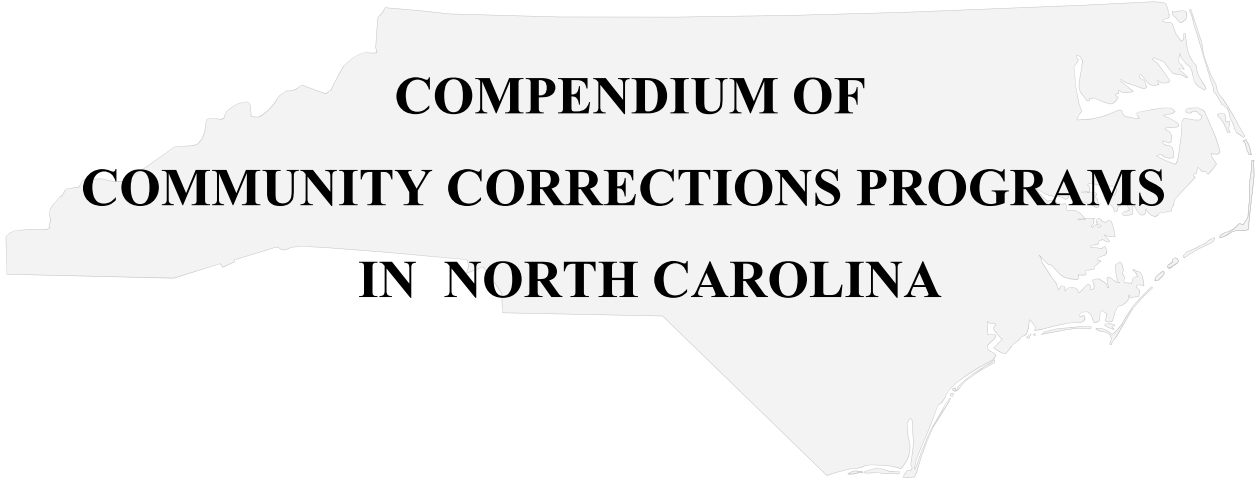


North Carolina
Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission



**COMPENDIUM OF
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS
IN NORTH CAROLINA**

Fiscal Year 2000 - 2001

**Karen Jones, Senior Research and Policy Associate
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February 2002

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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 2000-2001.

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 Victim and Justice Services in the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, 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 2000-2001

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 2001, there were at least 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 Crime Control and Public Safety 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, Department of Crime Control and Public Safety 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 Department of Crime Control and Public Safety 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 dealing with 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 mental health or substance abuse assessment and treatment. Mental health and substance abuse assessment and treatment are special conditions of unsupervised and supervised probation which require the offender to submit to testing and counseling.

Organizational Structure

Thirty-nine area mental health, developmental disabilities, and substance abuse programs serve all one-hundred North Carolina counties. There are fifteen single county programs and twenty-four 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.

Offenders are generally not a priority population for mental health and/or substance abuse services. Consequently, varying levels of services are available to offenders across the state.

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 have evidence of a history of or potential substance abuse and/or mental health problems 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 ensuring that TASC services are available 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 are identified, 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 80% 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 a minimum of 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 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 thirty-nine area mental health programs in the state must either provide or contract for the provision of Drug Education Schools. A fifteen-hour standard curriculum is provided in 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 program fee.

Supervision Provided

Offenders ordered to participate in DES 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 DES 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 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 DES are in deferred prosecution status and thus the DES Program is responsible for managing the case and reporting violations to the court. In cases of supervised probation and participation in DES, staff report the offender's progress to the probation officer who is responsible for handling violations.

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. In FY 2000-2001, the Division of Victim and Justice Services employed 143 coordinators, twenty-three program managers, three regional managers, and twenty-seven office assistants with an average caseload of 175. Effective January 1, 2002, the community service work program will be moved to the Department of Correction and directly administered by the Division of Community Corrections.

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 intensive probation, parole, or basic supervised probation, 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, 2001 was 112,861. 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.

The Division's Case Management System allows the flexibility to administratively decrease the level of supervision, thus loosening the control and providing a measure of reward for compliance. The offender must progress down through each level of supervision and may remain in each level for the minimum recommended supervision period or longer if the court specified a longer period. When staffing cases with the chief probation/parole officer, the supervising officer may administratively increase or decrease the level of supervision.

Looking at total exits from probation supervision in FY 2000-2001, 27.8% of probationers were revoked, 4.0% elected to serve their active sentence, 63.7% successfully completed or were terminated by the court, and about 4.4% exited for other reasons. Looking at total exits from parole/post-release supervision in FY 2000-2001, 14% of parolees/post-release supervisees were revoked, 74% successfully completed or were terminated by the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission, and about 12% exited for other reasons.

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 by 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 3.3 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 93 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, 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, 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.

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. 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.

DELANCEY STREET FOUNDATION

Delancey Street Foundation accepts felony offenders who have substance abuse problems. Residents are generally repeat offenders who have spent an average of seven years in prison, though offenders with less serious criminal records are also eligible. 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 therapeutic community with a self-governing philosophy which stresses self-reliance, acquiring life and job skills, and teamwork. No government funds are accepted; it is a self-supporting enterprise. No one in Delancey Street Foundation receives a salary; the director is a resident who has been successful in the center.

The North Carolina residence is in Greensboro. It opened in 1987 and has a capacity of thirty. Most residents are referred to Delancey Street Foundation from criminal justice agencies or the court. Interviews for admission are conducted by other residents of Delancey Street. Offenders must commit to a two-year stay, though they may be rotated between residential centers during that period. There are three phases through which residents progress: "maintenance" requires work in the house for eighteen hours a day (thirty to sixty-nine days); "immigration" requires work in one of the businesses operated by Delancey Street Foundation such as sand painting or moving furniture (three months); "tribes" is a stabilization phase. Residents are required to participate in in-house group counseling sessions twice weekly.

ECO, INC.

Energy Committed to Offenders (ECO, Inc.) is a nonprofit agency that provides job placement services, 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 2000-2001, 954 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 \$150,000 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, the North Carolina General Assembly, and contributions. The budget for FY 2001-2002 is approximately \$97,000.

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 one year. The FY 2001-2002 budget is approximately \$400,000.

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

FIRST, Inc. is a private nonprofit residential therapeutic community with a facility in Winston-Salem, Elkin, Asheville (Ridgecrest), Wilmington, and Whiteville. FIRST has four components, which are therapeutic, educational, vocational training, and aftercare. FIRST accepts nonviolent offenders (male and female) with chronic substance abuse problems. It is a two-year rehabilitation program managed by both treatment professionals and program participants.

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 with a highly-structured system of punishments and rewards 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.

In FY 2000-2001, the capacity of FIRST was 200 residents and the annual operating budget was \$2.3 million. FIRST operates in-house Business Training Schools that produce operating revenues and provide on-the-job training. FIRST is a self-governing organization incorporating education, ethical business practices and moral and spiritual development in a very unique manner. 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 (TROSА)

Triangle Residential Options for Substance Abusers (TROSА) 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. TROSА 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 TROSА program is available at no cost to the individual.

Vocational training: TROSА has developed several businesses which provide vocational experience for residents. All TROSА 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 TROSА 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 TROSА program relates to developing interpersonal communication skills. TROSА 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 TROSА community.

Transition back into the community: TROSА 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 TROSА 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 TROSА at the cost of parts to repair the vehicle. Lastly, TROSА 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 TROSА homes.

HALFWAY HOUSES

There are 35 halfway houses licensed through the Certificate of Need (CON) process located in 22 counties in North Carolina. These counties include: Alamance, Buncombe, Cumberland, Durham, Gaston, Guilford, Harnett, Johnston, Lee, Lenoir, Mecklenburg, Moore, New Hanover, Orange, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Wake, Watauga, and Wayne. The total bed capacity for the 35 facilities is 405. There are 188 male beds, 80 female beds, 26 general adult beds, 28 adolescent male beds, 8 adolescent female beds, 23 general adolescent beds, and 52 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 65 halfway houses not licensed through the CON process located in 39 counties in North Carolina. These counties include: Beaufort, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Carteret, Catawba, Chatham, Cleveland, Craven, Cumberland, Dare, Davidson, Duplin, Durham, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Guilford, Halifax, Henderson, Hertford, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Moore, Onslow, Pasquotank, Pitt, Polk, Randolph, Richmond, Stanly, Surry, Transylvania, Union, Vance, Wayne, Wilkes, and Wilson. The total bed capacity for the 65 facilities is 456. There are 315 male beds, 75 female beds, 50 general adult beds, and 16 beds for women with children.

All of these facilities are specifically for either persons with substance abuse issues or 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 in those houses in the form of training or funds while the person is seeking employment. Most 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 8-12 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 75 Oxford Houses operating in 22 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, Rowan, Vance, Wake, and Wayne. Oxford House has a total capacity of 601 beds - 121 for women and 480 for men.

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

Typically, there are eight beds in a house. On average, each resident pays \$72.50 per week. According to the 2000 North Carolina resident survey, 70% of Oxford House residents had served an average term of incarceration of one year and one month. Most houses had accepted parolees and probationers 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 2000-2001**

**APPENDIX A:
Pretrial Release Program Data**

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

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 2000-2001

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: \$1.68

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	76
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	31
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	107

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	17
Property Offenders	39
Drug Offenders	41
DWI Offenders	5
Other/Public Order Offenders	5
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	107

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)	69
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	6
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	12
	Other Terminations	5
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		92*

***15 cases still pending**

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

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Criminal Justice Partnership Program

Current Program Name: Brunswick County Criminal Justice Partnership Program

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Defendants who have been detained for at least 72 hours and meet eligibility requirements.

B. Capacity of Program: 15 at any time

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	25
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	5
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	30

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	12
Property Offenders	10
Drug Offenders	2
DWI Offenders	0
Other/Public Order Offenders	4
Unknown	2
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	30

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: Unknown

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	14
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	5
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	5
	Other Terminations	0
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		24

VI. Program Activities: Monitor defendants by electronic house arrest, daily telephone check-ins.

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Caldwell County Pretrial Program

Current Program Name: Caldwell County Sheriff's Pretrial/House Arrest

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

III. A. Describe the Target Population: First-time offenders, offenders with medical problems, offenders who are employed and have dependent children.

B. Capacity of Program: 20

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$19.95

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	18
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	2
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	20

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	2
Property Offenders	6
Drug Offenders	12
DWI Offenders	0
Other/Public Order Offenders	0
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	20

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 6-8 months

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	6
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	0
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	5
	Other Terminations	0
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		11

VI. Program Activities: Interview, facilitate the release of, and supervise pretrial detainees.

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Criminal Justice Partnership Program

Current Program Name: Columbus County Criminal Justice Partnership Program

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Class E through I felons - Intermediate Punishment

B. Capacity of Program: 8

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$35.00

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	19
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	12
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	31

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	13
Property Offenders	3
Drug Offenders	2
DWI Offenders	5
Other/Public Order Offenders	8
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	31

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 46 days

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	25
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	2
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	4
	Other Terminations	0
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		31

VI. Program Activities: Pretrial Release Electronic Monitoring, Outpatient Drug Treatment Program.

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Cumberland County Criminal Justice System Support Unit

Current Program Name: Cumberland County Pretrial Services (includes EHA component)

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Pretrial detainees in the Cumberland County Jail.

B. Capacity of Program: N/A

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: Varies according to the number of offenders in the program.

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	181
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	13
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	194

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	66
Property Offenders	60
Drug Offenders	48
DWI Offenders	3
Other/Public Order Offenders	14
Unknown	13
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	204

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: Unknown

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	169
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	0
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	37
	Other Terminations	0
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		206

VI. Program Activities: Offer substance abuse treatment and testing thru TASC program and offer job training and placement through Workforce Development Center, as well as GED program through Day Reporting Center.

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Criminal Justice Partnership/Davie County

Current Program Name: Davie County Pretrial Release/Day Reporting

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Incarcerated in Davie County Jail; screen for all offenders; admit high and low risk offenders; 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	62
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	36
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	98

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	22
Property Offenders	36
Drug Offenders	29
DWI Offenders	2
Other/Public Order Offenders	9
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	98

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 73 days

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	59
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	0
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	18
	Other Terminations	0
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		77

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 out-patient 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 2000-2001

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

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

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

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	185
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	288
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	473

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	473
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	473

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 38 days

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	401
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	11
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	30
	Other Terminations (FTA)	31
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		473

VI. Program Activities: Provide various levels of supervision including weekly call-ins, substance abuse services, reporting to the Day Reporting Center, or Electronic House Arrest. The program expedited 781 defendants' court dates and made recommendations to unsecure 154 defendants' bonds.

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Criminal Justice Partnership Program

Current Program Name: Gaston County Pretrial Release Program

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Any Felon or Misdemeanor assigned by the court.

B. Capacity of Program: Approximately 350 being monitored at any given time.

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: Less than \$4.00 per day per offender.

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	518
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	778
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	1,296

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	63
Property Offenders	518
Drug Offenders	30
DWI Offenders	0
Other/Public Order Offenders	685
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	1,296

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 90 days

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	919
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	52
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	199
	Other Terminations (FTA, FTC, ETC)	45
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		1,215

VI. Program Activities: Provide the Courts with most recent information on defendants held for more than 48 hours in Gaston County Jail. Monitor defendants through physical appearances and telephone contacts on a weekly basis. Report non-compliant offenders back to court.

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:

Current Program Name: Guilford County Pretrial Services

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

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	129
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	68
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	197*

*The program screened 7,524 inmates during FY 2000-2001. In addition, the status of 807 unscreened inmates was researched and made available to the court for First Appearance.

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 5.1 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	197

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	109
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	6
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	70
	Other Terminations	15
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		200

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 2000-2001, the status of 4,411 inmates with scheduled District Court dates were researched. After First Appearance, the outcome of the hearings was reported to the following: Probation (1,395 reports sent), Alcohol & Drug Services (82 referrals for screening) and the Jail (3,228 inmates with pending court dates). There were also 926 Orders for Arrest reported to be recalled or served. Additionally, 1,397 interventions and co-ordinations were conducted during this period. About 3/4 of the way through this fiscal year, we evaluated some of our procedures in regard to the amount of staff time required versus the effectiveness of the various tasks. As a result, the Greensboro office no longer faxes reports to probation after court. OFA's are now being recalled by the District Attorney's office based on information provided by Pretrial Services.

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Criminal Justice Partnership Program

Current Program Name: Henderson County Pretrial Release Program

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Defendants who have been in jail for at least 72 hours, are not charged with serious, violent offenses or DWI's, and are not probation violators.

B. Capacity of Program: 25-30

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$4.00 to \$4.25 per working day

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	Unknown
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	Unknown
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	77

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	77

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 76 days

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	48
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	20
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	
	Other Terminations (FTA's)	
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		68

VI. Program Activities: Interviewing, facilitating the release of, and monitoring pretrial detainees who are ordered into the program by the court. Monitoring of clients includes multiple weekly contacts either face-to-face or by telephone. It can also involve assisting in securing employment or in ensuring follow through with substance abuse and/or mental health assessments/treatment.

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Mecklenburg County Court Services

Current Program Name: Mecklenburg County Pretrial Release Program

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

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

B. Capacity of Program: Unknown

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$3.29

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	547
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	2,923
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	3,470

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders/Crimes against Persons	724
Property Offenders	329
Drug Offenders	391
DWI/Alcohol-Related Offenders	713
Other/Public Order Offenders	650
Unknown	663
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	3,470

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 101 days

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	3,202
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	153
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	44
	Other Terminations	71
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		3,470

VI. Program Activities: Screen arrested offenders for eligibility; 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; Referrals to other community and alternative programs for deferred prosecution, substance abuse assessments, jobs, teen issues such as anger management.

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Moore County Day Reporting Center

Current Program Name: Moore County Pretrial Release Program

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Offenders in the Moore County Jail awaiting jail.

B. Capacity of Program: 50 offenders, at any given time

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$1.46

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	24
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	27
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	51

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	12
Property Offenders	20
Drug Offenders	8
DWI Offenders	5
Other/Public Order Offenders	6
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	51

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 180 days

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	20
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	2
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	11
	Other Terminations	1
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		34

VI. Program Activities: Provide supervision and/or Electronic House Arrest for pretrial detainees. No direct services are provided.

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: New Hanover County

Current Program Name: New Hanover County Pretrial Release Program

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

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	140
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	52
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	192

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	41
Property Offenders	82
Drug Offenders	48
DWI Offenders	12
Other/Public Order Offenders	9
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	192

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 85.3 days

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	140
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	3
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	20
	Other Terminations	36
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		199

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

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:

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

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

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	46
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	23
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	69

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	6
Property Offenders	40
Drug Offenders	13
DWI Offenders	1
Other/Public Order Offenders	9
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	69

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)	41
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	5
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	23
	Other Terminations	0
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		69

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 2000-2001

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Repay, Inc.

Current Program Name: Pretrial Services Program of Catawba County

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

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 \$35.00

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	Unknown
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	Unknown
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	621*

*Number of defendants interviewed, majority of whom were not monitored by pretrial release.

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: Unknown (have had for several years)

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	621

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	4
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	0
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	0
	Other Terminations	0
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		4

VI. Program Activities: Primary responsibility is to expedite cases through the system in an effort to alleviate jail population. In addition, program located 370 unserved warrants/orders for arrest and arranged for service; arranged for 109 court appointed attorneys; made 18 referrals for substance abuse and /or mental health treatment; and expedited 232 cases through the system in which 159 modifications or dispositions were entered.

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:

Current Program Name: Rowan County Pretrial Services

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Defendants who are in jail, have less than a \$5,000 bond, and meet criteria of pretrial release program (no FTA's; no child abuse/sex offenses; no probation violators; or noncompliance with child support order).

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	35
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	397
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	432

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	35
Property Offenders	150
Drug Offenders	35
DWI Offenders	55
Other/Public Order Offenders	157
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	432

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)	315
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	53
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	2
	Other Terminations (FTA's)	22
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		392

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

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Stanly County

Current Program Name: Stanly County Pretrial Release

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Adults who are incarcerated or about to be incarcerated with an active bond and are not probation violators or incarcerated under an Order for Arrest.

B. Capacity of Program: 20

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	12
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	18
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	30

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	6
Property Offenders	13
Drug Offenders	3
DWI Offenders	5
Other/Public Order Offenders	3
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	30

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 61.8 days

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	9
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	5
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	7
	Other Terminations	8
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		29

*1 active case

VI. Program Activities: Program receives defendants from jail population and magistrate's office. Referrals come from jail, defendants, magistrates, attorneys, and defendant's family.

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:

Current Program Name: Wake County Pretrial Release Program

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

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 ÷ by 365 days ÷ by average client total.)

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	733
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	2,197
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2,930

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	1000
Property Offenders	133
Drug Offenders	600
DWI Offenders	197
Other/Public Order Offenders	1,000
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2,930

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 62 days

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	1,753
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	5
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	35
	Other Terminations (C&F)	444
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		2,237

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 victim input or knowledge. **As of May, 1999, the PTR program also interviews and screens Spanish-speaking defendants. As of June, 2001, there were 152 Spanish-speaking defendants on pretrial release in Wake County.

PRETRIAL RELEASE PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Funded by NCDOC-Criminal Justice Partnership Program; supervised & set up through the Wilkes County Sheriff's Department

Current Program Name: Wilkes County Pretrial Release Program

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Wilkes County Residents, no FTA's, no serious violent charges.

B. Capacity of Program: 30

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$45.00

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	20
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	51
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	71

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	8
Property Offenders	29
Drug Offenders	5
DWI Offenders	6
Other/Public Order Offenders	23
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	71

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 88 days

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed (returned to court with no new arrests)	55
Unsuccessful	Pretrial Release Revocation (new offense)	0
	Pretrial Release Revocation (violation of release condition)	0
	Other Terminations (FTA's)	10
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		65

VI. Program Activities: Electronic monitoring if needed, mandatory office visits, daily check-ins for ALL CLIENTS.

**APPENDIX B:
Community Corrections Program Data**

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

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

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

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

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: Unlimited

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$1.50

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	2,758
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	3,449
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	6,207

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	6,207

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: Unknown

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		5,826

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

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

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

Current Program Name: Drug Education Schools (DES)

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

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 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	1,181
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	1,181

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	1,181

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 2 months

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	1,181
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		1,181

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

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Department of Crime Control & Public Safety, Division of Victim & Justice Services

Current Program Name: Community Service Work Program

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

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

B. Capacity of Program: N/A

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$6.14

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	Unknown
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	Unknown
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	73,010

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	73,010

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: Unknown

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	53,616
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	Unknown
	Probation Revocation (technical)	Unknown
	Early/Administrative Termination	Unknown
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	Unknown
	Other Terminations	16,240
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		69,856

VI. Program Activities: Effective January 1, 2002, this program will be moved to the Department of Correction, Division of Community Corrections.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

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

Current Program Name: DWI Probation

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

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	9,662
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	120
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	9,782

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	N/A
Property Offenders	N/A
Drug Offenders	N/A
DWI Offenders	9,782
Other/Public Order Offenders	N/A
Unknown	N/A
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	9,782

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

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	2,834
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	128
	Probation Revocation (technical)	1,588
	Early/Administrative Termination	4,620
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	250
	Other Terminations (offender died, close other state case, changed supervision type)	113
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		9,533

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

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

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

Current Program Name: Community Punishment Probation

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

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	5,798
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	28,918
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	34,723*

*Unknown status - 7

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

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	6,100
Property Offenders	13,339
Drug Offenders	7,473
DWI Offenders	85
Other/Public Order Offenders	7,614
Unknown	112
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	34,723

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	8,857
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	452
	Probation Revocation (technical)	8,583
	Early/Administrative Termination	11,797
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	1,392
	Other Terminations (offender died, close other state case, changed supervision type)	259
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		31,340

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

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

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

Current Program Name: Intermediate Punishment Probation

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

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: 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	9,259
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	4,021
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	13,281*

*Unknown status - 1

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

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	3,071
Property Offenders	4,240
Drug Offenders	3,968
DWI Offenders	9
Other/Public Order Offenders	1,934
Unknown	59
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	13,281

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	1,967
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	269
	Probation Revocation (technical)	5,441
	Early/Administrative Termination	3,141
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	813
	Other Terminations (offender died, close other state case)	118
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		11,749

VI. Program Activities: Control the offender in the community through enforcing imposed intermediate sanctions, providing opportunities for substance abuse and mental health treatment, ensuring compliance with the conditions of probation, and enforcing the conditions of probation through the violation process.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

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

Current Program Name: Intensive Supervision - Probation (ISP)

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

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: \$12.69

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	10,114
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	3,876
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	14,000*

*Unknown Status - 10

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 195 days

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	2,632
Property Offenders	4,774
Drug Offenders	4,312
DWI Offenders	1,092
Other/Public Order Offenders	1,190
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	14,000

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 case, changed supervision type)	N/A
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		15,805

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 check twice weekly; and community service verification coordinated with the agency.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

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

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

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

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 supervision. EHA/EM monitoring services are also provided for Sheriff's depts., Criminal Justice Partnership Programs, and Dept. of Juvenile Justice.

B. Capacity of Program: There are approximately 2,000 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: \$7.16

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	1,305
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	1,060
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2,367*

*Unknown Status - 2

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 3.3 months

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	409
Property Offenders	763
Drug Offenders	523
DWI Offenders	350
Other/Public Order Offenders	322
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	2,367

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 case, changed supervision type)	N/A
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		2,502

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 2000-2001

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

Current Program Name: Day Reporting Centers (CJPP Program)

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

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: NA

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$10.26

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	4,115*

*IMS data as of 10/5/01

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	N/A
Other/Public Order Offenders	N/A
Unknown	N/A
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	4,115

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	1,384
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	94
	Probation Revocation (technical)	744
	Early/Administrative Termination	1,348
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	117
	Other Terminations (transferred, absconded, voluntary withdrawal, other)	363
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		4,050

VI. Program Activities: DRC/CJPP programs generally fall into 2 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/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 2000-2001

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

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

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

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: \$61.36

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	919
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	243
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	1,162

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	235
Property Offenders	555
Drug Offenders	276
DWI Offenders	23
Other/Public Order Offenders	73
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	1,162

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

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	853
Unsuccessful	Failed IMPACT	202
	Absconded from IMPACT	5
	Early Termination from IMPACT	24
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		1,084

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, paramilitary system providing youthful offenders incentive to change their behavior and develop new positive attitudes.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:

Current Program Name: Delancey Street Foundation

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

III. A. Describe the Target Population: Drug offenders.

B. Capacity of Program: 30 Residents

C. Cost Per Day (Per Offender) of Program: \$700.00

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	20
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	10
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	30

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	0
Property Offenders	0
Drug Offenders	30
DWI Offenders	0
Other/Public Order Offenders	0
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	30

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 2-3 years

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	90%
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		Unknown

VI. Program Activities: Encounter groups, GED schooling, training programs (vocational), in-house entertainment, educational seminars, community entertainment.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

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

Current Program Name: ECO Center for Women

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

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: \$49.00

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	32
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	1
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	33

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	19
Property Offenders	1
Drug Offenders	10
DWI Offenders	1
Other/Public Order Offenders/Sex Offenders	2
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	33

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 20 months

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	10
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	0
	Probation Revocation (technical)	0
	Early/Administrative Termination	3
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	0
	Other Terminations	0
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		13

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 Department workshops, Consumer Credit Counseling workshops.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM - FY 2000-2001

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 2000-2001

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: 170

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	119
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	42
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	161

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	20
Property Offenders	64
Drug Offenders	73
DWI Offenders	44
Other/Public Order Offenders	23
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	224*

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	14
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	0
	Probation Revocation (technical)	0
	Early/Administrative Termination	17
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	164
	Other Terminations	0
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		195

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 2000-2001

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Summit House, Inc.

Current Program Name: Summit House

II. Data Period: FY 2000-2001

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: \$82.39 per available bed

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	25
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	2
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	27

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	0
Property Offenders	7
Drug Offenders	19
DWI Offenders	1
Other/Public Order Offenders	0
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	27

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: Program duration is 18-24 months. Of those admitted, length of stay was 10.5 months.

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	4
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	0
	Probation Revocation (technical)	4
	Early/Administrative Termination	10
	Elected to Serve Active Sentence	1
	Other Terminations	0
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 2000-2001

I. DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION:

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

II. Data Period: FY 1999-2000 and FY 2000-2001

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: \$50.13

IV. Profile of Offenders Admitted:

A. TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS

Admissions	Number
Number of Felons Admitted	497
Number of Misdemeanants Admitted	78
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	575*

*Total admissions (including non-criminals) were 626.

*259 Residents currently in program

C. Average Length of Stay in Program: 314 days

B. TYPES OF OFFENDERS ADMITTED

Types of Offenders Admitted	Number
Violent Offenders	178
Property Offenders	91
Drug Offenders	240
DWI Offenders	22
Other/Public Order Offenders	44
Unknown	0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	575

V. Monitoring Information:

TERMINATION FROM PROGRAM

Outcome	Type of Termination	Number
Successful	Completed	105
Unsuccessful	Probation Revocation (new offense)	N/A
	Probation Revocation (technical)	N/A
	Early/Administrative Termination	24
	Medical Discharged	9
	Other Terminations	229
TOTAL TERMINATIONS		367

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.