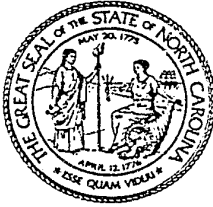


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NORTH CAROLINA
SENTENCING AND POLICY ADVISORY COMMISSION

COMPENDIUM
OF
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS
IN
NORTH CAROLINA
FISCAL YEAR 1993-94

155196

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

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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. This revised version of the Compendium is offered as an aid to continued policy development in the area of community corrections.

Section One is a narrative of the programs including purpose, eligible population, organizational structure, supervision provided and statutory authority. The program policies and data in this section are from Fiscal Year 1993-94.

Section Two contains program profiles using data provided by the agencies. The data includes program admission, termination, length of stay, and cost information provided by the Division of Adult Probation and Parole in the Department of Correction, the Division of Victim and Justice Services in the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety, the Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services in the Department of Human Resources, the Community Penalties Program in the Administrative Office of the Courts, and various pretrial and residential programs throughout the state.

SECTION I - Narrative Descriptions

PRETRIAL SERVICES AND ELECTRONIC MONITORING PROGRAMS

Purpose

Over the past several years, more and more North Carolina counties have experienced jail population management problems and/or overcrowding. The majority of offenders in jail are awaiting trial. In order to manage jail populations, thirteen counties have initiated pretrial services and/or electronic monitoring programs designed to expedite pretrial release of certain low-risk 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.

All of the pretrial services programs in North Carolina target low-risk defendants. Each 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. Frequently, pretrial services programs provide information to magistrates and/or judges who set conditions of pretrial release, target low-risk defendants who cannot make bail because of lack of financial or property resources for monitored release, and expedite defendants' appearance in court to elicit prompt review of conditions of pretrial release.

Pretrial release electronic monitoring programs target defendants who need enhanced monitoring in order to be released prior to trial. Most of the programs set their own eligibility guidelines. They either receive defendants which the judge has recommended for pretrial release, or they screen the defendants before their first appearance. In either case, the program interviews the defendant and examines a variety of factors. When the interview is completed, they recommend to the judge whether the defendant is appropriate for the program. Other programs which do not set their own eligibility guidelines must accept any defendant which the judge has ordered to pretrial electronic monitoring.

A. Pretrial Services Programs

Organizational Structure and Budget

Pretrial service programs are funded by a variety of sources, frequently by county government. Programs currently exist in the following counties: Buncombe, Catawba, Cumberland, Durham, Guilford, Forsyth, Onslow, Randolph, Rowan, Mecklenburg, and Wake. These programs are administered by various agencies. County agencies administer programs in Buncombe, Durham, Mecklenburg and Rowan counties. Private nonprofit agencies administer programs through county contracts in Catawba, Onslow and Wake counties. In three counties - Buncombe, Guilford and Forsyth - the county funds the program and it is administered by the Administrative Office of the Courts, in some cases in conjunction with the Indigent Screening Program. In Cumberland County, the program is administered through the magistrate's office. The cost of operating a pretrial services program ranges from \$45,000 to \$271,000 per year depending on the size of the program and the number of staff.

Supervision Provided

In most programs, pretrial screeners 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 pretrial screener reports the violation to the court and the court may revoke the pretrial release.

B. Electronic Monitoring Programs

Organizational Structure

Electronic monitoring programs are funded, in part or completely, by county government. Programs currently exist in Catawba, Cumberland, Durham, Randolph, and Wake counties as a component of the pretrial services program. Programs exist independently in Chowan and Wilson counties. All of the programs are administered by the local sheriff's department. Some of the counties utilize the Division of Adult Probation and Parole's regional monitoring centers in Raleigh and Winston-Salem, while other counties have purchased their own computers for monitoring defendants.

A member of the sheriff's department responds to violations. In some counties the dispatcher notifies the nearest deputy who is on patrol at the time of the violation, while in other counties one or more persons are designated as electronic monitoring supervision officers.

Supervision Provided

Defendants in these 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)(3a).

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 fifteen judicial districts (1, 3A, 6, 10, 11, 12, 18, 19, 21, 24, 17A, 27, 28, 30) 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 Mecklenburg County, 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 one district, 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 Authorization

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

MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT SERVICES

Purpose

The purpose of mental health and substance abuse services is to alleviate a person's illness or disability.

Eligible Population

Mental health and substance abuse treatment services are community punishments. It is in the judge's discretion to order an offender to obtain either mental health or substance abuse treatment.

Organizational Structure

Forty-one area mental health, developmental disabilities, and substance abuse programs serve all one-hundred North Carolina counties. There are sixteen single county programs and twenty-five 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 program; partial hospitalization service; 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.

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 certain drug dependent criminal offenders. TASC programs identify, assess, refer to treatment, and monitor treatment participation of criminal offenders.

Eligible Population

TASC is a community punishment. Drug dependent offenders who have been charged with or convicted of possession of controlled substances (except trafficking) are eligible for involvement in TASC programs. TASC is used by the courts as a condition of deferred prosecution cases, pretrial release/detention, or probation.

TASC programs work closely with the district attorney in each judicial district, so defendant populations may vary from district to district. In North Carolina, TASC is most frequently used as a condition of supervised probation. Several counties are utilizing TASC intervention prior to the defendant going to court for trial.

Organizational Structure

TASC is administered by the Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services in the Department of Human Resources. TASC is not available statewide; there are fourteen programs in North Carolina operated by private nonprofit agencies or area mental health programs. Programs are located in Asheville, Burlington, Charlotte, Durham, Elizabeth City, Fayetteville, Greenville, Greensboro, Henderson, Lumberton, Raleigh, Rocky Mount, Wilmington, and Winston-Salem. There are approximately thirty-six TASC coordinators in the state with an average caseload of eighty-five offenders.

Supervision Provided

Depending on the juncture of the criminal justice system at which offenders are identified, TASC programs' role may vary. In FY 93-94, 32% of offenders in the program were in pretrial status. In these cases, TASC works with the offender and his/her attorney and the district attorney to provide information relevant to the outcome of the case.

During the same time period, 68% of offenders in the program were in post-trial status; they had been convicted of a crime. In these cases, the TASC coordinator serves as a liaison between the supervising probation officer and the treatment professional. In both pretrial and post-trial cases, TASC coordinators use a standardized assessment instrument during an interview to determine if the offender has a substance abuse problem. If a problem is documented, a referral is made to a treatment agency. The TASC coordinator then monitors the offender's participation in treatment and reports the offenders's progress to the probation officer. If the offender fails to comply with treatment, the TASC coordinator reports the violation to the probation officer who determines the next course of action.

TASC coordinators are required to have a minimum of one contact per month per client; however, the frequency may be higher based on the individual case. Offenders ordered to participate in TASC are also required to submit to regular urinalysis screening which is usually the responsibility of the TASC coordinator. TASC coordinators are in frequent contact with treatment professionals to ascertain that the offender is attending treatment on a regular basis. Each month TASC submits a form to the probation officer reporting the treatment status of the offender. The average length of stay in the TASC program is four to six months.

Statutory Authority

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

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 Human Resources. Each of the forty-one 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; 50% have been charged with Schedule VI (marijuana) Controlled Substance violations, 25% with drug paraphernalia violations, and 25% with Schedule II (cocaine) 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 to provide opportunity for offenders to repay the community for damages resulting from their criminal acts. Offenders perform free work for public and nonprofit agencies.

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. Any offender is eligible for the non-DWI component. All levels (1-5) of DWI offenders are eligible for the DWI component. Felons in prison with 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.

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 1983. Each court district throughout North Carolina is required to have at least one community service coordinator to interview, place and monitor community service work. As of November, 1993, the Division of Victim and Justice Services employed 107 coordinators and thirty-four program managers, with an average caseload of 218.

Each offender is charged a fee of \$100 for participation in the Community Service Work Program.

Supervision Provided

Community service coordinators interview offenders and assign them to work placements. After the initial interview, they are required to have monthly contact with the offender. This is generally done by the offender reporting in person or by telephone to the community service coordinator. If the offender is placed on deferred prosecution or unsupervised probation, it is the responsibility of the community service coordinator to notify the court of a failure to perform the community service work. If the offender is placed on supervised probation, the community service coordinator notifies the probation officer of a failure to comply with the conditions of probation and the probation officer determines what action to take. If the person is on parole, the community service coordinator notifies the parole officer who determines the appropriate action.

Statutory Authorization

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

REGULAR PROBATION AND PAROLE

Purpose

The purpose of regular probation and parole is to provide basic community supervision to offenders receiving a suspended sentence from the court or being placed on parole by the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission. Offenders are classified based on their need for services and supervision. 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 and providing realistic opportunities for behavioral changes which will ultimately lead to the successful completion of the supervision period.

Eligible Population

Regular supervised probation is a community punishment. Regular 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. 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 23.5% 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.

Offenders may be granted early release from prison (parole) by the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission. The Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission sets the conditions of parole, including supervision in the community. Parole eligibility depends on the laws under which the offender was sentenced and the offender's behavior in prison.

Organizational Structure

The Division of Adult Probation and Parole in the Department of Correction employs 930 probation/parole officers. These officers supervise cases sentenced by the courts to probation, cases paroled from prison by the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission, and cases sentenced statutorily to the Intensive Supervision Program. The average daily probation/parole population for FY 93-94 was 108,593. The Division's goal is to reach caseloads of ninety offenders sentenced to community punishment and sixty offenders sentenced to intermediate punishment.

Supervision Provided

The Department of Correction's written Field Operations Policies and Procedures suggest that probation/parole officers approach the supervision of each case with elements of treatment and control--the major emphasis being upon the diagnosis of each individual case. Officers may provide counseling or serve as brokers of community treatment and educational resources. They supervise the conduct of offenders to ensure compliance with conditions of probation or parole.

Probation/parole officers assess each offender and assign him/her to the appropriate level of supervision. For each level of regular supervision, the Department of Correction requires that officers adhere to minimum contact standards as summarized below:

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 weekend per month).

High Risk: Initial Home Visit 1 or Home Visit 2 within five calendar days; personal contact every fifteen calendar days thereafter (one 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 act.

Maximum: Initial Home Visit 1 or Home Visit 2 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 sixty calendar days.

Minimum: Initial Home Visit 1 or Home Visit 2 within fifteen calendar days; personal contact every sixty calendar days; employment/educational verification every ninety calendar days; collateral contact to determine possible criminal activity every sixty calendar days.

Administrative: Initial office visit within the first ten calendar days after intake; office visit every ninety calendar days; verification of employment/education 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 remain in each level the minimum recommended supervision period unless specified by the court.

When staffing cases with the chief probation/parole officer, the supervising officer may administratively increase or decrease the level of supervision.

During FY 93-94, approximately 24.2% of probationers and 34.6% of parolees were revoked. Of those revoked for probation causes, 16.3% were for technical violations, and 5.1% were for new crime convictions. Of those revoked for parole causes, 16% were for technical violations, and 12.3% were for new crime convictions.

Statutory Authority

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

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION PROBATION AND PAROLE

Purpose

In 1983 the General Assembly authorized the Division of Adult Probation and Parole within the Department of Correction to establish a program of Intensive Probation and Parole. The purpose of the program is "to provide intensive supervision for probationers and parolees who require close supervision in order to remain in the community pursuant to a community penalties plan, community work plan, community restitution plan, or other plan of rehabilitation."

Eligible Population

Intensive Supervision Probation is an intermediate punishment. The purpose of intensive probation is to target prison-bound offenders. 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 intensive supervision.

Organizational Structure

Intensive Supervision Probation and Parole is available statewide. In 1994, the Intensive Probation/Parole Program was expanded by 185 teams, establishing 356 teams statewide. The current capacity of the program is 8,900 when in full operation, an increase from the previous capacity of 4,113 offenders. The increase will enable the Division to serve all judicial districts within the State of North Carolina.

Supervision Provided

The Intensive Probation and Parole Program is divided into two supervision phases. During Phase I, which lasts a minimum of three months, probationers and parolees must adhere to an 8:00 P.M. to 6:00 A.M. curfew, maintain employment, contribute a minimum of seventy-two hours of community service work, and submit to routine and unannounced alcohol and drug testing. Contact standards for the first phase of intensive supervision require that the intensive team: 1) make five face-to-face contacts with the client each week, two of which must involve monitoring curfew compliance on a weekday and weekend day; 2) check local arrest records weekly and court dockets daily; and 3) make weekly collateral contacts. Intensive officers provide and broker case management, counseling, and treatment services to intensive clients. Surveillance officers focus on making home visits, enforcing curfews, screening for drug and alcohol use, and other surveillance activities. Phase II supervision requires: 1) minimum of two face-to-face contacts per week; 2) same employment verification as in Phase I; 3) curfew no later than 11:00 P.M.; 4) local record checks and law enforcement notifications as in Phase I; and 5) treatment and self-development programs as in Phase I. The intensive officer may consider increasing supervision requirements or moving the client back to Phase I at any time. Offenders are generally on intensive probation or parole for six to nine months and then are moved down to regular probation or parole supervision.

Statutory Authority

G.S. 143B-262(c).

HOUSE ARREST WITH ELECTRONIC MONITORING

Purpose

House arrest with electronic monitoring is a special condition of supervised probation 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, ease prison overcrowding, and save taxpayers money. House arrest with electronic monitoring is available statewide through the Division of Probation and Parole 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.

Organizational Structure

In July, 1990, the Legislature approved the expansion of house arrest with electronic monitoring statewide. The capacity of the Division of Adult Probation and Parole's Electronic House Arrest Program is 2,217. In October, 1994, the monitoring centers, which were previously located in Raleigh and Winston-Salem, were consolidated into one statewide facility with back up capability in the event of a disaster. The consolidation created a more cost-effective operation and it improved the overall efficiency of the facility. The newly consolidated center serves all 100 counties and several other county and state agencies.

Initially, specialized probation officers, called electronic house arrest officers, provided the supervision for offenders while they were under house arrest with electronic monitoring. They were on call 24-hours-a-day, 7 days-a-week. Due to budgetary constraints, the funds for these positions were reallocated. Currently, all house arrest with electronic monitoring cases are supervised by regular probation and parole officers who respond to violations during regular work hours and by designated electronic house arrest response officers who 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 ninety days, after which the offender is initially supervised as a high risk case on regular probation or parole.

Statutory Authority

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

DAY REPORTING CENTERS

Purpose

The purposes of a Day Reporting Center (DRC) are to provide increased structure and rehabilitative services to offenders on supervised probation and defendants on pretrial release.

Eligible Population

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 condition of supervised probation.

Organizational Structure

Currently, there is one Day Reporting Center in North Carolina which operates as a component of Summit House, Inc. in Greensboro. The Day Reporting Center at Summit House has a capacity of seventy-five and works with female offenders only. Day Reporting Centers may also be funded under the State-County Criminal Justice Partnership Act. Numerous counties are planning to initiate such centers in 1995. The Substance Abuse Section of the Department of Human Resources plans to provide funds for substance abuse services in the Day Reporting Centers funded under the Act. Day Reporting Centers may differ in target population and program content; however, all Day Reporting Centers have common elements such as day schedules for offenders, frequent client contact, drug testing, and contract services, such as substance abuse counseling, educational programs, and employment services.

Supervision Provided

Day Reporting Centers may differ in the number of required offender contacts. Programs will consist of phases which gradually reduce offender contacts from daily to weekly to monthly contacts based on appropriate behavior. Most rehabilitative, education and employment services will be provided by contract agencies or volunteers.

Statutory Authority

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

BOOT CAMP (IMPACT PROGRAM)

Purpose

The Intensive Motivational Program of Alternative Correctional Treatment (IMPACT) is a condition of a split sentence (special probation) in which the offender must serve an active sentence of ninety days, and then remain on supervised probation. The goal of the IMPACT program is to instill self-confidence, discipline, and a work ethic through a strictly regimented para-military program. Boot camps are commonly referred to as shock incarceration programs.

Eligible Population

IMPACT is an intermediate punishment for males between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five, convicted of a Class 1 misdemeanor or a felony, medically fit, and who have not previously served an active sentence in excess of 120 days pre-SSA/30 days under SSA. 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.

Organizational Structure

The Division of Adult Probation and Parole administers IMPACT; however, the Division of Prisons controls staffing, programming, and the budget.

Supervision Provided

At IMPACT East, a maximum of thirty offenders enter the first three phases of the IMPACT program every fourteen days. At capacity, there are 180 participants at any given time with a total of 750 participants per year (25 classes per year). At IMPACT West, a maximum of thirty offenders enter the first three phases of the IMPACT program every thirty days. At capacity, there are 90 participants at any given time with a total of 390 participants per year. In January or February, 1995, IMPACT West will expand to the same capacity as IMPACT East thereby changing the numbers to thirty offenders entering the IMPACT program every seven days, with a maximum of 360 participants there at any given time and a total of 1,500 participants per year. Participants normally graduate after successfully completing the ninety 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 put into 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.

Statutory Authority

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

RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Residential facilities are intermediate punishments. There are five residential facilities specifically for criminal offenders in North Carolina. They are the Delancey Street Foundation (Greensboro), ECO, Inc. (Charlotte), FIRST, Inc. (Winston-Salem), Summit House, Inc. (Greensboro), and TROSA (Durham). Various private nonprofit agencies administer these facilities. 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 nonviolent 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, 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-three. 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 it for 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 per week. The annual operating cost is approximately \$300,000.

ECO CENTER FOR WOMEN

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 help offenders re-establish themselves as stable and productive citizens in the community.

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 assistance, 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 annual operating budget is approximately \$280,000.

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

FIRST, Inc. is a private nonprofit residential facility located in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. FIRST accepts nonviolent offenders (male and female) with drug and alcohol problems. It is a long-term, self-help, participant-managed rehabilitation program for selected hard-core criminals and substance abusers.

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 where 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 or abusive relationships with positive bonds.

The capacity of FIRST is 75 residents. FIRST runs an in-house business training school that produces revenue and provides job training. At present, FIRST provides 75% of its operating expenses and plans to be fully self-supporting in the future.

SUMMIT HOUSE, INC.

Summit House, Inc. has residential centers in Greensboro, Charlotte, and Raleigh, North Carolina, which accept female offenders convicted of nonviolent felonies (pregnant or the mother of young children). The goal of Summit House is to keep the family 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, Inc. 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, Inc. provides assistance in returning to employment and provides or brokers services to the children of residents. The minimum stay at Summit House, Inc. is ten months. The capacity of all three Summit Houses will be sixty-six, and the annual operating budget is approximately \$1.2 million. Funds are provided to Summit House, Inc., a nonprofit organization, by state and local government sources and through private sources.

TRIANGLE RESIDENTIAL OPTIONS FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSERS (TROSA)

Triangle Residential Options for Substance Abusers (TROSA) is a residential facility located in Durham, North Carolina. It accepts men and women with substance abuse problems. Most of the residents are nonviolent offenders currently on probation, and the rest usually have some prior criminal history. TROSA does not accept applicants with mental health problems.

TROSA opened in October, 1994, as an independent nonprofit residential program. It currently houses twenty-six residents and in five years will reach a capacity of 100. Currently, it relies on private and public donations for support, but hopes to be self-sufficient in five years through resident-run businesses. The estimated annual operating budget is \$300,000.

The program is modeled after the Delancey Street program, with former residents staffing it. Persons must apply to become a resident. The staff interviews applicants for admission and makes the final decisions. TROSA uses a therapeutic community model to focus on improving education, work ethic, and life skills necessary for independent living. A resident is required to stay for two years, participate in in-house group counseling, and obtain his or her GED and marketable job skills before completing the program.

HALFWAY HOUSES

There are 74 halfway houses located in 34 counties in North Carolina. Those counties include: Alamance/Caswell, Alleghany, Buncombe, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Catawaba, Cumberland, Duplin/Sampson, Durham, Edgecombe/Nash, Forsyth/Stokes, Guilford, Iredell, Johnston, Lee/Harnett, Lenoir, Lincoln/Gaston, Mecklenburg, Moore, New Hanover, Orange/Person/Chatham, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Stanly, Union, Vance/Granville/Franklin/Warren, Wake, Watauga, Wayne, and Wilson. The total capacity of all of the facilities is 1,121; 51 house males; 31 house females; eight house both males and females. A Survey of Halfway Houses in North Carolina, a publication prepared for the Department of Correction by a private consultant, summarizes responses from a survey of halfway houses. The vast majority of halfway houses are for substance abusers. Some of these halfway houses will accept offenders whose primary problem is substance abuse. Funding varies among the halfway houses; twenty-four receive no government funds and are supported by the religious community and individuals; thirty-five of the halfway houses receive government funding through the area mental health program. Vocational Rehabilitation often provides funds for residents until employment is found. In most cases, Mental Health and Vocational Rehabilitation are the primary agencies involved with the residents. Often, residents have to complete an off-site twenty-eight day treatment program for substance abuse. Few of the houses have on-site professional staff. All of the halfway houses require residents to work. All of the halfway houses have house rules including curfews. All of the substance abuse houses require attendance at several weekly Alcoholics Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous meetings. All of the houses have at some time accepted probationers or parolees as residents. The typical number of beds per house is ten, and the length of stay ranges from two months to two years.

OXFORD HOUSE, INC.

Since March, 1991, Oxford House, Inc. has established a network of twenty-nine self-run, self-supported residences for people in recovery from addiction to alcohol and drugs in North Carolina. Residences are located in Buncombe, Burke, Craven, Cumberland, Durham, Guilford, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Orange, Pitt, Rowan, Wake, and Wilson counties. Oxford Houses are rented residential properties established with loans from the North Carolina Recovery House Revolving Loan Fund. Since 78% of residents are employed, residents are required to pay rent weekly to maintain the house. There are 232 Oxford House recovery beds in North Carolina in thirteen different cities. Oxford Houses utilize no paid staff, operate democratically, including admission of new residents by vote of current residents, expel any residents who relapse into using alcohol or drugs, and are financially self-supporting. Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous are the principal means used to develop long-term abstinence among residents. There is no time limit on how long an individual may reside at Oxford House, but the average length of stay is thirteen months. A survey of residents conducted in May, 1993, indicated that 71% of the residents had previously served time in jail.

COMMUNITY PENALTIES PROGRAM

Purpose

In 1983 the General Assembly enacted the Community Penalties Program Act to reduce prison overcrowding. The Act authorizes private nonprofit agencies to apply for state grants for Community Penalties Programs which provide sentencing plans to judges "to be used in lieu of and at less cost than imprisonment."

Eligible Population

Community Penalties Programs target offenders convicted of misdemeanors or felonies who are eligible to receive an intermediate punishment based on their class of offense and prior record or conviction level and who are facing an imminent and substantial threat of imprisonment.

Organizational Structure and Budget

The Community Penalties Program is administered by the Administrative Office of the Courts. Community Penalties Programs operate in the following counties: Alexander, Buncombe, Burke, Caldwell, Carteret, Caswell, Catawba, Chatham, Cleveland, Craven, Cumberland, Davidson, Davie, Durham, Edgecombe, Forsyth, Gaston, Guilford, Harnett, Henderson, Hoke, Iredell, Johnston, Lee, Lincoln, McDowell, Mecklenburg, Nash, New Hanover, Onslow, Orange, Pamlico, Pender, Polk, Robeson, Rockingham, Rutherford, Scotland, Transylvania, Union, Wake, and Wilson. In 1994 the General Assembly provided funds to expand Community Penalties Programs statewide.

Local boards of directors govern Community Penalties Programs within the framework of the Community Penalties Act and general guidelines issued by the Administrative Office of the Courts. Each local program is required to provide matching funds.

In FY 93-94, 3,461 cases were reviewed by the Community Penalties Programs, 1,471 offenders were accepted as clients, 783 sentencing plans were presented to judges, and 633 sentencing plans were accepted by judges.

Services Provided

The responsibilities of a community penalties program include (1) targeting offenders who face an imminent and substantial threat of imprisonment, (2) preparing detailed community penalty plans for presentation to the sentencing judge by the offender's attorney, (3) contracting or arranging with public or private agencies for services described in the community penalty plan, and (4) monitoring the progress of offenders under community penalty plans. Program staff work with members of the justice system (law enforcement, probation officers, prosecutors, defense counsel) and community agencies to identify resources to meet the offender's needs. Typically, community penalty plans include recommendations for regular probation or intensive supervision probation, community service work, victim restitution and involvement in treatment.

Statutory Authority

G.S. 7A-770 through G.S. 7A-777.

SECTION II - Program Profiles

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM

DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Buncombe County Supervised Pretrial Release Program/State of North Carolina Indigency Screening Program.

I. Current Program Name: Pretrial Release Program

A. Data Period: Calendar Year 1993

B. Describe the Target Population: Any pretrial defendant in custody - no restrictions on type of offense.

C. Profile of Offenders Admitted

Total Number of Admissions (CY 1993): 400

Number of Felons:	215	Number of Misdemeanants:	185
Number of Property Offenders:	Unknown	Number of Violent Offenders:	Unk.
Number of Drug Offenders:	Unk.	Number of DWI Offenders:	Unk.
Number of Other Offenders:	Unk.		

D. Average Length of Stay in Program: Unk.

E. Capacity of Program: N/A

F. Activity Information

Total Number of Terminations in CY 1993: 394

Number of Successful Terminations: 228 **Number of Unsuccessful Terminations:** 153

Number Convicted of New Offenses (Recidivism): Unk.

Number Revoked: 57

Program Activities: Defendants are monitored to ensure compliance with conditions of pretrial release and their appearance in court. Referral is made to other agencies as needed, such as inpatient substance abuse, outpatient treatment, and mental health.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM

DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Administrative Office of the Courts

I. Current Program Name: Forsyth County Pretrial Screening Department

A. Data Period: Fiscal Year 1993-1994

B. Describe the Target Population: All offenders placed in the custody of the Forsyth County Detention Center that are not serving a sentence in the North Carolina Department of Correction.

C. Profile of Offenders Admitted

Total Number of Admissions (FY 93-94): 121 (estimated)

Number of Felons:	Unknown	Number of Misdemeanants:	Unk.
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Number of Property Offenders:	Unk.	Number of Violent Offenders:	Unk.
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Number of Drug Offenders:	Unk.	Number of DWI Offenders:	Unk.
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Number of Other Offenders:	Unk.
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D. Average Length of Stay in Program: 60 days (estimated)

E. Capacity of Program: N/A

F. Activity Information

Total Number of Terminations in FY 93-94: 186 (estimated)

Number of Successful Terminations: Unk. **Number of Unsuccessful Terminations:** Unk.

Number Convicted of New Offenses (Recidivism): Unk.

Number Revoked: Unk.

Program Activities: Defendants are monitored to ensure compliance with conditions of pretrial release and their appearance in court. Referral is made to other agencies as needed, such as inpatient substance abuse, outpatient treatment, and mental health.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM

DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Guilford County Pretrial Services

I. Current Program Name: Monitoring Services

A. Data Period: Fiscal Year 1993-1994

B. Describe the Target Population: Defendants awaiting trial for whom supervision is required by the court as a condition of pretrial release. Offenses may range from worthless checks to first degree murder.

C. Profile of Offenders Admitted

Total Number of Admissions (FY 93-94): 107

Number of Felons:	74	Number of Misdemeanants:	33
Number of Property Offenders:	Unknown	Number of Violent Offenders:	Unk.
Number of Drug Offenders:	Unk.	Number of DWI Offenders:	Unk.
Number of Other Offenders:	Unk.		

NOTE: As of 06/30/94, monitoring 118 defendants. As of 10/25/94, monitoring 158 defendants.

D. Average Length of Stay in Program: 7.1 months

E. Capacity of Program: 125

F. Activity Information

Total Number of Terminations in FY 93-94: 104 (2 defendants were never released from custody and were unable to comply.)

Number of Successful Terminations: 67 Number of Unsuccessful Terminations: 35

Number Convicted of New Offenses (Recidivism): 8

Number Revoked: 10

Program Activities: Defendants are monitored to ensure compliance with conditions of pretrial release and their appearance in court. Referral is made to other agencies as needed, such as inpatient substance abuse, outpatient treatment, and mental health.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM

DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Mecklenburg County Court Services Department

I. Current Program Name: Risk Assessment/Case Management

A. Data Period: Calendar Year 1993

B. Describe the Target Population: Low/medium risk defendants who are residents of Mecklenburg County or nearby bedroom communities.

C. Profile of Offenders Admitted

Total Number of Admissions (CY 1993): 6,659

Number of Felons:	1,012	Number of Misdemeanants:	5,647
Number of Property Offenders:	Unknown	Number of Violent Offenders:	Unk.
Number of Drug Offenders:	Unk.	Number of DWI Offenders:	Unk.
Number of Other Offenders:	Unk.		

D. Average Length of Stay in Program: 30 Days

E. Capacity of Program: N/A

F. Activity Information

Total Number of Terminations in Calendar Year 1993: 6,417

Number of Successful Terminations: Unk. Number of Unsuccessful Terminations: Unk.

Number Convicted of New Offenses (Recidivism): Unk.

Number Revoked: Unk.

Program Activities: Risk assessment screeners interview defendants after arrests. Information is gathered/verified to determine release eligibility. Those not released may be reconsidered at first appearance in court or later in the process. Case managers maintain weekly contact until the case is resolved.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM

DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: ReEntry, Inc.

I. Current Program Name: ReEntry Pretrial Release Program (Wake County)

A. Data Period: Fiscal Year 1993-1994

B. Describe the Target Population: Persons charged with misdemeanors or felonies except persons charged with first or second degree murder or conspiracy to commit either one, first or second degree rape, first or second degree sexual offense, first or second degree kidnapping, first or second degree burglary, robbery with a dangerous weapon, drug trafficking or conspiracy to commit drug trafficking, or probation/parole violations.

C. Profile of Offenders Admitted

Total Number of Admissions (FY 93-94): 961

Number of Felons:	Unknown	Number of Misdemeanants:	Unk.
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Number of Property Offenders:	Unk.	Number of Violent Offenders:	Unk.
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Number of Drug Offenders:	Unk.	Number of DWI Offenders:	Unk.
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Number of Other Offenders:	Unk.
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D. Average Length of Stay in Program: Unk.

E. Capacity of Program: N/A

F. Activity Information

Total Number of Terminations in FY 93-94: 864

Number of Successful Terminations: 674 Number of Unsuccessful Terminations: 190

Number Convicted of New Offenses (Recidivism): Unk.

Number Revoked: 27

Program Activities: Defendants are monitored to ensure compliance with conditions of pretrial release and their appearance in court. Referral is made to other agencies as needed, such as inpatient substance abuse, outpatient treatment, and mental health.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM

DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Department of Human Resources

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

A. Data Period: Fiscal Year 1993-1994

B. Describe the Target Population: Offenders charged with and/or convicted of possession of controlled substances, with the exception of drug trafficking.

C. Profile of Offenders Admitted

Total Number of Admissions (FY 93-94): 5,828

Number of Felons:	1,923	Number of Misdemeanants:	3,905
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Number of Property Offenders:	0	Number of Violent Offenders:	0
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Number of Drug Offenders:	5,828	Number of DWI Offenders:	0
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Number of Other Offenders:	0
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D. Average Length of Stay in Program: 6 months

E. Capacity of Program: N/A

F. Activity Information

Total Number of Terminations in FY 93-94: 4,121*

*1,707 terminations were in pending status at the time of reporting.

Number of Successful Terminations: 2,204 **Number of Unsuccessful Terminations:** 1,917

Number Convicted of New Offenses (Recidivism): Unknown

Number Revoked: Unk.

Program Activities: TASC provides screening and identification, assessment, referral, and case management services.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM

DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Dept. of Crime Control & Public Safety/Division of Victim and Justice Services

I. Current Program Name: Community Service Work Program

A. Data Period: Fiscal Year 1993-1994

B. Describe the Target Population: DWI offenders, Misdemeanants, Felons, Parolees, Intensive Probationers, Unsupervised Probationers, and some civil cases.

C. Profile of Offenders Admitted

Total Number of Admissions (FY 93-94): 62,402

Number of Felons:	13,728	Number of Misdemeanants:	48,674
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Number of Property Offenders:	15,787	Number of Violent Offenders:	954
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Number of Drug Offenders:	7,026	Number of DWI Offenders:	24,158
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Number of Other Offenders:	14,477
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D. Average Length of Stay in Program: 90 Days

E. Capacity of Program: 62,000 to 70,000

F. Activity Information

Total Number of Terminations in FY 93-94: 60,944

Number of Successful Terminations: 44,540 **Number of Unsuccessful Terminations:** 16,404

Number Convicted of New Offenses (Recidivism): 0

Number Revoked: 16,404

Program Activities: Interview and assign those clients ordered to perform community service to agencies in their community and monitor their performance.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM

DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Dept. of Correction - Division of Adult Probation & Parole

I. Current Program Name: Regular Probation

A. Data Period: Fiscal Year 1993-1994

B. Describe the Target Population: Offenders receiving a suspended sentence from the court.

C. Profile of Offenders Admitted

Total Number of Admissions (FY 93-94): 41,601 (excludes cases that began on EHA or Intensive)

Number of Felons:	10,392	Number of Misdemeanants:	31,209
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Number of Property Offenders:	16,016	Number of Violent Offenders:	5,561
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Number of Drug Offenders:	6,808	Number of DWI Offenders:	8,278
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Number of Other Offenders:	4,938
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D. Average Length of Stay in Program: Unknown

E. Capacity of Program: N/A

F. Activity Information

Total Number of Terminations in FY 93-94: 40,763 (excludes cases that began on EHA or intensive)

Number of Successful Terminations: 27,731 **Number of Unsuccessful Terminations:** 13,032 (includes revoked and Elect to Serve)

Number Convicted of New Offenses (Recidivism): Unk.

Number Revoked: 9,609

Program Activities: Offenders are classified based on their need for services and supervision. The supervision level is determined based upon contact and treatment needs and the risk presented by the offender.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM

DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Dept. of Correction - Division of Adult Probation & Parole

I. Current Program Name: Parole

A. Data Period: Fiscal Year 1993-1994

B. Describe the Target Population: Offenders being placed on parole by the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission.

C. Profile of Offenders Admitted

Total Number of Admissions (FY 93-94): 16,760

Number of Felons:	13,254	Number of Misdemeanants:	3,506
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Number of Property Offenders:	7,038	Number of Violent Offenders:	2,939
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Number of Drug Offenders:	4,327	Number of DWI Offenders:	1,759
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Number of Other Offenders:	697
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D. Average Length of Stay in Program: 14 months

E. Capacity of Program: N/A

F. Activity Information

Total Number of Terminations in FY 93-94: 12,867

Number of Successful Terminations: 8,476 **Number of Unsuccessful Terminations: 4,391 (includes revoked and Elect to Serve)**

Number Convicted of New Offenses (Recidivism): Unk.

Number Revoked: 4,379

Program Activities: Offenders are classified based on their need for services and supervision. The supervision level is determined based upon contact and treatment needs and the risk presented by the offender.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM

DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Dept. of Correction - Division of Adult Probation & Parole

I. Current Program Name: Intensive Probation/Parole

A. Data Period: Fiscal Year 1993-1994

B. Describe the Target Population: Offenders initially punished in an Intermediate Sanction which demonstrate the need for high control and treatment and those offenders punished in a Community Sanction which exhibit non-compliant behavior and are in need of more control and treatment.

C. Profile of Offenders Admitted

Total Number of Admissions (FY 93-94): 5,759

Number of Felons: Unknown **Number of Misdemeanants:** Unk.

Number of Property Offenders: Unk. **Number of Violent Offenders:** Unk.

Number of Drug Offenders: Unk. **Number of DWI Offenders:** Unk.

Number of Other Offenders: Unk.

D. Average Length of Stay in Program: 6 to 9 months

E. Capacity of Program: 8,900

F. Activity Information

Total Number of Terminations in FY 93-94: Unk.

Number of Successful Terminations: Unk. Number of Unsuccessful Terminations: Unk.

Number Convicted of New Offenses (Recidivism): Unk.

Number Revoked: Unk.

Program Activities: (1) Personal contacts five times per weekday and night, (2) initial contact with offender's family within first five days, (3) employment and/or school verification one time per week, (4) two contacts per month to assess school performance, (5) arrest records check twice weekly, and (6) community service verification coordinated with agency.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM

DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Dept. of Correction - Division of Adult Probation & Parole

I. Current Program Name: Electronic House Arrest (EHA)

A. Data Period: Fiscal Year 1993-1994

B. Describe the Target Population: Nonviolent, prison-bound, non-vagrant offenders - Any misdemeanor or lower level felon offender that is prison-bound, nonviolent, non-vagrant and that can be successfully monitored in the community without risk to the public safety.

C. Profile of Offenders Admitted

Total Number of Admissions (FY 93-94): 5,468

Number of Felons:	Unknown	Number of Misdemeanants:	Unk.
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Number of Property Offenders:	Unk.	Number of Violent Offenders:	Unk.
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Number of Drug Offenders:	Unk.	Number of DWI Offenders:	Unk.
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Number of Other Offenders:	Unk.
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D. Average Length of Stay in Program: 90 to 100 days

E. Capacity of Program: 2,250

F. Activity Information

Total Number of Terminations in FY 93-94: 4,609

Number of Successful Terminations: 4,052 **Number of Unsuccessful Terminations:** Unk.

Number Convicted of New Offenses (Recidivism): Unk.

Number Revoked: 557

Program Activities: (1) Constant 24 hours per day monitoring of offender behavior, (2) personal contact with the supervising Probation/Parole Officer once a week, (3) curfew scheduling that allows for work, treatment and education only, and (4) immediate response to all violations through the Monitoring Center and through field officers response when deemed necessary.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM

DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Department of Correction

I. Current Program Name: IMPACT

A. Data Period: Fiscal Year 1993-1994

B. Describe the Target Population: Males, ages 16-25, convicted of Class 1 misdemeanor or felony, and cannot have served an active sentence of 120 days or more prior to SSA/ 30 days or more under SSA.

C. Profile of Offenders Admitted

Total Number of Referrals (FY 93-94): 538

Number of Felons:	328	Number of Misdemeanants:	210
Number of Property Offenders:	Unknown	Number of Violent Offenders:	Unk.
Number of Drug Offenders:	Unk.	Number of DWI Offenders:	Unk.
Number of Other Offenders:	Unk.		

D. Average Length of Stay in Program: 90 days

E. Capacity of Program: 270 presently

F. Activity Information

Total Number of Terminations in FY 93-94: 483

Number of Successful Terminations: 439 Number of Unsuccessful Terminations: 44

Number Convicted of New Offenses (Recidivism): Unk.

Number Revoked: 55 (scheduled, but never entered)

Program Activities: Series of exercises, drill, work, and school to instill discipline, self-confidence, and work ethic through a strictly regimented para-military program.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM

DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: DeLancey Street Foundation

I. Current Program Name: DeLancey Street Foundation

A. Data Period: Calendar Year 1994

B. Describe the Target Population: Persons with serious alcohol and drug problems--criminal offenses stemming from drugs. Sex offenders are not included.

C. Profile of Offenders Admitted

Total Number of Admissions (CY 94): 40 per year

Number of Felons: 90% Number of Misdemeanants: 10%

Number of Property Offenders: 90% Number of Violent Offenders: 0%

Number of Drug Offenders: Unknown Number of DWI Offenders: Unk.

Number of Other Offenders: Unk.

D. Average Length of Stay in Program: 2 to 4 years

E. Capacity of Program: 25

F. Activity Information

Total Number of Terminations in CY 94: Unk.

Number of Successful Terminations: 75%* Number of Unsuccessful Terminations: 25%*

*Of those who complete program

Number Convicted of New Offenses (Recidivism): Unk.

Number Revoked: Unk.

Program Activities: Two-year live-in facility with group encounter sessions; training schools in ten different careers; emotional support during residency and after graduation.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM

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

I. Current Program Name: FIRST, Inc.

A. Data Period: Calendar Year 1994

B. Describe the Target Population: FIRST takes adult men and women (over age 18) with drug and alcohol problems. FIRST serves as an alternative to incarceration for repeat offenders.

C. Profile of Offenders Admitted

Total Number of Admissions (Calendar Year 1994): 46

Number of Felons:	31	Number of Misdemeanants:	0
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Number of Property Offenders:	27	Number of Violent Offenders:	0
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Number of Drug Offenders:	46	Number of DWI Offenders:	16
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Number of Other Offenders:	15
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D. Average Length of Stay in Program: 2 years

E. Capacity of Program: 50 to 75

F. Activity Information

Total Number of Terminations in Calendar Year 1994: 8

Number of Successful Terminations: 8 Number of Unsuccessful Terminations: 0

Number Convicted of New Offenses (Recidivism): 0

Number Revoked: Unk.

Program Activities: FIRST is a two year re-educational environment with three main areas of focus: (1) vocational training--residents must have three viable job skills when they leave the program; (2) educational--GED classes required and college courses optional, and (3) therapeutic--intense encounter sessions, groups, and daily seminars.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM

DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Summit House, Inc.

I. Current Program Name: Greensboro Residential Center

A. Data Period: Fiscal Year 1993-1994

B. Describe the Target Population: Mothers and pregnant women convicted of nonviolent felonies in the State of North Carolina.

C. Profile of Offenders Admitted

Total Number of Admissions (FY 93-94): 14

Number of Felons: 14 Number of Misdemeanants: 0

Number of Property Offenders: 14 Number of Violent Offenders: 0

Number of Drug Offenders: 0 Number of DWI Offenders: 0

Number of Other Offenders: 0

D. Average Length of Stay in Program: 11 months

E. Capacity of Program: 22 Families

F. Activity Information

Total Number of Terminations in FY 93-94: 9

Number of Successful Terminations: 3 Number of Unsuccessful Terminations: 6

Number Convicted of New Offenses (Recidivism): 0

Number Revoked: 1

Program Activities: Behavior modification, counseling, substance abuse services, GED, job readiness, parenting and life skills training.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM

DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Summit House, Inc.

I. Current Program Name: Resource Center (Day Reporting Program)

A. Data Period: Fiscal Year 1993-1994

B. Describe the Target Population: Mothers and pregnant women convicted of nonviolent offenses.

C. Profile of Offenders Admitted

Total Number of Admissions (FY 93-94): 21

Number of Felons:	9	Number of Misdemeanants:	12
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Number of Property Offenders:	8	Number of Violent Offenders:	0
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Number of Drug Offenders:	14	Number of DWI Offenders:	1
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Number of Other Offenders:	0
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D. Average Length of Stay in Program: 6 to 12 months

E. Capacity of Program: 75

F. Activity Information

Total Number of Terminations in FY 93-94: 13

Number of Successful Terminations: 0 Number of Unsuccessful Terminations: 13

Number Convicted of New Offenses (Recidivism): 0

Number Revoked: 13

Program Activities: Case management, referrals to community agencies for substance abuse assessments, treatment, counseling, GED, and vocational skills. The Resource Center provides basic life skills classes on parenting, nutrition, women's health issues, budgeting, credit, and dressing for success. Women's Support Group weekly.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PROGRAM DATA FORM

DEPARTMENT/ORGANIZATION: Administrative Office of the Courts

I. Current Program Name: Community Penalties Program

A. Data Period: Fiscal Year 1993-1994

B. Describe the Target Population: Community Penalties Programs target offenders convicted of misdemeanors or felonies who are eligible to receive an intermediate punishment based on their class of offense and prior record or conviction level and who are facing an imminent and substantial threat of imprisonment.

C. Profile of Offenders Admitted

Total Number of Admissions (FY 93-94): 783* *(Plans presented in court.)

Number of Felons: Unknown Number of Misdemeanants: Unk.

Number of Property Offenders: Unk. Number of Violent Offenders: Unk.

Number of Drug Offenders: Unk. Number of DWI Offenders: Unk.

Number of Other Offenders: Unk.

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

E. Capacity of Program: N/A

F. Activity Information

Total Number of Terminations in FY 93-94: 606

Number of Successful Terminations: 345 Number of Unsuccessful Terminations: 261

Number Convicted of New Offenses (Recidivism): 51

Number Revoked: 186 (technical violations)

Number Invoked: 24

Program Activities: The responsibilities of a community penalties program include (1) targeting offenders who face an imminent and substantial threat of imprisonment, (2) preparing detailed community penalty plans for presentation to the sentencing judge by the offender's attorney, (3) contracting or arranging with public or private agencies for services described in the community penalty plan, and (4) monitoring the progress of offenders under community penalty plans. Program staff work with members of the justice system (law enforcement, probation officers, prosecutors, defense counsel) and community agencies to identify resources to meet the offender's needs. Typically, community penalty plans include recommendations for regular probation or intensive supervision probation, community service work, victim restitution and involvement in treatment.