Incentives, such as providing puzzle books, extra movie, popcorn, nachos or a snow-cone, participation in Field Day, and frequent positive praise for the effort, are utilized frequently on the unit. Those in Modified Housing are not excluded from receiving incentives; however, a formal system for helping them to reduce the amount of time spent in Modified Housing has been developed and is noted below. All youth have access to a television in their housing unit. Those in Regular Population are allowed free movement about their housing unit. Those in Modified Housing are allowed free movement about their housing unit during their group's social time.

# YOUTHFUL OFFENDER INCENTIVE PROGRAM

## FOR MODIFIED HOUSING

### LOG SHEET

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ OPUS #: \_\_\_\_\_

		Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
Group Attendance	1 group/week, 5 pts ea.				
Education	Up to 25 pts				
Personal Hygiene	Up to 35 pts				
Cell Cleanliness	Up to 35 pts				
Maintaining Appropriate Behavior	Up to 70 pts				
Maximum points per week (170)					
Total:					

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# YOUTHFUL OFFENDER INCENTIVE PROGRAM

## FOR MODIFIED HOUSING

### BEHAVIORAL REPORT

Please rate each inmate's behavior on a scale of 0-10 for week ending \_\_\_\_\_.

**0**= Non-compliant/infraction received

**2**= Never maintained respectful & appropriate behavior, but no infraction received.

**4**= Rarely maintained respectful & appropriate behavior.

**6**= Maintained respectful & appropriate behavior some of the time.

**8**= Maintained respectful & appropriate behavior most of the time.

**10**= Maintained respectful & appropriate behavior throughout the entire week.

Inmate	Group Attendance	Education	Personal Hygiene	Cell Cleanliness	Maintaining Appropriate Behavior

## Canteen

All youthful offenders are afforded canteen privileges at least three (3) times per week. Youth in Modified Housing may have a loss of privilege of canteen for up to one (1) month as a sanction due to either a Class A offense or a Class B offense. Generally, purchases in the canteen are paid using their trust fund account and are limited to \$40 a week. A sanction due to a Class A, B, or C offense may limit their weekly trust fund withdrawal to \$10.00, for a period not to exceed one (1) month. An offender in Modified Housing with canteen privileges will use a canteen slip to make their purchase. There are fewer options for purchase on the canteen slip as there are in Regular Population. Regular Population offenders are allowed to physically go to the canteen window for their purchase. When a juvenile commits a major rule violation; he may choose to make amends to those he harmed; thus earn a return of his privileges and incentives. As making amends to a victim or staff member depends on multiple factors and varies according to the circumstances, staff shall highly encourage juveniles to participate in the restorative process. When a juvenile agrees to participate after a major rule violation, staff shall initiate the restorative process. A reduction in sanctions following an offense may be rendered on the basis of good behavior, compliance with programming, and/or progress in treatment.

## Programs

All youthful offenders have equal access to programs, regardless of their assignment to Regular Population or Modified Housing. Importance is placed on program participation as it increases their prosocial behaviors, and the learning of new skills that enhance their chances of success and reduce the risks of recidivism upon re-entry into the community.

## Education

All youthful offenders are offered the opportunity to progress towards their high school equivalency degree with educators, with the required hours of education provided each week. The Diagnostics Center utilizes the Test for Adult Basic Education (TABE) in order to identify the appropriate grade level of the juvenile's comprehension when entering incarceration. It is often difficult to receive education records from previously attended learning institutions, and this allows the facility to begin teaching immediately at the level of the offender's cognitive ability and previously earned level of education. At age 16, youth are no longer required to receive high school education, although it is continually offered and offenders are encouraged to complete their high school equivalency degree.

Youthful offenders in Regular Population transition from their housing unit to the education building on-site in order to receive their instruction from educators.

Youthful offenders housed in the Modified Housing program receive their instruction in small groups within their housing pod. The educators come to the housing unit and teach in groups of six (6) or seven (7) at a time. Each group comes out daily during different periods in order to receive consistent instruction and appropriate time to complete their assignments.

All youthful offenders have access to the library or library books. Books in the Modified Housing program are provided in the housing pod so that at any time youth would like to make an

exchange, they have access to various genres available. Offenders in Regular Population may go to the facility library to check out books.

## Vocational Training

Youthful offenders in Regular Population are offered the opportunity to build life and vocational skills while incarcerated.

In partnership with Western Piedmont Community College, C-Tech is a vocational shop that offers instruction in electronics in areas identified as being of interest and high probability of employment following incarceration. These include installation and repair of car stereos, phone systems and satellite cable. Each class contains six (6) to ten (10) students and includes classroom instruction, book learning and progression to an electronics lab where they are given hands-on instruction and the opportunity to apply what they have learned. This assignment allows the youth to be paid by the day for their work and a deposit is made to their trust fund. This is a full-time assignment available to those who have completed their high school equivalency degree, or who have aged sixteen (16) years old or older and are no longer working towards their high school equivalency degree.

In partnership with NC Vocational Rehabilitation, modeling and application for life skill development is provided in a classroom setting staged as a workplace. The job training provided includes the use of a time card, quality assurance and budgeting. Youth are expected to be on time, punch in/out with a time card, perform their task efficiently, but correctly, and inspect one another's work. There are typically no more than four (4) youth participating at a time, and are accountable for three (3) hours a day at this assignment. They are paid by the hour and a deposit is made to their trust fund. It is important to recognize the task they are performing is part of a recycling process. It is a contribution and an effort aimed at conserving resources in the community.

## Behavior Modification

Behavior modification methods are in two modalities: informal reinforcement through positive praise, incentives and loss of consequence; and formal reinforcement through psycho-education and interactive processing, using evidence-based cognitive behavior interventions. As the first has been reviewed, this section will examine the latter, which is used in both Regular Population and Modified Housing.

In Regular Population, groups of no more than eight (8) attend *Getting It Right*, an evidence-based curriculum widely used within the NC Department of Public Safety for the purpose of cognitive behavioral intervention aimed at helping offenders make a successful transition to community. Youths identified as having a SASSI score of three (3) or higher attend a substance abuse group. The group is facilitated using information from *Understanding Craving: Managing Physiology and Psychology of Compulsive Behavior*.

In Modified Housing, mental health staff oversee psycho-educational programs and process groups of six (6) to eight (8.) The group meets for one (1) hour a week on the housing unit, but in a treatment area. There are ten (10) sessions that are developed using the resources *BRAVE: Rational Thinking*, and *Forensic CBT*. As assignment to Modified Housing shall last only for the least amount of time required for correction, there is no specific amount of time that a youth may be in

Modified Housing. Given this fact, the offender may only attend one session while in Modified Housing, or, perhaps, all ten of the sessions before they return to Regular Population.

## Religious Services

All youthful offenders have equal access to religious services and participation as provided within the adult population. Currently, youthful offenders in Regular Population have the opportunity for Bible Study for an hour and fifteen minutes once a week during a week day. Participants are allowed to attend the study as long as they are not in school. On the weekend, the youth may attend an ecumenical worship in the Chapel for an hour and fifteen minutes. They may request religious materials and/or services from the Chaplaincy Office. Additionally, Regular Population youthful offenders may participate in a music program. Participants are able to learn and utilize coping skills through the expressive nature of music, learning to play instruments such as the organ, bass, drums and guitar. They perform their music during worship services.

Youthful offenders in Modified Housing are currently unable to attend corporate worship services; however the Chaplaincy office is providing religious materials and making weekly contact with offenders in Modified Housing. If an offender is registered as associated with a specific denomination/religion that has a celebratory religious feast, a tray is prepared and given to the youth so that they may participate. An ecumenical worship service is planned to begin in the summer of 2016 in the multipurpose room in order to provide those in Modified Housing an equal opportunity to participate in group services.

## Recreation

PREA Standard 115.14 requires that youthful offenders be afforded daily large-muscle exercise. All youthful offenders have equal access to recreation and participation. Regardless of their assignment, all youths are given an opportunity for recreation at least one (1) hour a day, seven (7) days a week, and do so without contact with adult offenders. This lack of contact with adult offenders includes during movement from their housing unit to the gymnasium or outdoor recreation area. Offenders in Modified Housing recreate together, rather than in small groups, as a means to gradually reintegrate into larger groups, such as the larger population of youthful offenders who are living in Regular Population. While doing so, there are four (4) to six (6) custody staff members present in order to maintain supervision. Recreation for Modified Housing offenders maintains a separate schedule than that of Regular Population youthful offenders.

## Outcome Measures

Because there is no specific allotment of time that a youthful offender may remain in Modified Housing, a standard measure to assess for assignment efficacy is not available, that is, all participating in Modified Housing will not receive the same dosage of intervention. The Youthful Offender Incentive Program, as noted in the Incentive section above, is being used to rate participation and progress in group and individual sessions of education and/or therapy. Disciplinary data can be collected through Rehabilitative Services and Planning to assess for change in behavior by accessing the number of infractions prior to assignment to Modified Housing and comparing them with the number of infractions incurred following assignment and after re-entry

into Regular Population; this will be done in specified increments of time, such as three, six and twelve months.

## Conclusion

North Carolina Department of Public Safety recognizes that youth who are adjudicated and placed in an adult prison setting are a special population with unique risks and needs. It is also recognized that assessments, interventions and methods be appropriate for a youthful mind, requiring specialized training for the professionals who work with them. Training should be continual to provide staff with the most updated information on effective methods of care for this population in the area of behavior health, such as appropriate interventions with conduct disorder, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder and oppositional defiant disorder. As the juvenile population incarcerated in an adult facility continues to decrease, it is imperative that, while even a small number remains in our facility, they are treated with a high level of care for their well-being, as well as for the safety and security of the facility and community.

## Resources

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