

Fiscal Year 2014-2015 Annual Statistical Report



**North Carolina
Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice**

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Overview of the North Carolina Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice

The North Carolina Department of Public Safety was created in 2012 through the consolidation of the Department of Correction, the Department of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and the Department of Crime Control and Public Safety. The Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice is one of six divisions within the Department of Public Safety. Adult Correction is responsible for the custody, supervision, and rehabilitation of adult offenders sentenced to community/intermediate punishment or prison. Adult Correction is responsible for the operation of Prisons, Community Corrections, Alcohol and Chemical Dependency Programs and Correctional Enterprises. In 1998, the Division developed a long-range strategic plan, which is based on the following vision statement and strategic issues:

Vision Statement

We, the employees of Adult Correction, envision an organization respected by the citizens of North Carolina for its effectiveness in responding to the problem of crime in our society and working collaboratively with others to prevent crime through community involvement. We see an organization providing public safety, opportunities for offenders to become productive citizens, and growth and development for employees. We see ourselves contributing to the creation of a society of law-abiding, responsible citizens.

Strategic Issues

- Lead proactively regarding corrections issues.
- Develop and train employees for personal and professional growth.
- Deliver effective services and programs using research and advanced technology.
- Emphasize cost efficient management of resources and accountability for high quality results.

Appropriations & Expenditures

At the end of the 2014-2015 Fiscal Year, the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice had 19,281¹ permanent employees, primarily working directly with offenders in the community or in secure facilities. The division is funded through legislative appropriations and receipts (e.g., Correction Enterprises). The total authorized budget and actual expenditures for the Division over the past five fiscal years are shown in Table 1, below.

Table 1: Authorized Budget and Actual Expenditures by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Authorized Budget	Actual Expenditures	Percent Change in Actual Expenditures over Previous Year
2014-2015	\$1,396,473,037	\$1,369,196,669	1.17%
2013-2014	\$1,389,799,158	\$1,353,340,103	-0.62%
2012-2013	\$1,423,972,223	\$1,361,765,373	0.78%
2011-2012	\$1,412,886,261	\$1,335,725,318*	-1.78%
2010-2011	\$1,365,379,681	\$1,359,887,583	1.59%

*Excludes required transfers for Medicaid and other Departmental requirements

¹ This number includes employees of the entire Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice. Source: N.C. Department of Public Safety, Human Resources Division.

Section of Rehabilitative Programs and Services

Supporting Successful Decisions

The Section of Rehabilitative Programs and Services provides assistance to other sections within the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice and other Divisions of the Department of Public Safety. Staff have expertise in research methods, human subjects protection, statistics, program evaluation, and policy analysis.

The *Research and Decision Support* unit of the Section coordinates a variety of internal and external evaluation projects. Research assists staff to evaluate effectiveness, modify policies and programs, develop policies, and report outcomes to policy makers. Unit activities include the following:

- Obtain and organize topical information on research topics.
- Prepare statistical and topical reports.
- Conduct evaluations.
- Provide data and methodology review for evaluations.
- Review and approve human subjects research involving staff and individuals under the supervision of the Department of Public Safety.
- Provide answers to statistical questions about correctional populations.
- Develop computer programs to extract and report aggregate data.
- Analyze and interpret statistical information.
- Provide internet-based decision support tools.
- Prepare population forecasts and utilize simulation models.
- Develop a structure and process for planning.
- Organize and facilitate meetings of work groups engaged in planning and policy analysis.
- Consult on methods to develop, implement, and monitor plans and policies.

I. Prisons

Prisons Section Overview

The Section of Prisons is responsible for the custody, supervision, and rehabilitation of inmates. As of June 30, 2015 there were 59 state prisons in North Carolina; there is one additional contractual prison and 2 Confinement in Response to Violation Centers (CRV). In order to protect the community, staff, and inmates, the Prisons Section classifies prisons, inmates, and prison beds according to prison security designation, inmate custody classification, and bed security levels, respectively.

The Section Chief of Prisons assigns the security designation of the prison based on the physical boundaries and structure of the prison, the type of cells in the prison (e.g. single cells, dormitories), and the intensity and type of staff supervision (e.g. armed perimeter vs. unarmed perimeter). As of June 30, 2015 there were 14 close, 20 medium, and 22 minimum security state prisons, and one minimum security contracted facility; the CRVs are both minimum security sites.

The Section receives primarily felons however, some misdemeanants who cannot be housed within the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program may be sent to a state prison. Sentences range from a minimum of 180 days for certain low-level felony or misdemeanor offenses to life imprisonment for crimes such as rape or death for murder. Prison staff classifies the individual inmate's custody by analyzing factors such as current crime, length of sentence, past criminal history, and past prison behavior record. At the end of FY 2014-2015, 52% of inmates in the prison population were assigned to medium custody, 31% to minimum, and 17% to close custody.

The Section provides rehabilitative activities for inmates. These activities include jobs, educational programs, vocational programs, cognitive behavioral interventions, substance abuse interventions, mental health interventions, and religious services.

Costs of Incarceration for the 2014-2015 Fiscal Year

The Section calculates the average cost of incarcerating minimum, medium, and close custody inmates annually. The figures include the direct costs of inmate supervision/custody and programs/activities, and indirect administrative costs for Section support of prisons. The daily cost of incarcerating one inmate ranged from \$72.64 in minimum custody to \$94.72 in close custody, with an average of \$82.26 in FY 2014-2015 compared to an average of \$79.89 in FY 2013-2014.

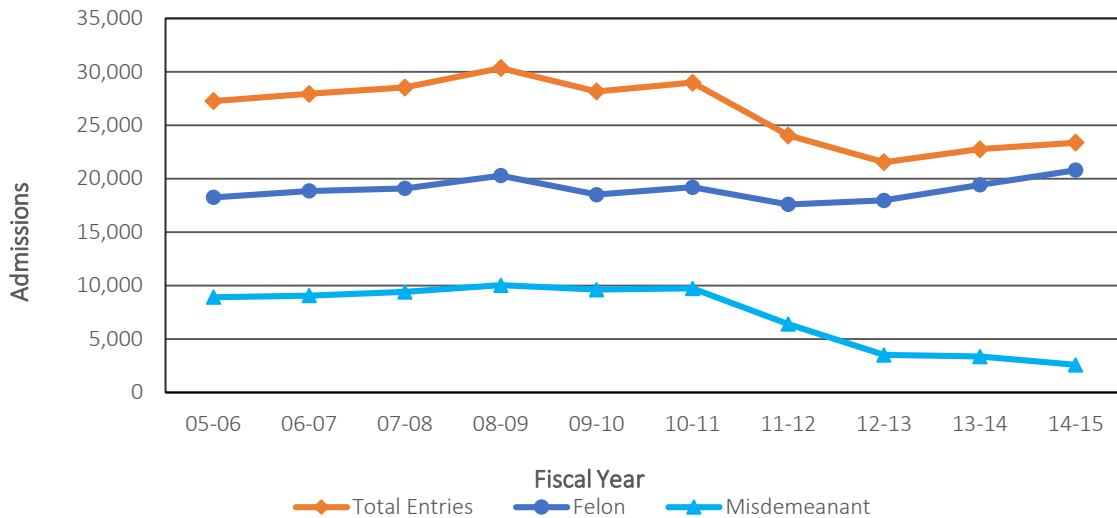
Table I.1: Daily Cost per Inmate for FY 2014-2015: State Prisons

Inmate Custody Level	Average Daily Population	Daily Cost Per Inmate
Minimum	12,329	\$72.64
Medium	18,460	\$82.51
Close	7,109	\$94.72
Average	37,898	\$82.26

Prison Admission Trends

During FY 2014-2015, there were 23,367 admissions to North Carolina prisons. Admissions to prisons further increased nearly 3% during FY 2014-2015, after an increase of nearly 6% during FY 2013-2014. The increase in admissions is largely attributed to growth in felony admissions (7%). Misdemeanor admissions indicated a steep fall (23%) as the impact of the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program’s creation, which as of January 1, 2015 requires all misdemeanants to serve sentences in local jails, began to level. Misdemeanants comprised only 11% of prison admissions during FY 2014-2015, down from a high of 34% during FY 2009-2010.

Figure I.1: Total Admissions by Crime Class, FY 2005-2015



Fiscal Year	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Total	27,257	27,936	28,535	30,350	28,164	28,975	24,036	21,538	22,759	23,367

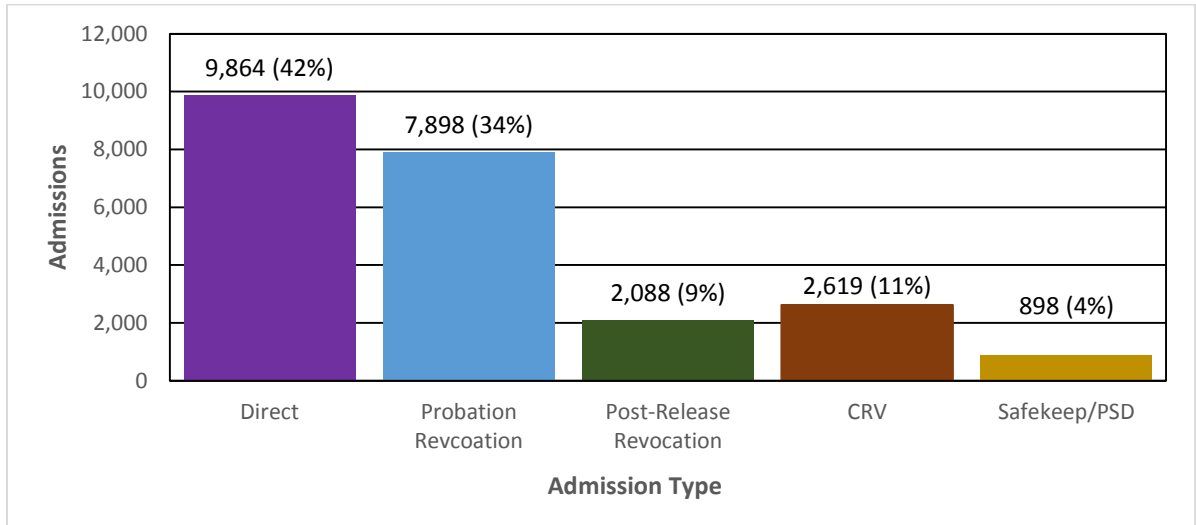
Type of Admissions

There are five types of admissions to prison: direct admissions, probation revocations, confinements in response to violation (CRV), parole/post-release supervision revocations, and safekeepers/pre-sentence diagnostic inmates. Direct admissions result from a court-imposed active sentence to prison. CRV entries are offenders under supervision in the community who have committed a technical violation for which the court has imposed a 90-day term to be served in prison before returning the offender to supervision in the community. Revocations of probation and post-release are the activation of offenders’ sentences due to new criminal activity, absconding, or after serving multiple periods of confinement due to technical violations (CRV terms).

Safekeepers are defendants who have not been sentenced, but are admitted to prison when detention in the local jail poses a danger to the inmate or when medical care is needed. Pre-sentence diagnostic admissions (PSD) are inmates who have been convicted, but the judge requests an assessment before sentencing.

Direct admissions made up 42% of total prison admissions in FY 2014-2015 while 43% were probation revocations² or parole/post-release revocations. CRVs accounted for 11% of total admissions. Safekeepers and pre-sentence diagnostic admissions accounted for 4% of admissions.

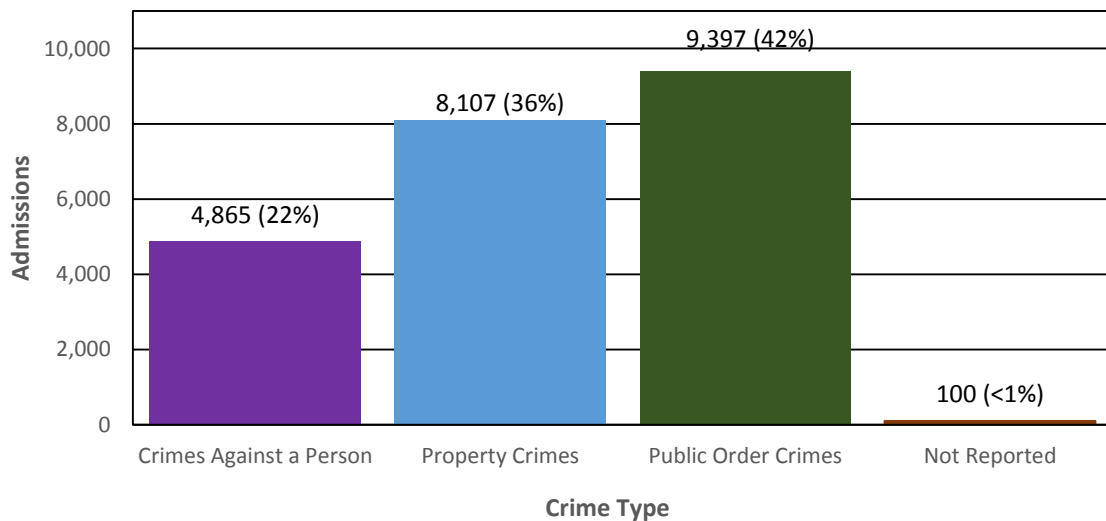
Figure I.2: Prison Admissions in FY 2014-2015



Crime Type of Prison Admissions

Overall, 89% of the FY 2014-2015 prison admissions were for felony crime convictions. Crimes resulting in a prison sentence are grouped in one of three categories: public order, property, and crimes against a person.

Figure I.3: Crime Type of Prison Admissions in FY 2014-2015



² Note that 43% of prison admissions due to revocation is not the same as the probation revocation rate. These prison admissions comprise a subset of offenders who had a confinement for technical violations or probation revocation for new crimes or absconding. It is computed as a percentage of offenders entering prison, whereas the probation revocation rate is the percentage of offenders who exited community supervision.

The most frequent crime type for prison admissions was public order and accounted for 42% of all admissions. This crime type included drug offenses, trafficking and non-trafficking (4,796), driving while impaired (2,179), weapons offenses (888), traffic violations (332), and habitual felon (946). Among public order crime admissions, 78% were felons.

Property crimes accounted for 36% of all prison admissions. The most frequent offenses in this category were breaking/entering (2,978) and larceny (2,451). Other frequent offenses included fraud (1,477), burglary (329), forgery (166), burnings (101), and auto theft (212).

There were 4,865 admissions for crimes against a person, which accounted for 22% of all prison admissions. Approximately one third (30%) of these crimes were assaults. Also included in this category were robbery (1,456), sexual offenses (581), and homicides (470). As with property and public order crimes, the majority (96%) of crimes against a person were felony admissions.

Table I.2: Crime Type Prison Admissions by Felon/Misdemeanant Status

Crime Type	Felon	Misdemeanant	Undefined	Total*	(%)
Crimes Against a Person	4,670	195	0	4,865	22%
Property Crimes	7,942	165	0	8,107	36%
Public Order Crimes	7,355	2,042	0	9,397	42%
Not Reported	3	0	97	100	<1%
Total	19,970	2,402	97	22,469	
Percent	89%	11%	<1%		

*Does not include 898 safekeeper admissions.

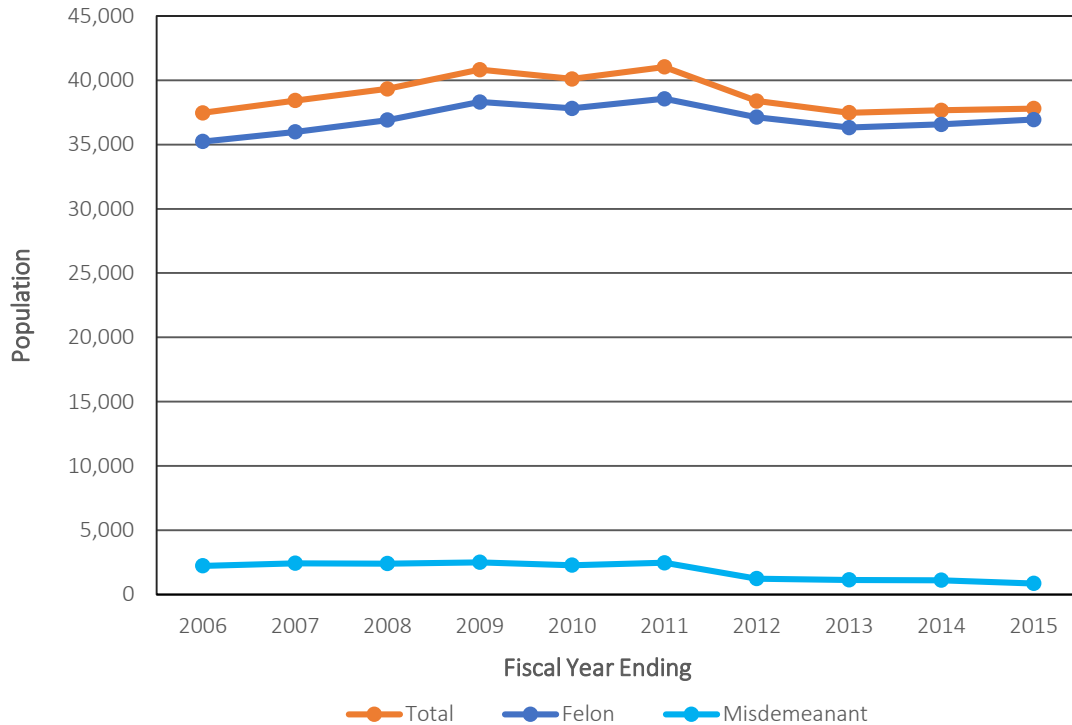
Table I.3: Demographics of Prison Admissions: FY 2014-2015

Age Category	Female			Male			Total	
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other		
13-18	10	10	3	106	405	56	590	(3%)
19-21	94	59	19	589	1,348	175	2,284	(10%)
22-25	259	146	22	1,315	2,210	251	4,203	(18%)
26-30	478	142	27	1,752	1,933	233	4,565	(20%)
31-35	374	127	20	1,433	1,361	199	3,514	(15%)
36-40	293	83	12	986	1,065	137	2,576	(11%)
41-45	196	67	12	790	856	118	2,039	(9%)
46-50	115	71	8	578	681	65	1,518	(6%)
51-55	96	35	7	447	567	46	1,198	(5%)
56-60	27	18	1	205	281	17	549	(2%)
61-65	12	7	0	86	111	6	222	(1%)
66-70	9	2	0	36	29	3	79	(<1%)
71+	0	0	0	20	7	3	30	(<1%)
Total	1,963	767	131	8,343	10,854	1309	23,367	
(%)	(8%)	(3%)	(1%)	(36%)	(46%)	(6%)		

Prison Population Trends

After steady growth through the first decade of the 21st century, the prison population declined significantly over FY 2011-2012 and FY2012-2013, but rose slightly FY 2013-2014 and FY2014-2015. On June 30 2015, there were 37,794 offenders in the prison system, representing a slight (<1%) increase from the previous fiscal year end. The majority (52%) of the prison population was housed in medium custody; 17% were in close custody, and 31% were housed in minimum custody. There were 196 safekeepers in the prison population on June 30, 2015.

Figure I.4: Prison Population by Crime Class, FY End 2006-2015



06/30/Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Population	37,467	38,423	39,326	40,824	40,102	41,030	38,385	37,469	37,665	37,794

Prison Population by Sentencing Grids

Although nearly 11% of prison admissions in FY 2014-2015 were misdemeanants, this group comprised only 2% of the population on June 30, 2015. Of those misdemeanor inmates in the prison population at the end of the fiscal year, 89% were incarcerated for violations of the Safe Roads Act (DWI) followed by assault (7%) and larceny (2%). The remaining 2% included all other structured sentencing convictions for the misdemeanor population on June 30 2015.

The profile of the felon inmate population was very different from the profile of felon admissions to prison. Class A-E offenses represented less than a quarter (21%) of prison admissions during FY 2014-2015 but accounted for 64% of the prison population on June 30, 2015. This trend is consistent with FY2013-2014 where Class A-E offenses represented 22% of prison admissions but accounted for 65% of the prison population on June 30, 2015. These felons with long sentences remain in the population over an extended period of time and generally account for the projected growth in the

prison population in coming years. For example, consider the difference between the number of offenders with Class A convictions in the population and admissions of Class A offenders in one year. There were 57 Class A prison admissions last fiscal year, while on June 30, 2015 there were 1,942 in the population. The sentence for these offenders is either life in prison or death.

Table I.4: Misdemeanant Prison Population, FY End 2015

Crime Class	Prior Record Level			Undefined or Non-Structured	Total (%)
	I	II	III		
A1	0	5	49	0	54 (6%)
1	0	3	25	0	28 (3%)
2	0	0	0	1	1 (<1%)
3	0	0	0	0	0 (<1%)
DWI	10	0	0	707	717 (85%)
9C*	0	2	11	27	40 (5%)
Other/Undefined	0	0	0	2	2 (<1%)
Total	10	10	85	737	842
(%)	(1%)	(1%)	(10%)	(88%)	

Table I.5: Felony Prison Population, FY End 2015

Crime Class	Prior Record Level						Undefined or Non-Structured	Total	(%)
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI			
A	1072	143	110	67	10	12	528	1,942	(5%)
B1	969	677	324	225	51	40	0	2,286	(6%)
B2	1133	1204	671	457	93	65	0	3,623	(10%)
C	815	1009	1270	2040	921	946	608	7,609	(21%)
D	1174	1222	1061	914	331	335	177	5,214	(14%)
E	569	624	590	624	242	266	2	2917	(8%)
F	913	683	576	557	208	220	25	3182	(9%)
G	420	565	630	619	223	232	3	2692	(7%)
H	372	1046	1007	1119	594	813	21	4972	(14%)
I	78	187	130	180	83	151	2	811	(2%)
9C*	143	188	86	41	7	5	0	470	(1%)
Other	21	1	0	0	0	3	1013	1038	(3%)
Total	7,679	7,549	6,455	6,843	2,763	3,088	2,379	36,756	100%
(%)	(21%)	(21%)	(18%)	(19%)	(8%)	(8%)	(6%)	(100%)	

Note: The totals from tables I.4 and I.5 do not include offenders committed as safekeepers (196 on 06/30/2015).

**Confinement in Response to Violation (CRV) Punishment*

Inmate Activities

Prisons coordinate a wide range of inmate work, educational, and rehabilitative programs. Inmates are required to either work full-time or participate in a full-time program. Only inmates who pose a security risk, have health problems, or are in the admissions process are exempt from the policy.

Work Assignments

In each prison facility, inmates are assigned a variety of jobs. Inmates are paid an incentive wage, which is set by statute for the majority of these duties. Currently the incentive wage ranges from \$.40 to \$1.00 per day depending on the work assignment. Most inmates who work (84%) do so inside prison facilities.

Table I.6: Inmate Work Assignment by Work Category, FY 2014-2015

Inmate Work Assignments In Prison Facilities	Average Daily Assigned During 2014-2015
Unit Services	6,410
Food Service	3,163
Correction Enterprises	2,065
Prison Maintenance	1,791
Construction	369
Other Jobs	1,545
Outside Prison Facilities	
Road Squads	1,381
State and Local Government	645
Work Release	928
Total	18,297

Unit Services- The largest assignment in prison facilities is Unit Services. Prison inmates in these jobs perform janitorial and general maintenance duties. This assignment provides a relevant job skill and is beneficial to the prison system because it reduces the cost of operating the facilities.

Food Service- Inmates work in the kitchens of all prison facilities preparing and serving food to other inmates. This assignment provides a relevant job skill and is beneficial to the prison system because it reduces the cost of operating the facilities.

Correction Enterprises- Correction Enterprises is a separate section of the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice, which administers industries at prison sites. Enterprise jobs provide opportunities to put close and medium custody inmates to work inside prisons. Inmates are employed making car license tags, street and highway signs, farming, food processing, printing, sewing, laundering and manufacturing. These jobs teach workers job skills and a work ethic which will enable them to find employment upon release from prison. These jobs pay up to \$3 per day based on skills required for the job.

Prison Maintenance- Prison inmates are also involved in grounds keeping, light construction, repair and maintenance projects at prisons. These jobs include roofing, plumbing, electrical wiring and other unit improvements. These assignments provide relevant job skills and are beneficial to the prison system because they reduce the cost of operating the facilities

Construction- In addition to cleaning and maintaining prisons, some inmates are assigned to new prison construction projects. Inmates are generally chosen based on pre-existing skills in the construction industry. Like the other categories of work assignments, this experience gives inmates valuable work experience prior to release and helps to reduce the cost of new prison construction.

Road Squads- Minimum and medium custody inmates work on the state's roads, patching potholes, clearing right-of-ways and picking up litter. Medium custody inmates work under the supervision of armed correctional officers. Minimum custody inmates work under the direction of N.C. Department of Transportation employees.

State and Local Government Agencies- State and local government agencies have labor contracts for inmates to work for these agencies, often involving janitorial services and grounds keeping.

Work Release- Inmates who have proven themselves trustworthy for limited release from custody are allowed to leave the prison unit for jobs. These inmates are nearing their release date and work for businesses in the community. North Carolina started the first work release program in the country in 1957. Inmates on work release receive prevailing market wages from their employers, but must pay a room-and-board fee to the prison unit.

For FY 2014-2015 inmates paid the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice \$4,222,635 in per diem and \$1,536,683 for transportation and job-related expenses. They also paid child support and restitution totaling \$1,226,347. During this period inmates paid an additional \$1,560,265 for personal expenses, spousal support and other family expenses.

Programs Assignments

Inmates are recommended for participation in programs based on interests, abilities, needs and whether the time remaining on their sentence allows completion of the program. At large institutions, academic and vocational education programs are offered to inmates on a full-time basis. These programs are offered on a part-time basis at other institutions.

Table 1.7: Inmate Program Assignments, FY 2014-2015

	Average Daily Assignment for FY 2014-2015	
	Full Time	Part Time
Academic Education	1,624	1,553
Vocational Education	1,644	528
Life Skills Programs	241	2,635

Academic Programs- The mission of the North Carolina Department of Public Safety’s (NCDPS) educational services section is to support the provision of educational instruction to offenders who participate in educational and vocational programs by equipping them with knowledge and skills that will assist in preparing them for successful community transition and employment development upon release. NCDPS partners with the North Carolina Community College System and other colleges and universities to provide a full range of academic and vocational programs. The North Carolina Community College System offers NCDPS offenders an opportunity to earn various Associate of Applied Science degree programs. In addition, the NCDPS has contracted with the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, East Carolina University, and Guilford College in providing eligible offenders with select college courses. These courses are provided at the correctional facility or through correspondence.

Each prison facility, and its community college partner, offers a variety of educational and vocational opportunities that range from basic education to the earning of a college degree. Adult Basic Education (ABE) is the primary academic program for offenders. ABE provides adult and youthful offenders with the basic knowledge and skills necessary to become literate. In FY 2014-

2015, 1,861 inmates passed tests of a High School Equivalent Education, 630 earned AAS Degrees, and 293 received community college vocational diplomas.

Vocational Programs- A wide variety of vocational programs such as computer literacy, food service training, electrical engineering technology, brick masonry and job readiness are provided through local community colleges. Participation in these programs can help inmates obtain work with Correction Enterprises or a work release assignment. There were 1,217 Vocational Certificates awarded in the last fiscal year.

Life Skills Programs- Life skills programs include several types of programs such as parenting skills and Cognitive Behavioral Intervention (CBI). CBI programs teach offenders new ways of thinking that can lead to changes in their behavior and actions, and ultimately affect their criminal conduct. CBI programs use a combination of approaches to increase an offender's awareness of self and others. This awareness is coupled with the teaching of social skills to assist the offender with interpersonal problems. These specific types of intervention programs assist offenders in "restructuring" their thought process and teaches "cognitive skills" to assist in basic decision-making and problem-solving. These programs are led by prisons or community college staff that have been trained by the division.

Escapes and Captures

The primary goal of the Prisons Section is to protect the community. While some inmates escape from prison each year, nearly all are apprehended. Minimum custody inmates are often on work release and participate in other activities in the community. Many escapes are the result of the minimum custody inmate not returning to the prison on time from his/her job, so a capture is recorded the same day. Eight of the ten inmates who escaped during the 2014-2015 fiscal year were captured by July 1, 2015.

Inmate Disciplinary Infractions

Inmate conformity to prison rules is necessary for the orderly, safe and secure operation of correctional facilities. Effective, fair and consistent disciplinary procedures enhance the orderly operation of the facilities and reinforce appropriate behavior and responsibility. The disciplinary offenses were reclassified in November 2000 from five classes to four and all substance possession offenses (e.g., alcohol or drugs) are now Class A. The most serious offenses remain in Class A while Class D offenses are the least serious infractions. An inmate can be charged with an attempt to commit an offense. If so, that attempt is in the same class as the infraction itself.

In FY 2014-2015 there were 61,597 infractions (see Table I.8), which is a 1.3% increase from the number recorded during FY 2013-2014. Approximately 12% (7,480) were Class A infractions, of which 23% were for substance possession. The next most frequent Class A offense was Involvement with Gang or Security Threat Group (STG), with 20% in FY 2014-2015.

There were 18,598 Class B infractions including: sexual act, damaging property, weapon possession, interfering with staff and lock tampering. The majority of the infractions in FY 2014-2015 were for Class C offenses, accounting for 48% (29,837) of the total infractions for the year. Out of these, 12,390 (42%) were for disobeying an order. Other Class C infractions include profane language, fighting, unauthorized leave, bartering, threatening staff, and theft of property. Possession of unauthorized items (including clothing and money), being in an unauthorized location, and gambling are some of the infractions that make up the Class D infractions.

Table I.8: Inmate Disciplinary Infractions for FY 2014-2015

Class	Infraction	Count
A	Substance Possession	1,721
	Assault Staff (with Weapon, Throwing Liquids or Sexual Intent)	850
	Refuse to Submit to a Drug/Breath Test	279
	Assault Person with Weapon	714
	Involvement with Gang or STG	1,513
	Fight Involving Weapons	392
	Other Inmate Assault	92
	Attempt Class A Offense	694
	Other	1,225
	Class A Total	7,480
B	Sexual Act	2,814
	Damage State/Another's Property	746
	Lock Tampering	1,850
	Weapon Possession	951
	High Risk Act	1,753
	Interfere with Staff	551
	Threaten to Harm/Injure Staff	1,720
	Other	8,213
	Class B Total	18,598
C	Disobey Order	12,390
	Profane Language	6,126
	Unauthorized Leave	2,347
	Fighting	2,790
	Create Offensive Condition	270
	Barter/Trade or Loan Money	616
	Misuse or Unauthorized Use of Phone/Mail	1,445
	Theft of Property	2,031
	Unauthorized Funds	311
	Other	1,511
Class C Total	29,837	
D	Unauthorized Items (No threat contraband)	1,912
	Unauthorized Location	2,814
	Gambling	204
	Illegal Clothing	319
	Other	433
Class D Total	5,682	
Total Infractions		61,597

Presumptive punishments are established for each infraction such as: confinement in restrictive housing for up to 60 days, demotion in custody, revocation of reduction credits and suspension of privileges, including radio access, organized sports, visitation, or other leisure time activities. Additionally, to offset the costs of staff time, there is an administrative fee of ten dollars paid by inmates found guilty of committing an infraction.

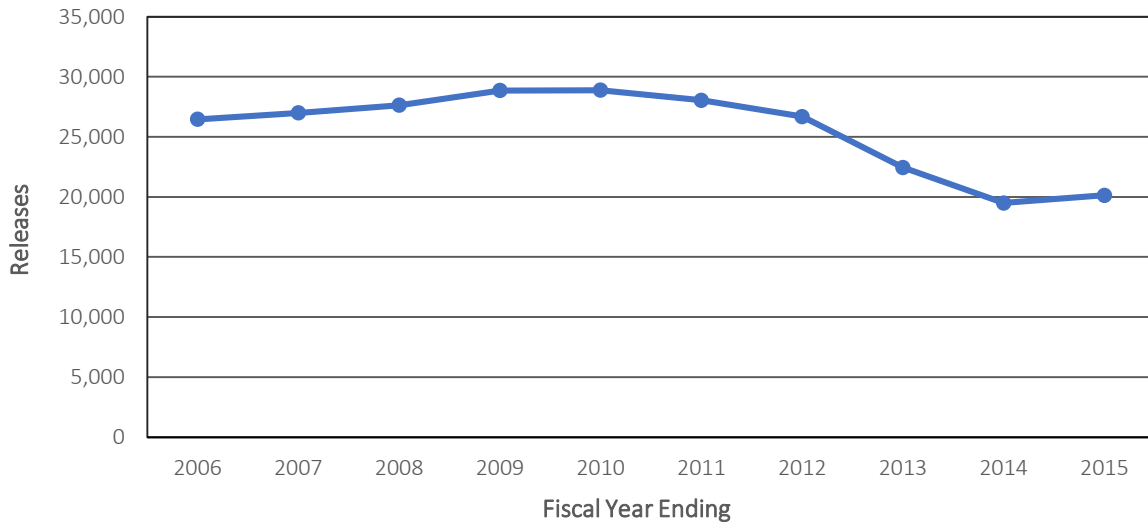
Table I.9: Demographics of Prison Population on June 30, 2015

Age Category	Female			Male			Total	
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other		
13-18	2	6	1	39	161	31	240	(1%)
19-21	46	41	14	361	971	156	1,589	(4%)
22-25	158	120	15	1155	2478	340	4,266	(11%)
26-30	320	123	21	1889	3064	461	5,878	(16%)
31-35	346	133	24	1997	2808	545	5,853	(15%)
36-40	283	120	23	1680	2608	467	5,181	(14%)
41-45	209	100	8	1608	2269	302	4,496	(12%)
46-50	193	101	12	1372	1929	215	3,822	(10%)
51-55	106	64	12	1181	1579	147	3,089	(8%)
56-60	61	29	3	728	878	90	1,789	(5%)
61-65	26	16	1	404	418	32	897	(2%)
66-70	14	2	0	234	169	17	436	(1%)
71+	9	0	1	164	77	7	258	(1%)
Total	1,773	855	135	12,812	19,409	2,810	37,794	
(%)	(5%)	(2%)	(0%)	(34%)	(51%)	(7%)		

Prison Release Trend

Releases from prison are affected by sentencing policies and the stock population. As the stock population has continued to fall, the number of releases has fallen accordingly. However, during FY 2014-2015, there were 20,138 releases from prisons, a 3% increase in releases from the previous year.

Figure I.5: Prison Releases, FY 2005-2014



Fiscal Year	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Release	26,457	26,986	27,637	28,860	28,889	28,048	26,685	22,455	19,495	20,138

Type of Release

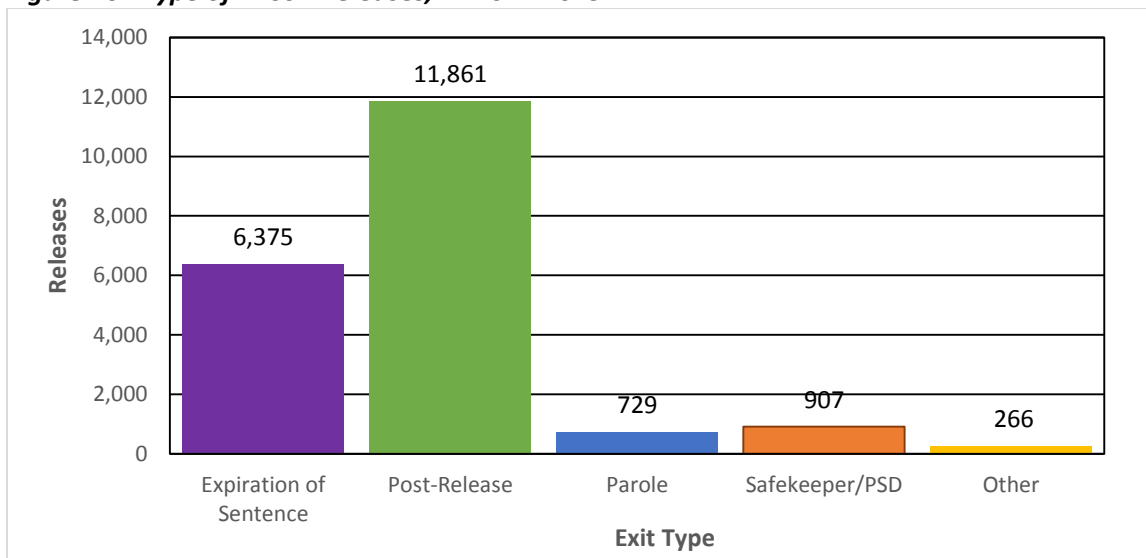
Inmates are usually released from prison due to the expiration of their sentence, released on post-release (under structured sentencing) or on parole (sentences prior to Structured Sentencing or violations of the Safe Roads Act). The Justice Reinvestment Act extended post-release supervision to all felony offenses committed on or after December 1, 2011. Inmates incarcerated for Class B1-E offenses committed on or after December 1, 2011 have a mandatory twelve months of supervision upon release. Inmates incarcerated for Class F-I offenses committed before December 1, 2011 have a mandatory nine months of supervision upon release.

As a result, the majority (59%) of releases from prison in FY 2014-2015 are now assigned to a period of supervised post-release. Conversely, as the population of non-JRA sentenced inmates continues to shrink, a smaller percentage of inmates will exit with expired sentences. The percentage of inmates exiting due to expiration of their sentence further fell from 45% in FY 2013-2014 to 32% during FY 2014-2015.

Releases due to parole have decreased steadily since only non-structured sentence and Safe Roads Act inmates are eligible for parole. In FY 1998-1999, 21% of prison exits were to parole, whereas, during FY 2014-2015 only 4% of prison exits were to parole. The proportion of the prison population sentenced prior to Structured Sentencing has continued to decrease, so parole exits will diminish over time.

Safekeeper and Pre-sentenced diagnostic (PSD) releases are un-sentenced inmates who are held temporarily in prison. Most prison exits in the category labeled “Other” were court ordered releases, but also included the death of the inmate, Interstate Compact and execution. There were no executions in FY 2014-2015.

Figure I.6: Type of Prison Releases, FY 2014-2015



Time Served by Inmates Released in FY 2014-2015

North Carolina enacted numerous sentencing laws that govern when and how inmates are released from prison. In 1994, North Carolina enacted Structured Sentencing guidelines. The purpose of Structured Sentencing is to reserve prison for the most serious and chronic offender, and to incarcerate those offenders for longer periods of time. Less serious and less chronic offenders receive punishments in the community, or shorter prison sentences. Structured

Sentencing abolished discretionary parole release and authorized judges to set a minimum and maximum sentence for felons and a flat sentence for misdemeanants, based on the severity of the crime of conviction and the prior record level of the offender.

Felony Structured Sentencing inmates must serve the entire minimum sentence and may serve the maximum sentence, an additional 20% above the minimum sentence. For example, an inmate must serve five years and may serve up to six years unless he/she earns credits off the maximum sentence for good behavior, working and participating in programs. Therefore, all felony inmates sentenced under Structured Sentencing will serve at least 100% of their minimum sentence.

In FY 2014-2015 there were 14,381 Structured Sentencing felons released from prison. Inmates can earn three, six, or nine days per month off their sentence for good behavior, working and participating in programs. On average, these inmates served 29.82 months in prison, averaging 109% of their minimum sentence.

Judges order misdemeanants to serve a specific sentence and they can earn 4 days per month off their sentence for good behavior, working and participating in programs. For example, a misdemeanor inmate who has a sentence of four months must serve 3.5 months and may serve up to four months. During this period there were 485 Structured Sentencing misdemeanants released, having served an average of 6.58 months, 96% of their maximum sentence.

Prior to Structured Sentencing, inmates were sentenced under several different sentencing laws which allowed the Parole Commission to release inmates early from prison to parole. The major determinants of when inmates were released from prison under these parole-eligibility laws depended on the good time and gain time credits the inmate earned. Prior to Structured Sentencing, as soon as the inmate entered prison, he/she was awarded good time credits which reduced the sentence by 50%, and he/she could also earn additional gain time credits off of the sentence for positive behaviors.

In FY 2014-2015, there were 75 non-Structured Sentencing felons released from prison for the first time. Those who were paroled and then returned to prison were excluded from these calculations. Since these inmates represented some very serious offenses, they served an average of 258.71 months before release. These inmates served, on average, 53% of their court-imposed sentences, due to good time, gain time and parole eligibility rules. During this period, 1,770 non-Structured Sentencing misdemeanants were released from prison; the majority of those were serving time for Driving While Impaired (DWI) convictions that fall under the Safe Roads Act. These inmates served, on average, 6.74 months or 54% of their court-imposed sentence due to good time, gain time and parole eligibility rules.

Prison Population Projections

Prison population projections are made on an annual basis in conjunction with the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission (SPAC). The population projections were completed in two parts. The SPAC prepared prison population projections for all offenders sentenced on or after July 1, 2015 (new entries). The Division prepared projections for all offenders in prison as of June 30, 2015 (resident prison population). The final combined projections take into account the decline of the resident prison population (structured sentencing releases, parole releases and “max-outs”) and the buildup of the new inmates (new sentences, probation revocations, parole revocations and post-release supervision revocations). Added to these figures is the estimated number of safekeepers and misdemeanor offenders held in the state prison system.

Table I.10: Prison Population Projections, FY 2016-2025*

Fiscal Year	Prison Population as of June 30		Prison Capacity ³	
	Previous Projection	Current Projection	Expanded Operating Capacity	Difference between Current Projection and Capacity ⁴
2015/16	37,360	37,095	38,373	1,278
2016/17	37,522	37,304	38,373	1,069
2017/18	37,348	37,601	38,373	772
2018/19	37,462	37,367	38,373	1,006
2019/20	37,610	37,385	38,373	988
2020/21	37,829	37,642	38,373	731
2021/22	38,139	37,927	38,373	446
2022/23	38,581	38,395	38,373	-22
2023/24	38,983	38,868	38,373	-495
2024/25		39,224	38,373	-851

**Prepared February 2016 by the Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission in conjunction with the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justices' Section of Rehabilitative Programs & Services.*

The projections provide estimates of the prison population over the next ten years based on empirical data from FY 2015. With the various effective dates relating to the JRA provisions (e.g., offenses on or after December 1, 2011; probation violations on or after December 1, 2011), the parameters empirically derived from the data and used in the projections are based on a mixture of pre-JRA and JRA provisions. It is also important to recognize that these data reflect evolving JRA practices during the early stages of implementation and, as a result, are not necessarily representative of future practices. The annual adjustment to the ten-year projections, using updated empirical information, will reflect the shift in JRA cases and criminal justice practices, ultimately enhancing the accuracy of the projections.

The current projection indicates a decrease in the prison population compared to last year's projection. While fluctuations in the projections are expected as changes in criminal justice practices continue with the implementation of the JRA, the primary explanation for the decrease is the most recent legislative change to the commitment location for certain misdemeanants. With this change, all misdemeanants (including those sentenced for impaired driving) are required to serve their active sentences in local jails instead of the state prison system.

³Expanded Operating Capacity (EOC) is the number of inmates housed in dormitories that operate at varying percentages (not to exceed 130%) beyond their Standard Operating Capacity, plus the number of single cells with one inmate per cell, plus the number of single cells that house two inmates per cell. Standard Operating Capacity (SOC) is the number of single cells with one inmate per cell plus the number of inmates who can be housed in dormitories by dividing the gross square feet of each dormitory by 50 square feet and rounding to the closest double bunk configuration. SOC is projected to be 33,284 for each year of the ten -year projection.

Capacity estimates are based on projects funded or authorized. The EOC and SOC capacity estimates include decreases at Central Prison (32) and Fountain CCW(10) due to conversion of control beds to segregation beds; an addition of 32 beds at North Carolina CIW (6 mental health beds and 26 safekeeper beds) and a reduction of 2 beds (wet cells); a decrease at Eastern CI (48) due to the conversion of ICON beds to segregation beds; increases as a result of expansions at Maury CI (504), Bertie CI (504), Tabor CI (252),and Lanesboro CI (252); decreases as a result of the closure of Fountain CCW (374 SOC, 510 EOC) and North Piedmont CCW (104 SOC, 136 EOC); and increases as a result of re-opening Burke (200 SOC, 248 EOC) and Robeson (152 SOC, 192 EOC) as Confinement in Response to Violation (CRV) Centers.

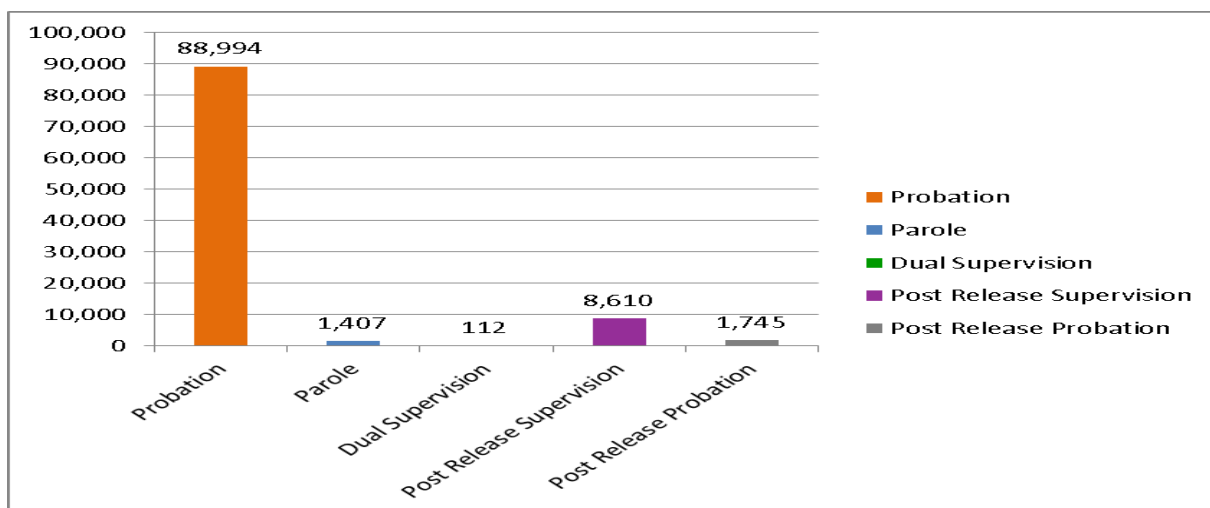
⁴Positive numbers indicate that the current projected population is lower than capacity, while negative numbers indicate that the current projected population is higher than capacity

II. Community Corrections

Section of Community Corrections Overview

Community Corrections provides supervision of offenders sentenced to probation or released from prisons on parole or post-release supervision. Probation and parole officers supervise offenders in the community by enforcing compliance with the conditions of probation, parole or post-release supervision and monitoring offender behavior. As of June 30, 2015, there were 100,868 offenders under the supervision of the Section of Community Corrections.

Figure II.1: Community Corrections Population on 06/30 by Supervision Type



Offenders on probation, parole or post-release are supervised based on the conditions imposed, their behavior, assessed risk of re-arrest and assessed needs. Probation and parole officers supervise low risk/low need cases with traditional probation strategies, primarily in an office setting. Offenders assessed at higher risk/needs levels have more rigorous contact requirements in their home and work environments following an individualized case plan. An offender who violates their conditions of supervision may subsequently receive additional sanctions from the court or Parole and Post Release Commission, or other supervision requirements mandated by the officer through delegated authority, such as requiring increased Community Service hours or drug screening or time in CRV. Officers are also responsible for supervising special populations such as sex offenders and domestic violence offenders.

Officers refer offenders to rehabilitative services and work with other agencies to encourage participation in programs such as substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, educational and vocational training. Additionally, officers are responsible for a wealth of administrative work associated with serving the courts, such as pre-sentence investigations and processing new cases.

DWI, parole, non-North Carolina, non-judgment and deferred prosecution cases are not included in the intermediate and community populations, but are supervised by probation and parole officers according to orders of the court, Interstate Compact Agreement and/or the Parole and Post Release Commission.

Cost of Programs

The Section calculates an average cost of programs annually. The figures include the direct costs of supervision and indirect administrative costs. The average daily cost of supervising one offender ranges between approximately \$4 to \$5, with \$4.47 for Electronic House Arrest/GPS Monitoring of sex offenders and \$4.60 for Offender Supervision.

Table II.1: Cost of Programs for FY 2014-2015

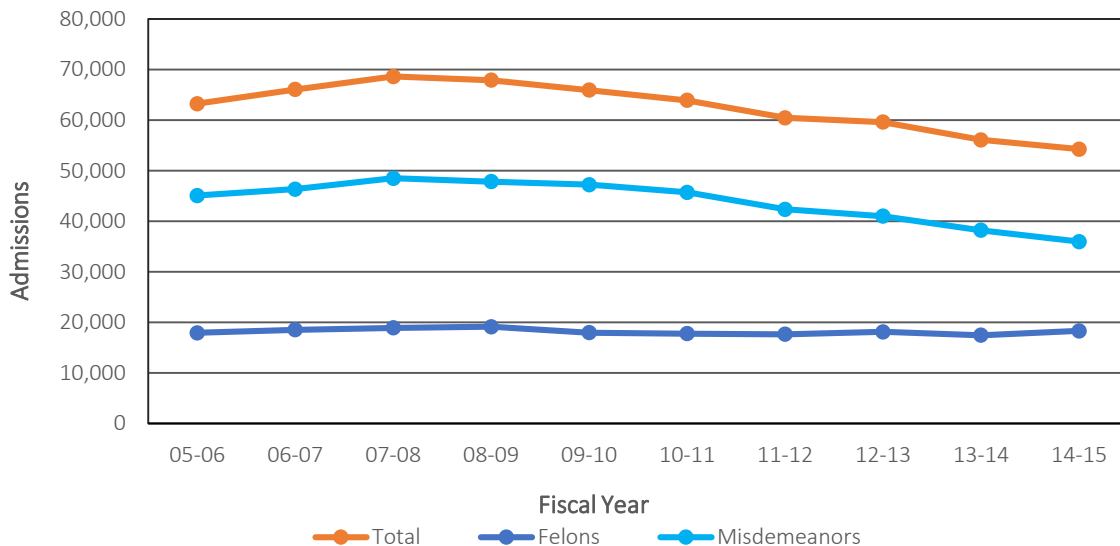
Section of Community Corrections Programs	Daily Cost Per Offender
Offender Supervision	\$4.60
Community Based Supervision	\$1.25
Drug Screening (hand held on-site/per specimen)	\$0.73
Electronic House Arrest/ Sex Offenders (GPS)	\$4.47

II.A. Probation

Probation Entry Trend

During FY 2014-2015, there were 54,247 new offender entries to probation, a 3% decrease from the past year's entries. For more than 10 years, the proportion of felons and misdemeanants in probation entries remained consistent at about 28% felons and 71% misdemeanants. In FY 2013-2014, there was a slight shift to 31% felons and 69% misdemeanants. This trend of a greater proportion of felons in probation entries continued during FY 2014-2015, with felons representing 34% of the probation entries.

Figure II.A.1: Probation Entries by Crime Class, FY 2006-2015



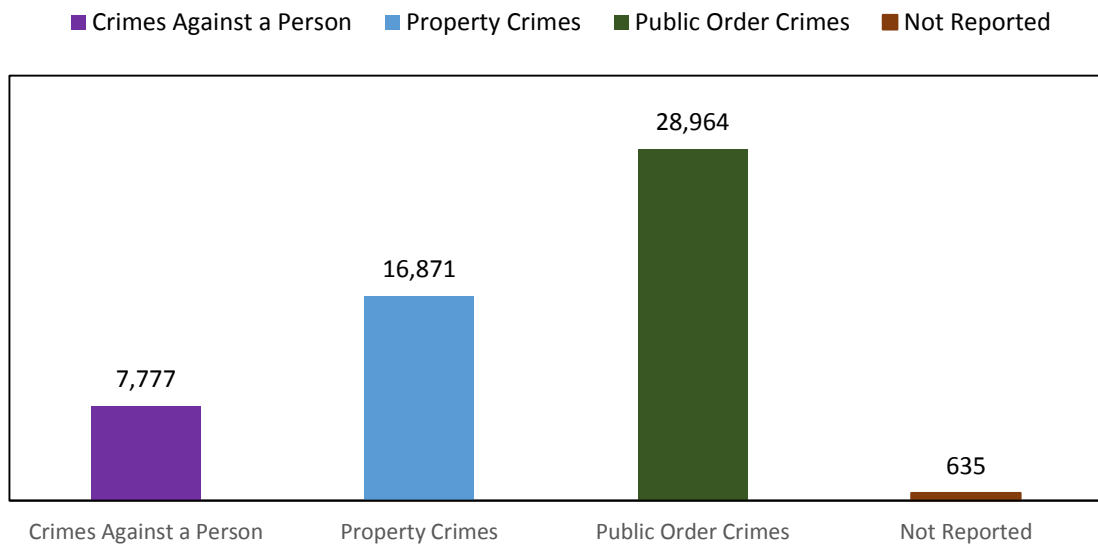
Fiscal Year	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Total	63,208	66,024	68,595	67,884	65,917	63,880	60,440	59,588	56,071	54,247

Crime Type of 2014-2015 Probation Entries

The crimes of offenders entering probation supervision are grouped into one of three categories: public order, property and crimes against a person. The most frequent crime type for probation entries was public order crimes, accounting for 53% of all entries to probation during FY 2014-2015. The predominant public order crimes contributing to probation entries this fiscal year were non-trafficking drug offenses (45%), driving while impaired (32%), other traffic violations (11%) and weapons offenses (4%).

Property crimes accounted for 31% of all entries to probation. The most frequent offense in this category was larceny (51%), followed by breaking and entering (16%) and fraud (16%). Other property offenses constituted 7% of crimes committed under this category, followed by forgery (4%). There were 7,777 entries to probation for crimes against a person, contributing 14% of all entries to probation for FY 2014-2015. The majority of these crimes were assaults (74%). This category also includes other offense against person (8%), robbery (8%) and sexual offenses (7%).

Figure II.A.2: Probation Entries by Crime Type, FY 2014-2015



Probation Population by Sentencing Grids

The Structured Sentencing Act prescribes punishments in the community based on the seriousness of the crime and criminal history. The probation population on June 30, 2015 was 89,106. The majority (56%) of this population was misdemeanor offenders.

Table II.A.1: Misdemeanor Sentencing Table for Probation Population on June 30, 2015

Crime Class	Prior Record Level				Total	Total (%)
	I	II	III	Other		
A1	1,353	2,053	1,853	0	5,259	(10%)
1	7,681	8,803	6,663	3	23,150	(46%)
2	1,361	1,812	959	0	4,132	(8%)
3	1,139	532	724	0	2,395	(5%)
DWI	0	0	0	15,026	15,026	(30%)
Undefined	0	0	0	165	165	(<1%)
Total	11,534	13,200	10,199	15,194	50,127	
%	(23%)	(26%)	(21%)	(30%)		

Just under one-half (46%) of the misdemeanor probation population was convicted of Class 1 offenses. The most frequent crime categories in the Class 1 offenses were larceny (33%), non-trafficking drug offenses (25%), traffic violations (15%), breaking and entering (5%), and fraud (4%). Class 2 contributes 8% to misdemeanor probationers; with the primary offenses in this class being assaults (22%), other public order offenses (18%), and traffic violations (16%). Class A1 offenses contribute 10% to the misdemeanor population; the majority of which were assaults (86%). The remaining class, Class 3, consists largely of non-trafficking drug offenses (51%), traffic violations (22%), and larceny convictions (14%).

The second largest group of misdemeanors under supervision was probationers with non-Structured Sentencing crimes, which comprised 30% of the population at the end of the fiscal year. These offenders were sentenced for Driving While Impaired under separate legislation, the Safe Roads Act of 1983. Other non-Structured Sentencing offenders included offenders supervised under Deferred Prosecution.

Table II.A.2: Felony Sentencing Table for Probation Population on June 30, 2015

Crime Class	Prior Record Level						Other	Total (%)	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI			
E	1032	738	99	11	5	0	3	1888	5%
F	1830	1402	632	143	17	7	28	4059	10%
G	1132	1674	1026	510	4	3	6	4355	11%
H	6028	5397	2332	1426	300	28	51	15562	40%
I	3881	2853	1493	745	182	152	47	9353	24%
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,432	3,432	9%
Undefined	160	81	34	6	3	1	45	330	1%
Total	14,063	12,145	5,616	2,841	511	191	3,612	38,979	
(%)	36%	31%	14%	7%	1%	0%	9%		

Note: The 'Undefined' category contains offenders that had missing crime information.

The felony sentencing table above describes felons in the probation population at the end of FY 2014-2015. The felony crime class with the largest number in the probation population is Class H, representing 40% of all felons on probation. The offenses in this crime class included larceny (24%), breaking and entering (22%), fraud (22%), and drug charges (19%). Class I offenses represented 24% of probationers with felony convictions, largely non-trafficking drug offenses (69%) and breaking and entering (9%). Classes E, F and G represented the smallest proportion of felons with a structured sentence on probation on June 30, 2015. Though the majority of these crimes were drug related offenses (18%); these classes also included more serious crimes such as drug trafficking (13%), weapons offenses (13%), assault (12%) and sexual offenses (12%).

Type of Probation Exits

Completions accounted for 16% of the 57,526 probation exits in FY 2014-2015. In order to exit probation supervision as a completion, the offender must serve the entire term sentenced by the court and meet all conditions of probation.

Revocations represented 18% of all exits from probation (probation revocation rate), an 8% decrease from FY 2014-2015. An offender is revoked due to non-compliance with the conditions of probation which includes committing a new crime or absconding.

Offenders may also be revoked for technical violations of probation such as positive drug tests, non-reporting and failing to attend treatment but only after they have served two periods of confinement in response to violation.

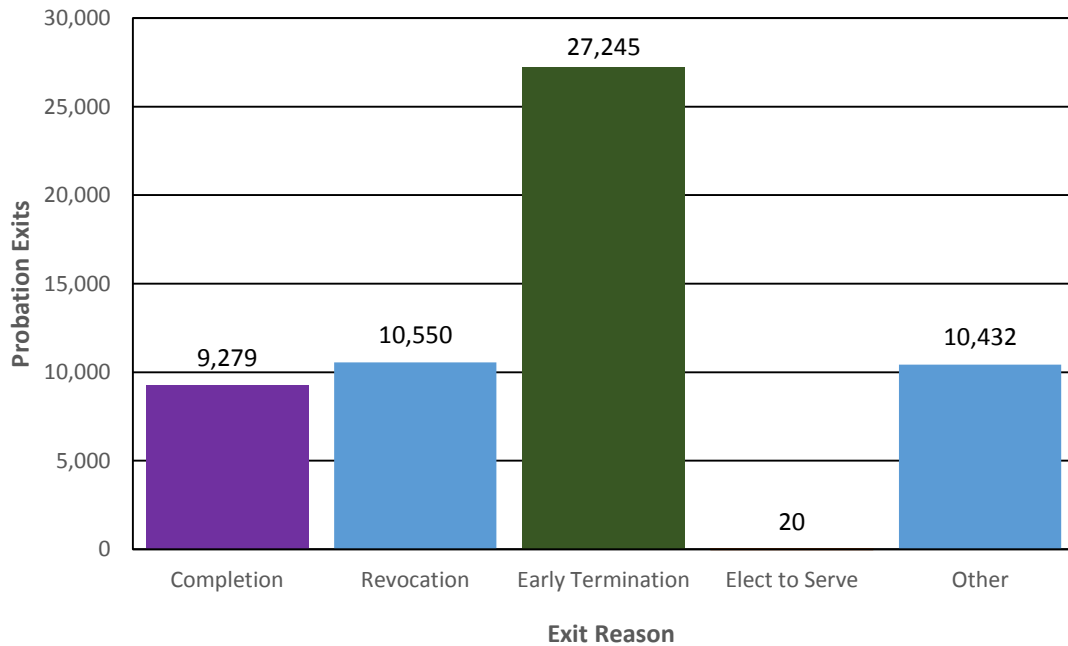
The exits classified as ‘Elect to Serve’ (<1%) are often combined with the revocations for an overall revocation rate because the offender will elect to serve his or her suspended sentence rather than comply with additional sanctions imposed as a result of the violation process. Both exits result in incarceration in state prisons or county jails.

The decrease in the revocation rate is a result of the confinement in response to violation (CRV) sanction instituted by the Justice Reinvestment Act. CRV sanctions are not considered exits because supervision resumes after the sanction is complete.

Early terminations, which accounted for 47% of exits, may be a successful or unsuccessful end of probation supervision. The court may satisfactorily terminate probation for several reasons. These may be cases in which all conditions of probation were met early and the supervision ended. Other possibilities for exits in the early termination category are considered unsuccessful. Examples include, probation cases in which the offender absconded and is not apprehended prior to the expiration of the case, also known as an “expired absconder” in which case, the probationer is moved to unsupervised probation with District Attorney’s approval, or probation ended due to incarceration on an unrelated conviction.

Finally, the “Other Exits” category includes exits due to the offender’s death, the closure of a case sentenced in another state, but supervised in North Carolina through an Interstate Compact Agreement or other termination not further described.

Figure II.A.3: Probation Exits, FY 2014-2015

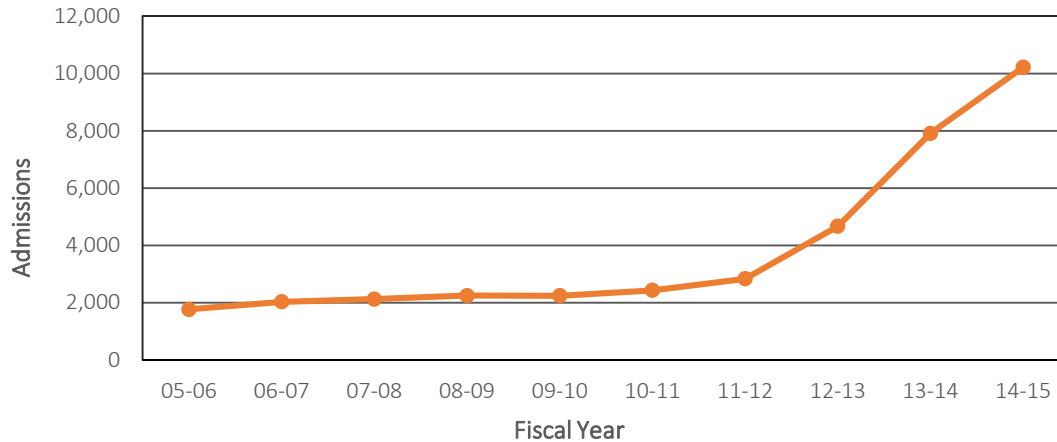


II.B. Post-Release Supervision

Post-Release Entry Trend

During FY 2014-2015, there were 10,218 entries to post-release supervision. There were approximately 2,000 annual entries to post-release supervision from FY 2005-2006 through FY 2010-2011. The sharp increases beginning in FY 2011-2012 are a result of the first full year of implementation under the Justice Reinvestment Act (JRA), in which all felons exiting prison receive a period of post-release supervision.

Figure II.B.1: Post-Release Entries by Fiscal Year, 2005-2015



Fiscal Year	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Total	1,764	2,027	2,124	2,246	2,240	2,430	2,832	4,667	7,907	10,218

Post-release supervision provides oversight during the period of re-entry in the community for offenders who have been sentenced and served prison terms. This form of supervision was incorporated into the Structured Sentencing Act initially only for serious offenders who serve long prison sentences and need control and assistance readjusting to life outside of the correctional institution. Under Structured Sentencing all offenders serving a prison sentence for a Class B1 through E felony conviction are supervised for nine months to five years, depending on the offense, after completion of their required prison term.

JRA requires post-release supervision for all felony offenses committed on or after December 1, 2011. Offenders serving a prison sentence for Class B1 through E felony convictions are supervised for twelve months; Class F-I are supervised for nine months; sex offenders convicted of registerable offenses are supervised up to five years depending on the date of the offense.

Also beginning in FY 2011-2012, a new level for Driving While Impaired (DWI) was legislated. Individuals convicted of Aggravated DWI are assigned a four month period of post-release supervision upon completion of any prison term imposed.

Post-Release Population by Structured Sentencing Grids

The Sentencing Grid reflects the population on post-release supervision at the end of FY 2014-2015. The distribution of the offenders on post-release supervision will not adequately reflect the prison population convicted of these crimes for many years due to the long sentences they serve.

Table II.B.1: Sentencing Table for the Post-Release Population on June 30, 2015

Crime Class	Prior Record Level							Total (%)	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Other		
B1	57	17	4	1	0	0	0	79	1%
B2	115	82	24	4	3	0	0	228	2%
C	287	299	245	262	92	54	0	1,239	12%
D	289	243	160	88	18	23	0	821	8%
E	329	356	229	180	51	47	0	1,192	12%
F	210	266	193	181	36	27	0	913	9%
G	139	346	339	239	66	39	0	1,168	11%
H	463	1,027	851	741	282	277	0	3,641	35%
I	119	258	157	218	79	130	0	961	9%
Undefined	68	8	11	0	0	0	26	113	1%
Total	2,076	2,902	2,213	1,91	627	597	26	10,355	
(%)	20%	28%	21%	19%	6%	6%	0%		

There were 10,355 inmates on post-release at the end of this fiscal year. This figure reflects a 31% increase from FY 2013-2014 which was an increase of 187% from the population at the end of FY 2011-2012. More offenders on post-release supervision on June 30, 2015 were convicted of Class H offenses (35%) than any other class.

Class C offenses were next most numerous, the majority of the offenders having served convictions as habitual felons (44%) or for sexual assault (39%). Among inmates supervised for Class D offenses, 56% had robbery convictions. The other predominant crime categories in Class D were sexual assault (16%), burglary (13%) and manslaughter (7%). The majority of Class E convictions were assaults (31%). Other crime categories for Class E offenses on post-release supervision were kidnapping and abduction (13%), robbery (13%), and habitual felon (11%). The primary undefined offenses were breaking and entering (29%) and larceny (26%).

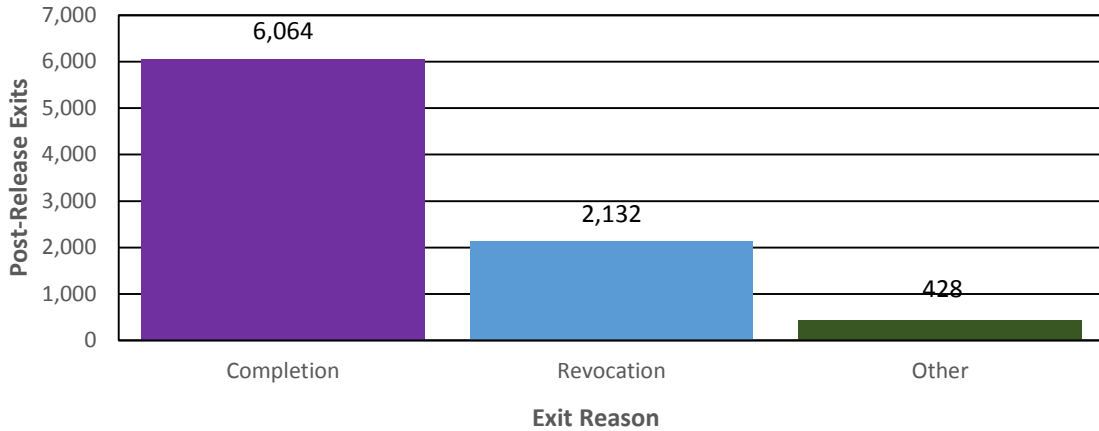
All inmates released to post-release supervision for conviction of sexual offenses are supervised for five years. As a group, offenders on post-release on June 30, 2015 had most recently been incarcerated for drugs non-trafficking (14%), breaking and entering (13%), robbery (9%), and sexual offenses (9%). Habitual felons accounted for 7% of the year ending post-release supervision population.

Type of Post-Release Exits

The majority (70%) of exits from post-release supervision were completions. When the offender completes this period of supervision, the sentence for which the offender was placed on supervision is terminated. An offender on post-release supervision may be revoked for a technical violation such as positive drug tests, non-reporting, failing to attend treatment or for additional criminal convictions.

In FY 2014-2015 there were 2,132 revocations, 60 offenders died, supervision was otherwise terminated for 240 offenders, supervision was unsatisfactorily terminated for 107 offenders and 21 post release offenders had a miscellaneous exit status, which included closed cases to other states etc.

Figure II.B.2: Post-Release Exits, FY 2014-2015

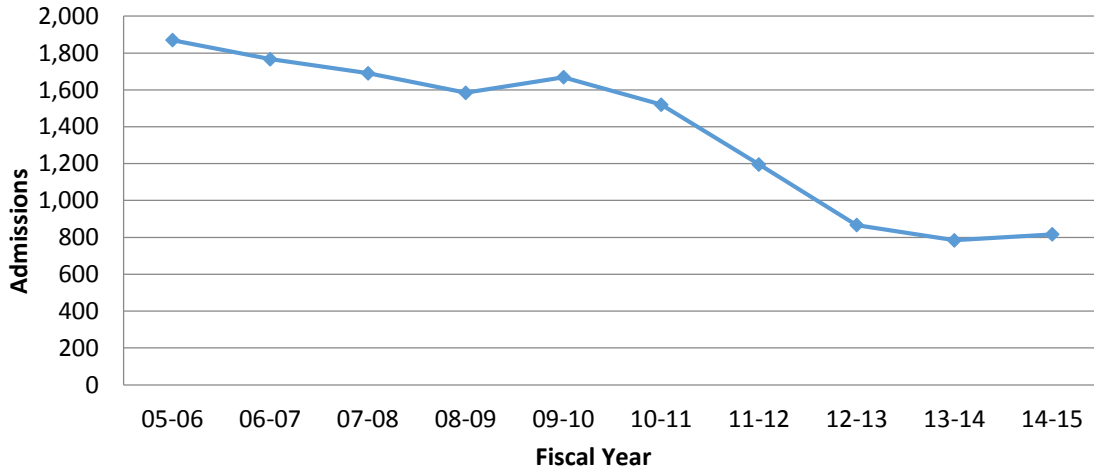


II.C. Parole

Parole Entry Trend

During FY 2014-2015, there were 816 entries to parole supervision. Overall, there has been a steady decline in parole entries over the past ten years with 2009-2010 and 2014-15 being the exceptions. Any entries to parole were individuals sentenced prior to the adoption of Structured Sentencing or convictions for DWI under the Safe Roads Act. The Structured Sentencing Act eliminated parole for offenders sentenced under those laws.

Figure II.C.1: Parole Entries, FY 2006-2015



Fiscal Year	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Total	1,870	1,767	1,690	1,584	1,669	1,520	1,196	867	784	816

The inmates who are eligible for parole were sentenced for convictions under other sentencing laws. Non-Structured Sentencing inmates comprised less than 11% of the prison population on June 30, 2015. Approximately 12% of the entries to parole during FY 2014-2015 were sentenced

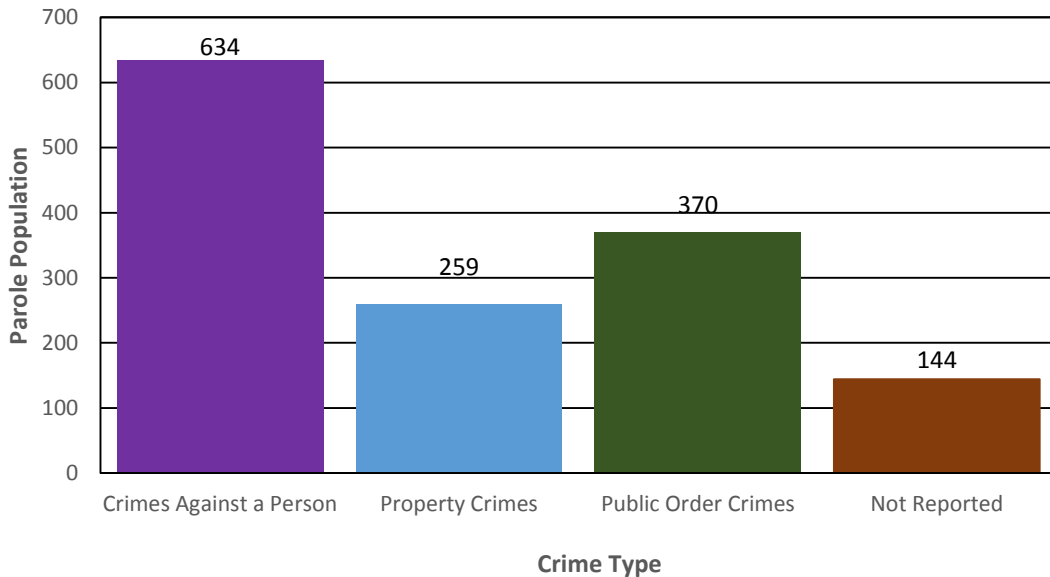
under DWI laws; the largest proportion of parole entries (58%) was through Interstate Compact agreements.

Crime Type of Parole Population

There were 1,407 offenders on parole supervision on June 30, 2015. The majority of this population was convicted of crimes against a person (45%); the greater part of which were homicides (27%), which includes first degree murder (11%), second degree murder (14%) and manslaughter (2%). These crimes were followed by robbery (29%), assault (18%), and sex offenses (11%).

Slightly more than one-quarter (26%) of the population were convicted of public order crimes, which included drug offenses (65%) and driving while impaired (17%). Individuals convicted of property crimes made up 18% of the population on parole. The most frequent property crimes were burglary (48%), larceny (24%) and fraud (12%).

Figure II.C.2: Crime Type of Parole Population on June 30, 2015

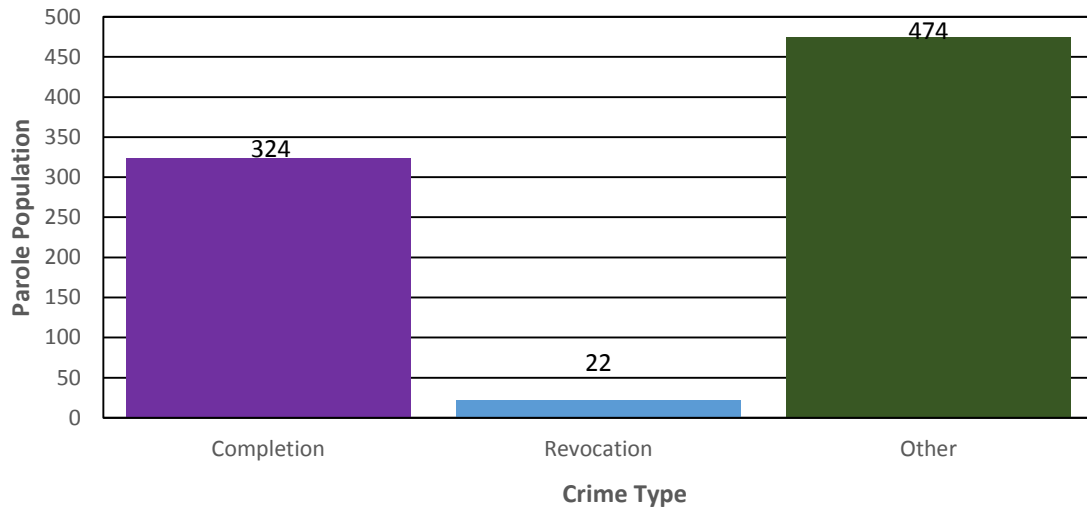


Type of Parole Exits

There were 820 exits from parole during FY 2014-2015. Fewer than half (40%) of these exits from parole supervision were completions. There were 23 (3%) exits from parole supervision due to revocation. An offender on parole supervision may be revoked for the same reasons as probation and post-release cases.

The 'Other Exits' category (58%) includes cases in which there was a closure of a case supervised in North Carolina but sentenced in another state (411 cases, 87% of 'Other Exits'), a successful or unsuccessful termination, or the offender died. During FY 2014-2015, 15 parolees died.

Figure II.C.3: Parole Exits, FY 2014-2015



II.D. Community Corrections Demographics

Table II.D.1: Demographics of Community Corrections Admissions, FY 2014-2015

Age Category	Female			Male			Total	
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other		
13-18	305	287	54	1,151	1,522	309	3,628	(6%)
19-21	733	671	103	2,103	2,716	413	6,739	(10%)
22-25	1,403	1,089	116	3,489	4,168	572	10,837	(17%)
26-30	1,824	970	135	3,947	3,895	635	11,406	(17%)
31-35	1,592	741	123	3,214	3,002	523	9,195	(14%)
36-40	1,229	534	83	2,343	2,200	372	6,761	(10%)
41-45	946	432	62	1,958	1,849	294	5,541	(8%)
46-50	688	374	35	1,641	1,600	177	4,515	(7%)
51-55	508	257	25	1,230	1,267	112	3,399	(5%)
56-60	244	108	18	744	761	61	1,936	(3%)
61-65	70	44	3	331	335	34	817	(1%)
66-70	47	11	2	144	129	6	339	(1%)
71+	22	6	1	79	51	9	168	(<1%)
Total	9,611	5,524	760	22,374	23,495	3,517	65,281	(100%)
(%)	15%	8%	1%	34%	36%	5%		

Table II.D.2: Demographics of Community Corrections Population, FY 2014-2015

Age Category	Female			Male			Total	
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other		
13-18	211	209	38	869	1,240	262	2,829	(3%)
19-21	781	741	114	2,586	3,487	583	8,292	(8%)
22-25	1,779	1,646	157	5,037	6,479	932	16,030	(16%)
26-30	2,775	1,776	207	6,261	6,545	964	18,528	(19%)
31-35	2,518	1,361	189	5,127	5,043	818	15,056	(15%)
36-40	2,049	1,121	151	3,861	3,815	591	11,588	(12%)
41-45	1,590	818	104	3,432	3,035	456	9,435	(9%)
46-50	1,181	664	58	2,721	2,539	268	7,431	(7%)
51-55	840	456	36	2,195	2,130	155	5,812	(6%)
56-60	436	224	21	1,283	1,261	124	3,349	(3%)
61-65	144	87	5	599	607	48	1,490	(1%)
66-70	72	26	2	317	231	20	668	(1%)
71+	41	7	1	197	100	14	360	(<1%)
Total	14,417	9,136	1,083	34,485	36,512	5,235	100,868	(100%)
(%)	14%	9%	1%	34%	36%	5%		

II.E. Sanctions for Supervised Offenders

Sanctions provide graduated punishment or control in the community by increasing or decreasing supervision based on the offender’s behavior. Confinement in prison or jail always remains an option for noncompliance with the court or conditions set by the Post Release Supervision and Parole Commission. Available sanctions in North Carolina are listed in the table below.

Table II.E.1: Sanction Utilization, FY 2013-2014

Sanction	Entries Fiscal Year 2014-	Population as of June 30, 2015
Electronic House Arrest/Electronic Monitoring	4,952	1,718
Continuous or Non-continuous Split Sentence	17,326	3,135
Residential Community Correction Facility	1,569	400
Drug Treatment Court	678	333

Electronic House Arrest (EHA): Community Corrections continued its operation of the EHA Sanction during the fiscal year, combining officer contact with radio/computer technology to monitor the offender. The computer, radio, and communication technologies provide assistance with control elements of supervision while Intermediate officers focus on supervision and treatment components. In this most restrictive community sanction, offenders are allowed to leave their residence only for treatment, employment, or educational purposes.

Continuous or Non-Continuous Split Sentence/Special Probation: A split sentence, also called special probation, is imposed by the court and includes a period of incarceration which the offender must serve. The offender may have a split sentence which allows him to serve only on weekends. In a continuous sentence, the offender serves time with no break (e.g., serves 6 months continuously instead of having the sentence broken into weeks and weekends).

Residential Treatment: Residential treatment facilities, operated outside the scope of the Section, exist to address specific treatment or behavior needs. Offenders ordered to participate in this sanction must spend a specific period of time living within the facility, usually from a 30-day period to as much as a two-year period. Most residential programs are operated by the non-profit sector, although the division does operate two residential treatment programs, DART Cherry therapeutic community and Black Mountain Substance Abuse Treatment Center for Women.

Drug Treatment Court: Drug Treatment Court uses a team approach that includes representatives from several local District stakeholders. After determining the needs of the Drug Treatment Court participant, a common case plan is developed with each member of the team having a specific role. The participant is placed under the supervision of a Drug Treatment Court Probation Officer. The probation officer provides community corrections case management.

II.F. Supervised Offender Programs & Special Initiatives

The Section of Community Corrections (SCC) offers a number of programs for offenders during their period of supervision. These programs assist in supervision and provide a specialized intervention design to address offender behavior and promote rehabilitation.

Community Service Work Program: The Community Service Work Program provides oversight of offenders ordered to perform community service hours for criminal offenses, including DWI

offenses. Offenders are assigned to perform service to local communities in an effort to promote rehabilitation and restore or improve the community. Over 2,340 individual agencies utilize community service offenders. The coordinators' role has expanded to include court processing throughout the state. The 226 Judicial Services Coordinators enrolled 48,256 offenders in the Community Service Work Program. Offenders completed 1,365,630 hours. The types of work performed were general labor, clerical labor, skilled labor, professional labor, and litter pick-up. The total dollar value of the hours performed based on the type of labor was \$9,982,792. Community service fees were collected in the amount of \$7,005,338.

Electronic Monitoring/GPS: Session Law 2006-247 (H1896) required the division to establish a sex offender monitoring program using a continuous satellite based monitoring system to monitor sex offenders in the community starting January 1, 2007. Offenders subject to monitoring include those under probation, parole, or post-release supervision, as well as certain offenders who have completed their periods of supervision or incarceration and no longer have supervision requirements, but who are subject to lifetime tracking pursuant to statute. G.S. 14-208.40(a) establishes two categories of offenders who are subject to GPS monitoring: (1) any offender classified as a sexually violent predator, is a recidivist, or was convicted of an aggravated offense (Mandatory GPS); and (2) any offender who has committed an offense involving the physical, mental, or sexual abuse of a minor and requires the highest possible level of supervision and monitoring based on the results of a risk assessment known as the STATIC-99 (Conditional GPS). Both categories require that the offender be convicted of a reportable conviction and is required to register as a sex offender. Offenders in the mandatory category also fall into the lifetime tracking category, and will remain under GPS once any supervision or incarceration period ends.

Domestic Violence Offender Supervision: The Section of Community Corrections recognizes that domestic violence offenders are a special population that requires unique case management expectations and a higher level of control and treatment during supervision. In addition to the general supervision contacts, there are other requirements that must be completed by the officer for domestic violence offenders to ensure public and victim safety. These include:

Inform the offender that it is a violation of federal law to possess a firearm or ammunition.
Check for an existing 50-B order at the beginning of supervision and every 90 days thereafter.
Conduct a warrantless search of the offender's premises at the beginning of supervision and every 90 days thereafter ensuring that neither weapons nor ammunition are in the residence.
Attend one meeting with the offender's treatment provider each month to discuss the offender's progress.

At the close of FY 2014-2015, approximately 1,852 offenders were being supervised through the Domestic Violence Program. Domestic Violence case management combines effective use of supervision tools designed to assist the victim and control the offender along with treatment resources to break the cycle of violence. Community Corrections mandates three-hour Domestic Violence training for all field staff. All current staff were trained and all new field employees are required to complete the training within the first 45 days of hire. The training is contained on a compact disc (CD) so that staff can view the training at their work stations rather than traveling to a traditional training site. Each District has a copy of the training and is able to provide community partners with the training. The training is comprehensive and covers the topics which are relevant to community supervision of Domestic Violence offenders.

Community Corrections continues to maintain partnerships with Batterer's Intervention Programs, Victim Service Agencies, and Treatment Accountability for Safe Communities by maintaining Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) which outline local processes, protocol and roles of each party. The SCC will continue to develop partnerships at the state level with local and state agencies, coalitions, and victim service providers to bring a voice from across the spectrum to work together to provide best practices in shaping the Domestic Violence Program.

A Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Committee has been formed to review policy and legislation. The committee has been tasked with making recommendations for changes in policies or legislation. The agency will continue to look at additional resources that will follow evidence-based practices in effectively supervising this highly volatile population while providing the officer with the necessary tools to maintain offender accountability and to protect the victim.

Transition Services: The SCC works in collaboration with other sections in the division to provide support to offenders as they transition from prison to community supervision and after the period of supervision ends. The SCC is instrumental in planning, developing and implementing strategies that have a positive impact on individuals who are seeking to be reunited with their family and community.

Program staff assist offenders that are transitioning back to the community each year. Each year many offenders are being released without any place to go. The Staff work in collaboration with prison case managers and the probation field staff to locate stable residences for returning offenders, and establish relationships within offenders' communities so that once an offender is released they have access to services.

Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Offender Program: Because North Carolina has such a diverse population, the SCC population consists of offenders from many different cultures and ethnic groups. Because Hispanics make up the largest portion of the Limited English Proficiency population, the SCC has had many of the forms, as well as, the Risk Needs Assessment Offender Self Report translated into Spanish. Although, there are still barriers for those offenders who do not read Spanish, the SCC has been able to utilize a telephone translation service to assist the staff with offenders who speak languages other than English. The telephone translation service was utilized 392 times during FY 2014-2015.

Victim Notification Program: The SCC established an Automated Victim Notification Program to meet the section's responsibilities in the Crime Victims' Rights Act, General Statute 15A-837. Legislation mandated the SCC to notify victims of specific crimes committed on or after July 1, 1999. The section has carried the notification process a step further in that we give every victim the opportunity to be notified and we will register victims only upon their request.

The notification process was established as a centralized victim notification program to ensure the accuracy of the automated notification letters that are generated by updates made to offender records in the OPUS (Offender Population Unified System) computer system. There are 26 different letters that cover the above mandated notifications. Each day the system generates approximately 114 notices explaining conditions of the offender's supervision or movements into or out of an intermediate sanction, violations, hearings, absconding, capture, restitution modifications, terminations, discharges, or death. The program is staffed by 4 personnel in the Administrative Programs section, one statewide advocate notification coordinator and three information processing assistants.

Table II.F.1 shows the “snap-shot” numbers of victims that have registered for services and the offenders tied to those victims as of the end of the fiscal year. Also shown are the numbers of notification letters sent during the fiscal year.

Table II.F.1: Victim Notification Program Activity, FY 2014-2015

Division	Offenders	Victims	Notification Letters
First	452	600	4,842
Second	1,489	2,095	4,102
Third	964	1,425	8,984
Fourth	356	563	3,881
Administrative	190	304	1,457
Total	3,451	4,987	23,266

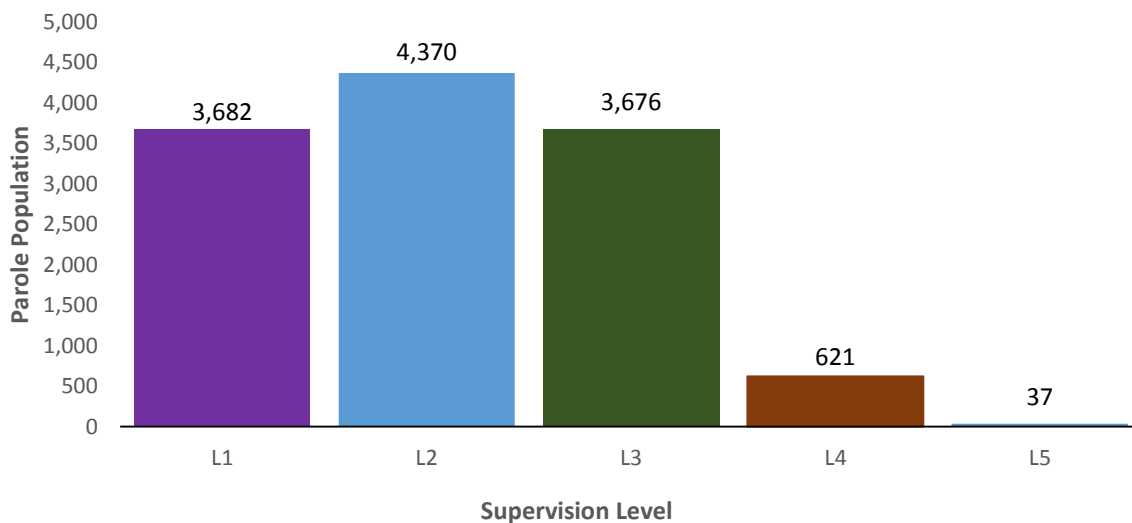
Treatment for Effective Community Supervision (TECS)

The Justice Reinvestment Act created the TECS which is designed to support the use of evidence-based practices to reduce recidivism and to promote coordination between State and community-based corrections programs. National research studies indicate that Cognitive Behavioral Intervention (CBI) programming has significant impact on recidivism. Therefore, the Department decided to designate a large portion of the TECS funding towards CBI.

The priority populations for TECS programs are offenders convicted of a felony or offenders sentenced under G.S. 90-96 conditional discharge for a felony offense; and offenders identified using a validated risk assessment instrument to have a high likelihood of reoffending.

Core services offered to offenders through TECS include cognitive behavioral interventions with booster sessions and a community based continuum of substance services to include outpatient, intensive outpatient, and aftercare/recovery management services. Support services such as education, employment, and social supports based on offender needs must also be addressed by vendors through community linkages and collaboration.

Figure II.F.1: Offenders Served in TECS by Risk Level



*L1 includes offenders not yet assessed by supervised as high-risk offenders.

II.G. Supervised Population Projections

Each year the Rehabilitative Programs & Services section projects the total number of offenders who will be under probation, post-release and parole supervision at the end of the fiscal year. The statistical model projects the supervision population based on aggregate data trends. The primary factors that influence the population projections are the anticipated number of entries to supervision and the estimated average length of stay for various supervision levels.

The population projection integrates Structured Sentencing probation entry projections for the next five years provided by the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission. Length of stay and entries to probation for Driving While Impaired, post-release supervision and parole are derived by Division staff based on historical trends.

The Section uses a statistical model to project the population supervised in the community based on anticipated population and supervision standards. The five-year population projections use growth assumptions adopted by the North Carolina Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission's Technical Forecasting Advisory Group and data prepared by the Section.

The analysis shows that probation/parole officer resources remain below the level required to meet the supervision caseload goals. The table below shows the projections for the end of year population assigned to probation/parole officers, and the current position resources versus projected staffing needs.

Table II.G.1: Probation/Parole Officer Caseload Projections, FY 2015-2016 – FY 2018-2019

Fiscal Year	Projected End Of Year Supervision Population On June 30	Required Officer Resources	Current Officer Resources	Additional Resources Needed
FY 15-16	101,837	1,885	1,876	9
FY 16-17	101,877	1,885	1,876	9
FY 17-18	103,915	1,917	1,876	41
FY 18-19	104,954	1,945	1,876	69
FY 19-20	106,005	1,965	1,876	89

III. Alcoholism & Chemical Dependency Programs

Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs (ACDP) is a unit of the Section of the Prisons. Its mission is to plan, administer and coordinate chemical dependency screening, assessment, and treatment services for offenders. The unit provides regular training and clinical supervision for program staff, encourages input from all staff related program development, and is committed to activities directed at leadership development for program and district management teams.

ACDP promotes programming that reflects “best practices” for intervention and treatment, as established by the National Institute of Health and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Unit leadership embraces programs that are based on cognitive-behavioral interventions, which challenge criminal thinking, confront the abuse and addiction processes, and are proven to reduce recidivism. In addition, the unit provides information and education on traditional recovery resources available to inmates both while in prison and upon return to the community. All male prison programs utilize “A New Direction” curriculum, which is an evidence-based program emphasizing identification of destructive thinking patterns and replacement with constructive recovery-driven thoughts and actions.

One hallmark of prison-based ACDP programs is the use of treatment assistants who are current inmates in recovery from alcoholism and/or drug addiction. The concept of treatment assistants helping the treatment team is an integral part of corrections treatment design. Treatment assistants have completed residential treatment during their current sentences, and have participated in the ACDP continuum of care. Six months after the completion of treatment, inmates may choose to begin the treatment assistant application process. Selected male candidates attend an intensive 10-week training program.

Unique in some of ACDP’s treatment environments is the concept of a “Therapeutic Community” (TC) as the core component of treatment design. The therapeutic community model views drug abuse as a disorder of the whole person. Treatment activities promote an understanding of criminal thinking in relation to substance abuse behavior and engage the offender in activities that encourage experiential and social learning. The community of inmates is the main driving force in bringing about change, as inmates who are further along in treatment are used to help others initiate the process of change.

Unit programs encompass three major service levels for offenders. There are two community-based residential treatment programs for probationers/parolees; one for males and one for females. The other two categories established for male and female inmates consist of intermediate treatment services and long-term treatment services within 17 prison facilities. These latter services are provided within DACJJ prison facilities.

For probationers and parolees, eligibility for admission to a community-based residential treatment program is determined by court order or by the Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission. Eligible offenses include driving while impaired or other drug charges/convictions.

Eligibility for prison-based treatment programs is established during diagnostic processing, and utilizes the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI) as a severity indicator of substance abuse problems. Based on the screening results, prison staff makes the initial referral to treatment. Upon admission to a treatment program, ACDP staff completes a thorough “common assessment” on all participants, which further defines the history and extent of the substance

abuse problem. Together, these measures establish final recommended treatment placement for participants in an ACDP program.

III.A. Community Residential Substance Abuse Treatment

ACDP provides residential treatment facilities for both men and women. The facilities are responsible for the delivery of chemical dependency treatment services to probationers sent by the courts and parolees released from the State Prison System and transitioning back into the community.

Enrollment in DART-Cherry

DART Cherry is a community residential facility in Goldsboro that treats male probationers and parolees. The 90-day program has two Therapeutic Community (TC) programs in separate buildings, each with 100 treatment slots. The therapeutic community model views drug abuse as a disorder of the whole person. Treatment activities promote an understanding of criminal thinking in relation to substance abuse behavior and engage the offender in activities that encourage experiential and social learning. The overall enrollment in DART Cherry programs increased slightly from 1,311 to 1,319 in FY 2014-2015. Probationers made up the largest portion (89%) of the offenders assigned to the 90-day program in FY 2014-2015.

Table III.A.1: Enrollment for DART Cherry, FY 2014-2015

Type of Supervision	Offenders Enrolled	Percent of Annual Enrolled
90-day Parole	142	11%
90-day Probation	1,177	89%
Total	1,319	100%

Exits from DART-Cherry

The majority (83%) of participants at DART-Cherry exit the program as successful completions. The “Other” category includes exits due to administrative reasons, detainees, and illness.

Table III.A.3: DART-Cherry Exits, FY 2014-2015

Exit Reason	90-Day Program	
Completed	893	83%
Absconded/Withdrawn	77	7%
Transferred/Released	6	1%
Removed/Discipline	78	7%
Inappropriate for Treatment	14	1%
Other	12	1%
Total	1,080	100%

Enrollment in Black Mountain

The Black Mountain Substance Abuse Treatment Center for Women is a 60-bed residential treatment facility that provides chemical dependency treatment services to probationers sent by the courts and to parolees released from prison and transitioning home to the community. The program embraces evidence-based practice design and provides a multi-disciplinary approach, focusing on group and individual therapy in addition to substance abuse education.

Female inmates identified as candidates to participate in the Black Mountain program receive additional screening prior to assignment to ensure that the inmate is appropriate for treatment and that medical and mental health issues are stabilized prior to paroling them to the facility. The overall enrollment in Black Mountain programs decreased from 303 to 296 in FY 2014-2015. Probationers made up the largest portion (97%) of the offenders assigned to the 90-day program.

Table III.A.4: Enrollment for Black Mountain, FY 2014-2015

Type of Supervision	Offenders Enrolled	Percent of Annual Enrolled
90-day Parole	9	3%
90-day Probation	287	97%
Total	296	100%

Exits from Black Mountain

The majority (74%) of offenders at Black Mountain exited the program as successful completions. The “Other” category includes exits due to administrative reasons, detainers, and illness.

Table III.A.5: Black Mountain Exits, FY 2014-2015

Exit Reason	90 Day Program	
Completed	186	74%
Absconded/Withdrawn	8	3%
Transferred/Released	2	1%
Removed/Discipline	33	13%
Inappropriate for Treatment	20	8%
Other	3	1%
Total	252	100%

Table III.A.6: Demographics of ACDP Community Residential Enrollees, FY 2014-2015

Age Category	Female			Male			Total	(%)
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other		
13-18	1	0	0	15	3	1	20	(1%)
19-21	30	0	2	86	34	7	159	(10%)
22-25	49	12	3	178	66	14	322	(20%)
26-30	69	6	2	182	70	11	340	(21%)
31-35	32	9	2	110	50	8	211	(13%)
36-40	22	5	1	60	49	2	139	(9%)
41-45	17	5	0	56	42	4	124	(8%)
46-50	10	6	0	56	58	2	132	(8%)
51-55	6	3	0	42	45	2	98	(6%)
56-60	3	0	0	17	27	0	47	(3%)
61-65	1	0	0	10	10	0	21	(1%)
66-70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(0%)
Unknown	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	(<1%)
Total	240	46	10	814	454	51	1,615	
(%)	(15%)	(3%)	(<1%)	(50%)	(28%)	(3%)		

III.B. Intermediate ACDP Programs

Intermediate ACDP programs range from 35 to 90 days and were available in 12 prison facilities across the state during FY 2014-2015. Program lengths vary in order to accommodate a range of sentence lengths and those inmates who are referred late in their incarceration. Intermediate programs are back-end loaded, that is, offenders successfully complete the program and then leave prison immediately or soon thereafter. Programs begin with a mandatory 15-day orientation. During that time, ACDP staff conduct assessments to confirm the inmate's need for treatment.

After the orientation, and depending upon the results of the assessment and the inmate's level of motivation, the inmate may opt to leave the program. Otherwise, the inmate will continue to the treatment phase of the program. Treatment involves lectures, role play and thinking reports, and group counseling which is designed to break through denial about the substance abuse problem and introduce the inmate to recovery-based thinking and action.

Enrollment in Intermediate Programs

The majority of intermediate programs are open-ended such that weekly enrollments and exits are coordinated with Prisons transfer schedules. This coordination results in fluctuations in the number of inmates actually enrolled in the treatment program. The total annual enrollment for intermediate ACDP programs increased 20% (4,111 offenders) during FY 2014-2015 compared to the number of inmates (3,431) enrolled in FY 2013-2014. Much of this fluctuation in the last couple of years could be attributed to population management to address prison closures and subsequent program start-up at units receiving treatment slots from closed facilities.

Table III.B.1: Enrollment in Intermediate ACDP Programs, FY 2014-2015

Facility	Treatment Slots	Annual Enrollment	Average Daily Enrollment	Capacity Utilization Rate (%)
NC Correctional Institution for Women	68	431	65	96%
Piedmont Correctional Institution - Medium	64	525	70	109%
Piedmont Correctional Institution - Minimum	33	222	30	91%
Harnett Correctional Institution	33	166	28	85%
Pender Correctional Institution	106	686	100	94%
Johnston Correctional Institution	68	336	56	82%
Lumberton Correctional Institution	64	390	60	94%
Catawba Correctional Center	32	213	30	94%
Craggy Correctional Center	68	409	64	94%
Swannanoa Correctional Center for Women	60	229	55	92%
Rutherford Correctional Center	34	209	32	94%
Alexander Correctional Institution	80	295	39	49%
Totals	710	4,111	629	89%

Overall capacity utilization rate was affected by start-up programs. Piedmont Correctional Institution offered two levels of programming, medium and minimum. The program at Swannanoa Correctional Center for Women decreased treatment beds from 90 to 60 due to staffing shortages within the prison facility. Alexander reflected the lowest utilization rate and markedly different from all other facilities. The capacity utilization rate changed at several facilities indicating that changes in the last few years may require time to come to capacity with inmates appropriate for treatment.

Exits from Intermediate Programs

Of the exits from Intermediate programs, the majority (67%) were completions. Completion is defined as satisfactory participation in the program for the required number of treatment days. The next most common reason for exiting the program was removal (14%) of inmates from the program. The removed category consists of offenders who were removed from the treatment program by staff for administrative reasons or due to the offender's behavior. The withdrawal category is made up of offenders who voluntarily withdraw from the treatment program against staff advice; ten percent (10%) of participants withdrew from treatment. Inmates who elect to exit the program are referred back to their Prison Case Manager for an alternative assignment.

Though every effort is made to facilitate treatment completion, inmates may be transferred to another prison facility or are released from prison during the course of treatment. Three percent (3%) exited as a result of transfer or release. When inmates are assigned to a treatment program, staff conduct thorough assessments of the offender's treatment needs. Only 2% of the inmates who exited from the intermediate programs were considered inappropriate for treatment.

Table III.B.2: Exits from Intermediate ACDP Programs, FY 2014-2015

Exit Reason	Number of Exits	Percent of All Exits
Completion	2,054	67%
Inappropriate for Treatment	69	2%
Other	131	4%
Removed/Discipline	425	14%
Transferred/Released	72	3%
Withdrawal	300	10%
Total	3,051	100%

Table III.B.3: Demographics of ACDP Intermediate Treatment Participants, FY 2014-2015

Age Category	Male			Female			Total	(%)
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other		
13 - 18	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	<1%
19 - 21	12	31	3	16	7	3	72	(2%)
22 - 25	285	309	18	66	18	4	700	(18%)
26 - 30	380	284	26	126	25	1	842	(20%)
31 - 35	362	236	30	107	14	2	751	(18%)
36 - 40	228	195	27	79	18	5	552	(13%)
41 - 45	180	172	12	75	14	1	454	(11%)
46 - 50	133	147	12	29	18	1	340	(8%)
51 - 55	98	129	1	16	8	1	253	(6%)
56 - 60	44	51	1	6	9	0	111	(3%)
61 - 65	16	13	0	1	0	0	30	<1%
66 - 70	8	5	0	1	0	0	14	<1%
71+	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	<1%
Total*	1,748	1,573	130	522	132	18	4,123	
(%)	(42%)	(38%)	(3%)	(13%)	(3%)	(0%)		

*Does not sum to the total of enrollments and exits since some inmates both enrolled and exited during the same time period.

III.C. Long-Term Treatment Programs

Long-term treatment programs within ACDP range from 120 to 365 days. These programs are reserved for offenders who are in need of intensive treatment as indicated by SASSI scores of 4 or 5, whose abuse history is both lengthy and severe, and those with multiple treatment episodes. Long-term treatment programs address substance abuse and criminal thinking issues throughout the treatment process. All long-term programs are back-end loaded, that is, offenders successfully complete the program and then leave prison immediately or soon thereafter. Programs utilize a modified Therapeutic Community (TC) model in the correctional environment.

Enrollment in Long-Term Programs

The overall enrollment in long-term programs decreased slightly from 1,079 to 1,015 while the overall capacity utilization rate for long-term programs was at 76% during FY 2014-2015. This is partially due to two facilities closing resulting in a realignment of program capacity at other facilities, with the likelihood of creating a brief delay in assigning inmates to programs.

Table III.C.1: Enrollment in Long-Term Treatment Programs, FY 2014-2015

Facility	Treatment Slots	Annual Enrollment	Average Daily Enrollment	Capacity Utilization Rate
NC Correctional Institution for Women	34	97	32	94%
Fountain Correctional Center for Women	42	49	24	57%
Southern Correctional Institution	32	87	20	63%
Dan River Work Farm	68	284	61	90%
Eastern Correctional Institution	64	69	34	53%
Morrison Correctional Institution	88	273	76	86%
Polk Correctional Institution	32	156	26	81%
Totals	360	1,015	272	76%

Exits from Long-Term Programs

In total, 647 inmates exited a prison long-term substance abuse treatment program during FY 2014-2015. Less than one-half (41%) successfully completed the program requirements. Approximately one third (32%) exited for behavioral or clinical problems identified by program or custody staff. The prison long-term treatment programs have the highest proportion of exits due to removal by staff for a number of reasons. By definition, these are the longest treatment programs so there is more opportunity for a disciplinary infraction to occur. Additionally, the population served by these prison programs is also a significant factor in these inmates are often individuals with a high-risk for rearrest.

Table III.C.3: Exits from Long-Term Treatment Programs, FY 2014-2015

Exit Reason	Number of Exits	Percent of Exits
Completion	264	41%
Inappropriate for treatment	10	2%
Other	20	3%
Removed/Discipline	206	32%
Transferred/Released/Out to Court	28	4%
Withdrawal	119	18%
Total	647	100%

Participant withdrawal (18%) was the next most frequent exit reason. The withdrawal category is made up of offenders who voluntarily exit the treatment program against staff advice. Another 2% of long-term treatment program exits were inmates inappropriately assigned to treatment or deemed medically incapable. This type of exit occurs after program staff conduct assessments of the inmates during the orientation phase of the treatment program. An additional 4% transferred to another facility, were released from prison due to coming to the end of their sentence or went out to court for more than three consecutive days.

Table III.C.2: Demographics of Long-Term Treatment Participants, FY 2014-2015

Age Category	Male			Female			Total (%)
	White	Black	Other	White	Black	Other	
13-18	6	13	0	0	0	0	19 (2%)
19-21	67	71	5	5	3	0	151 (15%)
22-25	70	65	5	24	2	0	166 (17%)
26-30	61	54	6	44	8	6	179 (18%)
31-35	63	34	5	64	10	1	177 (17%)
36-40	33	25	2	44	8	1	113 (11%)
41-45	17	24	0	23	11	1	76 (8%)
46-50	22	20	0	15	9	0	66 (7%)
51-55	10	14	1	13	7	0	45 (4%)
56-60	4	7	1	2	0	0	14 (1%)
61-65	3	4	0	0	1	0	8 (<1%)
66-70	0	1	0	0	0	0	1 (<1%)
71+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0%)
Total*	356	332	25	234	59	9	1,015
(%)	(35%)	(33%)	(2%)	(23%)	(6%)	(1%)	

*Does not sum to the total of enrollments and exits.

IV. Correction Enterprises

North Carolina Correction Enterprises (NCCE) is the prison industry section of the division. NCCE's goal is to provide meaningful work experiences and rehabilitative opportunities for inmates during incarceration, and provide quality goods and services to tax-supported entities at a savings to the taxpayers. Correction Enterprises works with other state agencies, such as the Department of Labor, the Employment Security Commission and Community Colleges, to assist inmates in developing work skills and achieve competencies necessary for obtaining and holding jobs upon release. The objective is for the former offender to obtain and maintain gainful employment upon release, thus significantly reducing his/her recidivism risk.

In 2012, NCCE implemented a strategic plan to define the agency's mission, vision, core values and achievements for the next five years. The plan lays out specific goals that Correction Enterprises has embarked upon and will strive to accomplish by the end of Fiscal Year 2017. The goals and objectives include:

- Improve Customer Experience
- Increase Opportunities for Inmate Success
- Increase Market Share
- Maintain Financial Stability
- Improve Organizational Efficiencies
- Increase Environmental Responsibility
- Implement New Product Development

For the FY 2014-2015, the total sales for NCCE were \$96,218,735. After accounting for the cost of sales, operating expenses and transfers to other funds the NCCE net income was a gain of \$2,266,066, a marked difference from FY 2013-2014 where NCCE showed net income as a loss of \$728,576.

In the FY 2014-2015, NCCE had 30 separate operations that produced a variety of goods and services including traffic signs and paint; farming and food processing; printing, Braille and quick copy; furniture and re-upholstery; metal products; uniforms, embroidery and other sewn items; eyeglasses; license tags; janitorial products; laundry services; and warehouse and distribution.

The average daily number of inmates employed by Correction Enterprises was 2,085 with the demographics summarized in the table below:

Table IV.1: Average Daily Enrollment in NCCE, FY 2014-2015

Male				Female			
White	Black	Other	Total	White	Black	Other	Total
779	995	218	1,992	66	22	5	93

Those operations averaging more than 100 inmate workers are:

- Farm and Cannery Operation – Tillery Correctional Center
- Janitorial Products – Warren Correctional Institution
- Laundry Operation – Sampson Correctional Institution
- Print Plant – Nash Correctional Institution
- Sewing Plants – Columbus, Scotland, Marion, and Pender Correctional Institutions

- Sign Plant – Franklin Correctional Center

Correction Enterprises is authorized to sell products and services to taxpayer-supported agencies and to North Carolina's 501(c)(3) organizations that receive some level of tax support.

For over 10 years Correction Enterprises has partnered with the state and federal Departments of Labor (DOL), the Section of Prisons and the Community College System to establish apprenticeship programs that will eventually lead the successful inmate to certification as a Journeyman in a trade skill. By using DOL job competency standards, Correction Enterprises ensures that training provided to inmates is consistent with those skills recognized by an industry, as necessary for competent performance at the Journeyman level in that industry. These standards usually require at least 144 hours of related classroom instruction for every 2,000 hours of on-the-job training.

Currently, Correction Enterprises has apprenticeship programs in Combination Welding, Printing (nine separate programs), Re-upholstery, Duplicating Services Technology, Sewing Machine Repair, Digital Design (Embroidery), Woodworking, Sewing Operator, Upholstery, and Laundry Wash Technician. Apprenticeship programs in Dental Technology, Braille Transcription, and Chemical Products Quality Control are planned for the future. To be eligible to participate in an apprenticeship program, inmates must have a high school diploma or be currently enrolled in a GED program. All apprenticeship programs are administered and awarded by the North Carolina Department of Labor.

Correction Enterprises is also the N.C. administrator for the Prison Industries Enhancement Certification Program (PIECP). The U.S. Department of Justice Prison Industry Enhancement (PIE) program regulates partnerships between prison industries and private business for the manufacture of goods that are sold in inter-state commerce. Inmates who work in PIE manufacturing operations earn a prevailing wage, comparable to that earned by workers performing similar jobs in the local community. Mandatory inmate wage deductions provide DAC with the means of collecting taxes and partially recovering inmate room and board.

Inmate wage deductions are also used to assist with family support and for providing crime victims with greater opportunity to obtain compensation. Correction Enterprises' active PIE partnerships include S2 Clean at Warren Janitorial Plant to supply eco-friendly cleaning products and an Inmate Packaging program at Lanesboro Correctional Institution. We are currently seeking a new partner for the Dental program at Pamlico Correctional Institution.

V. Appendices

Appendix A: DAC Populations: Convicting County, FY 2014-2015

Table V.A1: DAC Populations: Convicting County, FY 2014-2015

County	Prison Entries	Prison Population	Community Entries	Community Population
Alamance	520	747	1,312	1,849
Alexander	80	98	239	382
Alleghany	26	43	80	136
Anson	76	118	217	328
Ashe	44	86	160	245
Avery	54	60	127	198
Beaufort	208	374	494	962
Bertie	17	52	135	189
Bladen	62	111	354	522
Brunswick	239	353	638	1,079
Buncombe	484	1,032	1,241	1,855
Burke	248	351	558	846
Cabarrus	546	749	1,527	2,364
Caldwell	183	274	488	659
Camden	8	16	51	54
Carteret	206	255	478	722
Caswell	34	67	96	174
Catawba	347	583	713	1,158
Chatham	76	138	179	332
Cherokee	32	64	121	236
Chowan	30	42	130	151
Clay	13	14	42	66
Cleveland	413	638	941	1,707
Columbus	149	264	492	749
Craven	254	427	633	1,043
Cumberland	883	1,494	2,122	2,966
Currituck	28	36	156	247
Dare	82	104	364	562
Davidson	353	717	1,149	1,860
Davie	66	124	279	424
Duplin	179	261	472	661
Durham	509	1,119	1,771	2,464
Edgecombe	221	275	479	838
Forsyth	653	1,629	2,272	3,624
Franklin	106	133	254	365
Gaston	536	946	1,169	2,140
Gates	10	22	65	69
Graham	15	24	43	57
Granville	116	149	245	391
Greene	58	71	135	222

County	Prison Entries	Prison Population	Community Entries	Community Population
Guilford	1,281	2,634	3,113	5,334
Halifax	109	225	461	763
Harnett	201	345	553	793
Haywood	125	218	396	540
Henderson	222	354	528	709
Hertford	45	106	222	298
Hoke	138	230	344	604
Hyde	14	18	30	43
Iredell	377	644	1,283	2,059
Jackson	55	82	215	278
Johnston	418	619	1,344	1,594
Jones	31	38	101	157
Lee	127	207	384	654
Lenoir	248	355	869	1,207
Lincoln	241	347	579	1,204
Macon	53	94	164	283
Madison	60	73	153	252
Martin	117	167	282	465
McDowell	203	249	466	653
Mecklenburg	1,221	2,852	2,902	4,776
Mitchell	51	69	129	220
Montgomery	72	82	332	523
Moore	249	410	942	1,314
Nash	333	412	671	1,080
New Hanover	699	1,005	2,228	3,326
Northampton	20	83	125	203
Onslow	336	613	916	1,342
Orange	132	286	428	605
Pamlico	25	26	69	107
Pasquotank	63	139	388	527
Pender	137	183	407	673
Perquimans	27	33	84	117
Person	196	261	366	474
Pitt	629	843	1,892	2,813
Polk	22	32	92	130
Randolph	230	377	1,076	1,738
Richmond	158	215	430	616
Robeson	320	731	866	1,423
Rockingham	236	468	608	919
Rowan	507	777	1,588	2,334
Rutherford	267	299	640	921
Sampson	202	378	508	758
Scotland	94	221	374	612
Stanly	122	205	381	547

County	Prison Entries	Prison Population	Community Entries	Community Population
Stokes	100	196	258	480
Surry	163	267	449	718
Swain	31	54	98	145
Transylvania	44	77	118	137
Tyrrell	10	12	53	75
Union	273	443	819	1,348
Vance	106	162	319	478
Wake	1,891	2,710	4,890	6,680
Warren	30	49	105	209
Washington	24	56	105	153
Watauga	98	121	271	455
Wayne	323	554	1,072	1,374
Wilkes	274	466	689	1,049
Wilson	238	300	538	1,013
Yadkin	134	175	354	250
Yancey	53	60	164	4,768

Appendix B. Listing of Prison Facilities

Table V.B1: Listing of Prison Facilities

Division of Prison Facility Name	Standard Operating Capacity (EOC) Phone #
Albemarle Correctional Institution 44150 Airport Road, New London, P.O. Box 460, Badin, NC 28009	Standard Operating Capacity: 624 (816) (704) 422-3036
Alexander Correctional Institution 633 Old Landfill Road, Taylorsville, NC 28681	Standard Operating Capacity: 1,122 (1,180) (828) 632-1331
Avery-Mitchell Correctional Institution 600 Amity Park Road, Spruce Pine, NC 28777	Standard Operating Capacity: 624 (816) (828) 765-0229
Bertie Correctional Institution 218 Cooper Hill Road, P.O. Box 129, Windsor NC 27983	Standard Operating Capacity: 1,284 (1,400) (252) 794-8600
Brown Creek Correctional Institution 248 Prison Camp Road, P.O. Box 310, Polkton, NC 28135	Standard Operating Capacity: 1,084 (1,204) (704) 694-2622
Caldwell Correctional Center 480 Pleasant Hill Road, Lenoir, NC 28645	Standard Operating Capacity: 194 (238) (828) 726-2509
Caledonia Correctional Institution 2787 Caledonia Drive, P.O. Box 137, Tillery, NC 27887	Standard Operating Capacity: 958 (1,014) (252) 826-5621
Carteret Correctional Center 1084 Orange Street, P.O. Box 220, Newport, NC 28570-0220	Standard Operating Capacity: 244 (300) (252) 223-5100
Caswell Correctional Center 444 County Home Road, Blanch, NC 27212	Standard Operating Capacity: 354 (460) (336) 694-4531
Catawba Correctional Center 1347 Prison Road, Newton, NC 28650	Standard Operating Capacity: 192 (230) (828) 466-5521
Central Prison 1300 Western Blvd., 4285 MSC, Raleigh, NC 27699-4285	Standard Operating Capacity: 720 (720) (919) 733-0800
Community Transition (formerly ECO) 127 West Park Avenue, Charlotte, NC 28233	Standard Operating Capacity: 30 (30) (704) 342-4100
Columbus Correctional Institution 1255 Prison Camp Road, P.O. Box 8, Brunswick, NC 28424	Standard Operating Capacity: 584 (670) (910) 642-3285
Craggy Correctional Center 2992 Riverside Drive, Asheville, NC 28804	Standard Operating Capacity: 452 (590) (828) 645-5315
Craven Correctional Institution 600 Alligator Road, P.O. Box 839, Vanceboro, NC 28586	Standard Operating Capacity: 542 (670) (252) 244-3337
Dan River Prison Work Farm 981 Murray Road, Blanch, NC 27212	Standard Operating Capacity: 500 (620) (336) 694-1583
Davidson Correctional Center 1400 Thomason Street, P.O. Drawer 1977, Lexington, NC 27293	Standard Operating Capacity: 196 (258) (336) 249-7528
Eastern Correctional Institution 2821 Hwy. 903 N., P.O. Box 215, Maury, NC 28554	Standard Operating Capacity: 429 (429) (252) 747-8101
Foothills Correctional Institution 5150 Western Ave., Morganton, NC 28655	Standard Operating Capacity: 808 (858) (828) 438-5585
Forsyth Correctional Center 307 Craft Drive, Winston Salem, NC 27107	Standard Operating Capacity: 196 (248) (336) 896-7041
Franklin Correctional Center 928 Elbridge Drive, Raleigh, NC 27603	Standard Operating Capacity: 356 (452) (919) 496-6119

Division of Prison Facility Name	Standard Operating Capacity (EOC) Phone #
Gaston Correctional Center 520 Justice Court, Dallas, NC 28034	Standard Operating Capacity: 200 (242) (704) 922-3861
Greene Correctional Institution 2699 Highway 903, P.O. Box 39, Maury, NC 28554	Standard Operating Capacity: 516 (616) (252) 747-3676
Harnett Correctional Institution 1210 E. McNeill Street, P.O. Box 1569, Lillington, NC 27546	Standard Operating Capacity: 816 (954) (910) 893-2751
Hoke Correctional Institution 243 Old Highway 211, Raeford, NC 28376	Standard Operating Capacity: 424 (502) (910) 944-7612
Hyde Correctional Institution 620 Prison Road, P.O. Box 278, Swan Quarter, NC 27885	Standard Operating Capacity: 648 (736) (252) 926-1810
Johnston Correctional Institution 2465 U.S. 70 West, Smithfield, NC 27577	Standard Operating Capacity: 468 (612) (919) 934-8386
Lanesboro Correctional Institution 522 Prison Camp Road, P.O. Box 280, Polkton, NC 28135	Standard Operating Capacity: 1,284 (1,400) (704) 695-1013
Lincoln Correctional Center 464 Roper Drive, Lincolnton, NC 28092	Standard Operating Capacity: 160 (202) (704) 735-0485
Lumberton Correctional Institution 75 Legend Road, P.O. Box 1649, Lumberton, NC 28359-1649	Standard Operating Capacity: 624 (768) (910) 618-5574
Marion Correctional Institution 355 Old Glenwood Road, P.O. Box 2405, Marion, NC 28752	Standard Operating Capacity: 706 (738) (828) 659-7810
Maury Correctional Institution 2568 Moore Rouse Rd., Hookerton, PO Box 506 Maury, NC 28554	Standard Operating Capacity: 1,284 (1,400) (252) 747-1400
Morrison Correctional Institution 1573 McDonald Church Road, P.O. Box 169 Hoffman, NC 28347	Standard Operating Capacity: 646 (801) (910) 281-3161
Mountain View Correctional Institution 545 Amity Park Road, Spruce Pine, NC 28777	Standard Operating Capacity: 552 (884) (828) 766-2555
Nash Correctional Institution 2869 Highway 64 Alt., P.O. Box 600, Nashville, NC 27856-0600	Standard Operating Capacity: 512 (512) (252) 459-4455
NC Correctional Institution for Women 1034 Bragg Street, 4287 MSC, Raleigh, NC 27699-4287	Standard Operating Capacity: 1,220 (1,288) (919) 733-4340
Neuse Correctional Institution 701 Stevens Mill Rd., P.O. Box 2087, Goldsboro, NC 27530	Standard Operating Capacity: 600 (788) (919) 731-2023
New Hanover Correctional Center 330 Division Drive, P.O. Box 240, Wilmington, NC 28401	Standard Operating Capacity: 300 (384) (910) 251-2666
Odom Correctional Institution 485 Odom Prison Road, P.O. Box 36, Jackson, NC 27845	Standard Operating Capacity: 352 (352) (252) 534-5611
Orange Correctional Center 2110 Clarence Walters Rd, PO Box 1149, Hillsborough, NC 27278	Standard Operating Capacity: 162 (200) (919) 732-9301
Pamlico Correctional Institution 601 N. Third Street, Bayboro, NC 28515	Standard Operating Capacity: 552 (552) (252) 745-3074
Pasquotank Correctional Institution 527 Commerce Drive, Elizabeth City, NC 27909	Standard Operating Capacity: 840 (896) (252) 331-4881
Pender Correctional Institution 906 Penderlea Road, P.O. Box 1058, Burgaw, NC 28425	Standard Operating Capacity: 612 (740) (910) 259-8735
Piedmont Correctional Institution 1245 Camp Road, Salisbury, NC 28147	Standard Operating Capacity: 848 (952) (704) 639-7540

Division of Prison Facility Name	Standard Operating Capacity (EOC) Phone #
Polk Correctional Institution 1001 Veazey Road, P.O. Box 2500, Butner, NC 27509-2500	Standard Operating Capacity: 840 (904) (919) 575-3070
Randolph Correctional Center 2760 S. Fayetteville Street, P.O. Box 4128, Asheboro, NC 27204	Standard Operating Capacity: 176 (226) (336) 625-2578
Rutherford Correctional Center 549 Ledbetter Road, Spindale, NC 28160	Standard Operating Capacity: 190 (236) (828) 286-4121
Sampson Correctional Institution 700 Northwest Blvd., P.O. Box 1109, Clinton, NC 28329	Standard Operating Capacity: 352 (452) (910) 592-2151
Sanford Correctional Center 417 Advancement Center Rd, PO Box 2490, Sanford, NC 27330	Standard Operating Capacity: 242 (298) (919) 776-4325
Scotland Correctional Institution 22385 McGirts Bridge Rd., P.O. Box 1808, Laurinburg, NC 28353	Standard Operating Capacity: 1,478 (1,652) (910) 844-3078
Southern Correctional Institution 272 Glen Road, Troy, NC 27371	Standard Operating Capacity: 592 (624) (910) 572-3784
Swannanoa Correctional Center for Women 55 Lake Eden Road, P.O. Box 609, Black Mountain, NC 28711	Standard Operating Capacity: 366 (366) (828) 259-6000
Tabor Correctional Institution 4600 Swamp Fox Hwy W., P.O. Box 730, Tabor City, NC 28463	Standard Operating Capacity: 1,090 (1,654) (910) 653-6413
Tyrrell Prison Work Farm 620 Snell Road, P.O. Box 840, Columbia, NC 27925-0840	Standard Operating Capacity: 500 (620) (252) 796-1085
Wake Correctional Center 1000 Rock Quarry Road, 4288 MSC, Raleigh, NC 27699-4288	Standard Operating Capacity: 354 (414) (919) 733-7988
Warren Correctional Institution 379 Collins Road, P.O. Box 399, Manson, NC 27553	Standard Operating Capacity: 697 (809) (252) 456-3400
Wilkes Correctional Center 404 Statesville Road, North Wilkesboro, NC 28659	Standard Operating Capacity: 206 (262) (336) 667-4533

Appendix C: Listing of Adult Judicial District Offices

Table V.C1: Listing of Adult Judicial District Offices

District Name	Address	Judicial District Manager	Telephone	Average Number Supervised
District 01	1305 McPherson Street Elizabeth City, NC 27909	Lori Greene	(252) 331-4828	1,738
District 02	1308 Highland Drive, Suite 102 Washington, NC 27889	Jami Stohlman	(252) 946-5199	1,654
District 03	1904 D. South Glenburnie Road New Bern, NC 28562	Randall Parker	(252) 514-4822	3,300
District 04	115 Front Street. Kenansville, NC 28349	Travis Joyner	(910) 275-0366	1,595
District 05	721 Market St., Suite 102 Wilmington, NC 28401	Thurman Turner	(910) 251-5757	3,867
District 06	803 North King Street Winton, NC 27986	Bill Mitchell	(252) 358-7876	1,651
District 07	113 E. Nash St., 5th Floor Wilson, NC 27893	Paige Wade	(252) 243-0063	5,991
District 08	301 S. Center Street Goldsboro, NC 27530	Cynthia Sutton	(919) 731-7905	2,907
District 09	307 E. Nash Street Louisburg, NC 27549	Maggie Brewer	(919) 496-0200	1,793
District 10	3020 Hammond Business Place Raleigh, NC 27603	Rita Dimoulas	(919) 733-9313	6,199
District 11	869-B Berkshire Road Smithfield, NC 27577	Donald Jones	(919) 934-9970	3,282
District 12	412 W. Russell Street Fayetteville, NC 28301	Jackie Beal	(910) 486-1161	3,202
District 13	712 Village Road, SW, Suite 204 Shallotte, NC 28470	Mike Frazier	(910) 755-3418	2,458
District 14	3325 Chapel Hill Blvd. Suite 100A Durham, NC 27707	Celeste Kelly	(919) 560-5423	4,075
District 15	321 Prison Camp Road Graham, NC 27253	Jeffrey B. Allen	(336) 570-7051	2,342
District 16	117 West 5th Street Lumberton, NC 28358	Debbie Brown	(910) 618-5655	3,017
District 17	319 S. Main St. Mount Airy, NC 27030	David King	(336) 786-4055	2,202
District 18	315 1-A Spring Garden Street Greensboro, NC 27401	Max Gerald	(336) 334-4162	5,692
District 19A	77 Union Street, South Concord, NC 28025	Catherine Combs	(704) 782-0824	4,215
District 19B	176 East Salisbury St., Suite 307 Asheboro, NC 27203	Scott F. Brewer	(336) 626-9977	3,230
District 20	607 E. Broad Avenue, #A Rockingham, NC 28380	David Calloway	(910) 997-9130	2,973

District Name	Address	Judicial District Manager	Telephone	Average Number Supervised
District 21	102 West 3rd Street, Suite 520 Winston-Salem, NC 27101	Sherrri A. Cook	(336) 761-2424	4,059
District 22	672 Radio Drive, Suite E Lexington, NC 27292	Jonathan Wilson	(336) 249-9332	4,754
District 23	203-A Long Street Jefferson, NC 28640	Nancy Gilchrist	(336) 246-6840	1,865
District 24	22 N. Main St. Mars Hill, NC 28754	Greg Jarrett	(828) 689-8967	1,162
District 25	110 North Green Street Morganton, NC 28655	Kevin Miller	(828) 432-2853	3,051
District 26	5701 Executive Center Drive Charlotte, NC 28212	Darius Deese	(704) 563-4117	6,652
District 27	811B South Oakland Street Gastonia, NC 28054	Jackie Murphy	(704) 833-1294	4,978
District 28	56 Central Ave., Suite 103 Asheville, NC 28801	Lori Anderson	(828) 251-6052	2,128
District 29	1347 Spartanburg Hwy., Suite 4 Hendersonville, NC 28792	Cheryl Modlin	(828) 697-4844	2,610
District 30	800-B Hwy, 64 West Murphy, NC 28906	Dallas McMillan	(828) 837-7001	1,720