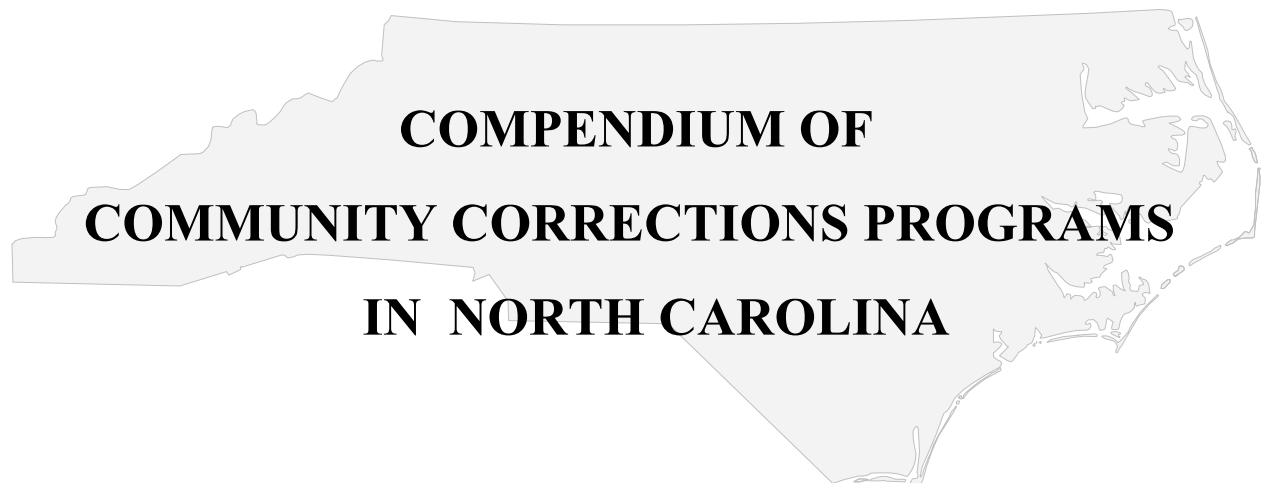


North Carolina
Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission



Fiscal Year 2001 - 2002

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February 2003

**COMPENDIUM
OF
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS
IN
NORTH CAROLINA
FISCAL YEAR 2001-2002**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
SECTION I: Descriptions of Community Corrections Programs in NC - FY 2001-2002	2
PRETRIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS	3
DEFERRED PROSECUTION	5
MENTAL HEALTH/ SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT	6
TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME (TASC)	7
DRUG EDUCATION SCHOOLS (DES)	8
FINES	9
UNSUPERVISED PROBATION	10
COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK PROGRAM	11
PROBATION, POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION AND PAROLE	12
HOUSE ARREST WITH ELECTRONIC MONITORING	15
DAY REPORTING CENTERS (CJPP PROGRAM)	16
INTENSIVE MOTIVATIONAL PROGRAM OF ALTERNATIVE CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT (IMPACT PROGRAM)	18
RESIDENTIAL CENTERS	19
DRUG ALCOHOL RECOVERY TREATMENT (DART) - Cherry	19
DELANCEY STREET FOUNDATION	19
ECO CENTER FOR WOMEN	20
FORSYTH INITIATIVE FOR RESIDENTIAL SELF-HELP TREATMENT, INC. (FIRST) ..	20
SUMMIT HOUSE	21
TRIANGLE RESIDENTIAL OPTIONS FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSERS (TROSA)	21
HALFWAY HOUSES	22
OXFORD HOUSES	23
SECTION II: Appendices of Community Corrections Program Data - FY 2001-2002	24
APPENDIX A: PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAMS	25
Albemarle Region Pretrial Release Program	26
Davie County Pretrial Release/Day Reporting	27
Forsyth County Pretrial Release/Electronic House Arrest Program	28
Guilford County Pretrial Services	29
Mecklenburg County Court Services	30
New Hanover County Pretrial Release Program	31
Orange/Chatham Alternative Sentencing	32
Randolph County Day Reporting Center/Pretrial Release Program	33
Repay, Inc. (Pretrial Services Program of Catawba County)	34
Rowan County Pretrial Services	35
Wake County Pretrial Release Program	36

APPENDIX B: COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS	37
Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC)	38
Drug Education Schools (DES)	39
Community Service Work Program	40
DWI Probation	41
Community Punishment Probation	42
Intermediate Punishment Probation	43
Intensive Supervision Probation (ISP)	44
Electronic House Arrest/Electronic Monitoring (EHA/EM)	45
Day Reporting Center/Criminal Justice Partnership Programs	46
Intensive Motivational Program of Alternative Correctional Treatment (IMPACT) ...	47
Drug Alcohol Recovery Treatment (DART) - Cherry	48
ECO Center for Women	49
Forsyth Initiative for Residential Self-Help Treatment (FIRST)	50
Summit House	51
Triangle Residential Options for Substance Abusers (TROSAs)	52

INTRODUCTION

The General Assembly created the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission in 1990 to recommend sentencing law reform and a comprehensive community corrections strategy for the state. In July 1991, the Sentencing Commission published the first Compendium of Community Corrections Programs in North Carolina. The Sentencing Commission used the information in the Compendium to develop community corrections policy recommendations which were adopted by the General Assembly. This Compendium is the annual update of the first document. The information contained herein is provided by the individual departments and programs themselves. This revised version of the Compendium is offered as an aid to continued policy development in the area of community corrections.

Section I contains updated narratives of the programs including purpose, eligible population, organizational structure, supervision provided, and statutory authority. The program policies and data are from Fiscal Year 2001-2002.

Section II contains program profiles using data from various pretrial programs, the Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Substance Abuse Services in the Department of Health and Human Services, the Division of Community Corrections in the Department of Correction, and various residential programs located around the state. Where available, data include information about admissions, types of offenders admitted, terminations, length of stay, program capacity, and program cost per offender.

SECTION I:
Descriptions of Community Corrections Programs in North Carolina
FY 2001-2002

PRETRIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

Purpose

Many North Carolina counties experience jail population management problems and/or overcrowding. The majority of offenders in jail are awaiting trial. In order to manage jail populations, numerous counties have initiated pretrial services programs designed to expedite release of certain offenders prior to trial.

Eligible Population

North Carolina statutes require that an arrested defendant be brought before a judicial official (usually a magistrate) without unnecessary delay to determine the legality of his arrest and, if his arrest is lawful, to determine conditions of pretrial release. A judge reviews the conditions of pretrial release at the first appearance hearing and subsequent hearings and may modify those conditions at any time prior to conviction.

In North Carolina, there are four procedures for pretrial release: (1) a written promise to appear; (2) an unsecured appearance bond; (3) an appearance bond secured by a cash deposit, mortgage of property, or a surety by a bondsman; or (4) the defendant is placed under the supervision of some person or organization. North Carolina law allows flexibility in the pretrial release decision. In each judicial district, the senior resident superior court judge, in consultation with the chief district court judge, issues recommended policies for pretrial release.

There are several levels of pretrial services programs operating in North Carolina counties. Some programs identify low-risk defendants who can be released with minimal monitoring prior to trial. Some programs identify defendants who need enhanced monitoring prior to trial via electronic monitoring technology or attendance at a Day Reporting Center. Some programs identify both types of pretrial defendants and provide minimal monitoring to certain defendants and enhanced monitoring to certain other defendants.

Each pretrial services program sets its own specific eligibility guidelines in consultation with local judicial officials. Some programs use an objective score sheet to assess the defendant's eligibility for supervised pretrial release, while others use policy guidelines. Most programs provide information to the magistrates and/or judges who set the conditions of pretrial release, expedite defendants' appearance in court to elicit prompt review of conditions of pretrial release, and monitor defendants prior to trial.

Organizational Structure

As of July 2002, there were thirty-three pretrial service programs operating throughout the state. These programs are funded by a combination of sources, including the Criminal Justice Partnership Program, county government, and private nonprofit agencies. Pretrial service programs exist in the following forty counties: Anson, Buncombe, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Catawba, Chatham, Chowan, Columbus, Cumberland, Currituck, Davie, Durham, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Gaston, Gates, Greene, Guilford, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Lee, Mecklenburg, Montgomery, Moore, New Hanover, Onslow, Orange, Pasquotank, Pender, Perquimans, Randolph, Rockingham, Rowan, Stanly, Surry, Wake, Wilkes, and Yadkin. The pretrial service program in Guilford County is under the Administrative Office of the Courts and under the direct supervision of the Senior Resident Superior Court Judge.

Electronic monitoring technology is used for pretrial defendants in counties where it is available. Some of these counties utilize the Division of Community Corrections' regional monitoring center in Raleigh, while other counties have purchased their own computers for monitoring defendants.

Supervision Provided

In general, pretrial program staff review the jail population daily to identify potential candidates for pretrial release. When defendants are identified, information is collected and verified to determine if they are a good risk for release prior to trial. Defendants are a good risk if they are likely to appear in court as scheduled and if they pose a low risk to the community. In some programs, an objective assessment instrument is used to determine eligibility. Pretrial screeners go to court for the defendant's first appearance and provide information to the judge. Some programs make recommendations to the judge and others just provide information. If the defendant is released to the program, he is monitored until his court appearance. Monitoring generally involves weekly telephone contact or personal contact in special cases. If the defendant fails to report in, the staff reports the violation to the court and the court may revoke the pretrial release.

Defendants in electronic monitoring pretrial programs need enhanced monitoring prior to trial in order to ensure public safety. Electronic monitoring uses computer technology to monitor and restrict the defendant's movement. Other than approved leave to go to work or to receive rehabilitative services, the defendant is restricted to his home. Through the use of a transmitter strapped to a defendant's ankle and linked by telephone lines to a central computer, a continuous signal is emitted. If this signal is interrupted by the defendant going beyond the authorized radius of the receiver, the host computer records the date and time of the signal's disappearance. The computer will also record the date and time the signal resumes. If a signal interruption occurs during a period when the defendant should be at home, the violation is checked by the nearest patrol deputy or by a designated electronic monitoring response officer from the sheriff's department. The defendant stays on electronic monitoring until his court appearance.

Statutory Authority

G.S. 15A, Article 26; 15A-1343(b1)(3c).

DEFERRED PROSECUTION

Purpose

Deferred prosecution is a district attorney's decision to withhold criminal prosecution in order for the offender to make amends. The district attorney agrees to dismiss the case at a point in the future if the defendant agrees to certain conditions. These conditions often include restitution to the victim or community service work. The prosecutor and defendant enter into a written agreement, with court approval, which specifies the conditions the defendant must meet in order to postpone prosecution. If the defendant complies with the conditions, the case is dismissed.

Eligible Population

The eligible population for deferred prosecution is nonviolent first offenders. Each district attorney sets specific criteria for deferred prosecution in his district. According to statute, a defendant may be placed on deferred prosecution if he is charged with a Class H or I felony or a misdemeanor and has never previously been placed on probation. In addition, the defendant must agree to certain conditions, and the victim must be notified of the disposition and given an opportunity to respond.

Organizational Structure

Each district attorney decides whether to institute a formal deferred prosecution program or to use it informally on a less frequent basis. At least nineteen judicial districts have formal deferred prosecution programs and numerous districts use it to some degree. When community service work is a condition of deferred prosecution, community service coordinators in the Department of Correction's Division of Community Corrections are authorized to supervise performance of the community service. In thirteen districts, probation officers screen and monitor these cases.

There is no information available regarding the total number of personnel involved or the total costs to administer deferred prosecution in North Carolina. Costs could include district attorney staff and Department of Correction staff, depending on the district.

Supervision Provided

In the districts with formal deferred prosecution programs, the prosecutor and the defendant sign a formal written agreement which specifies the conditions of the deferment. The court approves and executes the order. When community service work is part of the agreement, community service coordinators from the Division of Community Corrections screen, coordinate, and monitor the community service placement. In several districts, probation officers are involved in screening the cases in the course of doing presentence investigations ordered by the court.

The period of deferred prosecution may not exceed two years. If the defendant complies with the conditions of the deferred prosecution agreement, the case is dismissed. If the defendant does not comply with the conditions of the deferred prosecution, the court may order that the charge proceed to trial.

It is not possible to determine the total number of defendants in the state placed on deferred prosecution annually because of the status of current records.

Statutory Authority

G.S. 15A-1341(a1) (a2), -1342(a), -1342(i), and G.S. 143B-475.1.

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT AND TREATMENT SERVICES

Purpose

The purpose of mental health and substance abuse services for offenders is to reduce risk to public safety by addressing the offender's criminogenic (crime-producing) needs.

Eligible Population

Mental health and substance abuse assessment and treatment services are community punishments. It is in the judge's discretion to order an offender to obtain either a mental health or substance abuse assessment and comply with any treatment recommended as a result of that assessment. Mental health and substance abuse assessment and treatment may be special conditions of unsupervised and supervised probation which require the offender to submit to testing and counseling.

Organizational Structure

Area mental health, developmental disabilities, and substance abuse programs serve all one-hundred North Carolina counties through single and multi-county programs. Area programs are local political subdivisions, each governed by an area board which consists of fifteen to twenty-five members appointed by the county commissioners. Board members by law must include specific categories: a county commissioner from each county (not required for single county area); two physicians, including one psychiatrist when possible; at least one other professional from the fields of psychology, social work, nursing or religion; primary and family consumers and organizational representatives for mental illness, developmental disabilities, alcoholism, and drug abuse; and an attorney. The area board determines how funds will be spent in their area.

Supervision Provided

Each area program is required to provide certain services, either directly or by contracting with other public or private entities. Most area programs provide a combination of mandated and optional services. Services required by law include the following: outpatient services, emergency services, consultation and education services, case management, forensic screening and evaluation, inpatient psychiatric services, psychosocial rehabilitation programs, partial hospitalization services, early childhood intervention services, developmental day services for preschool children, adult developmental activity programs, alcohol and drug education traffic schools, drug education schools, inpatient hospital detoxification services, non-hospital or outpatient detoxification services.

Substance abuse services provided by or contracted for by Area Mental Health authorities include: outpatient, emergency, case management; Alcohol and Drug Education Traffic Schools (ADETS), Drug Education Schools (DES), inpatient hospital detoxification, social setting non-hospital medical or outpatient detoxification, forensic, consultation and education and prevention. Optional services include: Employee Assistance Program (EAP), Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC), jail programs, specialized programs for women, methadone, Outreach, and specialized juvenile justice services.

Statutory Authority

G.S. 122C-117.

TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES TO STREET CRIME (TASC)

Purpose

Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) is an intervention program for drug and/or alcohol involved offenders in the adult criminal justice system. TASC programs offer screening, assessment, referral, treatment matching and care management for offenders.

Eligible Population

TASC is statutorily defined as a community punishment. Eligible offenders are involved in the adult criminal justice system and indicate evidence of a history of or potential substance abuse and/or mental health problem or have been charged with a drug-related offense. TASC's priority populations are: offenders sentenced to a community punishment who violate and are at risk for revocation, offenders sentenced to an intermediate punishment, and offenders released from prison who have completed a prison treatment program.

TASC is used by the courts as a condition of deferred prosecution, pretrial release/detention, or probation. In North Carolina, TASC is most frequently used as a condition of supervised probation.

Organizational Structure

The Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services in the Department of Health and Human Services administers TASC. There are four TASC Regional Coordinating Entities who are responsible for managing TASC services throughout their respective regions utilizing the network of area mental health, developmental disabilities and substance abuse programs and their contracted agencies hosting existing TASC programs.

Supervision Provided

Depending on the juncture of the criminal justice system at which offenders become involved with TASC, the role of the TASC programs may vary. In pretrial cases, TASC works with the offender, his/her attorney and the district attorney to provide information relevant to the outcome of the case.

However, approximately 85% of the cases are seen on a post-trial basis. In these cases, TASC serves as a liaison between the supervising probation officer and the treatment professional. In both pretrial and post-trial cases, TASC uses a standardized assessment instrument to determine if the offender has a substance abuse or mental health need. If a need is documented, a referral is made to an appropriate treatment provider. The TASC Care Manager then monitors the offender's participation in treatment and reports the offender's progress to the probation officer. If the offender fails to comply with treatment, the TASC Care Manager reports the non-compliance to the probation officer and discusses potential modifications to the existing service plan. TASC Care Managers are required to have, at a minimum, three to six contacts per month per offender according to the appropriate level of care management determined. Offenders referred to TASC are also required to submit to regular and random urinalysis screening. TASC Care Managers are in frequent contact with treatment professionals to ascertain the offender's level of participation. TASC submits progress reports to the assigned probation officer on a monthly basis.

Statutory Authority

There is no specific statute authorizing TASC; however, it is administered under the general provision of services by the Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services in Chapter 122C of the General Statutes.

DRUG EDUCATION SCHOOLS (DES)

Purpose

In 1981, the General Assembly mandated a statewide system of Drug Education Schools (DES) to target social/recreational possessors of marijuana. The purpose of Drug Education School is early intervention in the pattern of drug use by first offenders charged with certain drug possession offenses.

Eligible Population

Drug Education School is a community punishment. Participation in Drug Education School is authorized by statute for offenders convicted of misdemeanor possession of marijuana, possession of drug paraphernalia, or inhaling or possessing toxic vapors. To be eligible, the offender also must not have a previous conviction for any offense under any state or federal law involving controlled substances or drug paraphernalia or toxic vapors. Offenders must complete the course within 150 days of conviction.

Organizational Structure and Budget

Drug Education Schools are administered by the Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services in the Department of Health and Human Services. Each of the area mental health programs in the state must either provide or contract for the provision of a Drug Education School. A fifteen hour standard curriculum is provided through each area program. Staff who provide the DES curriculum have other primary job responsibilities and teaching this course is ancillary. Drug Education Schools are self-supporting through a \$150 per case fee.

Supervision Provided

Offenders ordered to participate in Drug Education Schools are given "probation without conviction." With the defendant's consent, the sentencing judge, without entering judgement, may defer further proceedings and place the defendant on probation under certain terms including participation in a Drug Education School. This is not probation in the ordinary sense because it does not involve conviction; however, it is subject to laws that apply to ordinary probation. The judge may impose other conditions of probation. If the offender violates a condition of his probation, the court may enter an adjudication of guilt and proceed to sentence the defendant. If the offender complies with the conditions of probation, the court must discharge the defendant and dismiss the proceedings against him.

The Drug Education School curriculum is a standardized fifteen hour course which is taught in two and one-half hour segments. The curriculum is based on an effective education model which covers topics such as legal, social and financial implications of substance use and abuse, pharmacology and physiology of drugs, and life skills (peer pressure, communication, decision-making). Typically, offenders who are ordered to participate in DES are twenty-five year old white males who have been charged with Schedule VI (marijuana) Controlled Substance violations and with drug paraphernalia violations. Some of the offenders in Drug Education Schools are in deferred prosecution status and thus the Drug Education School is responsible for managing the case and reporting violations to the court. In cases of supervised probation and participation in Drug Education Schools, staff report the offender's progress to the probation officer who is responsible for reporting violations to the court.

Statutory Authority

G.S. 90-96 and -96.01.

FINES

Purpose

A fine is a financial penalty. A fine may be imposed as a sole sanction (suspended sentence) or as a condition of unsupervised or supervised probation.

Eligible Population

A fine is a community punishment. One may be imposed for most crimes in North Carolina. Some statutes set a minimum or a maximum amount for a fine, otherwise the amount is discretionary. When imposing a fine, the court must consider the burden that payment will impose in view of the financial resources of the defendant.

Organizational Structure and Budget

There are no identifiable agency costs associated with offenders who receive only a fine.

Supervision Provided

At the time of sentencing, the judge may order that, if the offender fails to pay the fine, the offender must appear in court at a specified time to show cause why he or she should not be imprisoned.

Statutory Authority

G.S. 15A, Article 84.

UNSUPERVISED PROBATION

Purpose

Unsupervised probation is probation without supervision by a probation officer. An offender on unsupervised probation is subject to all conditions of probation except supervision or assignment to a probation officer. These conditions include remaining crime-free, satisfying child support, not possessing firearms or other deadly weapons, remaining gainfully employed, and paying court costs and fines.

Eligible Population

Unsupervised probation is a community punishment. Unsupervised probation may be granted to offenders whose class of offense and prior record or conviction level authorize a community punishment as a sentence disposition, or who are convicted of impaired driving. The courts may sentence such offenders to a maximum of five years of unsupervised probation. Unsupervised probation is generally used for misdemeanants who do not need supervision in the community.

Organizational Structure and Budget

There are no identifiable agency costs associated with offenders under unsupervised probation.

Supervision Provided

Offenders under unsupervised probation do not receive supervision from a probation officer. Only a sentencing judge can reduce, terminate, continue, extend, modify or revoke unsupervised probation.

Statutory Authority

G.S. 15A-1341 through 15A-1347.

COMMUNITY SERVICE WORK PROGRAM

Purpose

The purpose of the Community Service Work Program is for offenders to repay the community for damages resulting from their criminal acts. Community service work requires the offender to work for free for public and nonprofit agencies. It also requires each offender to pay a fee of \$100 to participate in the program. This fee goes to the General Assembly.

Eligible Population

In 1981, five community service work programs were initiated in North Carolina under federal grants. Until 1983, the eligible population for community service work was first-time property offenders. However, in 1983 under the Safe Roads Act, community service work became mandatory for driving while impaired (DWI) offenders in lieu of incarceration in jail.

Community service work is a community punishment. Currently, community service work is used as a sanction at every stage of the criminal justice system. It can be used as a sole sanction if the offender's offense class and prior record or conviction level authorize a community punishment as a sentence disposition, or it can be used in conjunction with other sanctions. First-time, nonviolent offenders are eligible for the deferred prosecution component. Felons sentenced to prison under the Fair Sentencing Act for a minimum six-month sentence (except those convicted of a sex offense, kidnapping, abduction of children and drug trafficking) are eligible for the community service parole component. Felons sentenced to prison under the Structured Sentencing Act are not eligible for early parole from prison.

Organizational Structure and Budget

Community service work became a statewide program administered by the Division of Victim and Justice Services in the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety in 1984. Each court district throughout North Carolina is required to have at least one community service coordinator to interview, place, and monitor community service work. Effective January 1, 2002, the community service work program was moved to the Department of Correction and is now directly administered by the Division of Community Corrections. During FY 2001-2002, there were 135 Community Service Coordinators statewide with an average caseload of 175. Offenders performed 2,133,312 hours of work with an estimated value of \$10,986,557.00.

Supervision Provided

Community service staff interview offenders, assign them to work at various agencies, and monitor their progress in the program. After the initial interview, staff are required to have monthly contact with the offender, the agency, or, in the case of supervised probation, the supervising officer. This contact is usually achieved by the offender reporting in person or by telephone to the community service staff or by the staff contacting the agency to check on the offender. If the offender is placed on deferred prosecution or unsupervised probation, the community service staff is responsible for notifying the court of compliance or noncompliance with the work requirement. If the offender is placed on probation or parole, community service staff must report compliance or noncompliance to the probation/parole officer who will take appropriate actions.

Statutory Authority

G.S. 20-179.4 and 143B-475.1.

PROBATION, POST-RELEASE SUPERVISION AND PAROLE

Purpose

The purposes of probation supervision are to control the offender in the community, provide opportunities for substance abuse and mental health treatment, ensure compliance with the conditions of probation, and enforce the conditions of probation through the violation process. Offenders are classified based on their risk to public safety and their criminogenic (crime-producing) needs. Special conditions may be imposed to further restrict freedom and limit movement in the community, to add further punitive measures, or to establish a complete individual treatment plan addressing the special needs and risk of the offender in order to provide realistic opportunities for behavioral changes.

The purposes of post-release supervision and parole are to protect the public and assist the offender in reintegrating into the community after serving a period of incarceration. Offenders are supervised at various levels of intensity based on their risk to public safety and their criminogenic needs.

Eligible Population

Basic supervised probation is a community punishment. Basic supervised probation may be granted to offenders whose class of offense and prior record or conviction level authorize a community punishment as a sentencing disposition or who are convicted of impaired driving.

If the offender's class of offense and prior record or conviction level authorize an intermediate punishment as a sentence disposition, the judge must place the offender on supervised probation and has the discretion to impose one or more specific conditions. The conditions which constitute intermediate punishments are special probation, attendance at a residential program, house arrest with electronic monitoring, intensive probation, and assignment to a day reporting center. Offenders may also enter these programs from a less restrictive supervision level as a result of the violation process.

Unless the court makes a specific finding that a longer or shorter term of probation is necessary, the court imposes a term of no less than twelve and no more than thirty months for a felon sentenced to a community punishment and a term of no less than eighteen and no more than thirty-six months for a felon sentenced to an intermediate punishment. Historically, probation was used primarily for misdemeanor offenders; however, felons now represent approximately 27.5% of admissions to probation annually. Probationers are a diverse group, from first offenders to chronic offenders who have committed property crimes, public order crimes (i.e., drugs and alcohol), and assaultive crimes.

Under the Structured Sentencing Act, certain felony offenders are required to be on post-release supervision after they complete their period of incarceration. The Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission sets the conditions of post-release supervision.

Parole eligibility depends on laws in effect prior to the Structured Sentencing Act. Under these laws, the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission determines the parole release date and sets the conditions of parole supervision.

Organizational Structure

The Division of Community Corrections in the Department of Correction has 2,100 certified probation/parole officer positions with 2,500 total employees. There are 700 community punishment officers, 875 intermediate punishment officers, and 361 surveillance officers. These officers supervise offenders sentenced by the courts to probation or offenders serving a period of post-release or parole supervision. The probation/parole population for June 30, 2002 was 117,854. The Division's goal is to reach caseloads of ninety offenders per officer for those supervising offenders sentenced to community punishment and sixty offenders per officer for those supervising offenders sentenced to intermediate punishment.

Supervision Provided

Probation, post-release, and parole supervision vary in intensity and restrictiveness depending on the level of supervision. The court and the probation officer match the offender to the level of supervision. The Division of Community Corrections' Field Operations Policies and Procedures advocate that probation/parole officers approach the supervision of each case by balancing the elements of treatment and control. Officers may serve as brokers of community treatment and educational resources as they supervise the conduct of offenders to ensure compliance with conditions of probation or parole.

The case management plan, which has been in effect since September 1, 1999, incorporates two new classes of officers; those who supervise intermediate punishment level cases and community punishment level probation violators, and community punishment officers who fulfill the more traditional basic probation/parole officer role. The intermediate punishment officers (PPO III and PPO II) are required to conduct the vast majority of offender contacts in the field, away from the relative safety of the office. Community punishment officers (PPO I) supervise community punishment level cases, which require more limited field contacts with offenders. This supervision strategy emphasizes quality supervision and setting caseload goals according to the officer job class. The intermediate punishment officer specializing in intensive supervision cases (PPO III) continues to carry 25 intensive cases. The other type of intermediate punishment officer (PPO II) has a caseload of 60. The goal for the community punishment officer (PPO I) is to carry a caseload of 90.

For each level of supervision, the Department of Correction requires that officers adhere to minimum contact standards as summarized below:

Intermediate Level I - Offenders currently enrolled in an intermediate sanction are supervised according to the standards of that program.

1. Intensive - Phase I: Personal contact five times per week - day and night hours consisting of two personal contacts by intensive case officer (one must be a field contact) and three personal contacts after curfew by surveillance officer (one personal contact on the weekend after curfew per month); initial contact with offender's family within first five days; employment and/or school verification one time per week; two contacts per month to assess school performance; arrest records check twice weekly; and community service verification coordinated with the agency.

Intensive - Phase II: Personal contact three times per week consisting of one personal contact by intensive case officer and two personal contacts after curfew by surveillance officer (one curfew check on the weekend per month).

2. Electronic House Arrest, Day Reporting Center, Continuous Split Sentence or Residential Treatment Program: Initial home visit within five calendar days; personal contact every week in field; verification of employment, education, treatment compliance every thirty days; collateral contact every thirty calendar days to determine possible criminal activity.

Intermediate Level II: Initial home visit within five calendar days; two personal contacts every thirty days in field; verification of employment, education, treatment compliance every thirty calendar days; collateral contact every thirty calendar days to determine possible criminal activity.

Intermediate Level III: Initial home visit within ten calendar days; personal contact every thirty calendar days; employment/educational verification every thirty calendar days; verification of treatment, collateral contact to determine possible criminal activity every thirty calendar days.

Community Level I: Initial home visit within fifteen calendar days; personal contact every thirty calendar days;

employment/educational verification every ninety calendar days; collateral contact to determine possible criminal activity every thirty calendar days.

Community Level II: Initial office visit within fifteen calendar days; personal contact every sixty calendar days; verification of employment/educational compliance and collateral contact to determine possible criminal activity every sixty calendar days.

Community Level III: Initial office visit within fifteen calendar days; office visit every ninety calendar days; verification of employment/educational compliance and collateral contact to determine possible criminal activity every ninety calendar days.

Suspended: Collateral contacts every ninety calendar days.

When staffing cases with the chief probation/parole officer, the supervising officer may administratively increase or decrease the level of supervision within the community or intermediate range. Decreasing the level provides a measure to reward compliance, while increasing the level provides increased control measures.

Statutory Authority

G.S. 15A-1341 through 15A-1347, 15A-1368 through 15A-1368.6, 15A-1370.1 through 15A-1376, 15A-1380.1 through 15A-1380.2, 143B-262(c).

HOUSE ARREST WITH ELECTRONIC MONITORING

Purpose

House arrest with electronic monitoring is a special condition of supervised probation, post-release supervision, or parole. The purposes of house arrest with electronic monitoring are to restrict the offender's freedom and movement in the community, to increase supervision of convicted offenders, to ease prison overcrowding, and to save taxpayers money. House arrest with electronic monitoring is available statewide through the Division of Community Corrections within the Department of Correction.

Eligible Population

House arrest with electronic monitoring is an intermediate punishment. If the offender's class of offense and prior record or conviction level authorize an intermediate punishment as a sentence disposition, the judge has the discretion to place an offender on house arrest with electronic monitoring. Judges or the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission may also use this sanction in response to an offender's violation of the conditions of probation, parole, or post-release supervision.

Organizational Structure

All house arrest with electronic monitoring cases are supervised by probation and parole officers who respond to violations during regular work hours. Designated electronic house arrest response officers respond to violations after regular work hours.

Supervision Provided

House arrest with electronic monitoring uses computer technology to monitor and restrict the offender's movement. Other than approved leave to go to work or to receive rehabilitative services, the offender is restricted to his/her home. Through the use of a transmitter strapped to an offender's ankle and linked to telephone lines to a central computer a continuous signal is emitted. If this signal is interrupted by the offender going beyond the authorized radius of the receiver, the host computer records the date and time of the signal's disappearance. The computer will also record the date and time the signal resumes. If a signal interruption occurs during a period when the probationer or parolee should be at home, the violation is checked by the probation/parole officer or by a designated electronic house arrest response officer. The average stay on house arrest is 2.9 months, after which the offender is initially supervised at Intermediate Level II.

Statutory Authority

G.S. 15A-1343(b1)(3c).

DAY REPORTING CENTERS (CJPP PROGRAM)

Purpose

The purposes of the State-County Criminal Justice Partnership Program (CJPP) are to reduce recidivism, reduce the number of probation revocations, reduce alcoholism and other drug dependencies among offenders and reduce the cost of incarceration to the State and counties.

The purposes of a Day Reporting Center (DRC) are to enhance structure, accountability, and treatment for offenders on supervised probation.

Eligible Population

An adult offender who either is in confinement awaiting trial, was convicted of a misdemeanor or a felony offense and received an intermediate punishment, or is serving a term of parole or post-release supervision after serving an active sentence of imprisonment is eligible for a CJPP program.

A Day Reporting Center is an intermediate punishment. If the offender's class of offense and prior record or conviction level authorize an intermediate punishment as a sentence disposition, it is in the judge's discretion to order an offender to attend a Day Reporting Center Program as a special condition of supervised probation.

Organizational Structure

The majority of CJPP funding is for Day Reporting Centers; however, other CJPP programs may be funded under the State-County Criminal Justice Partnership Act. The different types of programs eligible for CJPP funding include: programs targeting intermediate punishment offenders (such as DRCs, substance abuse treatment services, employment/job skills training, education services, and residential facilities), pretrial release programs with monitoring services and electronic surveillance, and post-release supervision and aftercare support services.

CJPP programs in North Carolina generally fall into two categories of service delivery. Services are either on-site, where participants remain in the DRC while various types of services are provided throughout the day, or services are brokered, where the participant must go to various locations to receive a range of services, but all activities are coordinated by DRC personnel. The type and range of services offered in each county depends on the needs of the intended target population and the resources available to serve that population. Although Partnership Act funds subsidize the majority of services offered and support the overall operation of a DRC, it is expected that, as a local community-based program, the DRC will also utilize existing services in the immediate area.

For FY 2000-2001, there were participating CJPP programs serving the following 95 counties: Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Avery, Beaufort, Bertie, Brunswick, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cherokee, Chowan, Clay, Cleveland, Columbus, Craven, Cumberland, Currituck, Davidson, Davie, Duplin, Durham, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Gates, Graham, Granville, Greene, Guilford, Halifax, Harnett, Haywood, Henderson, Hertford, Hoke, Iredell, Jackson, Johnston, Jones, Lee, Lenoir, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, New Hanover, Northampton, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Pender, Person, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Sampson, Scotland, Stanly, Stokes, Surry, Swain, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Vance, Wake, Warren, Washington, Watauga, Wayne, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin, and Yancey.

The services available include, but are not limited to, the following: assessments, screenings, counseling, alcohol and drug treatment programs/services, educational programs/services, vocational programs/services, and employment programs/services.

Supervision Provided

In North Carolina DRCs, participants are required to have frequent contact with DRC staff during the intensive phases of the program. As the offender complies with program requirements and achieves established goals, the frequency of contact diminishes accordingly.

Statutory Authority: G.S. 15A-1340.11(3), 15A-1343(b1)(2).

INTENSIVE MOTIVATIONAL PROGRAM OF ALTERNATIVE CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT (IMPACT PROGRAM)

Purpose

The Intensive Motivational Program of Alternative Correctional Treatment (IMPACT) is a residential program in which the offender is required to submit to a period of residential treatment for ninety to 120 days. The goal of the IMPACT Program is to instill self-confidence, discipline, and a work ethic through a strictly regimented paramilitary program.

Eligible Population

IMPACT is an intermediate punishment for offenders between the ages of sixteen and thirty, convicted of a Class 1 misdemeanor, Class A1 misdemeanor, or a felony, and who are medically fit. If the offender's class of offense and prior record or conviction level authorize an intermediate punishment as a sentence disposition, the judge has the discretion to place an offender in the IMPACT Program. Judges may also sentence an offender to IMPACT in response to violations of the conditions of probation.

Organizational Structure

Administration of the IMPACT Program was placed under the Secretary's Office of the Department of Correction beginning in FY 1999-2000.

Supervision Provided

At IMPACT East and West, a maximum of thirty male offenders enter the first of three phases of the IMPACT Program every fourteen days, and every four months a maximum of thirty female offenders enter IMPACT West. At capacity, there are up to 360 participants at any given time, with a potential of 1,830 participants per year in one of 61 classes per year (IMPACT East - 35 classes, IMPACT West - 26 classes). Participants graduate after successfully completing the 95 day program; however, they can be required to stay for up to 120 days for disciplinary reasons.

Offenders are required to exercise, drill, work, and attend school. They begin each day with calisthenics. In their first two weeks, they devote more than thirty minutes a day to marching drills and are required to march wherever they go for the entire ninety days. They spend more than seven hours a day at work. Much of the work involves clearing land or cleaning property for federal, state, and local government agencies. Offenders receive a battery of tests upon arrival at IMPACT. A determination is then made of their educational level and needs. Individualized instruction is offered by teachers from Richmond Community College for those who do not possess a high school diploma. Offenders who have graduated from high school are placed in a tutoring program. They also receive counseling. Instructors help them develop social, job search, and budget management skills. A major aspect of the program is the ropes challenge course, a physically challenging series of tasks which require teamwork. After graduation from IMPACT, the offender is released to the custody of his probation officer to complete his probation period.

Effective November 1, 2001, the female component of IMPACT was abolished. Effective August 15, 2002, the IMPACT Program was eliminated.

Statutory Authority: G.S. 15A-1343(b1)(2a), 15A-1343.1.

RESIDENTIAL CENTERS

Residential centers are intermediate punishments. A residential center is a highly restrictive special condition of probation. At a residential center, the offender lives in a structured setting which allows him to leave the premises only for work or other approved activities such as drug treatment or community service work. Drug Alcohol Recovery Treatment (DART)-Cherry is the only community-based residential substance abuse program that is operated by a state agency (Department of Correction). There are five private nonprofit organizations which operate residential centers specifically for criminal offenders in North Carolina. They are the Delancey Street Foundation, ECO, Inc., FIRST, Inc., Summit House, Inc., and TROSA. In addition, certain offenders may be eligible for admission to halfway houses for substance abusers. These halfway houses are also administered by private nonprofit organizations with funds allocated through area mental health programs.

DRUG ALCOHOL RECOVERY TREATMENT (DART) - Cherry

Drug Alcohol Recovery Treatment (DART)-Cherry is a residential drug treatment facility operated by the Department of Correction, Division of Alcohol and Chemical Dependency Programs. Located on the grounds of Cherry Hospital in Goldsboro North Carolina, DART is composed of two different program types.

DART-28 is composed of a 100-bed unit where predominantly DWI offenders receive treatment for a 28-day period. The more extensive DART-90 program has two 100-bed units where offenders receive treatment for a 90-day period. Participation in either program is ordered as a condition of supervised probation by the Courts, or as a condition of release from Prison by the Post Release Supervision and Parole Commission. After completion of the residential time period, the offender returns to the community under the supervision of a Division of Community Corrections probation officer.

DART-90 is considered an Intermediate sanction within North Carolina's Structured Sentencing Laws. The 90-day program operates as a modified therapeutic treatment model. As such, the program strives to simulate the experiences of living in a community, creating opportunities for participants to be part of a family and maintain employment while remaining drug free. The program is divided into three phases: (1) orientation for 3 weeks, (2) treatment for 6 weeks, and (3) reentry preparation for 3 weeks.

During orientation, the offender is introduced to the therapeutic model, including exposure to rules, substance abuse education, activities, family organization, and mock encounter groups. During treatment, the offenders are involved in three groups to meet with counselors and peers. Offenders are taught to take responsibility for their actions and are called down by peers and in encounter groups. Along with various treatment sessions, offenders also receive life skills training, employment counseling, and may obtain their GED if needed. The reentry period allows time to develop a relapse prevention plan, prepare the offender to return to the community, and coordinate the return with the supervising probation officer. During the 90-day period, the offender must also perform eight hours of community service.

DELANCEY STREET FOUNDATION

Delancey Street Foundation accepts misdemeanor and felony offenders, many of whom have substance abuse problems. Delancey Street Foundation is a nonprofit organization with residential centers in New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New Mexico, and North Carolina. It is a residential educational community with a self-governing philosophy that stresses acquiring life and job skills and teamwork. No government funds are accepted and no fee is charged; it is a self-supporting enterprise with donations from

the community. No one in Delancey Street Foundation receives a salary.

The North Carolina residence is in Greensboro. It opened in 1987 and has a capacity of thirty. Most residents come to Delancey Street Foundation from criminal justice agencies or the court but anyone can ask to come in on their own. Interviews for admission are conducted by other residents of Delancey Street. Offenders must commit to a two-year stay, and they may be rotated among residential centers throughout the country during that period if they are interested. Residents learn academic, vocational, personal and interpersonal skills on an "each one teach one" concept. Old fashioned values like the work ethic and taking care of others are stressed. No professional therapy is provided; no drugs or alcohol or threats of violence are allowed.

ECO, INC.

Energy Committed to Offenders (ECO, Inc.) is a nonprofit agency that provides job placement, housing assistance, and other services to assist convicted offenders who have served or are serving prison or jail sentences. ECO, Inc. was founded in 1974 in Charlotte, North Carolina. The mission of ECO is to improve the quality of life in Mecklenburg County by restoring the offender and their family, reducing recidivism, and supporting self-sufficiency.

Aftercare and Family Support is ECO's first program. The goal is to reduce the return to prison/jail of offenders by providing stabilization and reintegration services to the offender and the family. Critical times for the family and offender are when the loved one goes to prison and returns from prison. Research shows that maintained family ties during incarceration increase the offender's ability to lead a productive and law abiding life when released. ECO also provides a support system to those offenders who have no family support. Offenders returning to prison/jail are financially costly to taxpayers of our state and emotionally and financially costly to the families of the offender. In FY 2001-2002, 1153 offenders and/or family members were served by this program in the following ways: employment assistance, emergency referrals, and transportation assistance. The program is voluntary and clients are seen by appointment. The annual operating budget is approximately \$169,000 and is funded through the United Way of Central Carolinas, Mecklenburg County, and contributions.

The Family Support portion of this program includes individual and family counseling and parenting education to offenders in the county jails and local prison facilities and their families. Resource material for handling parenting issues, long distance parenting and information for educators is also available. Support groups meet semi-monthly for families and friends of offenders. This portion is funded through United Way of Central Carolinas and contributions. The budget for FY 2002-2003 is approximately \$72,000.

ECO's second program, **ECO Center for Women**, opened in 1987. It is a work release center for female inmates nearing release from prison, and it is operated through a contract with the N. C. Department of Correction. The goal of ECO Center for Women is successful employment and reintegration of offenders back into the community through support services for them and their families. Inmates are selected by the N. C. Department of Correction based on their achievement of minimum custody and work release status. ECO provides or brokers counseling and job search, vocational, and educational assistance. The capacity of ECO Center for Women is twenty residents. Working inmates contribute a portion of their income for lodging at the Center. The average length of stay is approximately 20 months. The FY 2002-2003 budget is approximately \$390,000.

FORSYTH INITIATIVE FOR RESIDENTIAL SELF-HELP TREATMENT, INC. (FIRST)

FIRST, Inc. is a private nonprofit residential therapeutic community with facilities in Asheville and

Whiteville, North Carolina, with administrative offices in Winston-Salem. FIRST has four components: therapy, education, job training and aftercare. FIRST accepts nonviolent offenders (male and female) with chronic substance abuse problems. It is a two-year therapeutic community rehabilitation program managed by both administrative and treatment staff and program residents.

FIRST admits residents only upon their personal requests. When applying for admission, an offender agrees to a two-year stay involving constant supervision and surveillance. FIRST enforces program requirements in a highly structured system of punishment and reward leading to increasing responsibility, status and freedom. FIRST provides a therapeutic community whereby residents are expected to learn a new value system and work ethic, to master educational basics and vocational skills, to interact in a positive environment, and to replace broken and/or abusive relationships with positive bonds.

The capacity of FIRST is 120 residents (100 male and 20 female). The annual operating budget is approximately \$1,000,000.00. Residents of FIRST work in the community to produce revenue for their care. FIRST is a self-governing organization incorporating education, ethical business practices and moral and spiritual development in a model based on Delancey Street in San Francisco. FIRST residents learn to “give back” by accepting responsibility for the training and guidance of others and making a personal contribution in the overall operation of the program.

SUMMIT HOUSE

Summit House, Inc. has residential centers in Greensboro, Charlotte, and Raleigh, North Carolina, which accept female offenders (pregnant or the mother of young children) convicted of nonviolent crimes. The goal of Summit House is to break the cycle of crime. At Summit House, the family remains intact while the woman satisfies her obligation to the criminal justice system. The center uses a therapeutic community model to focus on improving education and life skills necessary for independent living. Residents must be eighteen or older and eligible for an intermediate punishment as the result of the conviction for one or more nonviolent offenses, and their children must be seven years of age or under. Summit House provides and brokers individual, group, and substance abuse counseling, classes in basic living skills, and access to GED classes and/or further education. Summit House provides assistance in returning to employment and provides or brokers services to the children of residents. The minimum stay at Summit House is ten months. The capacity of all three Summit Houses is fifty-eight, and the annual operating budget is approximately \$1.8 million. Funds are provided to Summit House, a nonprofit organization, by private sources and state and local government sources.

TRIANGLE RESIDENTIAL OPTIONS FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSERS (TROSAs)

Triangle Residential Options for Substance Abusers (TROSAs) is a nonprofit, two-year residential, self-help program for substance abusers. The program emphasizes vocational training, educational development, development of interpersonal skills, and transition of residents back into the community. TROSA serves both men and women, ages 18 and older. The program is located in Durham, North Carolina, and provides program services for over 300 residents. The TROSA program is available at no cost to the individual.

Vocational training: TROSA has developed several businesses which provide vocational experience for residents. All TROSA residents acquire job skills and develop a work ethic through their training experience; moreover, the income generated from the businesses funds the program costs. Businesses currently in operation include moving and storage, painting, brick masonry, catering, lawn and maintenance, picture framing, construction, automotive, and auto body and paint. Consistent with the self-help nature of the program, residents are also involved in the operations of the facility, which include the financial,

administrative, and medical offices.

Educational development: Another critical component of the TROSA program is educational development. Following the workday, residents without a high school diploma participate in literacy and GED classes conducted by the Durham Literacy Council. Residents also participate in computer classes held at the on-site computer lab. When residents reach approximately 19 months in the program, they begin participating in personal finance, job readiness, and relapse prevention classes. In addition, all residents benefit from daily motivational and educational seminars. Several special interest and recreational classes are also offered including creative writing and art classes, and basketball and softball teams.

Development of interpersonal skills: The third component of the TROSA program relates to developing interpersonal communication skills. TROSA offers a highly structured environment to help residents address issues of substance abuse and addiction and establish a new direction for their lives and families. Group sessions allow residents to benefit from the experiences of others and provide a forum for interpersonal problem solving. Residents are also encouraged to volunteer and participate in community activities in order to learn how to have fun without the influence of drugs and alcohol and to develop communication skills with people outside of the TROSA community.

Transition back into the community: TROSA has also developed a comprehensive program that assists residents in their transition back into the community upon graduation. Residents participate in a job readiness class that prepares them for their job search and employment outside of TROSA during the last 3 months in the program. Residents save their income to assist them upon graduation. In addition, residents can purchase cars donated to TROSA at the cost of parts to repair the vehicle. Lastly, TROSA provides low-cost, sober housing for graduates. Graduates in housing are required to attend bi-monthly group sessions with other graduates to help them maintain their sobriety. There are currently more than 73 graduates living in TROSA homes.

HALFWAY HOUSES

There are 27 halfway houses licensed through the Certificate of Need (CON) process located in 19 counties in North Carolina. These counties include: Alamance, Buncombe, Cumberland, Durham, Harnett, Lenoir, Moore, New Hanover, Orange, Pitt, Randolph, Richmond, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Sampson, Wake, Watauga, and Wayne. The total bed capacity for the 27 facilities is 265. There are 151 male beds, 64 female beds, 27 general adult beds, 0 adolescent male beds, 0 adolescent female beds, 6 general adolescent beds, and 17 beds for women with children.

All of the above beds are specifically for persons with substance abuse issues. The majority of these facilities receive some public support for their services. In many cases, this support is funneled through the local mental health and substance abuse public program.

There are 43 halfway houses not licensed through the CON process located in 24 counties in North Carolina. These counties include: Alamance, Buncombe, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cleveland, Craven, Cumberland, Durham, Edgecombe, Gaston, Guilford, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Nash, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Sampson, Stanly, Surry, Union, Vance, Wayne, and Wilson. The total bed capacity for all 67 facilities is 367. There are 272 adult male beds, 75 adult female beds, 20 general adult beds, 0 adolescent male beds, 0 adolescent female beds, 0 general adolescent beds, and 0 beds for women with children.

All of these facilities are specifically for persons with substance abuse issues or persons who are substance abusers. These facilities are mostly private and are funded from fees or from donations from the faith-based community.

The Department of Vocational Rehabilitation offers support to residents in halfway houses in the form of training or funds while the person is seeking employment. Many residents also receive services from the local mental health and substance abuse public program either through a formal arrangement or by

seeking such services individually. Most residents of halfway houses work in some capacity to help support their stay in the house. Houses have rules such as curfews, AA/NA attendance, no substance use, as well as other policies. There are also consequences for violation of these rules, including expulsion from the house. These homes also work directly or indirectly with the criminal justice system as some residents are on probation or parole. The average halfway house has between 6-12 beds, and the length of stay ranges from 2 months to 2 years with an average of approximately 6-8 months.

OXFORD HOUSES

There are 81 Oxford Houses operating in 23 counties in North Carolina. Those counties include: Alamance, Buncombe, Burke, Carteret, Cleveland, Cumberland, Durham, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Guilford, Harnett, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Nash, New Hanover, Orange, Pitt, Randolph, Rowan, Vance, Wake, and Wayne. Oxford House has a total capacity of 634 beds, 128 for women and 506 for men.

Oxford House is the model of the self-run and self-supported recovery housing. The residents of an Oxford House are totally self-supporting. They elect officers, take responsibility for the rent and upkeep of the house, and operate the group house in a manner that provides mutual support for a fundamental change in lifestyle to assure long-term abstinence from drugs and alcohol. Attendance at AA/NA meetings is mandatory.

The typical number of beds in a house is eight. The average amount each resident pays per week is \$72.50.

According to the North Carolina resident survey in 2001, 70% of the residents in Oxford Houses had served an average term of incarceration of one year and one month. Most houses had accepted parolees and probationers as residents within the prior year.

As per the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant rules and regulations, the Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services provides a revolving fund for the establishment of homes for recovering substance abusers, which includes Oxford Houses.

SECTION II:
Appendices of Community Corrections Program Data
FY 2001 - 2002

**APPENDIX A:
Pretrial Release Program Data**

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Albemarle Region Offender Referral Services (includes Camden, Chowan, Currituck, Gates, Pasquotank, and Perquimans Counties)

Current Program Name: Albemarle Region Pretrial Release Program

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Pretrial defendants that meet specified criteria.

B. Capacity of Program: 75-100

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$1.06

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	87
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	37
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	124

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	25
Property Offenders	52
Drug Offenders	37
DWI Offenders	2
Other/Public Order Offenders	8
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	124

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 2 months

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	85
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	5
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	9
	Other Terminations (FTA, Condition Removed)	7
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		106*

*18 cases still pending

VI. Program Activities: Monitor defendants by phone contact and weekly office visits. Refer defendant to community agencies depending on needs of offender. Expedite guilty pleas in Pasquotank County.

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:

Current Program Name: Davie County Pretrial Release

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Incarcerated in the Davie County Jail; screen for all offenses; admit high and low offenders; offer courtesy supervision.

B. Capacity of Program: 25-35

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: Unknown

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	53
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	36
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	89

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	21
Property Offenders	37
Drug Offenders	19
DWI Offenders	0
Other/Public Order Offenders	1
Unknown (Sex Offenses)	11
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	89

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 95.5 days

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	47
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	0
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	22
	Other Terminations	0
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		69

VI. Program Activities: Substance abuse, mental health, risk and offender certified assessments, educational and vocational assessments. Enhanced PTR model: cognitive behavioral intervention curricula, life skills, adult and youth intensive outpatient treatment, mental health, domestic violence, child abuse counseling and case management and treatment referral, sex offender assessment, case management, treatment referral and specialized monitoring, vocational and educational case management, GED on site and off site case management per education, drug screening, Electronic House Arrest, monitor curfews and reporting in of offenders.

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Forsyth County Sheriff's Office

Current Program Name: Forsyth County Pretrial Release/Electronic House Arrest

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: All defendants are interviewed to determine eligibility for pretrial release.

B. Capacity of Program: Unlimited

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: Unknown

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	183
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	284
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	467

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	Unknown
Property Offenders	Unknown
Drug Offenders	Unknown
DWI Offenders	Unknown
Other/Public Order Offenders	Unknown
Unknown	467
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	467

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 63 days

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	371
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	14
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	36
	Other Terminations	0
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		421

VI. Program Activities: Provide various levels of supervision including weekly call-ins, reporting to the Day Reporting Center, or Electronic House Arrest. This program expedited 325 defendants' court dates for guilty pleas and made recommendations to unsecure 114 defendants' bonds in addition to releasing 467 defendants to be supervised on this program.

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:

Current Program Name: Guilford County Pretrial Services

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Jail inmates requiring moderate supervision in the community to ensure that they appear in court.

B. Capacity of Program: No capacity

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: N/A

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	136
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	36
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	172*

*The program screened 7,614 inmates during FY 2001-2002. In addition, the status of 1,575 unscreened inmates was researched and made available to the court for First Appearance.

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 4.9 months

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	N/A
Property Offenders	N/A
Drug Offenders	N/A
DWI Offenders	N/A
Other/Public Order Offenders	N/A
Unknown	N/A
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	172

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	104
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	10
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	52
	Other Terminations	11
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		177

VI. Program Activities: Monitor defendants by having them call or report in person on a regular basis. Some are referred to alcohol/drug services, anger management or mental health. In FY 2001-02, the status of 5,365 inmates with scheduled District Court dates was researched. After First Appearance, the outcome of the hearings was reported to the following: Probation (618 reports sent), Alcohol & Drug Services (76 referrals) and the Jail (4,076 inmates with pending court dates). There were also 1,121 Orders for Arrest reported to be recalled or served. Additionally, 696 interventions and coordinations were conducted during this period. The Court Focus Group, a multi-agency group facilitated by Pretrial Services, was revived. The group meets every month in an effort to resolve various problems affecting the jail population.

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Mecklenburg County Court Services

Current Program Name: Pretrial Release Program

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Low risk misdemeanants and some felons residing in Mecklenburg County and some communities of Cabarrus, Gaston, Iredell, Lincoln, and Union counties.

B. Capacity of Program: 6,500

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$1.80

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	971
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	5,096
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	6,067

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	1,274
Property Offenders	546
Drug Offenders	667
DWI Offenders	1,274
Other/Public Order Offenders	2,306
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	6,067

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 111 days

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	3,167
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	473
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	30
	Other Terminations	496
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		4,166

VI. Program Activities: Assist in the management of pretrial jail population and community safety by screening arrested offenders for eligibility for release by least restrictive means; provide varying levels of supervision while tracking cases and clients' compliance with release conditions. Provide offender information to the District/Superior Courts for bail hearings/bond reviews; make referrals to other criminal justice system and community alternative programs for deferred prosecution, substance abuse assessments, jobs, teen issues such as anger management, mental health and homelessness.

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: New Hanover County

Current Program Name: Pretrial Release Program

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Those inmates who meet set criteria and approval of the court.

B. Capacity of Program: 80

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$2.60

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	118
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	53
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	171

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	47
Property Offenders	78
Drug Offenders	32
DWI Offenders	4
Other/Public Order Offenders	10
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	171

C. Average Length of Stay in Program:

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	116
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	3
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	8
	Other Terminations	12
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		139

VI. Program Activities: Interview, facilitate the release of, and supervise pretrial detainees who are approved by the court.

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Orange/Chatham Alternative Sentencing

Current Program Name: Pretrial Services

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Nonviolent offenders with drug/property crimes who demonstrate stability within the community.

B. Capacity of Program: 50+

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$1.92

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	50
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	47
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	97

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	15
Property Offenders	39
Drug Offenders	28
DWI Offenders	0
Other/Public Order Offenders	13
Unknown	2
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	97

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 123 days

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	67
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	8
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	22
	Other Terminations	0
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		97

VI. Program Activities:

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:

Current Program Name: Randolph County Day Reporting Center/Pretrial Release Program

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: 18-30 year old male defendants who are charged with drug and property offenses.

B. Capacity of Program: 35

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: Unknown

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	56
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	17
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	73

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	10
Property Offenders	46
Drug Offenders	14
DWI Offenders	2
Other/Public Order Offenders	1
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	73

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 4-6 months

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	37
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	2
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	31
	Other Terminations	0
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		70

VI. Program Activities: Clients are required to call in and make weekly on-site visits; obtain a substance abuse assessment and cooperate with any recommended treatment. Intensive and residential outpatient program treatment are provided. Other activities include: drug screens; human resource development/job search; sex offender classes; GED; and Cognitive Behavioral Intervention classes. Probation officers receive a monthly progress report.

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Repay, Inc.

Current Program Name: Pretrial Services of Catawba County

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Anyone who has been in custody for 72 hours and charged with crimes other than Class A-D felonies; failures to appear (unless pleading guilty); assault on law official or civil cases.

B. Capacity of Program: All those targeted for services that meet this criteria.

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: Approximately \$38.00

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	Unknown
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	Unknown
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	501

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	Unknown
Property Offenders	Unknown
Drug Offenders	Unknown
DWI Offenders	Unknown
Other/Public Order Offenders	Unknown
Unknown	Unknown
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	501

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 1 year

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	1
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	0
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	0
	Other Terminations	0
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		1

VI. Program Activities: Primary goal is to expedite cases through the court system with either a plea or bond review in an effort to reduce the local jail population. Persons who have been in custody for 72 hours are the targeted cases and the ones that staff interview to gather demographic and criminal history, verify employment and residence and offer victim assistance. The information is then presented to the judge. Other activities include: locating and arranging for service of unserved warrants/orders for arrest; assist defendants in applying for court-appointed attorneys; and make referrals for substance abuse and mental health counseling.

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:

Current Program Name: Rowan County Pretrial Services

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Defendants who are in jail, have less than a \$10,000 bond, and meet criteria of pretrial release program (no FTA's; no child abuse/sex offenses; no probation violators; or noncompliance with child support orders).

B. Capacity of Program: Unlimited

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: Unknown

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	46
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	421
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	467

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	56
Property Offenders	101
Drug Offenders	43
DWI Offenders	79
Other/Public Order Offenders	188
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	467

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 175 days

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	382
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	20
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	8
	Other Terminations	12
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		422

VI. Program Activities: Monitor defendants on a weekly basis, either by face-to-face contacts or telephone contacts.

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Re-Entry, Inc.

Current Program Name: Wake County Pretrial Release Program

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Recently arrested defendants appearing before their bond review hearing.

B. Capacity of Program: 5 caseworkers manage a caseload of no more than 200 clients each.

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$1.55 (budget/365 days/average client total.)

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	506
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	1,454
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	1,960

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	653
Property Offenders	334
Drug Offenders	172
DWI Offenders	195
Other/Public Order Offenders	606
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	1,960

C. Average Length of Stay in Program:

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	1,677
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	47
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	321
	Other Terminations	0
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		2,045

VI. Program Activities: Interview just arrested defendants based on their charge. Clients are not interviewed who are charged with murder, rape, burglary, arson, child support or probation revocation. Staff complete criminal background checks and verify each defendant's information. If the defendant is charged with assault, staff contact the victim to see if he/she is afraid of the defendant being released. A weighted point scale is completed on each interviewed defendant to determine program eligibility. If the defendant qualifies for the program, the defendant's name is given to the judge who makes the final decision to allow the defendant to participate in the program. Once in the program, the defendant has to call his/her case worker once a week, remain arrest free and abide by any special conditions the judge may set, such as curfew, not threatening, embarrassing or assaulting the alleged victim(s) in domestic violence cases, or not having any contact with alleged victim(s) in domestic violence cases. Current courtroom procedures have domestic violence bond reviews being held at 9:00 am rather than the normal 2:00 pm bond hearing. Because of this, staff are unable to gather information from victims or to interview defendants. Defendants with domestic violence charges are usually placed on pretrial release by the judge with no verification of defendant's address and no victims input or knowledge. **As of May, 1999, the PTR program also interviews and screens Spanish-speaking defendants. As of June, 2002, there were 188 Spanish-speaking defendants on pretrial release in Wake County.

**APPENDIX B:
Community Corrections Program Data**

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Department of Health and Human Services

Current Program Name: Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC)

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Offenders involved in the adult criminal justice system who indicate evidence of a history of or potential substance abuse and/or mental health problem or who have been charged with a drug-related offense.

B. Capacity of Program: Unrestricted.

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$2.06

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	3,793
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	3,893
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	7,686

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	1,040
Property Offenders	1,265
Drug Offenders	4,402
DWI Offenders	0
Other/Public Order Offenders	979
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	7,686

C. Average Length of Stay in Program:

0-3 months=32%; 4-6 months=27%;
7-12 months=26%; more than 12 months=15%

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	Unknown
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	Unknown
	Probation Revocation (technical)	Unknown
	Early/Administrative Termination	Unknown
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	Unknown
	Other Terminations	Unknown
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		6,407

VI. Program Activities: Screening, clinical assessment, treatment matching, referral, and care management for offenders.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Department of Health and Human Services

Current Program Name: Drug Education Schools (DES)

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Misdemeanant first-time drug offender whose primary charge is possession of marijuana or possession of drug paraphernalia.

B. Capacity of Program: Unlimited.

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: Program is self-supporting. Each offender is statutorily required to pay a \$150 fee for program participation.

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	0
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	5,411
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	5,411

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	Unknown
Property Offenders	Unknown
Drug Offenders	Unknown
DWI Offenders	Unknown
Other/Public Order Offenders	Unknown
Unknown	Unknown
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	5,411

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 2 months

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	5,411
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	Unknown
	Probation Revocation (technical)	Unknown
	Early/Administrative Termination	Unknown
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	Unknown
	Other Terminations	Unknown
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		5,411

VI. Program Activities: 15 hours of education following a screening/assessment that determines the offender's appropriateness for Drug Education School.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Department of Correction/Division of Community Corrections

Current Program Name: Community Service Work Program

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Offenders on Unsupervised, Basic, or Intensive probation; DWI offenders; parolees; offenders involved in the civil, juvenile, federal systems.

B. Capacity of Program: N/A

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: N/A

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	N/A
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	N/A
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	73,843

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	N/A
Property Offenders	N/A
Drug Offenders	N/A
DWI Offenders	N/A
Other/Public Order Offenders	N/A
Unknown	N/A
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	73,843

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: N/A

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	53,258
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	N/A
	Probation Revocation (technical)	N/A
	Early/Administrative Termination	N/A
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	N/A
	Other Terminations (offender died, close other state's case)	15,292
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		68,550

VI. Program Activities: The Community Service Work program is an alternative to probation and other sanctions offered to the judicial system as a means of diverting offenders from active prison sentences. The Community Service offenders are placed in local non-profit and governmental agencies to perform work that benefits the community where the crime occurred. The work provided is needed by the agencies that otherwise would rely on local and/or county taxes; therefore, there are huge savings in monetary compensation for the hours worked by the offenders.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Department of Correction/Division of Community Corrections

Current Program Name: DWI Probation

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Offenders convicted under the Safe Roads Act (DWI laws).

B. Capacity of Program: N/A

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: N/A

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	4
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	10,376
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	10,589*

*Unknown status - 209

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: N/A

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	N/A
Property Offenders	N/A
Drug Offenders	N/A
DWI Offenders	10,589
Other/Public Order Offenders	N/A
Unknown	N/A
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	10,589

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	2,936
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	140
	Probation Revocation (technical)	1,495
	Early/Administrative Termination	4,372
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	274
	Other Terminations (offender died, close other state's case)	113
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		9,330

VI. Program Activities: Controls the offender in the community by monitoring compliance with the conditions of probation and enforces the conditions of probation through the violation process.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Department of Correction/Division of Community Corrections

Current Program Name: Community Punishment Probation

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Under Structured Sentencing, a community punishment is any type of sentence which does not include an active punishment or an intermediate punishment, or fall under the DWI laws. A Community Punishment may include fines, restitution, community service and/or substance abuse treatment.

B. Capacity of Program: N/A

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: N/A

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	6,009
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	29,377
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	35,396*

*Unknown status - 10

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: N/A

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	6,361
Property Offenders	13,376
Drug Offenders	7,830
DWI Offenders	77
Other/Public Order Offenders	7,736
Unknown	16
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	35,396

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	9,555
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	523
	Probation Revocation (technical)	8,140
	Early/Administrative Termination	12,174
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	1,709
	Other Terminations (offender died, close other state's case)	269
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		32,370

VI. Program Activities: Controls the offender in the community by monitoring compliance with the conditions of probation and enforces the conditions of probation through the violation process.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Department of Correction/Division of Community Corrections

Current Program Name: Intermediate Punishment Probation

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Under Structured Sentencing, an intermediate punishment requires the offender to be placed on supervised probation and includes at least one of the following conditions: Special Probation, assignment to a residential community corrections program, Electronic House Arrest, Intensive Supervision, or assignment to a Day Reporting Center.

B. Capacity of Program: NA

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: NA

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	9,538
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	4,035
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	13,576*

*Unknown status - 3

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: N/A

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	3,170
Property Offenders	4,531
Drug Offenders	3,886
DWI Offenders	28
Other/Public Order Offenders	1,960
Unknown	1
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	13,576

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	2,373
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	357
	Probation Revocation (technical)	5,197
	Early/Administrative Termination	3,273
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	957
	Other Terminations (offender died, close other state's case)	149
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		12,306

VI. Program Activities: Controls offenders in the community through enforcing imposed intermediate sanctions, provides opportunities for substance abuse and mental health treatment, ensures compliance with the conditions of probation, and enforces the conditions of probation through the violation process.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Department of Correction/Division of Community Corrections

Current Program Name: Intensive Supervision - Probation (ISP)

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: ISP targets prison-bound offenders whose class of offense and prior record or conviction level authorize an intermediate punishment. Offenders may also enter this sanction from a less restrictive supervision level as a result of the violation process.

B. Capacity of Program: 9,075 slots with yearly capacity of 18,150 given a 6 month duration.

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: N/A

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	10,828
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	4,337
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	15,228*

*Unknown Status - 63

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 6.5 months

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	2,783
Property Offenders	5,407
Drug Offenders	4,483
DWI Offenders	1,138
Other/Public Order Offenders	1,369
Unknown	48
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	15,228

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	N/A
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	N/A
	Probation Revocation (technical)	N/A
	Early/Administrative Termination	N/A
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	N/A
	Other Terminations (offender died, close other state's case))	N/A
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		14,303

VI. Program Activities: Officers are required to have 5 personal contacts per week - day and night hours consisting of 2 personal contacts and 3 personal contacts after curfew; initial contact with offender's family within first 5 days; employment and/or school verification one time per week; 2 contacts per month to assess school performance; arrest records checked twice weekly; and community service verification coordinated with the agency.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Department of Correction/Division of Community Corrections

Current Program Name: Electronic House Arrest/Electronic Monitoring (EHA/EM)

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: EHA/EM cases are intermediate punishment cases as defined within Structured Sentencing. The sanction may also be used for post-release cases and for violators of both probation and post-release. The Division also provides EHA/EM monitoring services for Sheriff's departments, Criminal Justice Partnership Programs, and the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

B. Capacity of Program: There are approximately 1,400 field monitoring units available at any time. Computer system capacity is approximately 3,000 but is easily adjusted.

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: N/A

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	1,377
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	1,237
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2,615*

*Unknown Status - 1

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 2.9 months

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	500
Property Offenders	797
Drug Offenders	618
DWI Offenders	368
Other/Public Order Offenders	332
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2,615

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	NA
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	NA
	Probation Revocation (technical)	NA
	Early/Administrative Termination	NA
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	NA
	Other Terminations (offender died, close other state's case)	NA
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		2,519

VI. Program Activities: 24-hour monitoring of offender actions, personal contact with the offender, curfew schedules that include work, education, and treatment only, and immediate response to violations through the monitoring center and field officer response teams. Monitoring services provided to other agencies include 24-hour monitoring of offender actions and violation reporting according to agency specifications. Response to violations within the community and supervision of these offenders is the responsibility of those agencies.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Department of Correction/Division of Community Corrections

Current Program Name: Day Reporting Center/Criminal Justice Partnership Programs

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Offenders whose class of conviction and prior record or conviction level authorize an intermediate punishment.

B. Capacity of Program: N/A

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: N/A

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	2,488
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	1,566
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	4,079*

*Unknown status - 25

*IMS data as of 10/12/02

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 5.1 months

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	670
Property Offenders	1,324
Drug Offenders	1,439
DWI Offenders	190
Other/Public Order Offenders	416
Unknown	40
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	4,079

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	1,788
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	113
	Probation Revocation (technical)	412
	Early/Administrative Termination	1,245
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	106
	Other Terminations (offender died, close other state's case)	652
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		4,316

VI. Program Activities: DRC/CJPP programs generally fall into 2 categories of service delivery. Services are either onsite where participants remain in the DRC while various types of services are provided throughout the day; or services are brokered where the participant must go to various locations to receive a range of services, but all activities are coordinated by DRC/CJPP program personnel. The services available include, but are not limited to the following: assessments, screenings, counseling, alcohol and drug treatment programs/services, educational programs/services, vocational programs/services, and employment programs/services.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Department of Correction/Division of Community Correction

Current Program Name: Intensive Motivational Program of Alternative Correctional Treatment (IMPACT)

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: 16-30 year old offenders who received an intermediate punishment and were convicted of a Class 1 misdemeanor, a Class A-1 misdemeanor, or a felony, and are medically fit.

B. Capacity of Program: 1,350 per year

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: N/A

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	655
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	205
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	861*

Unknown status - 1

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 90-120 days

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	181
Property Offenders	411
Drug Offenders	194
DWI Offenders	16
Other/Public Order Offenders	59
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	861

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	873
Unsuccessful	Failed IMPACT	165
	Absconded from IMPACT	6
	Early Termination from IMPACT	9
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		1,053

VI. Program Activities: Probationers are required to exercise, drill, work, and attend school. They also receive counseling/development in the areas of social, job, and financial skills, Cognitive Behavioral Training Classes, and urine drug screening. The goal of the IMPACT program is to instill discipline, work ethic, and self-confidence by the administration of a strictly regimented, work-intensive, para-military system providing youthful offenders incentive to change their behavior and develop new positive attitudes.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Department of Correction/Division of Community Corrections

Current Program Name: DART (Drug Alcohol Recovery Treatment) - Cherry

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Offenders in need of substance abuse treatment.

B. Capacity of Program: 300 (200 beds/90 day program; 100 beds/28 day program)

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: N/A

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	633
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	1,393
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2,029*

Unknown status - 3

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 51 days

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	154
Property Offenders	307
Drug Offenders	295
DWI Offenders	1,194
Other/Public Order Offenders	77
Unknown	2
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2,029

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	1,892
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	N/A
	Probation Revocation (technical)	N/A
	Early/Administrative Termination	N/A
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	N/A
	Other Terminations (list types)	N/A
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		2,041

VI. Program Activities: A 28 day or 90 day therapeutic community treatment model.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: ECO, Inc. (Energy Committed to Offenders)

Current Program Name: ECO Center for Women

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Female offenders nearing release from state prison.

B. Capacity of Program: 20 per day

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$51.00

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	26
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	1
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	27

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	9
Property Offenders	7
Drug Offenders	6
DWI Offenders	1
Other/Public Order Offenders	4
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	27

C. Average Length of Stay in Program:
20 months or more

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	6
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	0
	Probation Revocation (technical)	0
	Early/Administrative Termination (disciplinary return to prison)	1
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	0
	Other Terminations	0
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		7

VI. Program Activities: NA, AA Home Leave, Work Release, Study Release, Community Volunteer Program, Annual Family Day, Bible Study, Craft Night, Angel Tree, Holiday Open House, YMCA membership, Parks and Recreation Dept. workshops, Consumer Credit Counseling Workshops.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Forsyth Initiative for Residential Self-Help Treatment

Current Program Name: FIRST, Inc. (Forsyth Initiative for Residential Self-Help Treatment)

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Referrals from the criminal justice system with substance abuse/addiction issues. The average resident has 2 prior felony convictions, a 9th grade education, and a poor work history.

B. Capacity of Program: 120

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$58.00

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	32
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	12
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	44

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	4
Property Offender	6
Drug Offenders	13
DWI Offenders	10
Other/Public Order Offenders	7
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	40*

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 2 years

*some admissions have multiple offenses

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	8
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	Unknown
	Probation Revocation (technical)	Unknown
	Early/Administrative Termination	6
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	70
	Other Terminations	0
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		84

VI. Program Activities: FIRST is a two-year residential therapeutic community, which uses a behavior modification and cognitive behavioral model. The program stresses education, vocational training, and therapeutic aftercare.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:

Current Program Name: Summit House

II. Data Period: FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Nonviolent female offenders with children 7 years old and under.

B. Capacity of Program: 22 families

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program:

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	23
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	5
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	28

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	0
Property Offenders	8
Drug Offenders	19
DWI Offenders	1
Other/Public Order Offenders	0
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	28

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: Program duration is 18-24 months.

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	4
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	0
	Probation Revocation (technical)	0
	Early/Administrative Termination	12
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	0
	Other Terminations	3
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		19

VI. Program Activities: Parenting training, GED, substance abuse treatment, training for employment, life skills, NA/AA and counseling.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2001-2002

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:

Current Program Name: Triangle Residential Options for Substance Abusers, Inc. (TROSA)

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001 and FY 2001-2002

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Male and female Substance abusers.

B. Capacity of Program: 350 residents

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$50.00

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	398
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	169
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	567*

*Total admissions (including non-criminals) were 620.

*279 residents currently in program.

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 300 days

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	171
Property Offenders	169
Drug Offenders	160
DWI Offenders	22
Other/Public Order Offenders	36
Unknown	9
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	567

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	23
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	N/A
	Probation Revocation (technical)	N/A
	Early/Administrative Termination	24
	Medical Discharged	2
	Other Terminations (left program early by choice)	336
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		385

VI. Program Activities: TROSA is a two-year residential community. The program emphasizes vocational training, educational development, development of interpersonal skills, and the transition of residents back into the community. The TROSA program is available at no cost to the individual.