

Chapter 8:

Custody and Custody Hearings

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8.1

Overview of Custody in Delinquency Proceedings

Juveniles alleged to be delinquent usually remain in their own residences pending both the adjudicatory and dispositional hearings. The Juvenile Code provides for a juvenile to be placed in custody only in specific circumstances, discussed in this chapter. Because there is no right to bail in juvenile court, statutory restrictions on the use of secure custody are important. Counsel must be prepared to argue against an order for secure custody. *See infra* § 8.5A (Secure Custody Overview). Custody is not intended to be punishment under the Code; counsel has a crucial role in ensuring that its use is limited.

There are three types of custody in juvenile delinquency proceedings:

- Temporary custody means taking physical custody of a juvenile until a court order for secure or nonsecure custody can be obtained, such as where a law enforcement officer arrests a juvenile based on reasonable grounds to believe the juvenile is an absconder or has committed a crime for which arrest would be lawful;
- Secure custody is the placement of a juvenile in an approved locked facility after a petition has been filed and pending an adjudicatory or dispositional hearing, or pending placement pursuant to a dispositional order; and

- Nonsecure custody is the placement of a juvenile without restriction on the juvenile's freedom of movement in the custody of the Department of Social Services (DSS) or a person designated by the court. The juvenile may be placed in nonsecure custody after a petition has been filed and pending an adjudicatory or dispositional hearing, or pending placement pursuant to a dispositional order.

8.2

Terminology Used in this Chapter

Absconder is a juvenile who has been ordered into secure custody at an approved detention center or who is in the custody of the Department for placement in a residential facility who has unlawfully left the detention center or residential facility. *See* G.S. 7B-1900(3).

Department is the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. G.S. 7B-1501(7a). The Department is charged with far-reaching duties, including responsibility for State juvenile facilities and youth development centers and establishment of community-based treatment and prevention services. *See* G.S. 143B-516(b)(1)–(18).

Detention facility is a “facility approved to provide secure confinement and care for juveniles. Detention facilities include both State and locally administered detention homes, centers, and facilities.” G.S. 7B-1501(9). These locked facilities are commonly referred to as “detention centers.” *See infra* Appendix 8-1 (N.C. Detention Centers).

Holdover facility is a separate space in a jail that has been approved for the detention of juveniles in secure custody. The holdover facility must not allow the juvenile to converse with, see, or be seen by the adult inmates, and it must provide close supervision of the juvenile. G.S. 7B-1501(11). Use of the holdover facility is limited to detention for no more than 72 hours of juveniles who are alleged to have committed an offense that would be a Class A, B1, B2, C, D, or E felony if committed by an adult. The court must determine that there is no acceptable alternative placement and that the juvenile must be detained in a holdover facility for the protection of the public. G.S. 7B-1905(c).

Nonsecure custody is placement of a juvenile without restriction on the juvenile's freedom of movement in the custody of DSS or a person other than the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian.

Secure custody is the detention of a juvenile alleged to be delinquent or adjudicated to be delinquent in an approved locked facility pursuant to a secure custody order.

Temporary custody is the “taking of physical custody [of a juvenile] and providing personal care and supervision until a court order for secure or nonsecure custody can be obtained.” G.S. 7B-1900. Temporary custody may be assumed only under specified conditions and is limited to 12 hours or, if any of the 12 hours falls on a weekend or legal holiday, to 24 hours. *Id.*; G.S. 7B-1901(b).

Youth development center is a “secure residential facility authorized to provide long-term treatment, education, and rehabilitative services for delinquent juveniles committed by the

court to the Department.” G.S. 7B-1501(29). A youth development center is commonly referred to as “training school.”

8.3 Temporary Custody

Temporary custody is the assumption of physical custody of a juvenile by a law enforcement officer or other authorized person under specified criteria without a court order until a secure or nonsecure custody order can be obtained. G.S. 7B-1900; *see infra* § 8.4 (Authority to Issue Custody Orders).

Criteria for temporary custody. Temporary custody of a juvenile may be assumed by a law enforcement officer if grounds would exist for arrest under G.S. 15A-401(b) (Arrest by Officer without a Warrant) if the juvenile were an adult. G.S. 7B-1900(1). If there are reasonable grounds to believe that the juvenile is an absconder from a residential facility operated by the Department, temporary custody may be assumed by a law enforcement officer or by personnel authorized by statute. G.S. 7B-1900(3).

Duties of temporary custodian. A law enforcement officer who takes a juvenile other than an absconder into temporary custody must notify the juvenile’s parent, guardian, or custodian (hereinafter the parent) that the juvenile is in temporary custody. The parent must be advised of the right to stay with the juvenile until it is determined whether the juvenile will be placed in secure or nonsecure custody. Failure to notify the parent that the juvenile is in temporary custody is not grounds for release of the juvenile. G.S. 7B-1901(a)(1). Except for an alleged absconder, the law enforcement officer may release the juvenile to the parent if the officer decides that continued custody is not necessary. G.S. 7B-1901(a)(2).

If the juvenile is not released, the law enforcement officer must request that a juvenile court counselor file a petition alleging delinquency unless the juvenile is an alleged absconder. Upon the filing of a petition, a district court judge or a juvenile court counselor with delegated authority pursuant to G.S. 7B-1902 must determine the need for continued custody. G.S. 7B-1901(a)(3). If the juvenile court counselor does not approve the petition, or if the judge or juvenile court counselor decides that continued custody is not warranted after a petition is filed, the juvenile must be released.

Limits on temporary custody. A juvenile may not be held in temporary custody for more than 12 hours or, if the time falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, more than 24 hours. A petition or motion for review must be filed and an order for secure or nonsecure custody must be issued to continue custody beyond these limits. G.S. 7B-1901(b).

Remedies for violations of temporary custody requirements. Counsel should move to suppress any statements made by the juvenile while held in custody in violation of the juvenile’s constitutional and statutory rights. *See infra* §§ 11.3 (Bases for Motions to Suppress Statement or Admission of Juvenile), 11.4 (Case Law: Motions to Suppress Statement of Juvenile). The violations also may bolster an argument for release of the juvenile from secure custody because of the failure to follow statutory procedure. *But cf.* G.S. 7B-1901(a)(1) (failure

to notify parent that the juvenile is in temporary custody is not grounds for release of the juvenile).

8.4 Authority to Issue Custody Orders

Any district court judge may issue an order for secure or nonsecure custody if the criteria set forth in G.S. 7B-1903 are met. G.S. 7B-1902; *see infra* §§ 8.5 (Secure Custody), 8.6 (Nonsecure Custody).

The chief district court judge may delegate the authority to issue secure or nonsecure custody orders to the chief court counselor or the chief court counselor's counseling staff by administrative order filed in the office of the clerk of superior court. G.S. 7B-1902. The authority of the court to issue custody orders is routinely delegated in some districts, giving significant authority to the juvenile court counselor at the initial stage of the juvenile proceeding. If juvenile court counselors are issuing secure custody orders, counsel should determine whether there is a properly filed administrative order delegating this authority. Counsel should object and move for release from custody if there is not.

8.5 Secure Custody

A. Overview

A juvenile may be held in secure custody during three stages of the proceeding: pre-adjudication, post-adjudication/pre-disposition, and post-disposition. G.S. 7B-1903(b), (c). A secure custody order provides for detention of a juvenile in a secure, or locked, facility. G.S. 7B-1501(8), (9); 7B-1905(b), (c). Secure custody entails significant restriction on the juvenile's freedom of movement because the facility is locked and juveniles do not have the right to bail. The statutes provide procedural protection to ensure that a juvenile is not held in secure custody except under specified circumstances. *See infra* § 8.5C (Criteria for Secure Custody Pending Adjudication). Counsel should be prepared to offer alternatives to the court that provide both protection and supervision for the juvenile and protection of the public.

B. Shackling

Inappropriate attire and the use of shackling in the courtroom may cause humiliation or embarrassment to a juvenile who has not been adjudicated delinquent, as well as prejudice the juvenile's case for release from secure custody. Shackling also may impede the ability of juveniles to communicate with counsel and assist in their defense. *See generally Deck v. Missouri*, 544 U.S. 622 (2005) (discussing reasons U.S. Constitution prohibits routine shackling in adult criminal cases). Counsel should make prior contact with the detention facility to determine arrangements for transportation to court and request that the juvenile be attired in appropriate clothing and be free of shackles when brought into the courtroom.

Under G.S. 7B-2402.1, the juvenile may be shackled in the courtroom only on findings and order of the court that restraint is “reasonably necessary to maintain order, prevent the juvenile’s escape, or provide for the safety of the courtroom.” The court is required to provide counsel for the juvenile opportunity to be heard, if practical, before issuing an order allowing restraints. *Id.* If shackling will be an issue, counsel should make a motion for removal of restraints before the proceeding begins and be prepared to argue that the statutory criteria for restraints are not met.

C. Criteria for Secure Custody Pending Adjudication

When a petition has been filed, the court may enter an order for secure custody pending adjudication if it determines that there is a “reasonable factual basis to believe that the juvenile committed the offense as alleged in the petition” *and* that the juvenile:

- is charged with a felony and is a danger to property or persons;
- is a danger to others and is charged with either a misdemeanor having assault as an element of the offense, or is charged with a misdemeanor alleging that the juvenile used, threatened to use, or displayed a firearm or other deadly weapon;
- has demonstrated that the juvenile is a danger to persons and is charged with a violation of G.S. 20-138.1 (impaired driving) or 20-138.3 (driving by person less than 21 years old after consuming alcohol or drugs);
- willfully failed to appear on a pending delinquency charge or on charges of violation of probation or post-release supervision after receiving proper notice;
- has a pending delinquency charge and there is reasonable cause to believe that the juvenile will not appear;
- is an absconder from a residential facility operated by the Department or a comparable facility in another state; *or*
- should be detained for the juvenile’s own protection because of recent attempted or actual self-inflicted injury. The juvenile must have been refused admission by one appropriate hospital. Secure custody is then limited to 24 hours for determination of the need for inpatient hospitalization. Continuous supervision must be provided and a physician must be notified immediately.

G.S. 7B-1903(b)(1)–(6).

The statute does not give the court discretion to order secure custody for any reasons other than those listed.

D. Initial Order for Secure Custody

The secure custody order must be in writing and direct a law enforcement officer or other authorized person to take the juvenile into custody for transportation to the detention or holdover facility. A copy of the petition and custody order must be delivered to the facility with the juvenile. Alternatively, the detention facility is authorized to detain the juvenile upon notification by the Division of Criminal Information of the State Bureau of

Investigation that the petition and secure custody order are on file in the county. The petition and secure custody order must then be transmitted to the detention facility within 72 hours of the initial detention of the juvenile. G.S. 7B-1904.

All communications, orders, authorizations, and requests regarding secure custody may be by telephone if other means of communication are “impractical.” G.S. 7B-1907. Any resulting written order must indicate the name and title of the person communicating by telephone, the signature and title of the official entering the order, and the hour and date of the authorization. *Id.*

E. Place of Secure Custody

A juvenile meeting the criteria for secure custody may be detained in an approved detention facility. G.S. 7B-1905(b). The detention facility must be separate from any jail, lockup, prison, or other adult penal institution, unless the juvenile is alleged to have committed an offense that would constitute a Class A, B1, B2, C, D, or E felony if committed by an adult. In that circumstance, the juvenile may be held in a holdover facility for up to 72 hours if the court finds that there is no acceptable alternative placement and the protection of the public requires that the juvenile be detained. G.S. 7B-1905(b), (c).

F. Secure Custody Hearing

Time limits. A juvenile may not be held under a secure custody order for more than five calendar days without either an adjudicatory hearing or a hearing to determine the need for continued custody. If the order was entered by a court counselor pursuant to authority delegated by administrative order of the court, a hearing to review secure custody must be held at the next regularly scheduled court session if it precedes the five-day limit. G.S. 7B-1906(a). There are no provisions for waiver of the initial secure custody review hearing or of the juvenile’s appearance.

Further hearings to review secure custody must be held at intervals of no more than 10 calendar days. G.S. 7B-1906(b). Counsel should continue to work with the juvenile and others to devise an alternative plan to secure custody.

After the initial secure custody review hearing, further hearings may be waived by the juvenile through counsel. *Id.* Waiver should occur only with the consent of the juvenile and may provide a basis for a concession by the State, such as an earlier date for adjudication or a plea agreement.

Counsel for the juvenile. The court must determine whether the juvenile has retained or has been appointed counsel. If the juvenile is not represented, the court must appoint counsel in accordance with the rules of the Office of Indigent Defense Services. G.S. 7B-1906(c). Counsel must be appointed prior to the secure custody hearing. G.S. 7B-2000.

Conduct of hearing. There must be a finding that there is a “reasonable factual basis to believe that the juvenile committed the offense as alleged in the petition” before secure custody may be considered. G.S. 7B-1903(b). If so found, the State bears the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that secure custody is necessary and that there is “no less intrusive

alternative.” G.S. 7B-1906(d). The court must receive testimony and allow the juvenile and the juvenile’s parent, guardian, or custodian to present evidence, testify, and examine witnesses, although the usual rules of evidence do not apply. *Id.*; see “Advocating for release from secure custody,” below.

After hearing from all participants, the court must determine whether continued secure custody is warranted under G.S. 7B-1903, which sets forth the criteria for the issuance of the initial secure custody order. G.S. 7B-1906(e); see *supra* § 8.5C (Criteria for Secure Custody Pending Adjudication).

It is permissible for the court to conduct a secure custody hearing by audio and video transmission approved by the Administrative Office of the Courts that allows for the court and the juvenile to see and hear each other. Counsel and the juvenile must be able to communicate “fully and confidentially” during the secure custody hearing.” G.S. 7B-1906(h). If audio and video transmission is used, counsel should make sure that communication between counsel and the juvenile is confidential.

There is no requirement that the secure custody hearing be recorded, so counsel must request that the clerk record the proceeding to preserve it for the record. See G.S. 7A-198(a) (“civil trials” must be recorded).

Advocating for release from secure custody. The juvenile must counter the State’s evidence by demonstrating to the court that either: no legal basis exists for secure custody under G.S. 7B-1903(b)(1)–(6) (criteria for secure custody); or a “less intrusive alternative” to secure custody is available to address the underlying reason secure custody has been requested. G.S. 7B-1906(d).

Under G.S. 7B-1903(b), the court must find a “reasonable factual basis” for the alleged offense and the circumstances that justify secure custody. Counsel may argue that testimony of a law enforcement officer or other witness must be provided as part of the State’s showing of a “reasonable factual basis” for the allegations. Statutory criteria offered as a basis for secure custody also may be challenged. For example, if a juvenile is charged with a felony and is said to be a danger to person or property under G.S. 7B-1903(b)(1), counsel could question whether there is a demonstrated danger based on the felony, i.e., possession of cocaine is not inherently dangerous. A juvenile who has not appeared in the past, or who is alleged to be at risk not to appear, might be released on the testimony of a dependable adult willing to be responsible for the juvenile’s appearance or on the juvenile’s own testimony promising to appear.

Counsel should discuss alternatives to detention with both the juvenile and the parent prior to the hearing. The court is unlikely to release a juvenile to the parent unless the parent is willing and able to supervise the juvenile and wants the juvenile to return home. If the parent is resistant, counsel should explain that the court may be less likely to release the juvenile later if the parent argues against release at the initial hearing. Counsel can also ask the parent if there are conditions under which the juvenile could return home, such as a court-ordered curfew, day program, or house arrest.

Alternatives to secure custody should be offered on the juvenile's behalf. Placement with a responsible relative or friend, or in a temporary shelter, may be a viable alternative to secure custody. Electronic house arrest is available in some districts. Some districts also have "alternatives to detention" (ATD) programs that involve daily contact with the juvenile by the juvenile court counselor. If ATD is not available, a similar plan could be proposed requiring the juvenile to make contact with or be available to the juvenile court counselor at specified times. *See* "Release from secure custody," below.

Counsel should take advantage of the relaxed rules of evidence to present positive aspects of the juvenile's life. Such information might include little or no prior juvenile court involvement, strong family support or other support in the community, good school attendance or grades, and the availability of services. It may be important to inform the court if the juvenile is receiving services such as special school assistance, mental health treatment, or services through the DSS that negate the need for secure custody.

Release from secure custody. The court must release the juvenile if the criteria for secure custody are not met. "Appropriate restrictions" to ensure the juvenile's appearance at subsequent hearings may be imposed by the order of release from secure custody. G.S. 7B-1906(f). These restrictions include: a requirement that the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian sign a written promise to bring the juvenile to all court proceedings; release into the care of a responsible person or organization; restrictions on activities, associations, residence or travel reasonably related to the juvenile's appearance at court proceedings; *or* any other conditions reasonably related to ensuring the juvenile's appearance in court. *Id.*

Continuation of secure custody. A written order must be entered finding that there is a reasonable factual basis to believe that the allegations in the petition are true and stating the grounds for secure custody under G.S. 7B-1903(b) (criteria for secure custody). The findings of fact must set forth the evidence supporting the decision and the purposes of continuing secure custody. G.S. 7B-1906(g).

Subsequent hearings to review secure custody must be held every 10 calendar days. G.S. 7B-1906(b). Counsel should continue to confer with the juvenile and others in pursuit of an alternative to secure custody.

After the initial hearing to review secure custody, further hearings may be waived by the juvenile through counsel. *Id.* Waiver should occur only with the consent of the juvenile and may be conditioned on a concession by the State, such as an earlier date for adjudication or a plea agreement.

Credit for time served. The Court of Appeals stated in an unpublished opinion that a juvenile is entitled to credit for time spent in detention prior to the adjudicatory hearing. *In re R.T.L.*, 644 S.E.2d 269 (2007) (unpublished). In *R.T.L.*, the Court remanded the case for entry of adjudication on a lesser-included offense and therefore did not address the juvenile's appeal of the dispositional order. The Court stated, however, that "we would merely agree with Respondent that he is entitled to a sentencing [sic] credit for the number of days he spent in detention prior to the adjudicatory hearing." *Id.*, citing *In re Allison*, 143 N.C. App. 586 (2001)

(lower court properly gave juvenile credit for time served in detention toward commitment term for violation of conditional release). Counsel should request that the court credit time spent in secure custody to any order for intermittent confinement, commitment to a youth development center, or any other locked placement. While it is unclear whether credit for time served can be applied to a juvenile's minimum term of six months, thereby reducing that term to less than six months, attorneys may request that the credit for time in detention be applied to the six months. *See generally* G.S. 7B-2513.

G. Secure Custody Following Adjudication of Delinquency

When secure custody may be ordered. After an adjudication of delinquency, the court may continue the dispositional hearing pursuant to G.S. 7B-2406 and order that the juvenile be held in secure custody pending the dispositional hearing. G.S. 7B-1903(c).

The dispositional hearing is most often continued because the predisposition report and risks and needs assessment under G.S. 7B-2413 has not been completed. A continuance might also be granted at the juvenile's request to obtain an evaluation or to gather other evidence for the hearing.

Criteria for secure custody. The statute contains no criteria for the court's decision on whether to order secure custody after adjudication other than a requirement that the court make written findings of fact that include "the evidence relied upon in reaching the decision and the purposes which continued custody is to achieve." G.S. 7B-1906(g); *see In re R.D.R.*, 175 N.C. App. 397, 401 (2006) (trial court's finding that juvenile had been adjudicated delinquent and should be in custody pending disposition or placement under G.S. 7B-2506 was sufficient to support secure custody order; predisposition report was ready at time of adjudication, but disposition was continued one week to date set for adjudication of pending petition on felony charge so that court could take comprehensive view of interests of juvenile and the State).

Advocating for release from secure custody. After adjudication the court may proceed without a predisposition report if one is not available and the court makes a written finding that one is not needed. G.S. 7B-2413. Counsel should request findings that a predisposition report is not needed if a continuance and an order for secure custody are requested solely to allow completion of a dispositional report.

Counsel should also note the maximum confinement, if any, allowed at disposition for the offense adjudicated and the juvenile's delinquency history. It can be argued that it is not equitable for a juvenile to receive more time in secure custody pending disposition than might be received as part of the dispositional order. *See supra* § 8.5F (Advocating for release from secure custody). An analogous argument is that the juvenile should not remain in secure custody longer than an adult could spend in jail for the same offense.

Review of secure custody following adjudication. The statute provides for review hearings every 10 calendar days "[a]s long as the juvenile remains in secure or nonsecure custody." G.S. 7B-1906(b). Counsel should monitor the progress toward completion of reports and evaluations needed for disposition and argue for release from secure custody if there are

unreasonable delays. Alternatives to detention and reasons supporting release should be reiterated at each review.

Some courts have not recognized a right to review of secure custody following adjudication and before disposition. Counsel should argue that the juvenile is in secure custody pursuant to G.S. 7B-1903(c) and is therefore entitled to review under G.S. 7B-1906(b). It can also be argued that fundamental fairness requires that a juvenile not yet under a dispositional order should have the same right to review of secure custody as one awaiting adjudication.

H. Secure Custody Pending Placement Pursuant to Dispositional Order

The court may order secure custody following disposition pending placement pursuant to a dispositional order. G.S. 7B-1903(c). Because many placements have waiting lists, a juvenile may face a long period in detention without appropriate treatment or services. Because secure custody following both adjudication and disposition is authorized under the same statute, G.S. 7B-1903(c), the same arguments supporting the right to review hearings and for release from secure custody are applicable to each. *See supra* § 8.5G (Secure Custody Following Adjudication of Delinquency). Additionally, an indefinite stay in detention without review is potentially harmful to the juvenile as appropriate services are unlikely to be provided. Counsel should request a hearing as needed to present alternatives to continued secure custody to the court.

8.6 Nonsecure Custody

Definition. Nonsecure custody is the granting of legal and physical custody without restriction on the juvenile's freedom of movement to DSS or to a person other than the juvenile's parent, guardian, or custodian. The juvenile cannot be placed in a locked facility pursuant to a nonsecure custody order. Nonsecure custody is more often ordered in cases involving undisciplined juveniles but is sometimes ordered in delinquency cases.

Criteria. The court must find that the juvenile meets one or more criteria for secure custody but that it is in the best interest of the juvenile to be placed in a nonsecure placement. G.S. 7B-1903(a)(2); *see supra* § 8.5C (Criteria for Secure Custody Pending Adjudication). A juvenile might be placed in nonsecure custody with a relative or friend who will provide adequate supervision.

The court must give preference to a relative who is "willing and able to provide proper care and supervision of the juvenile" unless such placement is not in the juvenile's best interest. G.S. 7B-1905(a). Otherwise a juvenile in nonsecure custody must be placed in: a licensed foster home or a home authorized to provide such care; a facility operated by DSS; *or* any other home or facility approved by the court and designated in the order. G.S. 7B-1905(a) (1)–(3). If a juvenile is placed in the custody of DSS, counsel should monitor subsequent DSS proceedings, such as nonsecure custody review hearings, in order to stay informed about the

location of the juvenile, what services the juvenile is receiving, and other information that may bear on delinquency proceedings.

Counsel for the juvenile might request nonsecure custody as an alternative to secure custody, particularly if there is a suitable relative with whom the juvenile would agree to live. Some juveniles, however, prefer to remain in secure custody rather than be in DSS placement. Counsel should discuss the alternatives with the juvenile before making a request to the court.

Order. A nonsecure custody order must be in writing and must direct the law enforcement officer or other authorized person to assume custody of the juvenile. G.S. 7B-1904. The juvenile would presumably be in this custody only for transportation to a DSS placement or to the person granted nonsecure custody by the court.

Review hearings. Hearings pursuant to a nonsecure custody order follow the procedures for a secure custody hearing except that the initial review hearing must be within seven calendar days, a subsequent review hearing must be within seven business days, and further reviews must occur at intervals of no more than 30 calendar days. G.S. 7B-1906(b). The court must find that the juvenile meets the criteria for nonsecure custody under G.S. 7B-1903(a)(2). *See supra* § 8.5F (Secure Custody Hearing).

8.7

Custody Pending Appeal

Pending appeal of a final order, the juvenile must be released, with or without conditions, unless the court enters a temporary order affecting custody or placement. Such an order must be in writing and must state “compelling reasons” that the placement or custody is in the best interests of the juvenile or the State. G.S. 7B-2605; *In re J.J.D.L.*, 659 S.E.2d 757 (April 15, 2008) (no error in denying motion for release from custody pending appeal where the trial court found as a compelling reason that the juvenile had committed first degree sex offenses with a child).

Appendix 8-1

N.C. Detention Centers

ALEXANDER

928 NC HIGHWAY 16 S.
TAYLORSVILLE, NC 28681
Director: DAN DAVIS
Telephone: 828.632.1141
Attorney Visiting Hours: Anytime (call first)
Regular Visiting Hours: Tuesday and Thursday (6:30-7:30 p.m.)
Saturday-Sunday (1:30-3:00 p.m.)
Available to Visit: (Parents, Grandparents, Legal Guardian)

BUNCOMBE

20 LEE'S CREEK ROAD
ASHEVILLE, NC 28806
Director: DEBBIE BURCHFIELD
Telephone: 828.251.6168
Attorney Visiting Hours: Anytime (call first)
Regular Visiting Hours: Monday (5:00-6:00 p.m.)
Wednesday (5:00-7:00 p.m.)
Available to Visit: (Parents, Grandparents, Legal Guardian)

CUMBERLAND

1911 COLISEUM DRIVE
FAYETTEVILLE, NC 28306
Director: EUGEN S. HALLOCK
Telephone: 910.486.1399
Attorney Visiting Hours: Anytime (call first)
Regular Visiting Hours: Monday and Thursday (6:30-7:30 p.m.)
Saturday and Sunday (1:00-2:30 p.m.)
Available to Visit: (Parents, Grandparents, Legal Guardian)

GASTON

P.O. BOX 452
DALLAS, NC 28034
Director: TIM HARDIE
Telephone: 704.922.7832
Attorney Visiting Hours: Anytime (call first)
Regular Visiting Hours: Saturday (1-4:00 p.m.) and Sunday (2:30 – 4:00 p.m.)
Available to Visit: (Parents, Grandparents, Legal Guardian)

NEW HANOVER

3830 JUVENILE CENTER ROAD
CASTLE HAYNE, NC 28429
Director: JIM SPEIGHT
Telephone: 910.675.0594
Attorney Visiting Hours: Anytime (call first)
Regular Visiting Hours: Saturday and Sunday (1:00-3:00 p.m.)
Available to Visit: (Parents, Grandparents, Legal Guardian)

PERQUIMANS

125 JESSUP STREET
HERTFORD, NC 27944
Director: MICHAEL CAYTON
Telephone: 252.426.2541
Attorney Visiting Hours: Anytime (call first)
Regular Visiting Hours: Sunday (12:45-4:15 p.m.)
Tuesday (6:00-7:30 p.m.)
Available to Visit: (Parents, Grandparents, Legal Guardian)

PITT

RT. 15, BOX 1
GREENVILLE, NC 27834
Director: STANLEY MELVIN
Telephone: 252.830.6590
Attorney Visiting Hours: Anytime (call first)
Regular Visiting Hours: Wednesdays (12:00-1:00 and 7:00-8:00 p.m.)
Friday (12:00-1:00 p.m.)
Available to Visit: (Parents, Grandparents, Legal Guardian)

RICHMOND

269 CARTLEDGE CREEK ROAD
ROCKINGHAM, NC 28379
Director: KATHY BETHEA
Telephone: 910.997.9196
Attorney Visiting Hours: Anytime (call first)
Regular Visiting Hours: Tuesday and Thursday (6:30-8:00 p.m.)
Saturdays (1:00-3:00 p.m.) two visitors at a time
Available to Visit: (Parents, Grandparents, Legal Guardian)

WAKE

700 BEACON LAKE DRIVE
RALEIGH, NC 27610

Director: SHEILA L. DAVIS

Telephone: 919.212.3104

Attorney Visiting Hours: Anytime (call first)

Regular Visiting Hours: Wednesday (5:30 -6:30 p.m.)

Saturday and Sunday (1:30-4:00 p.m.) call first (depends on the wing – each wing has a different time)

Available to Visit: (Parents, Grandparents, Legal Guardian)

COUNTY DETENTION CENTERS**DURHAM COUNTY YOUTH HOME**

2432 BROAD STREET
DURHAM, NC 27704

Director: ANGELA NUNN

Telephone: 919.560.0840

Attorney Visiting Hours: Anytime (call first)

Regular Visiting Hours: Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday (6:00-8:00 p.m.)

Available to Visit: (Parents and approved members)

FORSYTH COUNTY YOUTH SERVICES

199 STURMER PARK CRICLE
WINSTON SALEM, NC 27102

Director: BENNY MURRILL

Telephone: 336.661.6500

Attorney Visiting Hours: Anytime (call first)

Regular Visiting Hours: Thursday (7:00-8:00 p.m.)

Sunday (1:30-2:30 p.m.) 30 minutes only

Available to Visit: (Parents, Legal Guardians (no grandparents))

GATLING JUVENILE DIAGNOSTIC CENTER

11700 VERHOEFF DRIVE
HUNTERSVILLE, NC 28078

Director: VANCE MCGEE

Telephone: 704.875.2922

Attorney Visiting Hours: Anytime (call first)

Regular Visiting Hours: Wednesday and Friday (7:00-7:30 p.m.)

Sunday (1:30-2:00 p.m.) 20 minutes only

Available to Visit: (Legal Guardians only)

GUILFORD COUNTY

15 LOCKHEED COURT
GREENSBORO, NC 27409

Director: DOUG LOGAN

Telephone: 336.931.0415

Attorney Visiting Hours: Anytime (call first)

Regular Visiting Hours: Wednesday (5:30-8:00 p.m.)

Saturday (10:00-12:30 p.m.)

Available to Visit: (Parents, Grandparents, Legal Guardian)