NC Department of Adult Correction

Administrative Analysis Unit

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Fiscal Year 2023-2024

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About this Document

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of statistical information for FY 2023-2024 about offenders inside North Carolina prisons, and those being supervised in the community.

This document is prepared by the Administrative Analysis unit of the NC Department of Adult Correction.
The Administrative Analysis Unit (AAU) conducts data analysis on offenders in prison facilities and community supervision, as well as rehabilitative programs and services to support offenders and reduce reoffending behaviors.

AAU activities also include the following.

- Preparing statistical and topical reports
- Conducting and providing data and methodology review for evaluation
- Reviewing and approving human subjects research involving staff and individuals under the supervision of the North Carolina Department of Adult Correction
- Providing answers to statistical questions about correctional populations
- Consulting on methods to develop, implement, and monitor plans and policies on correctional populations

The Effects of COVID-19

Although the federal government declared the end of Covid-19 in May 2023, the lasting effects of the public health emergency continued to linger beyond fiscal year end. The COVID-19 pandemic impacted many aspects of the North Carolina Criminal Justice system from suspended court operations which drove down convictions, to prison lockdowns which impacted access to offender programming. The number of entries to community supervision also decreased. Many of these declines have been followed by increases evidenced throughout FY 2023-2024 statistics. Prison and Community Supervision continue to rebound from the pandemic and return to more normal operations. It is important to keep this in mind while reviewing the information presented in this report.

Overview of the North Carolina Department of Adult Correction

On January 1, 2023, The North Carolina Department of Adult Correction (DAC), formerly a part of the Department of Public Safety (DPS), was established as a standalone agency responsible for the custody, supervision, and rehabilitation of adult offenders sentenced to community/intermediate punishment or prison. This includes the operation of Prisons, Community Supervision, Alcohol and Chemical Dependency Programs and Correction Enterprises.

DAC Mission

All divisions of the Department of Adult Correction will protect the public by collaboratively focusing on rehabilitation, protection, innovation, accountability, and professionalism.

DAC Vision

The Department of Adult Correction will work collaboratively to create a safer North Carolina.

Appropriations & Expenditures

At the end of the 2023-2024 fiscal year, the NC correctional system employed 13,990[1] permanent and probationary employees (6,998 males and 6,992 females), primarily working directly with offenders in the community or in secure state correctional facilities. Funding for the system was provided through legislative appropriations and receipts (e.g., Correction Enterprises). The total authorized budget and actual expenditures for the past five fiscal years are shown below in Table 1.

Table 1
Authorized Budget and Actual Expenditures by Fiscal Year

Fiscal Year	Authorized Budget	Actual Expenditures	Percent Change in Actual Expenditures over Previous Year
2023-2024	$1,982,699,483	$1,971,874,138	5.61%
2022-2023	$1,975,107,080	$1,861,175,294	3.43%
2021-2022	$1,879,362,555	$1,799,448,274	2.9%
2020-2021	$1,777,826,334	$1,749,481,256	4.9%
2019-2020	$1,671,760,579	$1,667,575,374	.98%

Source: North Carolina Department of Adult Correction, Human Resources

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[1] This number includes all employees within the Department of Adult Correction during FY 2023-2024.

I. Prisons

Overview

The Department of Adult Correction is responsible for the care, custody and supervision of all adults sentenced after conviction for violations of North Carolina law.

As of June 30, 2024, there were 56 prison facilities in the North Carolina adult corrections system. The table below provides a breakdown of the types and number of facilities.

Table I.1
Number of Prisons and Security Designated Prisons

Type of Facility	Number of Units
State Prisons	53
Confinement in Response to Violation Centers (CRVs)	2
Contractual Prison	1

State Prison Costs of Incarceration

The average cost of incarcerating offenders over the last three fiscal years are shown below. Figures include the direct costs of incarcerated offender supervision/custody and programs/activities and indirect administrative costs for prison support.

Table I.2
Prison Daily Cost Per Incarcerated Offender By Fiscal Year

Custody Level	FY 2021-2022		FY 2022-2023		FY 2023-2024	
	Daily Cost	Average Daily Pop.	Daily Cost	Average Daily Pop.	Daily Cost	Average Daily Pop.
Minimum	$118.26	8,927	$111.49	8,828	$128.22	9,272
Medium	$132.87	13,515	$134.39	14,308	$151.58	15,269
Close	$149.72	6,408	$157.76	6,187	$174.22	5,805
Daily Average	**$130.91**	**28,692**	**$133.43**	**29,467**	**$151.34**	**30,346**

Source: North Carolina Department of Adult Correction, Controller's Office

Prison Admission Trends

Figure I.1 and Table I.3 provide a historical examination of prison admissions over a ten-year period. Felony admissions followed an upward trend from FY 2012-2013 until the start of the COVID-19 pandemic in FY 2019-2020. The notable decline in admissions in FY 2019-2020 and FY 2020-2021 were due to changes in arrest and jail practices, court shutdowns, and court slowdowns during the pandemic. FY 2023-2024 continued the shift of practices beginning to normalize after the pandemic, which then caused the increase shown in admissions.

Misdemeanor admissions significantly decreased from 2,578 to 938 over the ten-year period due to the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement program (SMCP). Under this program, misdemeanants with sentences of 91 to 180 days, who would have previously gone to prison, are now housed in local jails. As a result, the majority (95%) of prison admissions in FY 2023-2024 were felony crime convictions.

Figure I.1
Type of Prison Admission: FY 2014-2015 to FY 2023-2024
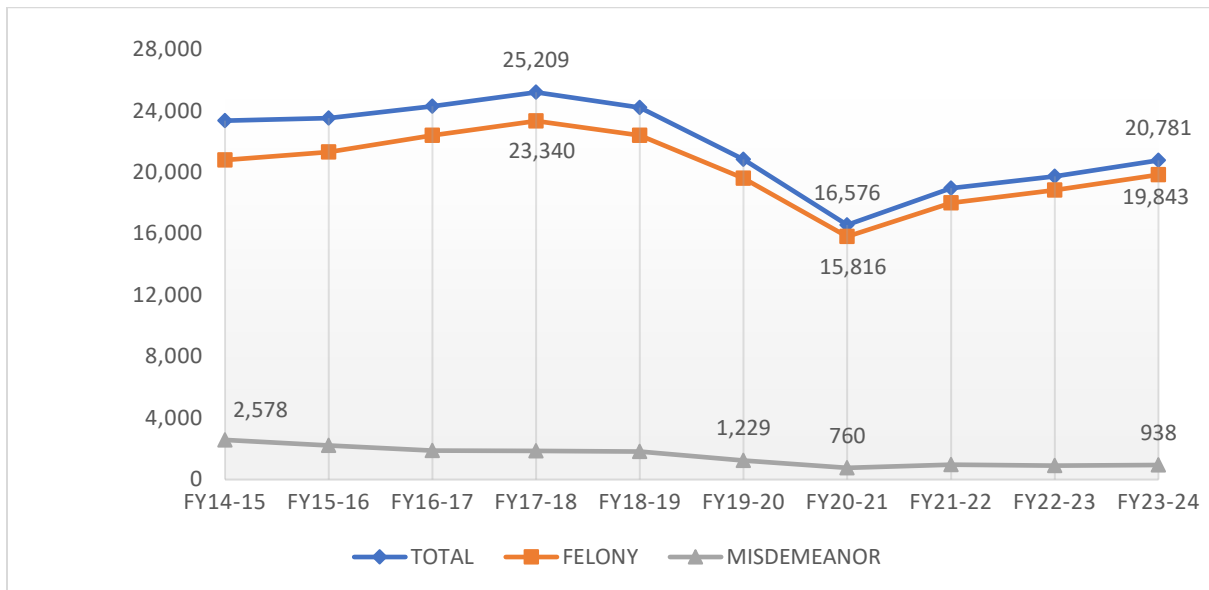
Table I.3
Total Prison Admissions: FY 2014-2015 to FY 2023-2024

	FY2014-2015	FY2015-2016	FY2016-2017	FY2017-2018	FY2018-2019	FY2019-2020	FY2020-2021	FY2021-2022	FY2022-2023	FY2023-2024
Totals	23,367	23,531	24,288	25,209	24,222	20,838	16,576	18,957	19,730	20,781

Prison Admission Types

The table below describes the five types of admissions to the prison system in North Carolina.

Table I.4
Prison Admission Types Definitions

Admission Type	Definition
Direct Admissions	An admission that results from a court-imposed active sentence to prison.
Probation Revocations	The activation of a suspended term of imprisonment in response to a violation.
Post-Release Revocations	The reimprisonment of an individual under post-release supervision to serve the remaining maximum sentence in response to a violation. This also includes parole revocations.
Confinements in Response to Violation (CRV)	Supervision in the community for those who have committed a technical violation for which the court has imposed a term up to 90 days to be served in prison before returning to supervision in the community.
Safekeepers/ Pre-sentence Diagnostic Incarcerated offenders	A defendant not yet sentenced but admitted to prison when detention in the local jail poses a danger or when medical care is needed. Pre-sentence diagnostic admissions (PSD) are incarcerated offenders who have been convicted, but the judge requests an assessment before sentencing.

During FY 2023-2024, the largest percentage (84%) of prison admissions were direct admissions and probation revocations[2]. This percentage split was consistent with that of FY 2022-2023.

Figure I.2
Prison Admissions: FY 2023-2024

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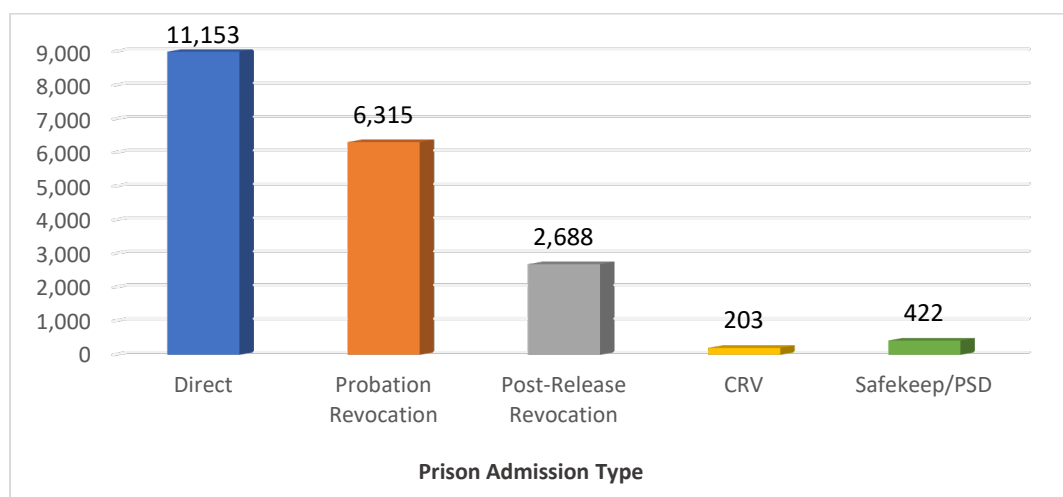
[2] Prison admissions due to revocation are computed as a percentage of offenders entering prisons, whereas probation revocation rates are the percentage of offenders who exited community supervision. These admissions are for offenders who were revoked for a new crime, absconding or previous completion of two CRV's.

Prison Admission Crime Categories

Crimes resulting in prison admissions are grouped into the three categories which are defined in the following table.

Table I.5
Crime Categories Definitions

Category	Description
Public Order	Public order crimes involve acts that are outlawed because they conflict with social policy, accepted moral rules, and public opinion (e.g., drug crimes and alcohol offenses).
Property	Crimes Against Property are those crimes to obtain money, property, or some other benefit (e.g., robbery, bribery, and burglary).
Crimes Against a Person	Crimes Against Persons are those whose victims are always individuals (e.g., murder, rape, and assault).

Figure I.3 shows that the largest crime category for FY 2023-2024 was Public Order Crimes, which was a 35% increase from FY 2022-2023. Property Crimes decreased 17% and Crimes Against a Person decreased 8% from the previous fiscal year.

Figure I.3
Crime Type of Prison Admissions: FY 2023-2024
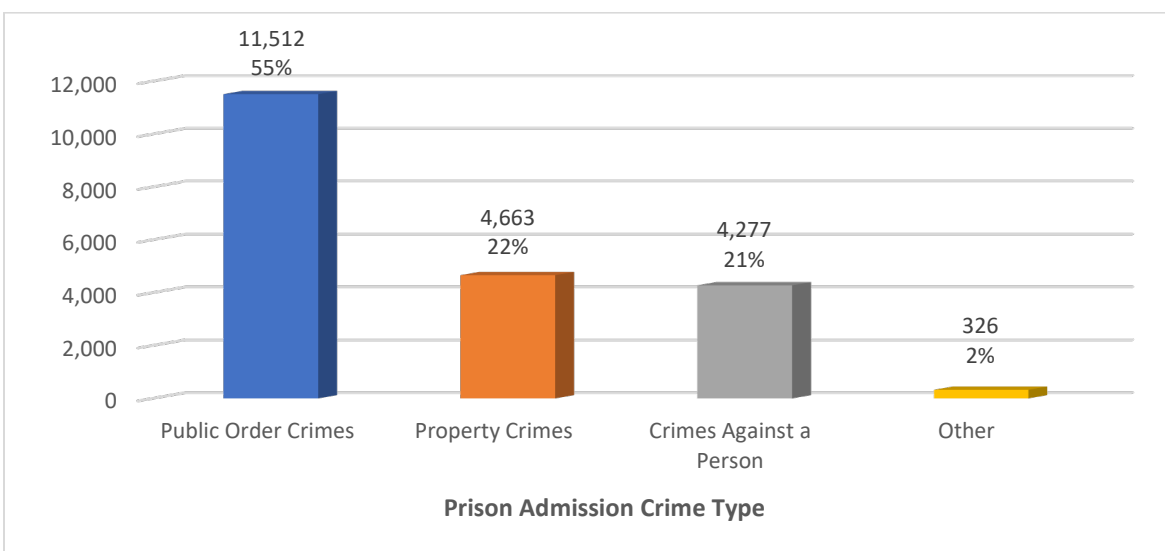
Prison Admission Demographics

During FY 2023-2024 there were 20,781 admissions to NC prisons of which 85% (N=17,636) were male and 15% (N=3,145) were female.

The largest age category for females was 30-39 (N=1,351). The breakdown within this age group was White (78%), Black/African American (19%), American Indian/Native Alaskan (2%), Other (1%), Asian/Asian American and Unknown (less than 1%).

Figure I.4
Female Demographics of Prison Admissions: FY 2023-2024
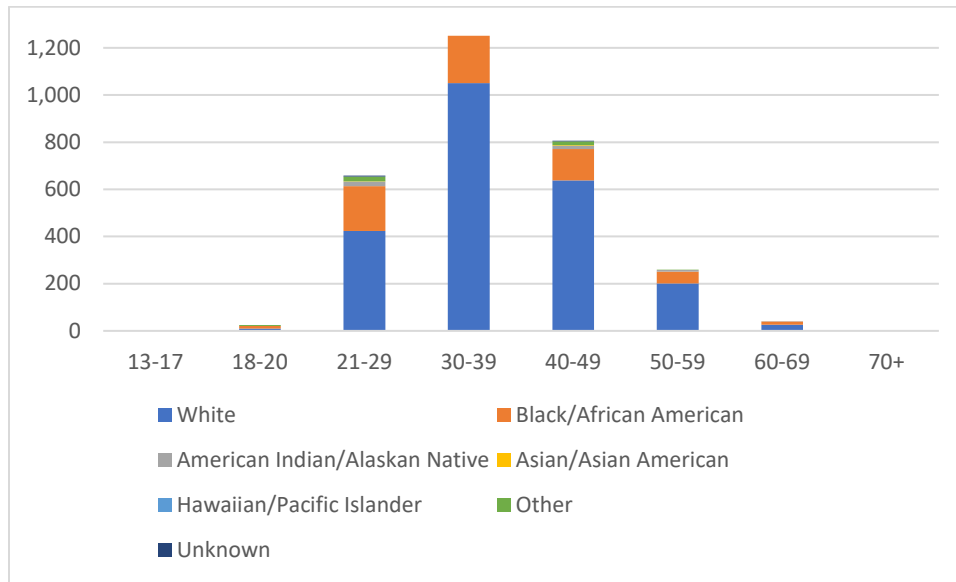
The largest age category for males was 30-39 (N=6,119). The breakdown within this age group was White (50%), Black/African American (43%), Other (3%), American Indian/Alaskan Native (2%), Asian/Asian American and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (less than 1%)

Figure I.5
Male Demographics of Prison Admissions: FY 2023-2024
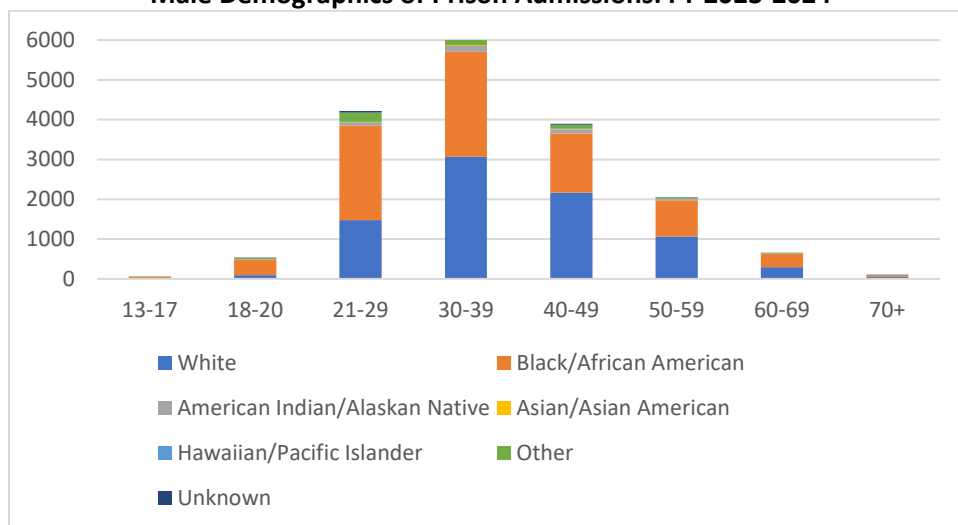
Prison Population Convictions

At the end of FY 2023-2024 (June 30, 2024), the prison population was 31,932. The population largely consisted of felony convictions (99%, 31,472) and a small number of misdemeanor convictions (1%, 460). From fiscal year endings June 30, 2014, to June 30, 2024, misdemeanor convictions significantly declined.

Figure I.6
Prison Population by Crime Class: Fiscal Year Endings 2014-2024
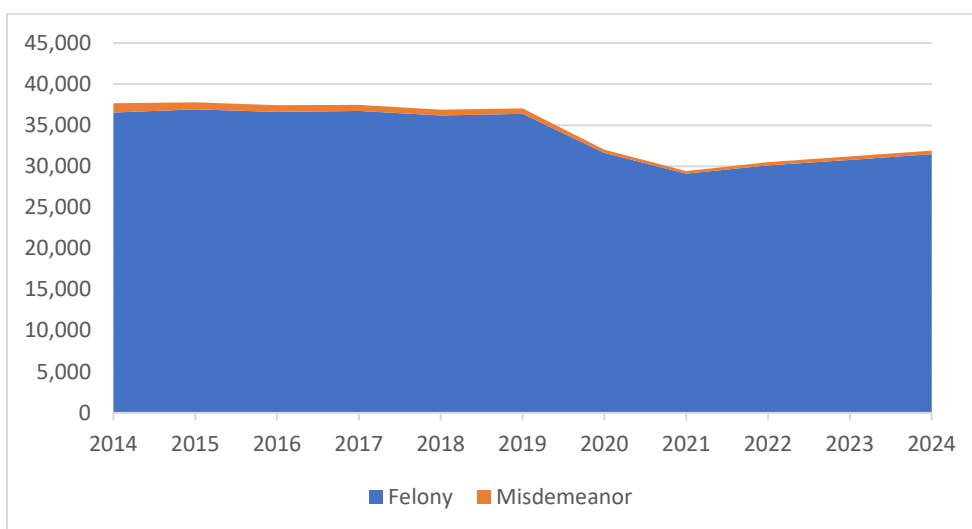
Prison Population Demographics

Females comprised 8% (N=2,685) and males comprised 92% (N=29,247) of the prison population at the end of FY 2023-2024. The largest age category of females was 30-39 (N=1,021). The breakdown within this age group was White (71%), Black/African American (24%), American Indian/Alaskan Native and Other (2%), Asian/Asian American (less than 1%).

Figure I.7
Female Demographics of Prison Population: FY 2023-2024 Year End
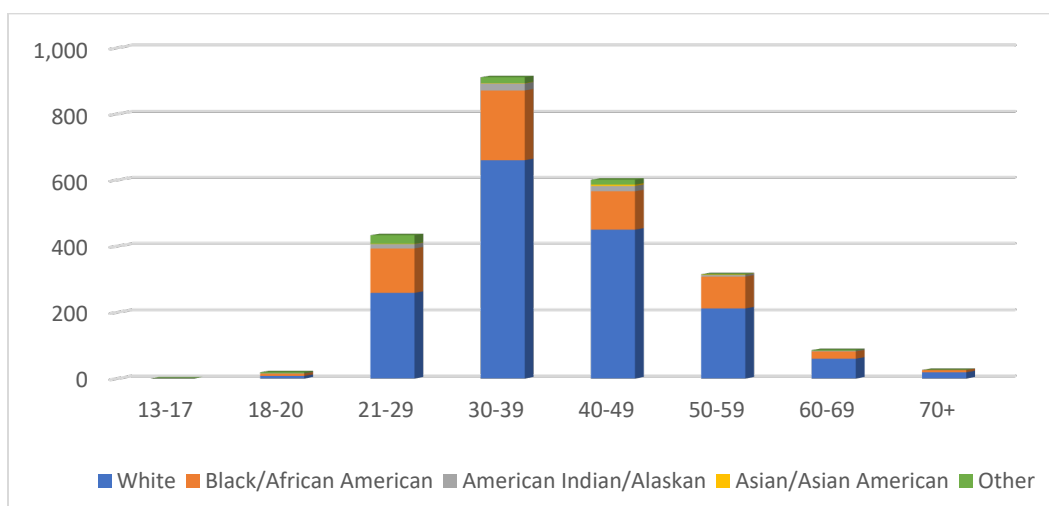
The largest age category of males was 30-39 (N=8,790). The breakdown within this age group was Black/African American (52%), White (39%), Other (6%), American Indian/Alaskan Native (2%), Asian/Asian American and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (less than 1%)

Figure I.8
Male Demographics of Prison Population: FY 2023-2024 Year End
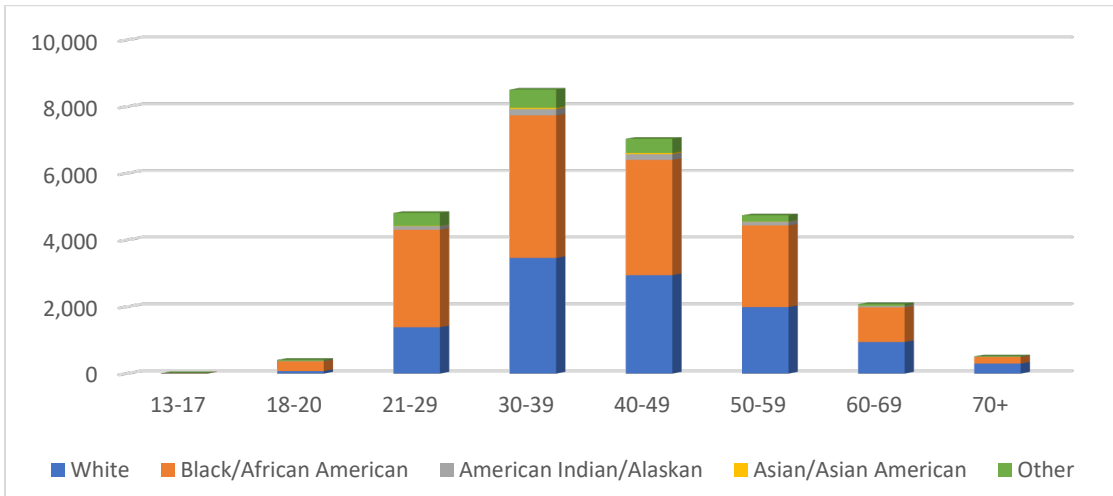
Incarcerated Offender Assignments

Incarcerated offenders are required to either work full-time or participate in a program or educational assignment. Only those who pose a security risk, have health issues, or are in the admissions process are exempt from the policy. A wide range of work, program and educational assignments are available to those in prison.

Most (79%) incarcerated offender assignments during FY 2023-2024 were work assignments either inside or outside of prison facilities. Figure I.9 shows the breakdown of assignments.

Figure I.9
Percentage of Incarcerated Offender Assignments: FY 2023-2024

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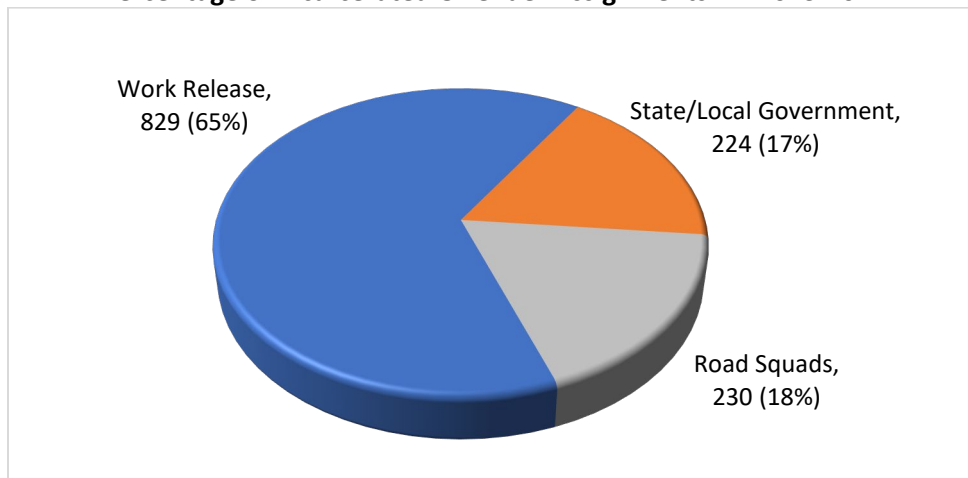
Work Assignments Inside Prison Facilities

Of those incarcerated offenders assigned to work programs during FY 2023-2024, the majority (90%) worked <u>inside</u> prison facilities. Jobs were assigned to help reduce the cost of constructing and operating facilities, as well as provide valuable job skills and work ethic for finding employment upon release from prison. Incarcerated offenders are paid incentive wages set by statute for most duties. Incentive wages range from $.40 to $1.00 per day depending on the type of work assignment. Those working for Correction Enterprises can get paid up to $3.00 per day. The following definitions categorize incarcerated offender work assignments performed inside prison facilities.

Table I.6
Definitions of Work Assignments Inside Prison Facilities

Work Assignment Category	Definition
Unit Service	This is the largest type of assignment in prison facilities involving janitorial and general maintenance duties.
Food Service	These jobs involve kitchen duties, including preparing food for and serving incarcerated offenders.
Correction Enterprises	These jobs include farming, food processing, printing, sewing, laundering, as well as manufacturing tasks to make car license tags and street/highway signs. These jobs pay up to $3.00 per day.
Prison Maintenance	These jobs include grounds keeping, light construction, roofing, plumbing, electrical wiring and other prison facility repair and maintenance projects.
Construction	These assignments involve new prison construction projects.

Of those incarcerated offenders that worked <u>inside</u> of prison facilities, over half (67%) were assigned to unit services and food services, as shown below.

Figure I.10
Work Assignments Inside Prison Facilities: FY 2023-2024
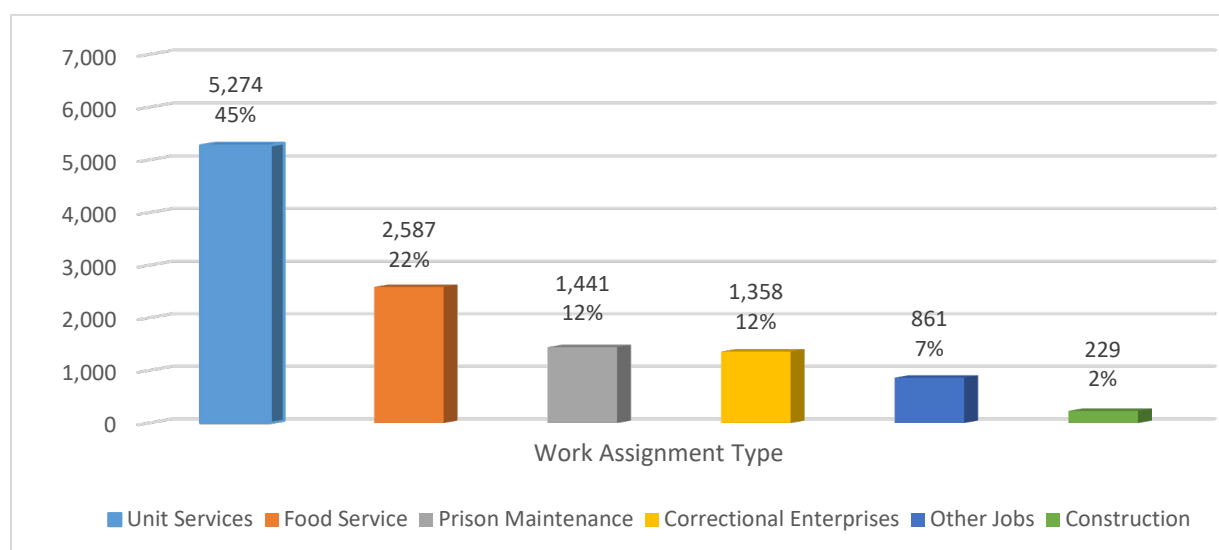
Work Assignments Outside of Prison Facilities

During FY 2023-2024, there were 1,283 incarcerated offenders assigned to work programs outside of prison facilities. The definitions for these types of work assignments are detailed in the table below.

Table I.7
Definitions of Work Assignments Outside of Prison Facilities

Work Assignment Category	Definition
Road Squads	Minimum custody incarcerated offenders work under the direction of N.C. Department of Transportation employees patching potholes, clearing rights-of-way and picking up litter.
State/Local Government Employment	State and local government agencies have labor contracts for incarcerated offenders to provide janitorial services and grounds keeping.
Work Release	Incarcerated offenders nearing their release date and proven trustworthy for limited release from unit custody can work for businesses in the community. They can receive prevailing market wages from employers but must pay a room-and-board fee to their prison unit. The first work release program in the country was started in North Carolina in 1957.

The majority (65%) of incarcerated offenders that worked outside of prison facilities were assigned to work release as shown below.

Figure I.11
Work Assignments Outside Prison Facilities: FY 2023-2024
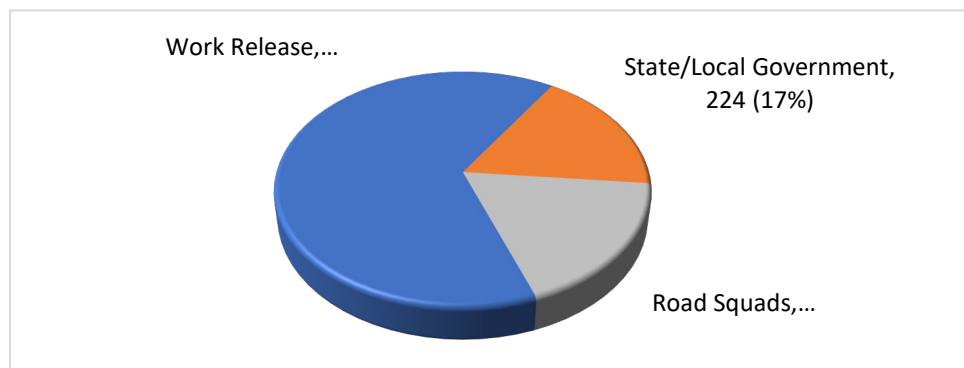
During FY 2023-2024, all COVID-19 restrictions were lifted, and Work Release Programs were back at full operations. The income to the department is as follows:

- $3,557,193.40 in per diem (compared to $3,861,566.68 in FY 2022-2023)
- $1,657,624.38 for transportation and job-related expenses (compared to $1,627,533.38 in FY 2022-2023)

Payments also included $1,041,018.88 for child support and restitution (compared to $1,549,478.48 in FY 2022-2023) and an additional $2,476,822.64 for personal expenses, spousal support, and other family expenses (compared to $2,286,322.22 in FY 2022-2023).

Program Assignments

Incarcerated offenders are recommended for programs based on needs, interests, abilities, and whether the time remaining on their sentence allows completion of a program. Large institutions offer academic and vocational programs on a full-time basis, while other institutions offer them on a part-time basis.

The mission of the DAC Educational Services section is to provide educational offerings ranging from basic reading, writing, and computation skills to advanced vocational skills, social development and life skills. The goal is to assist in preparing incarcerated offenders for successful community transition and developing skills for employment upon release from prison. Below are the definitions for these types of program offerings.

Table I.8
Incarcerated Offender Program Assignment Definitions

Program Assignment	Definition
Academic Programs	Provide the basic knowledge, skills, and attitudes to make adult and youth incarcerated offenders literate. These programs prepare incarcerated offenders to read, write and compute; pass the GED test; and acquire survival skills.
Vocational Programs	Provide programs such as computer literacy, food service training, electrical engineering technology, brick masonry and job readiness through local community colleges. Programs help incarcerated offenders obtain work through Correction Enterprises or work release assignments.
Life Skills Programs	Provide parenting skills and Cognitive Behavioral Intervention (CBI) to help offenders "restructure" thought processes and learn "cognitive skills" for basic decision-making and problem-solving. The goal is to change behavior and actions to ultimately reduce criminal conduct. Programs are led by prisons or community college staff trained by the Department of Adult Correction.

During FY 2023-2024, almost half (48%) of all incarcerated offender program assignments were life skills programs as shown below.

Figure I.12
Incarcerated Offender Program Assignments: FY 2023-2024
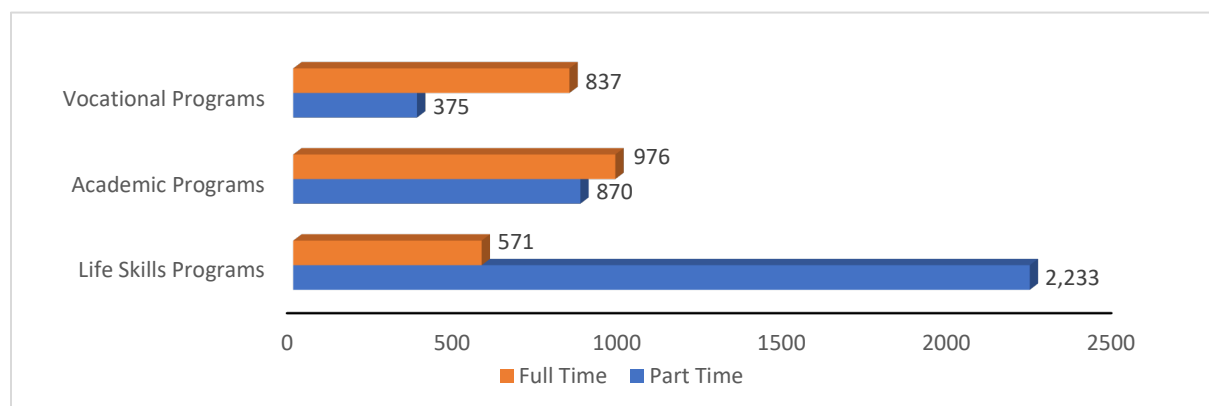
Incarcerated Offender Educational Attainment

DAC partners with the North Carolina Community College System (NCCCS) to provide the following.

- Academic and vocational programs to assist incarcerated offenders with obtaining high school diplomas or high school equivalency diplomas

- Post-secondary education opportunities for offenders to obtain various certification and Associate of Science Degrees

DAC also partners with other colleges and universities to provide select post-secondary college courses. These courses are delivered through instruction at the prison or mail correspondence.

Figure I.13 below shows the educational outcomes produced through these partnerships. During FY 2023-2024, the largest outcome was vocational certificates (48%).

Figure I.13
Educational Attainment by Degree/Certification: FY 2023-2024

Vocational Certificate, 329 (48%)

College Diploma, 106 (15%)

AAS Degree, 21 (3%)

High School Equivalent Education, 229 (33%)
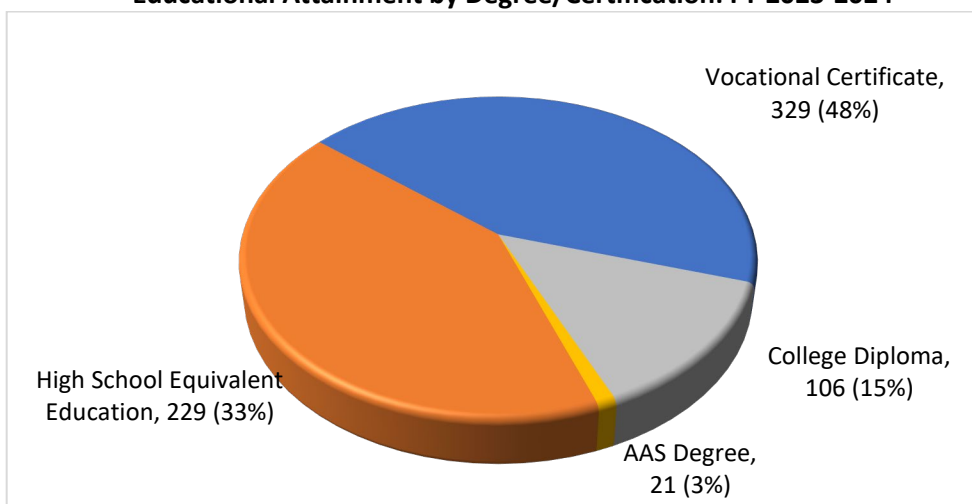
Incarcerated Offender Disciplinary Infractions

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 facilities and reinforce appropriate behavior and responsibility.

Disciplinary offenses for incarcerated offenders are divided into three classes, Class A through Class C. The most serious offenses are Class A, while the least serious offenses are defined as Class C. Note that an incarcerated offender can also be charged with an attempt to commit an offense.

Table I.9
Incarcerated Offender Disciplinary Infraction Definitions

Disciplinary Class	Definition
Class A	Class A offenses comprised 36% (19,050) of all disciplinary infractions. The largest groups of infractions in this class were for Substance Possession (34%), and Other Class A Offense (25%).
Class B	Class B offenses comprised 52% (27,574) of all disciplinary infractions. The largest groups of infractions in this class were Disobeying an Order (49%) and Use of Profane Language (12%).
Class C	Class C offenses comprised 12% (6,456) of all disciplinary infractions. The largest groups of infractions in this class were for Unauthorized Leave (24%) and Unauthorized Tobacco Use (20%).

Presumptive punishments are established depending on the Class of offense and the type of infraction.
Punishments include the following.

- Confinement in restrictive housing for no more than 20 days
- Loss of sentence credits only for A Class – Category I Offenses
- Loss of privileges, including radio access, organized sports, visitation and other leisure time activities
- Extra duty hours
- Limits to weekly trust fund withdrawals

Additionally, offenders whose offenses result in a guilty disposition will be assessed an administrative fee of $10 to offset the costs of staff time.

In FY 2023-2024 there were 53,080 infractions committed by incarcerated offenders, which is an increase of 8% from the number recorded during FY 2022-2023. Table I.9 details the percentage and numbers of infractions for each offense classification.

Table I.10
Incarcerated Offender Disciplinary Infractions: FY 2023-2024

Class	Infraction	Count	Percent
A	Substance Possession	6,462	34%
	Other Class A Offense	4,810	25%
	Weapon Possession	1,645	9%
	Sexual Act	1,416	7%
	Involvement with Gang or SRG	1,000	5%
	Attempt Class A Offense	986	5%
	Assault Person with Weapon	955	5%
	Refuse to Submit to a Drug/Breath Test	735	4%
	Assault Staff	507	3%
	Fight Involving Weapons	459	2%
	Other Inmate Assault	75	<1%
	Class A Total	**19,050**	**36%**
B	Disobey Order	13,386	49%
	Profane Language	3,431	12%
	Lock Tampering	2,407	9%
	Other Class B Offense	2,285	8%
	Fighting	2,197	8%
	High Risk Act	1,539	6%
	Threaten to Harm/Injure Staff	1,297	5%
	Damage State/Another's Property	636	2%
	Interfere with Staff	396	1%
	Class B Total	**27,574**	**52%**
C	Unauthorized Leave	1,520	24%
	Unauthorized Tobacco use	1,283	20%
	Theft of Property	1,258	19%
	Other Class C Offense	1,078	17%
	Barter/Trade or Loan Money	483	7%
	Illegal Clothing	320	5%
	Misuse or Unauthorized Use of Phone/Mail	284	4%
	Create Offensive Condition	163	3%
	Unauthorized Funds	67	1%
	Class C Total	**6,456**	**12%**
	Total Infractions	**53,080**	

Prison Release Trend

There were 20,109 releases from NC prisons during FY 2023-2024. This increase represents a shift from the steady decline in releases post COVID-19 pandemic in FY2020-2021.

Figure I.14
Prison Releases: FY 2014-2015 to FY 2023-2024
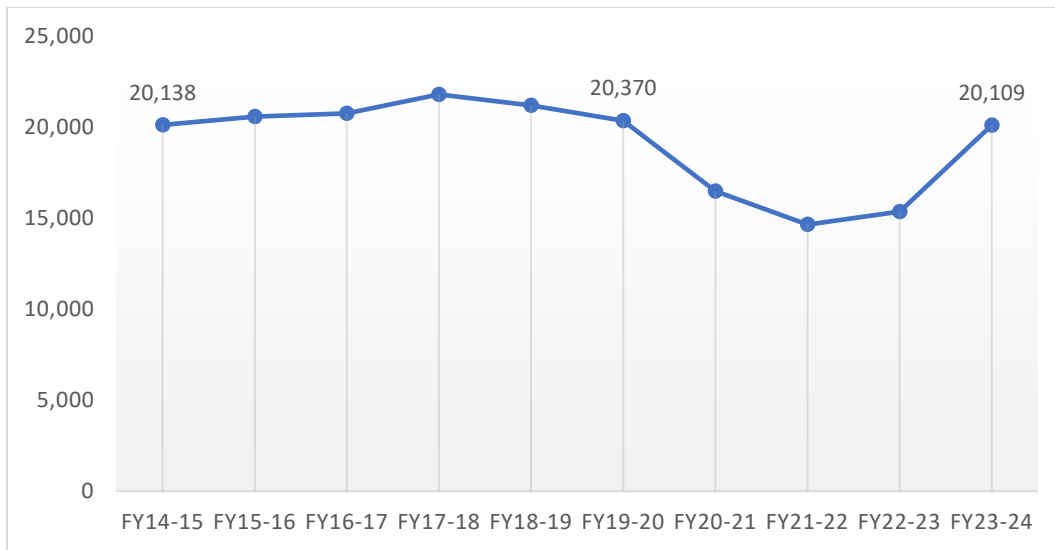
Types of Prison Releases

Incarcerated offenders are typically released from prison for the following reasons.
- Expiration of their sentence
- Released on post-release (under Structured Sentencing)
- Released on parole (sentences prior to Structured Sentencing or violations of the Safe Roads Act)

The Justice Reinvestment Act (JRA) extended post-release supervision to all felony offenses committed on or after Dec. 1, 2011.
- Offenders incarcerated for Class B1-E offenses committed on or after this time have a mandatory twelve months of supervision upon release.
- Offenders incarcerated for Class F-I offenses committed before Dec. 1, 2011, have a mandatory nine months of supervision upon release.

As a result, most releases from prison in FY 2023-2024 are now assigned to a period of supervised post-release. Conversely, as the population of non-JRA sentenced incarcerated offenders continues to shrink, a smaller percentage of incarcerated offenders will exit with expired sentences.

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The area graph below shows prison release types over the past five years. In FY 2023-2024, post-releases continued to be the largest type of prison release (77%).

Some incarcerated individuals are released because they have served all their sentence. Expired sentences comprise 15% of releases from prison.

Safekeeper and presentence diagnostic (PSD) releases comprised 5% of releases from prison. These are un-sentenced offenders who are held temporarily in prison.

Releases due to parole comprised 2% of releases from prison. Only non-structured sentence and Safe Roads Act incarcerated offenders are eligible for parole. As a result, parole releases have continued to decrease steadily. In FY 1998-1999, 21% of prison exits were to parole as compared to only 2% during FY 2023-2024. As the proportion of the prison population sentenced prior to Structured Sentencing continues to decrease, parole exits will diminish over time.

The "Other" category comprised 2% of releases from prison. Most of these were court ordered releases and included interstate compact and offender death as well.

Figure I.15
Types of Prison Releases: FY 2019-2020 to FY 2023-2024
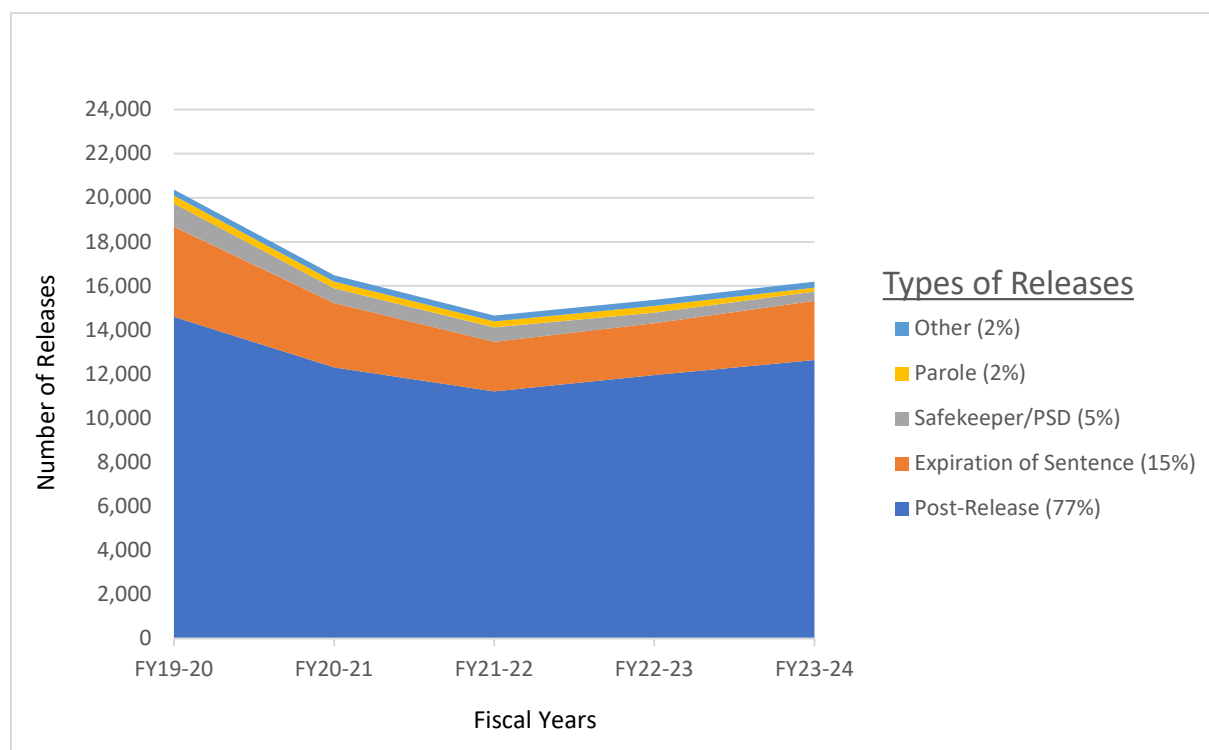
Time Served by Incarcerated Offenders Released

North Carolina has enacted numerous sentencing laws governing when and how incarcerated offenders are released from prison. Current laws fall under Structured Sentencing, which went into effect on Oct. 1, 1994, and apply to all felony offenses and most misdemeanor offenses committed on or after that date.

Structured Sentencing

Structured Sentencing guidelines were enacted to reserve prison for the most serious and chronic offenders, and to incarcerate them for longer periods of time. Less serious/chronic offenders receive punishments in the community or shorter prison sentences. Structured Sentencing abolished discretionary parole release and authorized judges to set minimum and maximum sentences for felons. These sentences are based on the severity of the crime and the offender's prior record.

- **Felons:** Serve at least 100% of their minimum sentence and may serve the maximum sentence, which is an additional 20% above the minimum sentence, unless credits are earned for good behavior, working, and participating in programs. Incarcerated offenders can earn 3, 6, or 9 days of credit per month.

- **Misdemeanants:** Serve flat sentences. These offenders can earn 4 days per month off their sentence for good behavior, working, and participating in programs.

Non-Structured Sentencing

Prior to Structured Sentencing, incarcerated offenders were sentenced under several different sentencing laws allowing the Post Release Supervision and Parole Commission to release incarcerated offenders early from prison into parole. The major determinants of releases from prison under these parole-eligibility laws depended on good time and gain time credits earned. Under Non-Structured Sentencing, as soon as an incarcerated offender entered prison, they are awarded good time credits which reduced the sentence by 50%. They can also earn additional gain time credits to decrease their sentence for positive behaviors.

The table below reports the number of structured and non-structured offenders released from prison during FY 2023-2024 and the average time they served in prison.

Table I.11
Time Served by Incarcerated Offenders Released: FY 2023-2024

Type of Sentence	# of Offenders	Average Months in Prison	% of Sentence Served
Structured Sentence Felons	11,478	31.44	106% of minimum
Structured Sentence Misdemeanants	79	5.06	96% of maximum
Non-Structured Sentence Felons	55[3]	2,468.42[4]	64% of court-imposed sentence
Non-Structured Sentence Misdemeanants	468	19.31	49% of court-imposed sentence

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[3]Those who were paroled and then returned to prison were excluded from these calculations.
[4] Since these incarcerated offenders represented some serious offenses, they served a greater amount of time.

II. Community Supervision

Overview

Community Supervision provides supervision of offenders sentenced to probation, as well as those released from prisons on parole or post-release supervision. Probation and parole officers supervise offenders in the community by monitoring compliance with the conditions of probation, parole or post-release supervision as well as offender behavior. As of June 30, 2024, there were 75,833 offenders under the supervision of the Division of Community Supervision. The majority (82%) were under probation supervision.

Figure II.1
Community Supervision Population by Supervision Type: FY 2023-2024 Year End
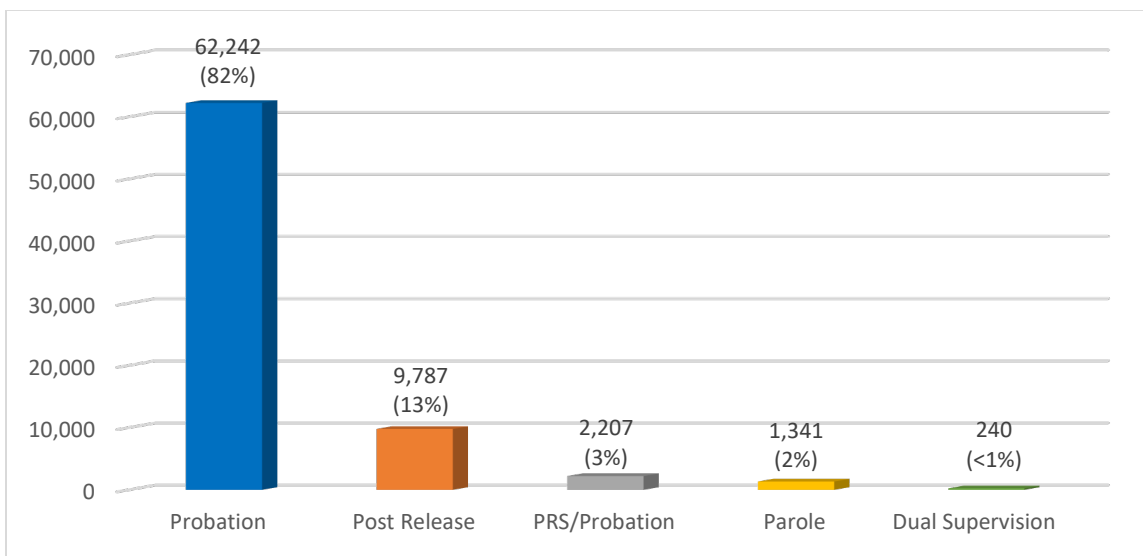
Offender Supervision

Offenders on probation, parole or post-release are supervised based on the following.

- Conditions imposed
- Behavior
- Assessed risk of re-arrest
- Assessed needs

Low risk/low need cases are supervised with traditional probation strategies, primarily in an office setting. Higher risk/needs cases have more rigorous individualized case plans, which may include contact in their home and work environments.

Offenders violating conditions of supervision may subsequently receive additional sanctions from the court, the Post Release Supervision and Parole Commission, or mandated by the officer through Delegated Authority. These sanctions may require increased community service hours, drug screening or quick dips which are 2-3 days in confinement.

Officer Responsibilities

Officers work with other agencies and coordinate referrals to rehabilitative services to encourage offender participation in programs, including the following.

- Substance abuse treatment
- Mental health treatment
- Educational programs
- Vocational training

Additionally, officers are responsible for a wealth of administrative work associated with servicing 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 per court order, Interstate Compact Agreement and/or the Post Release Supervision and Parole Commission. Officers are also responsible for supervising special populations, such as sex offenders and domestic violence offenders.

Cost of Programs

The average cost of Community Supervision programs for FY 2023-2024 are shown in the table below. The figures include the direct costs of supervision and indirect administrative costs associated with hearing officers; Treatment of Effective Community Supervision Transitional Housing (TECS TH) and Recidivism Reduction Services (TECS RRS); the DART Center; Electronic Monitoring and GPS; and drug screening.

Table II.1
Cost of Programs: FY 2023-2024

Community Supervision Program	Average Daily Cost Per Offender
Offender Supervision	$9.36
Post-Release/Parole Hearings	$148.82
TECS TH	$89.86
TECS RRS	$10.13
DART Center	$16.49
Electronic Monitoring and GPS	$5.41
Drug Screening Program	$1.60

Source: North Carolina Department of Adult Correction, Controller's Office

II.A. Probation

Probation Entry Trend

Figure II.A.1 provides a historical examination of the probation population over a ten-year period. During FY 2023-2024:

- There were 41,298 new offender entries to probation which is roughly a 9% increase from the previous year.
- The proportion of felons and misdemeanants in probation entries was 45% felons and 55% misdemeanants.

Figure II.A.1
Probation Entries by Crime Class: FY 2014-2015 to FY 2023-2024
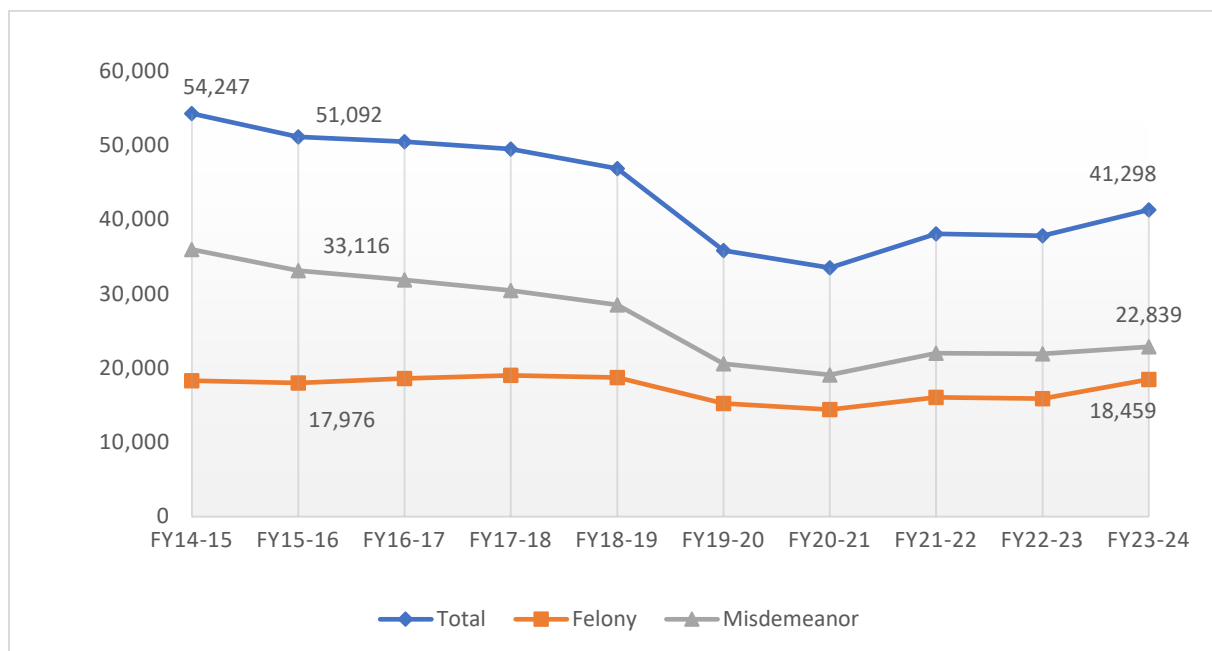
Table II.A.1
Total Probation Entries: FY 2014-2015 to FY 2023-2024

	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022	FY2022-2023	FY2023-2024
Totals	54,247	51,092	50,440	49,457	46,831	35,815	33,491	38,073	37,797	41,298

Probation Entry Crime Types

Crimes resulting in probation supervision are grouped into the three categories which are defined in the following table.

Table II.A.2
Crime Categories Definitions

Category	Description
Public Order	Public order crimes involve acts that conflict with social policy, accepted moral rules and public opinion (e.g., drug crimes and alcohol offenses).
Property	Crimes Against Property are those crimes to obtain money, property, or some other benefit (e.g., robbery, bribery, and burglary).
Crimes Against a Person	Crimes Against Persons are those whose victims are always individuals (e.g., murder, rape, and assault).

Figure II.A.2 shows that the largest crime category for probation entries in FY 2023-2024 was Public Order Crimes (57%). The predominant public order crimes were non-trafficking drug offenses (44%), driving while impaired (27%), other traffic violations (11%) and weapons offenses (9%).

Property crimes accounted for 24% of all entries to probation. The most frequent offense in this category was larceny (50%), followed by fraud (16%) and breaking and entering (14%).

Crimes against a person contributed 18% of all entries to probation, with most of these crimes being assaults (70%).

Figure II.A.2
Probation Entries by Crime Type: FY 2023-2024
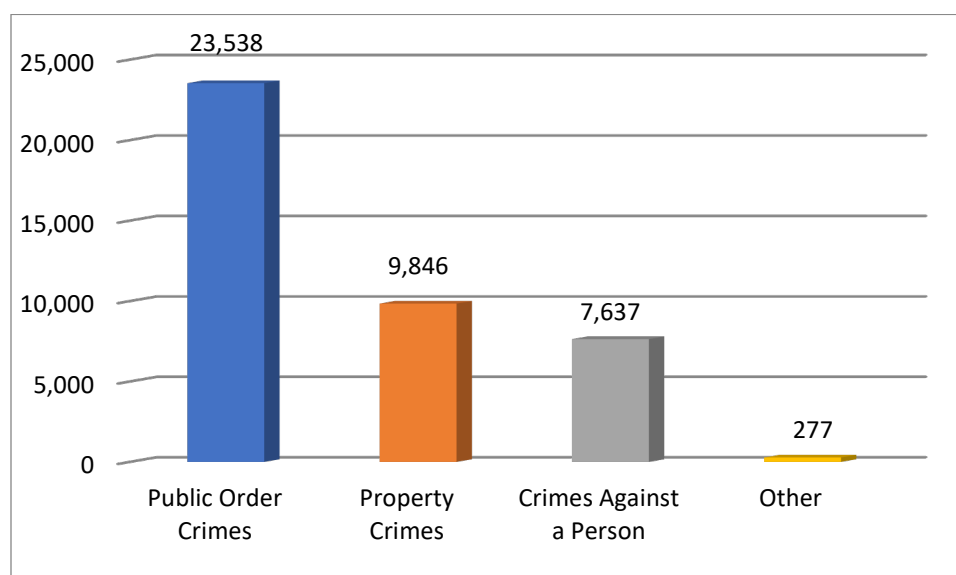
Probation Population by Sentencing Grids

Under the Structured Sentencing Act community-based punishments are prescribed based on the seriousness of the crime committed and the offender's criminal history. At the end of FY 2023-2024 the probation population was 58,757. The population was comprised of 39% misdemeanant offenders and 61% felony offenders.

Table II.A.3 details **misdemeanant** sentences for the probation population at the end of FY 2023-2024. Here is a summary of the table:

- Class 1: Contributed the largest percentage (40%) of the misdemeanant probation population. The most frequent crime categories in this class were larceny and non-trafficking drug offenses (30%).

- Class 2: Contributed 11% of the misdemeanant probation population. The most frequent crime categories in this class were other public order offenses (22%) and assault (21%).

- Class 3: Contributed 4% of the misdemeanant probation population. The most frequent crime categories in this class were traffic violations (49%) and non-trafficking drug offenses (24%).

- Class A1: Contributed 24% of the misdemeanant probation population. Most of these crimes were assaults (79%).

Table II.A.3
Probation Population Misdemeanor Sentencing Table: FY 2023-2024 Year End

Crime Class	I	II	III	Total	Percentage
1	3,744	4,814	4,953	13,511	40%
2	701	998	706	2,405	11%
3	178	151	487	816	4%
A1	1,798	2,008	1,688	5,494	24%
DWI	126	61	31	218	1%
Undefined/ Other*	2	0	0	2	<1%
Total	**6,549**	**8,032**	**7,865**	**22,446**	100%
	29%	**36%**	**35%**	**100%**	

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

Table II.A.4 below details **felony** sentences for the probation population at the end of FY 2023-2024. Here is a summary of the table:

- Class E: Contributed the smallest proportion (6%) of the felon probation population. The most frequent crime categories in this class were assault (47%) and other sexual offense (19%).

- Class F: Contributed 11% of the felon probation population. The most frequent crime categories in this class were other sexual offenses (29%) and drug trafficking (19%).

- Class G: Contributed 13% of the felon probation population. The most frequent crime categories in this class were weapon offenses (52%) and non-trafficking drug offenses (13%).

- Class H: Contributed the largest portion (40%) of the felon probation population. The most frequent crime categories in this class were larceny (24%) and fraud (18%).

- Class I: Contributed 29% of the felon probation population. The crime categories in this class consisted mostly of non-trafficking drug offenses (74%).

Table II.A.4
Probation Population Felony Sentencing Table: FY 2023-2024 Year End

Crime Class	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VU	Total	Percentaage
E	1,757	510	27	9	3	4	4	2,314	6%
F	2,207	898	572	71	37	27	9	3,821	11%
G	1,038	1,646	1,220	617	16	10	9	4,556	13%
H	6,194	3,900	2,323	1,308	838	50	17	14,630	40%
I	4,634	2,435	1,565	840	438	686	55	10,653	29%
Undefined/ Other	216	49	21	9	5	6	31	337	1%
Total	16,046	9,438	5,728	2,854	1,337	783	125	36,311	100%
	44%	**26%**	**16%**	**8%**	**4%**	**2%**	**0%**	**100%**	

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

Probation Exit Types

During FY 2023-2024, there were 38,034 probation exits. The table below describes the five types of probation exits.

Table II.A.5
Probation Exits Definitions

Exit Type	Description
Early Terminations	This is the largest category of exits (35%) in which the court may satisfactorily terminate probation for several reasons. This includes cases where all conditions of probation are met early, and supervision ends or cases that are moved to unsupervised probation.
Other Exits	This category accounts for 26% of probation exits. This includes exits due to offender death; closure of a case sentenced in another state but supervised in North Carolina through an Interstate Compact Agreement; or other termination not further described.
Completions	This category accounted for 21% of probation exits. To exit probation supervision as a completion, the offender must serve the entire probation term sentenced by the court and meet all conditions of probation.
Revocations	This category represents 18% of probation exits. An offender is revoked due to non-compliance with the conditions of probation, including 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.

Figure II.A.3
Probation Exits: FY 2023-2024
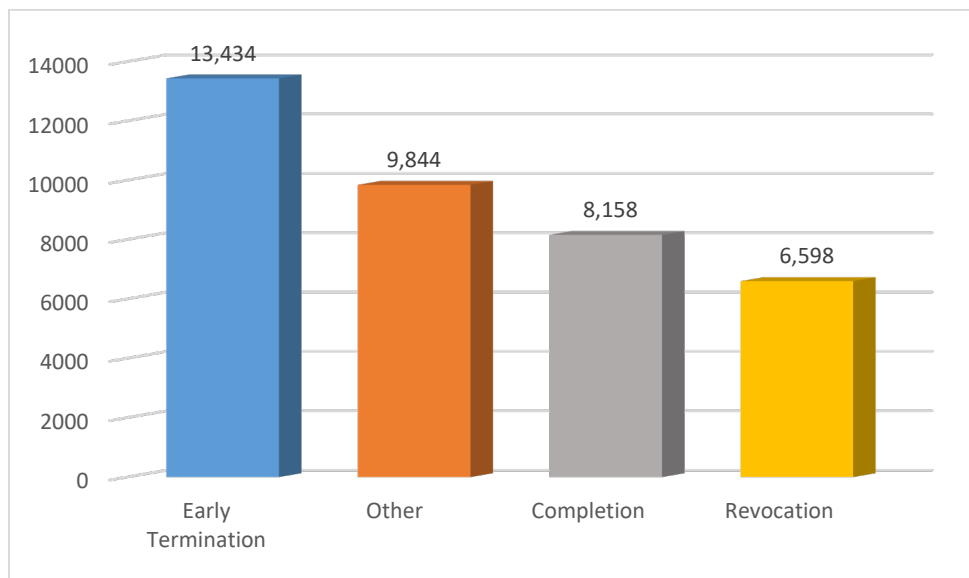
II.B. Post-Release Supervision

Post-Release Entry Trend

Post-release supervision provides oversight during the period of re-entry into the community for offenders who have been sentenced and served prison terms. Post-release provides control and assistance to offenders while readjusting to life outside of the correctional institution. Those eligible for post-release must serve 100% of their minimum sentence and at least 85% of their maximum sentence.

In 1994, parole was eliminated in North Carolina when the Structured Sentencing Act was enacted. Under the structured sentencing system, offenders could qualify for post-release supervision to reduce time served in prison and instead serve the remainder of their sentence in the community. In 2011, North Carolina passed the Justice Reinvestment Act (JRA) which requires post-release supervision for all felony-level offenses committed on or after Dec. 1, 2011, with the exception of Class A and some Class B1 felonies which carry sentences of death or life without parole.

Figure II.B.1
Post-Release Entries by Fiscal Year: FY 2014-2015 to FY 2023-2024
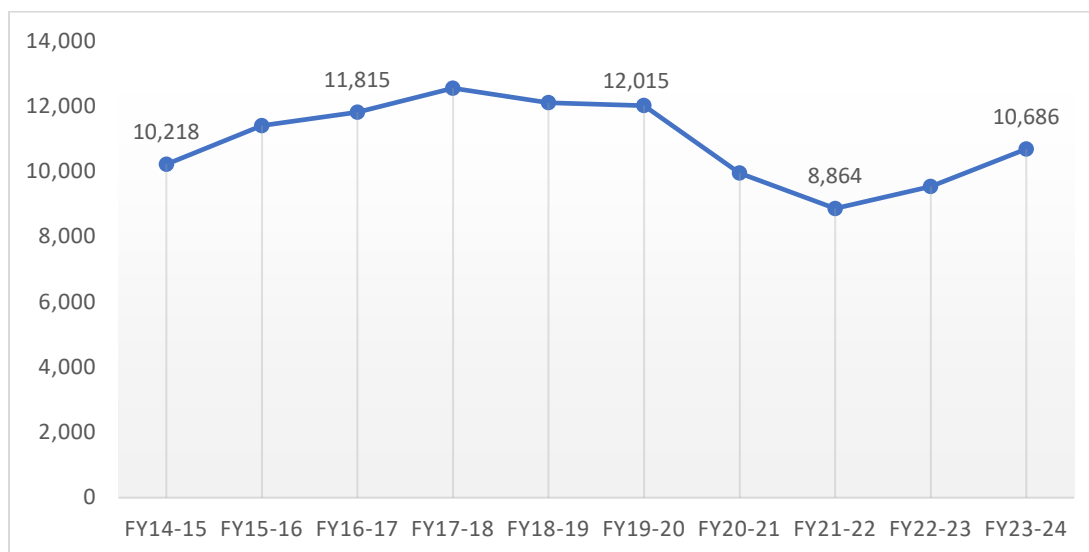
Table II.B.1
Post-Release Entries by Fiscal Year: FY 2014-2015 to FY 2023-2024

	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024
Totals	10,218	11,404	11,815	12,551	12,104	12,015	9,946	8,864	9,537	10,686

Post-Release Population by Structured Sentencing Grid

Sentence lengths are determined using both the class of crime committed and past convictions that have accrued points. Point ranges are defined in six prior record level categories. These categories determine the range of allowable sentences.

There were 14,625 offenders on post-release at the end of FY 2023-2024. The table below reports the distribution of these offenders on the NC sentencing grid.

Table II.B.2
Sentencing Table for the Post-Release Population: FY 2023-2024 Year End

Crime Class	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	Total	% of total
B2	159	71	41	26	6	0	303	2%
C	331	197	165	135	88	79	995	7%
D	333	235	183	142	90	121	1,104	8%
E	479	266	260	186	119	135	1,445	10%
F	725	400	295	225	132	157	1,934	13%
G	161	389	361	316	195	211	1,633	11%
H	655	934	926	799	582	802	4,698	32%
I	248	430	379	415	251	433	2,156	15%
Undefined	229	82	38	7	1	0	357	2%
Total	3,320	3,004	2,648	2,251	1,464	1,938	14,625	100%
	23%	21%	18%	15%	10%	13%	100%	

Class A: These are crimes such as first-degree murder. The sentence is death or life in prison without parole.

Classes B1-E: These are crimes against a person and violent crimes. Post-release supervision is twelve months for most of these convictions, with some exceptions. For example, registered sex offenders will serve five years of post-release supervision.

Classes F-I: These are generally crimes against property. Post-release supervision for these convictions is nine months.

Undefined: These convictions represent offenders with missing conviction information.

Post-Release Exit Types

During FY 2023-2024, there were 9,723 post-release exits. The table below describes the types of releases from post-release.

Table II.B.3
Post-Release Exit Definitions

Exit Type	Description
Completions	When an offender completes this period of supervision, the sentence for which the offender was placed on supervision is terminated. The majority (76%) of exits from post-release supervision were completions.
Revocations	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. Revocations comprised 20% of exits from post-release.
Other Exits	Those post-release exits defined as "Other" (4%) included supervision that was unsatisfactorily terminated and offenders who died.

Figure II.B.2
Type of Post-Release Exits: FY 2023-2024

Type of Post-Release Exit
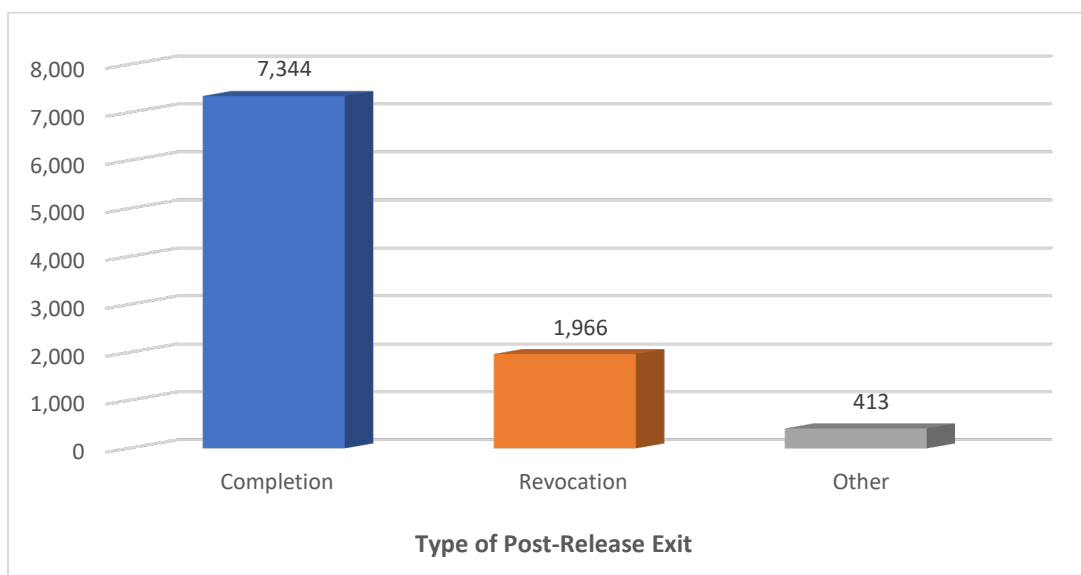
II.C. Parole

Parole Entry Trend

Overall, there has been a decline in parole entries over the past ten years. This is due to parole being eliminated under the Structured Sentencing Act for crimes committed on or after Oct. 1, 1994.

During FY 2023-2024, there were 704 entries to parole. Majority (79%) of those were cases under the Interstate Compact Agreement where North Carolina was supervising an individual who was convicted in another state.

Figure II.C.1
Parole Entries: FY 2014-2015 to FY 2023-2024
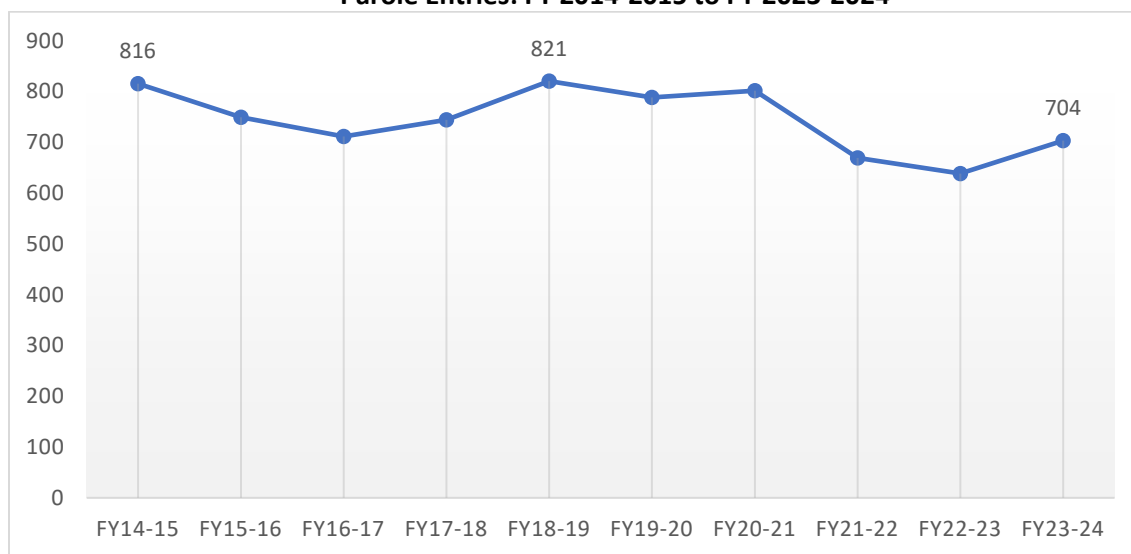
Table II.C.1
Parole by Fiscal Year: FY 2014-2015 to FY 2023-2024

	FY 2014-2015	FY 2015-2016	FY 2016-2017	FY 2017-2018	FY 2018-2019	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024
Totals	816	750	712	745	821	789	802	670	639	704

Parole Population Crime Types

At the end of FY 2023-2024, there were 645 offenders on parole supervision for the following crimes.

Table II.C.2
Parole Population Convictions: FY 2023-2024 Year End

Crime Category	Description
Crimes against a person	Crimes against persons are those whose victims are always individuals (e.g., murder, rape, assault).
Public order crimes	Public order crimes involve acts that conflict with social policy, accepted moral rules and public opinion (e.g., drug crimes and alcohol offenses).
Property crimes	Crimes against property are those crimes to obtain money, property or some other benefit (e.g., robbery, bribery and burglary).

Over half (75%) of those on parole were convicted of some type of crime against a person, followed by those convicted of property crimes (13%) and then those convicted of public order crimes (11%). Undefined or not reported convictions comprised the remainder (1%) of those on parole supervision at the end of the fiscal year.

Figure II.C.2
Crime Types of Parole Population: June 30, 2024
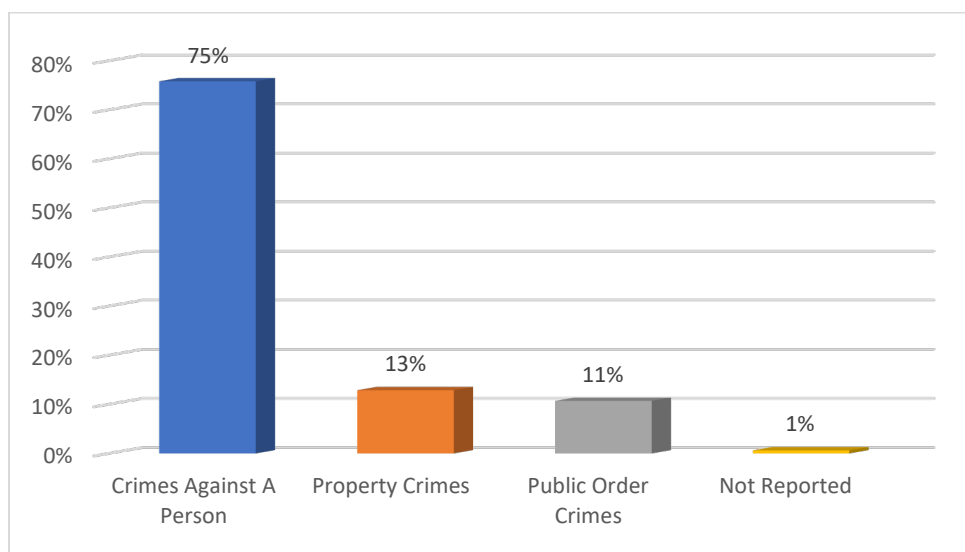
Parole Exit Types

During FY 2023-2024, there were 653 exits from parole. The table below describes types of parole exits.

Table II.C.3
Parole Exit Types

Exit Type	Description
Completions	When an offender completes this period of supervision, the sentence for which the offender was placed on supervision is terminated. Completions comprised 18% of exits from parole.
Revocations	An offender may be revoked for a technical violation, such as positive drug tests, non-reporting, failing to attend treatment or for additional criminal convictions. Revocations comprised 4% of exits from parole.
Other Exits	Exit types of "Other" included the following. • North Carolina cases that were closed but sentenced in another state. These cases comprised most of these exits. • Unsuccessful terminations • Unsupervised terminations • Other types of terminations • Offender deaths These other exits comprised 78% of parole exits.

Figure II.C.3
Parole Exits: FY 2023-2024
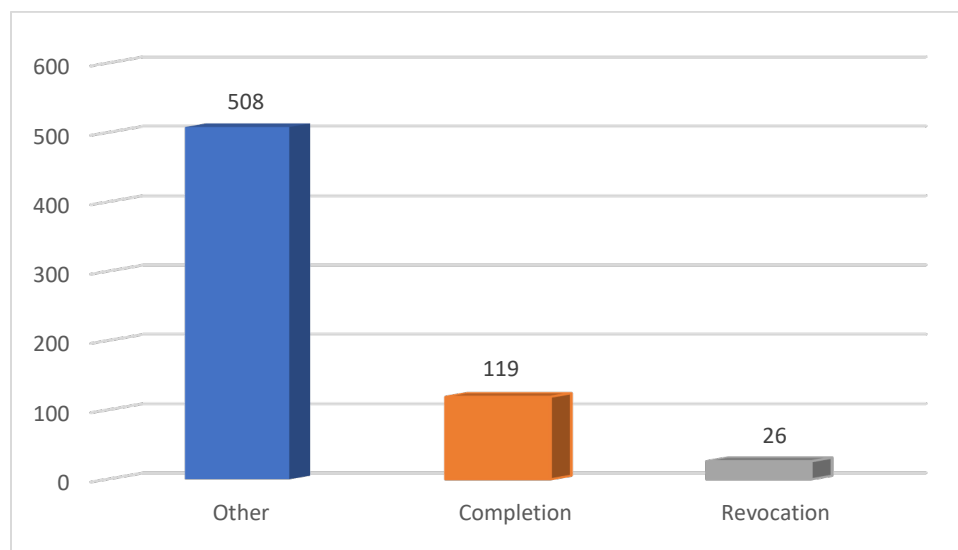
II.D. Community Supervision Demographics

Community Supervision Admission Demographics

During FY 2023-2024 there were 47,694 total admissions to Community Supervision (i.e., probation, post-release and parole), of which 76% (N=36,445) were male and 24% (N=11,249) were female.

In FY 2023-2024, the largest age category within the female admissions population was 30-39 (N=6,923). The breakdown within this age group was White (63%), Black/African American (32%), American Indian/Alaskan Native and Unknown (2%), Unknown (1%), Asian/Asian American and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (<1%).

Figure II.D.1
Female Demographics of Community Supervision Admissions: FY 2023-2024
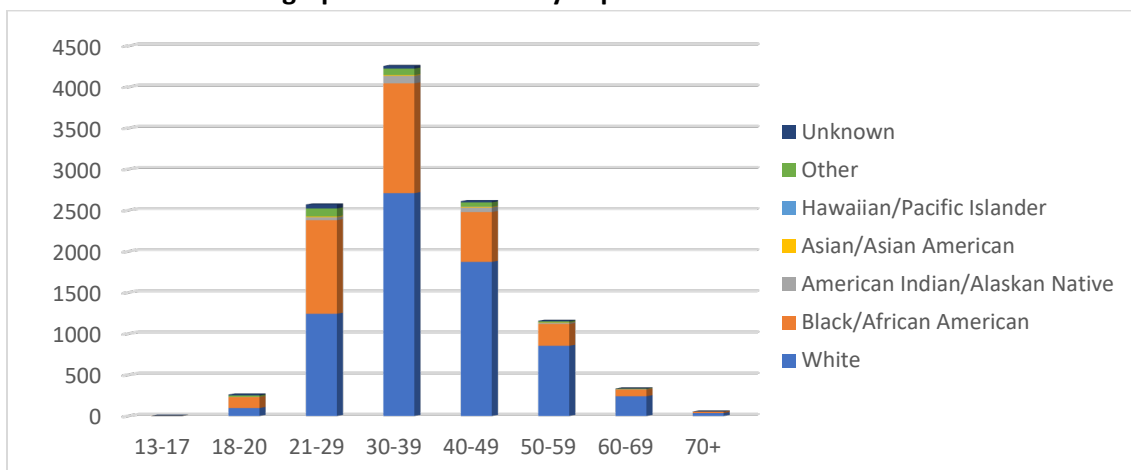
In FY 2023-2024, the largest age category within the male admissions population was 30-39 (N =11,933). The breakdown within this age group was White (47%), Black/African American (44%), Other (5%), American Indian/Alaskan Native (2%), Asian/Asian American and Unknown (1%) Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (<1%).

Figure II.D.2
Male Demographics of Community Supervision Admissions: FY 2023-2024
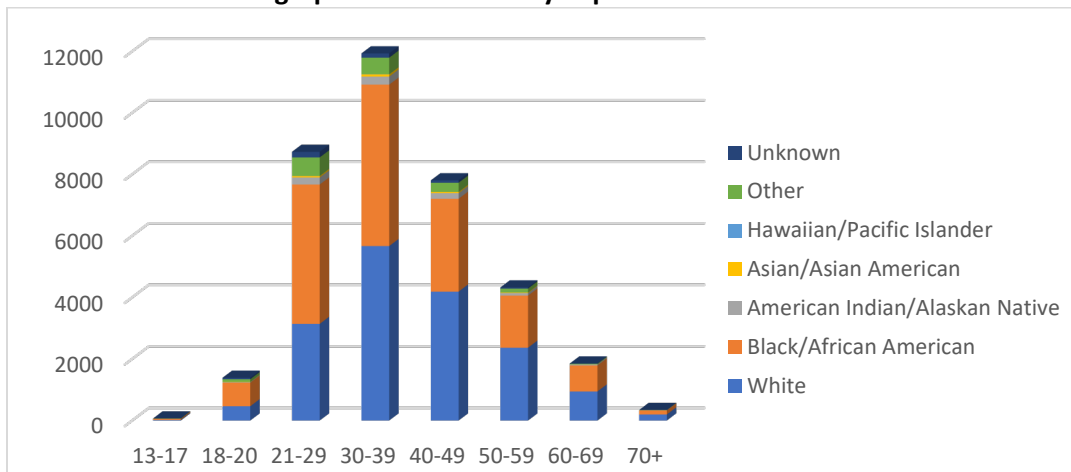
Community Supervision Population Demographics

During FY 2023-2024 the total Community Supervision population (i.e., probation, post-release and parole) was 75,812 of which 77% (N=58,068) were male and 23% (N=17,744) were female.

In FY 2023-2024, the largest age category within the female admissions population was 30-39 (N=6,923). The breakdown within this age group was White (63%), Black/African American (32%), American Indian/Alaskan Native and Other (2%), Unknown (1%), Asian/Asian American and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (<1%).

Figure II.D.3
Female Demographics of Community Supervision Populations: FY 2023-2024
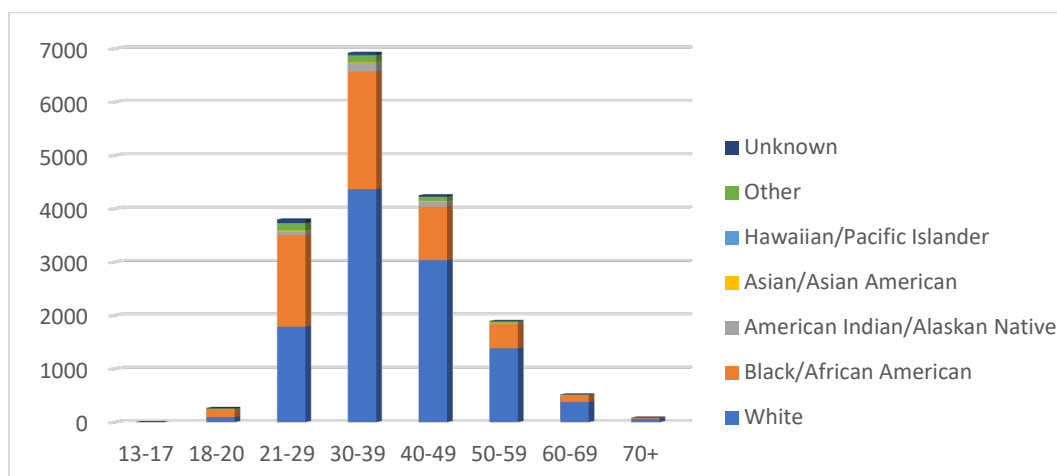
In FY 2023-2024, the largest age category within the male population was 30-39 (N=19,034). The breakdown within this age group was White and Black/African American (46%), Other (5%), American Indian/Alaskan Native (2%), Asian/Asian American and Unknown (1%), and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (<1%).

Figure II.D.4
Male Demographics of Community Supervision Populations: FY 2023-2024
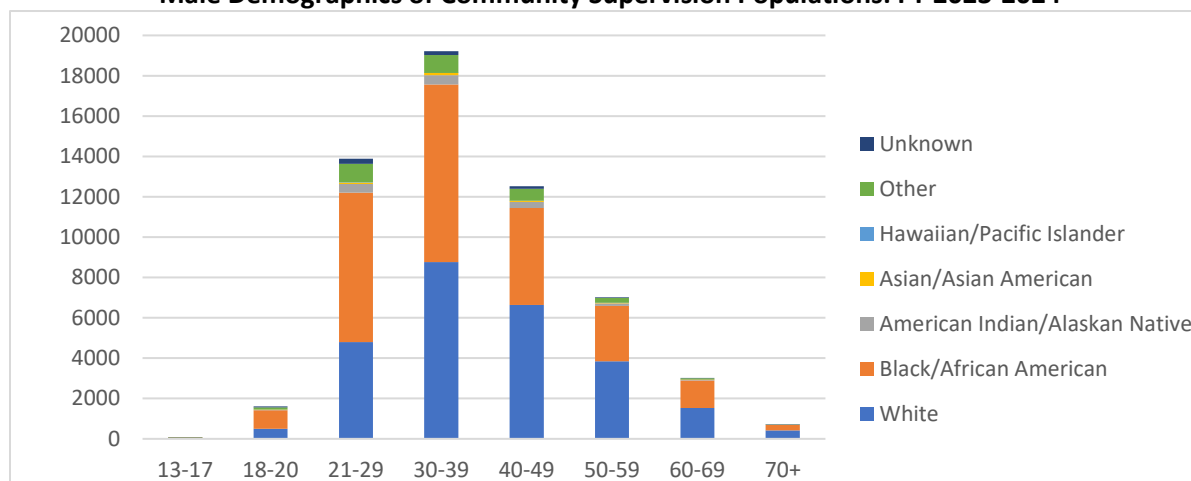
II.E. Sanctions for Supervised Offenders

Overview

Community sanctions provide graduated punishment or control by increasing or decreasing supervision based on offender behavior. Noncompliance can result in confinement in prison or jail.

Table II.E.1
Community Sanctions Definitions

Sanction	Definition
Electronic House Arrest (EHA)	EHA combines officer contact with radio/computer technology to monitor offenders. The technologies provide the control elements of supervision, while officers focus on the supervision and treatment components. Under this most restrictive sanction, offenders can leave their residence only for treatment, employment or educational purposes.
Continuous or Non-Continuous Split Sentence	The court may impose a sentence to be served continuously or non-continuously. With a continuous sentence time is served with no breaks (e.g., serves 6 months continuously, not broken into weeks and weekends). With a non-continuous split sentence, also called special probation, the entire sentence period is served but does not have to be served continuously (e.g., serves only on weekends).
Residential Treatment	These facilities address specific treatment or behavior needs. Offenders must spend time in a facility, usually from 30 days to as much as 2 years. Most programs are operated by the non-profit sector, although DAC does operate the DART Center Therapeutic Community and Black Mountain Substance Abuse Treatment Center for Women.
Drug Treatment Court	A team approach of local district stakeholders develops a common case plan based on the needs of a Drug Treatment Court participant. The participant is placed under the supervision of a Drug Treatment Court Probation officer.

Sanction Utilization

In FY 2023-2024, there were 9,143 offenders serving community sanctions in North Carolina as follows.

Table II.E.2
Sanction Utilization: FY 2023-2024

Sanction	Number of Offenders on June 30, 2024	Number of Entries during FY2023-2024
Electronic House/Electronic Monitoring	4,252	10,773
Continuous or Non-Continuous Split Sentence	3,873	11,123
Residential Community Correction Facility	359	1,345
Residential Non-Community Correction Facility	42	115
Drug Treatment Court	617	647
Totals	**9,143**	**24,003**

II.F. Supervised Offender Programs & Special Initiatives

Overview

The Division of Community Supervision (DCS) offers several programs for offenders during their period of supervision. These programs assist in the supervision of offenders and provide a specialized intervention designed to address offender behavior and promote rehabilitation.

Community Service Work Program

The Community Service Work Program provides oversight of offenders ordered to perform service hours in local communities for criminal offenses, including DWI offenses. These assignments promote rehabilitation while restoring/improving the community.

In FY 2023-2024, the types of community service work performed by offenders included the following.
- General labor
- Clerical labor
- Skilled labor
- Professional labor
- Litter pick-up

Electronic Monitoring/GPS

Although electronic monitoring pre-existed Session Law 2006-247 (H1896), the law required the establishment of a monitoring program specific to sex offenders using a continuous satellite-based monitoring system (SBM) to monitor sex offenders in the community as of January 1, 2007.

General Statute 14-208.40(A) determines that individuals classified in one of the two categories in the table below are subject to electronic monitoring. This includes 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 are subject to lifetime tracking.

Offenders are ordered by the court to complete a risk assessment. Based on the risk assessment and other evidence, the court will determine if the offender will be ordered to enroll in a satellite-based monitoring program. The length of time to be served is dependent on the offense category.

Table II.F.1
Electronic Monitoring Eligibility Criteria

Offense Category	**Time Ordered**
Reoffender, sexually violent predator, has committed an aggravated offense, or was convicted of G.S. 14-27.23 (statutory rape of a child by an adult), or G.S. 14-27.28 (statutory sexual offense of a child by an adult)	10 years
Offenses involving the physical, mental, or sexual abuse of a minor (but is not an aggravated offense or a violation of G.S. 14-27.23 or G.S. 14-27.28) and the offender is not a reoffender	A specified time frame (not to exceed 10 years)

Domestic Violence Offender Supervision

Domestic violence offenders are a special population requiring unique case management expectations and higher levels of control and treatment during supervision. 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.

Domestic violence supervision ensures public and victim safety. Supervision requirements of officers include the following.

- General supervision contacts with offenders.

- Informing the offender that it is a violation of federal law to possess a firearm or ammunition.

- Checking for an existing 50-B order at the beginning of supervision and every 90 days thereafter.

- Conducting 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.

- Attending one meeting with the offender's treatment provider each month to discuss the offender's progress.

Community supervision mandates domestic violence training for all field staff. Any new field staff are required to complete the training within the first 45 days of hire. The training is comprehensive and covers topics relevant to community supervision of domestic violence offenders.

Community Supervision has developed partnerships at the state level with local and state agencies, coalitions, and victim service providers, including Batterer's Intervention, Victim Service Agencies, and Treatment Accountability for Safe Communities. The partnerships are maintained through Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) which outline local processes, protocol and the roles of each party.

In addition, the Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Committee reviews and makes recommendations for changes in policy and legislation. The agency investigates additional resources that follow evidence- based practices to effectively supervise this highly volatile population and provides officers with the tools to maintain offender accountability and protect victims.

Treatment for Effective Community Supervision (TECS)

The Justice Reinvestment Act created the Treatment for Effective Community Supervision program (TECS). Through TECS funding, DAC contracts with eligible state and community-based corrections programs to provide reentry programming to offenders on probation, parole or post release supervision through evidence-based cognitive treatment, and reentry related services.

The target population for TECS programs are high-risk, high-need offenders who are most likely to reoffend and face significant barriers, or destabilizing factors that contribute to reoffending. Based on risk/needs assessments administered in FY 2023-2024, the majority (77%) of those served in TECS were supervision levels L1 and L2. These offenders include those who require the most post-release supervision, and those L1 offenders not yet assessed that are being supervised as high-risk offenders.

Figure II.F.1
Offenders Served in TECS by Risk Level
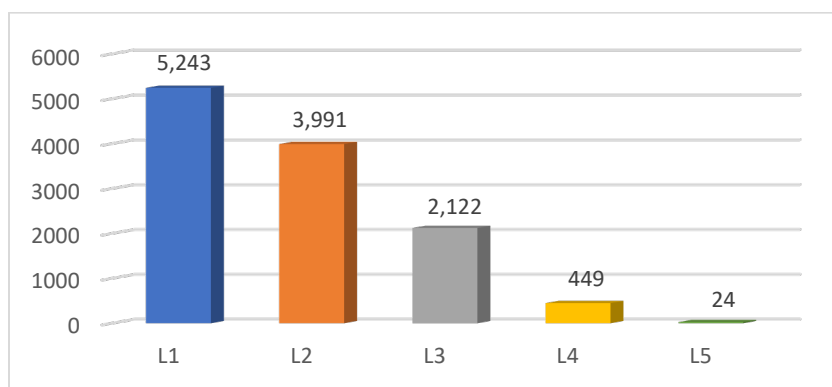
The different programs funded by TECS are described in the following table.

Table II.F.2
TECS Funded Programs: FY 2023-2024

Program Type	Description
Recidivism Reduction Services (RRS)	This was the largest funded TECS program and also served the largest number of offenders in FY 2023-2024. Core services include cognitive behavioral intervention, booster sessions and a continuum of substance abuse services. Support services are also addressed by vendors.
Transitional/ Temporary Housing (TH)	Transitional and Temporary Housing (TH) is provided to offenders who need a structured, positive and safe environment for an interim period. Vendors provide social support and program services in addition to housing.
Local Reentry Councils (LRC)	Local Reentry Councils (LRC) are an organized network of individuals and agencies who coordinate resources to reduce barriers to reentry for those returning from incarceration to the community. The services provided by councils may include transportation, education, and employment assistance, substance abuse referrals and help with basic needs.

Victim Support Services

After offenders are in custody or under the supervision of DAC, victims can obtain assistance from Victim Support Services. This assistance includes information about offenders, policies, resources and programs. Victims who wish to be kept informed of an offender's confinement and release status can register for automated, up-to-date victim notifications through the North Carolina Statewide Automated Victim Assistance (NC SAVAN). Registered victims receive status notifications through automated telephone and e-mail notifications or through a downloaded telephone application.

Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Offender Program

DCS recognizes that the offender population in North Carolina consists of individuals from many different cultures and ethnic groups. As a result, DCS utilizes a telephone translation service to assist staff with offenders who speak languages other than English. The Hispanic population comprises the largest group of the limited English proficiency population. As a result, many forms have been translated into Spanish, including the Risk Needs Assessment Offender Self Report.

Transition Services

DCS staff work with other sections in DAC to provide support to offenders as they transition from prison to community supervision and after their period of supervision ends. Program staff work with prison case managers and probation field staff to:

- Locate stable residences
- Reunite returning offenders with their families
- Implement strategies to provide offenders with access to services

III. Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs

Overview

Alcoholism and Chemical Dependency Programs (ACDP) is a section within the Division of Prisons. Its mission is to provide effective leadership, planning, administration, and coordination for correctional substance use disorder treatment, recovery and continuing care services.

ACDP implements evidence-based male and female programs that reflect "best practices" for treatment, as established by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) and the national Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). These services are delivered by well-trained, clinically supervised professionals and are based on cognitive-behavioral interventions, which:

- Challenge criminal thinking
- Confront the substance use identified by program participants
- Reduce recidivism

Treatment Program Design

ACDP provides information and education on traditional recovery resources available to offenders while in prison and upon return to the community.

- Male programs utilize the Hazelden's evidence-based curriculum "A New Direction" emphasizing the identification of destructive thinking patterns and replacement with constructive recovery-driven thoughts and actions.

- Female programs utilize gender specific, cognitive behavioral evidence-based material developed by the Federal Bureau of Prisons, along with material from Stephanie Covington, a pioneer in work with female criminal justice populations.

Unique to some ACDP treatment environments is the concept of a Modified Therapeutic Community as a core component of the treatment design. The Modified Therapeutic Community model views addiction as a disorder of the whole person. Treatment activities promote an understanding of criminal thinking in relation to substance use behavior and engage the offender in activities that encourage experiential and social learning. The offender community is the change catalyst, as offenders who are further along in treatment help others initiate the process of change.

Treatment Service Levels

ACDP programs encompass three major service levels for offenders as follows.

- Community-based residential treatment programs for probationers and parolees
- Prison-based Intermediate intensive outpatient treatment programs
- Long-term prison-based intensive outpatient treatment programs

Program Treatment Eligibility

Probationers

Assignment: Judges may order participation in a community-based residential treatment program as a condition of probation. Likewise, the Post Release Supervision and Parole Commission may order participation as a condition of parole or post-release. Eligible offenses include driving while impaired or other drug-related charges and convictions.

Screening: General Statue §15A-1343(b)(3) mandates that participation of probationers in a residential program be based on a screening and assessment that indicates a substance use disorder. Professionals from Treatment Accountability for Safer Communities (TASC) complete the assessment in the community to determine appropriateness of assignment to a community-based facility.

Incarcerated Offenders

Assignment: Prison-based program placement is established during diagnostic processing.

Screening: The Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI) is used as a severity indicator of a substance use disorder. Upon admission into a prison-based program, ACDP staff complete a thorough assessment on all offenders, which defines the history and extent of the substance use disorder. The assessment along with the SASSI establish the final recommended treatment placement for incarcerated offenders in a program, thereby matching the incarcerated offender's treatment needs to the appropriate level of treatment.

III.A. Community-Based Residential Substance Use Disorder Treatment

ACDP provides substance use disorder treatment services to probationers sent by the courts, and parolees released from prison and transitioning back into the community. DART Center (formerly DART Cherry) serves male offenders and Black-Mountain Substance Abuse treatment Center for Women serves female offenders.

DART Center Enrollments

DART Center is a 300-bed community-based residential facility located in Goldsboro. There are three 90-day Modified Therapeutic Community programs in separate buildings, each with 100 treatment beds. Treatment activities promote an understanding of criminal thinking in relation to substance use behavior. Offenders are engaged in activities that encourage experiential and social learning.

There was a continued increase in enrollments from 670 participants in FY 2022-2023 to 863 participants in FY 2023-2024. Probationers comprised the largest portion (75%) of program participants.

Table III.A.1
DART Center Enrollments: FY 2023-2024

Category	Offenders Enrolled	Percent of Annual Enrolled
90-Day Parole	220	25%
90-Day Probation	643	75%
Totals	863	100%

DART Center Exits

The majority (64%) of participants at DART Center exited the program as successful completions. The "Other" category includes participant exits due to offender death, or assignments to the program made in error.

Table III.A.2
DART Center Exits: FY 2023-2024

Exit Reason	Offenders Exited	Percent of Annual Exited
Completed	548	64%
Absconded/Withdrawn	168	19%
Removed/Discipline	105	12%
Inappropriate for Treatment	37	4%
Other	5	1%
Totals	863	100%

Black Mountain Enrollments

Black Mountain is a 60-bed community-based residential facility located in Black Mountain, NC providing substance use disorder treatment services. Treatment activities at the facility

- encourage healthy social living skills
- integrate cognitive-behavioral interventions using the core curriculum "Residential Drug Abuse Program"
- provide motivational enhancement therapy
- utilize selected material from Stephanie Covington's work addressing women's recovery/trauma
- introduce program participants to a variety of self-help recovery groups.

There was a continued increase in enrollments from 238 participants in FY 2022-2023 to 298 in FY 2023-2024. comprised the largest portion (88%) of offenders in the 90-day program.

Table III.A.3
Black Mountain Enrollments: FY 2023-2024

Category	Offenders Enrolled	Percent of Annual Enrolled
90-Day Probation	262	88%
90-Day Parole	36	12%
Totals	298	100%

Black Mountain Exits

The majority (65%) of participants at Black Mountain exited the program as successful completions.

Table III.A.4
Black Mountain Exits: FY 2023-2024

Exit Reason	Offenders Exited	Percent of Annual Exited
Completed	193	65%
Absconded/Withdrawn	30	10%
Removed/Discipline	39	13%
Inappropriate for Treatment	36	12%
Totals	298	100%

Community-Based Residential Enrollee Demographics

During FY 2022-2023 admissions to both community-based residential centers totaled 1,161 participants, of which 74% (N=863) were male and 26% (N=298) were female. The largest age category of admissions was 30-39 (N=475). The breakdown within this age group was as follows.

- White Male (49%)
- White Female (25%)
- Black/African American Male (18%)
- Black/African American Female (3%)
- Hawaiian/Pacific Islander Male (2%)
- American Indian/Alaskan Native Male and Asian/Asian American Male (each 1%)

Figure III.A.1
Community Residential Enrollee Demographics: FY 2023-2024
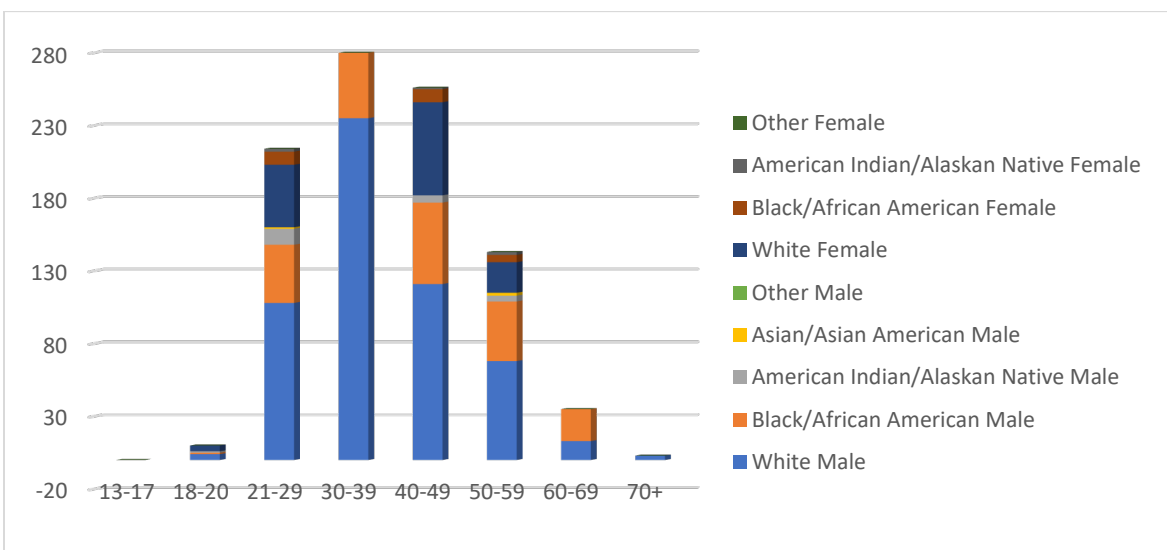
III.B. Prison-Based Intermediate Programs

At the end of FY 2023-2024, ACDP prison-based 90-day intermediate treatment programs were available in 11 prison facilities across the state. These programs begin with a mandatory orientation period, where ACDP staff members conduct assessments to confirm the incarcerated offender's need for treatment.

After the orientation period, results of the assessment and level of motivation determine whether a participant will continue through the treatment program. At this point, an offender may opt to leave the program as well.

Treatment includes lectures, group counseling and individual counseling. Treatment is designed to break through denial about the substance use problems and introduce the incarcerated offender to recovery-based thinking and actions.

Prison-Based Intermediate Program Enrollments

Total annual enrollment (N=2,075) for intermediate programs increased 3% during FY 2023-2024 as compared to those enrolled (N=1,962) in FY 2022-2023. Overall capacity utilization rate was 65%. Note that the overall capacity utilization rate may have been affected by program expansions, reductions, closures and availability.

Table III.B.1
Prison-Based Intermediate Program Enrollments: FY 2023-2024

Facility	Treatment Slots	Annual Enrollment	Average Daily Enrollment	Utilization Rate
Alexander CI	100	75	28	28%
Catawba CI	32	172	29	91%
Craggy CI	68	211	30	44%
Foothills CI	32	112	21	66%
Harnett CI	33	123	20	61%
Johnston CI	68	238	48	71%
Lincoln CI	32	128	25	78%
Lumberton CI	64	239	41	64%
Pender CI	106	406	63	59%
Rutherford CI	34	136	27	79%
Sampson CI	34	96	16	47%
TOTALS	603	2,075	374	65%

Prison-Based Intermediate Program Exits

Over half (56%) of those offenders enrolled in intermediate prison-based programs exited as completions. Reasons for program exits are defined in the table below.

Table III.B.2
Prison-Based Intermediate Program Exit: FY 2023-2024

Exit Reason	Number of Exits	Percent of All Exits
Completion	1,139	56%
Removed/Discipline	393	19%
Transferred/Released	167	8%
Withdrawal	136	7%
Other	137	7%
Inappropriate for Treatment	38	2%
Totals	2,010	99%

*18- 1% of those enrolled in FY2023-2024 were still enrolled at the end of the FY

Prison-Based Intermediate Treatment Enrollee Demographics

During FY 2023-2024, prison-based intermediate treatment program admissions included 95% (N=1,936) males and 5% (N=92) females. The largest age category of admissions was 30-39 (N=746, 37%). The breakdown within this age group was as follows.

- White Male (49%)
- Black/African American Male (42%)
- White Female (5%)
- Other Male (3%)
- American Indian/Alaskan Native Male (each 2%)

Figure III.B.1
Intermediate Treatment Participant Demographic: FY 2023-2024

50
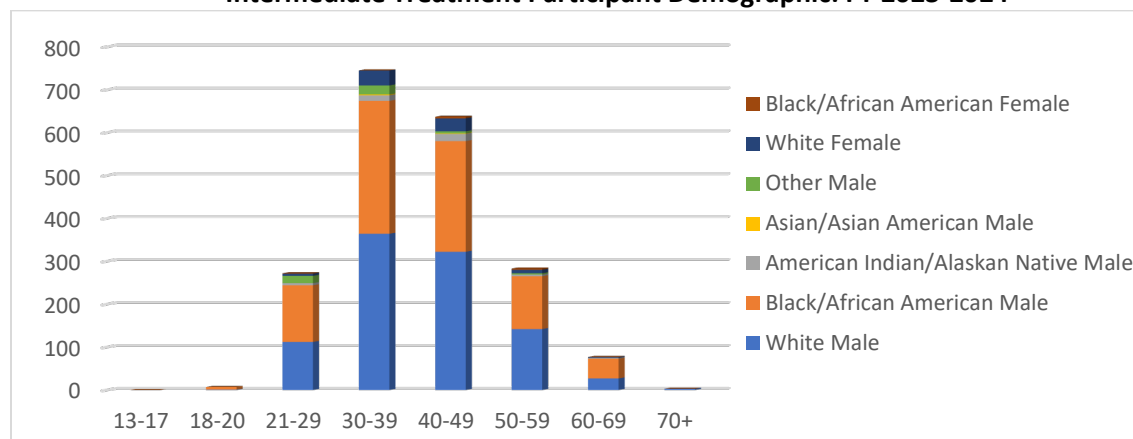
III.C. Prison-Based Long-Term Treatment Programs

At the end of FY 2023-2024, ACDP long-term treatment prison-based programs were available in 8 prison facilities across the state as listed in the table below. The length of these programs ranges from 120 to 365 days. These programs are designed for incarcerated offenders needing intensive treatment as indicated by a SASSI score of 4 or 5, and a substance use history that is both lengthy and severe.

Long-term prison-based programs begin with a mandatory orientation period, where ACDP staff members conduct assessments to confirm the incarcerated offender's need for treatment. After the orientation period, results of the assessment and level of motivation determine whether a participant will continue through the treatment process. At this point, an offender may opt to leave the program as well.

These long-term treatment programs address substance use problems and criminal thinking issues throughout the treatment process. Some long-term programs utilize a Modified Therapeutic Community model within the correctional environment. All long-term programs are back-end loaded, meaning, incarcerated offenders leave prison immediately or as soon as possible after successful completion of the program.

Prison-Based Long-Term Program Enrollments

Total annual enrollment (N=1,155) for long-term programs decreased slightly by 5% during FY 2023-2024 as compared to those enrolled (N=1,214) in FY 2022-2023. Overall capacity utilization rate was 46%.

Table III.C.1
Prison-Based Long-Term Treatment Program Enrollments: FY 2023-2024

Offender Type	Facility	Treatment Slots	Annual Enrollment	Average Daily Enrollment	Utilization Rate
Adult Female	NCCIW	102	245	43	42%
Adult Male	Alexander CI	44	123	25	57%
	Anson CI	140	121	35	25%
	Dan River Work Farm	68	194	30	44%
	Greene CI	32	161	33	58%
	Lincoln CI	32	42	14	44%
	Richmond	84	178	39	46%
Youth Male	Foothills CI	32	91	27	84%
	TOTALS	534	1,155	245	46%

*Note the overall capacity utilization rate may have been affected by program expansions, reductions, closures and availability.

Prison-Based Long-Term Program Exits

Of the 1,038 incarcerated offenders who exited long-term prison-based programs in FY 2023-2024, 38% completed their program. Reasons for program exits are defined in the table below.

Table III.C.2
Prison-Based Long-Term Treatment Program Exits: FY 2023-2024

Exit Reason	Number of Exits	Percent of Exits
Completion	390	38%
Removed/Discipline	250	24%
Transferred/Released/Out to Court	94	9%
Withdrawal	153	15%
Other	128	12%
Inappropriate for Treatment	23	2%
Totals	**1,038**	**100.00%**

Prison-Based Long-Term Treatment Enrollee Demographics

During FY 2023-2024, prison-based long-term treatment program admissions included 73% (N=789) males and 27% (N=292) females. The largest age category of admissions was 30-39 (N=416). The breakdown within this age group was as follows.

- White Male (37%)
- White Female (28%)
- Black/African American Male (25%)
- American Indian/Alaskan Native Male (2%)
- Other Males and Black/African American Female (1%)

Figure III.C.1
Long-Term Treatment Participant Demographics: FY 2023-2024
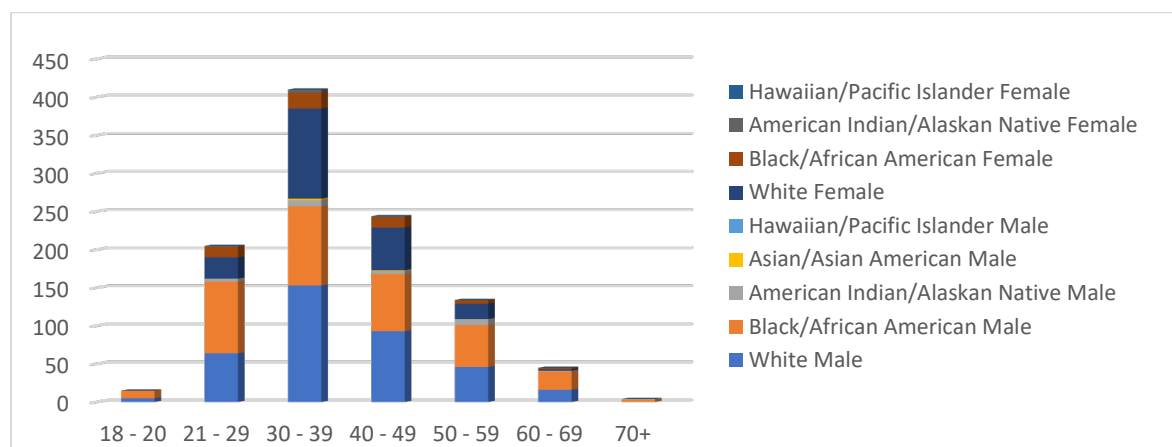
IV. Correction Enterprises

Overview

North Carolina Correction Enterprises (NCCE) is the prison industry section of the Division of Prisons providing incarcerated offenders with marketable job skills to increase their opportunity to obtain gainful employment upon release, thus significantly reducing the risk for recidivism. NCCE operates a safe, self-sufficient business that mirrors real life work environments at no cost to the taxpayers of North Carolina.

The total number of incarcerated offenders that participated in NCCE in FY2023-2024 is 258,130. This included 241,314 male and 16,816 female incarcerated offenders.

Goods and Services

Sales for FY 2023-2024 were a record $124.4 million. After accounting for the cost of sales, operating expenses and transfers to other funds, net income was $14.4 million. This was a $4.6 million decrease from FY 2022-2023 net income of $19,081,109. There were 18 revenue producing operations, plus administrative offices in Raleigh and a central warehouse in Apex.

Table IV.1
NCCE Operations: FY 2023-2024

Location	Industry	Number of Positions
Apex	Package and Distribution, Employee Awards	20
Asheville	Laundry	56
Bunn	Sign Plant	135
Carthage	Recycling Plant	20
Clinton	Laundry	105
Laurinburg	Sewing, Braille	209
Lillington	Meat Processing Plant	86
Morganton	Laundry	56
Nashville	Printing Services Plant, Framing/Matting, Optical Plant	198
Polkton	Metal Products, Packaging	124
Raleigh	Administration, Sewing Plant, License Tag Plant	160
Salisbury	Reupholstery	45
Spruce Pine	Sewing	80
Tabor City	Sewing	105
Taylorsville	Woodworking Plant, Upholstery Plant	96
Tillery	Roanoke River, Farm, Cannery, Fresh Produce Warehouse	279
Warrenton	Janitorial Products Plant	86
Whiteville	Sewing	100

NCCE Apprenticeship Programs

NCCE partners with the state and federal Departments of Labor (DOL), DAC Prisons and the Community College System to establish apprenticeship programs. These programs are designed to provide training and skills necessary for an apprentice to become certified as a Journeyman in a trade skill. By using DOL job competency standards, NCCE ensures that training provided to incarcerated offenders 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.

To be eligible to participate in an apprenticeship program, incarcerated offenders 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.

Currently, NCCE has the following apprenticeship programs:

- Combination Welding
- Printing (nine separate programs)
- Re-upholstery
- Duplicating Services Technology
- Commercial Cleaning
- Digital Design (Embroidery)
- Woodworking
- Sewing Operator
- Upholstery
- Laundry Wash Technician

Apprenticeship programs in Dental Technology, Braille Transcription, and Chemical Products Quality Control are planned.

Prison Industries Enhancement Certification Program

NCCE is also the North Carolina administrator for the Prison Industries Enhancement Certification Program (PIECP). The U.S. Department of Justice PIECP program regulates partnerships between prison industries and private businesses for the manufacture of goods that are sold through inter-state commerce.

Incarcerated offenders who work in PIECP manufacturing operations earn a prevailing wage ($9-$15 per hour), comparable to that earned by workers performing similar jobs in the local community. Mandatory incarcerated offender wage deductions provide DAC with the means of collecting funds for tax deductions. Victim fund payments, family support and a portion of room and board expenses

CE operates two active PIECP programs: Offender Gift Packaging for USG Company at Anson CI and janitorial product production for Jennsco Co. at Warren CI. Five additional programs are either nearing start-up or undergoing preliminary due diligence: Piedmont CI (mattress manufacturing); Pender CI (Viapath tablet repair and refurbishing and Sharp Company microwave repair and refurbishing); Maury CI (Surplus Services Co. medical product repair and refurbishing and Gold Standard Roof Truss Co. manufacturing).

Appendix A: DAC Populations: County of Conviction

Table V.A1
DAC Populations: Convicting County FY 2023-2024

COUNTY OF CONVICTION	PRISON ENTRIES	PRISON POPULATION	DCC ENTRIES	DCC POPULATION	Total
Alamance	437	743	1,024	1,617	3,821
Alexander	86	107	179	317	689
Alleghany	39	38	61	91	229
Anson	66	104	118	173	461
Ashe	107	127	158	210	602
Avery	54	59	83	175	371
Beaufort	151	255	366	695	1,467
Bertie	23	70	118	156	367
Bladen	79	114	252	373	818
Brunswick	327	436	632	992	2,387
Buncombe	496	708	1,075	1,700	3,979
Burke	161	246	322	607	1,336
Cabarrus	492	587	1,142	1,834	4,055
Caldwell	165	234	319	582	1,300
Camden	13	23	58	76	170
Carteret	175	247	358	645	1,425
Caswell	23	57	105	144	329
Catawba	384	484	653	1,129	2,650
Chatham	84	149	182	282	697
Cherokee	50	79	107	200	436
Chowan	16	35	88	135	274
Clay	17	19	61	84	181
Cleveland	504	682	806	1,327	3,319
Columbus	187	265	379	550	1,381
Craven	305	427	571	873	2,176
Cumberland	637	1,035	1,063	1,561	4,296
Currituck	46	51	120	216	433
Dare	92	106	256	471	925
Davidson	478	696	1,154	1,742	4,070
Davie	73	116	202	283	674
Duplin	128	207	317	496	1,148
Durham	225	570	496	985	2,276

COUNTY OF CONVICTION	PRISON ENTRIES	PRISON POPULATION	DCC ENTRIES	DCC POPULATION	Total
Edgecombe	130	221	258	375	984
Forsyth	718	1,406	1,405	2,472	6,001
Franklin	105	126	290	604	1,125
Gaston	628	831	1,205	1,949	4,613
Gates	9	17	55	65	146
Graham	22	26	26	47	121
Granville	116	151	230	432	929
Greene	35	64	98	120	317
Guilford	719	1,679	1,691	3,058	7,147
Halifax	93	154	320	540	1,107
Harnett	276	313	492	690	1,771
Haywood	191	333	316	556	1,396
Henderson	236	324	451	696	1,707
Hertford	47	101	150	237	535
Hoke	122	185	237	360	904
Hyde	9	12	28	34	83
Iredell	440	639	1,152	2,072	4,303
Jackson	78	109	181	301	669
Johnston	495	639	902	1,300	3,336
Jones	21	27	39	59	146
Lee	162	191	320	435	1,108
Lenoir	293	367	544	651	1,855
Lincoln	269	349	517	886	2,021
Macon	79	152	160	302	693
Madison	56	78	144	268	546
Martin	43	134	199	334	710
McDowell	180	319	370	600	1,469
Mecklenburg	642	1,926	1,738	3,132	7,438
Mitchell	63	91	121	205	480
Montgomery	86	103	195	314	698
Moore	194	299	589	870	1,952
Nash	198	301	382	654	1,535
New Hanover	561	819	1,536	2,293	5,209
Northampton	19	63	51	87	220
Onslow	350	537	752	1,166	2,805
Orange	102	225	249	448	1,024
Pamlico	36	44	66	106	252
Pasquotank	100	132	208	303	743
Pender	99	149	232	390	870
Perquimans	17	31	66	99	213

COUNTY OF CONVICTION	PRISON ENTRIES	PRISON POPULATION	DCC ENTRIES	DCC POPULATION	Total
Person	114	149	280	386	929
Pitt	489	650	1,162	1,662	3,963
Polk	38	44	108	154	344
Randolph	355	482	1,117	1,494	3,448
Richmond	131	198	220	294	843
Robeson	193	435	422	562	1,612
Rockingham	425	534	754	1,059	2,772
Rowan	471	614	927	1,286	3,298
Rutherford	290	322	583	849	2,044
Sampson	179	249	364	569	1,361
Scotland	67	151	167	263	648
Stanly	187	198	404	700	1,489
Stokes	213	201	306	481	1,201
Surry	330	276	520	820	1,946
Swain	40	60	54	109	263
Transylvania	52	78	136	188	454
Tyrrell	4	8	30	43	85
Union	266	480	754	1,309	2,809
Vance	131	197	325	637	1,290
Wake	1,379	2,120	3,238	4,962	11,699
Warren	31	51	73	158	313
Washington	21	30	37	73	161
Watauga	100	122	235	332	789
Wayne	368	476	806	1,205	2,855
Wilkes	274	452	548	796	2,070
Wilson	214	306	461	665	1,646
Yadkin	123	174	234	374	905
Yancey	49	81	101	196	427
Other	8	38	2,006	4,538	6,590
County Missing	53	2	488	93	636
Total	**20,754**	**31,921**	**47,650**	**76,488**	**176,813**

Appendix B: Listing of Prison Facilities

Table V.B1
Listing of Prison Facilities

Facility Name	Address	Telephone	Expanded Operating Capacity
ALBEMARLE CI	44150 AIRPORT ROAD, NEW LONDON, NC 28127	(704) 244-8700	680
ALEXANDER CI	633 OLD LANDFILL RD., TAYLORSVILLE, NC 28681	(828) 632-1331	1,244
ANSON CI	552 PRISON CAMP RD, POLKTON, NC 28135	(704) 695-1013	1,332
BERTIE CI	218 COOPER HILL ROAD, WINDSOR, NC 27983	(252) 509-0158	1,288
BROWN CREEK CI	248 PRISON CAMP RD., POLKTON, NC 28135	(704) 272-4570	880
BURKE CRV	5161 WESTERN AVENUE, MORGANTON, NC 28655	(828) 433-4036	248
CALDWELL CC	480 PLEASANT HILL ROAD, LENOIR, NC 28645	(828) 726-2509	238
CARTERET CC	1084 ORANGE STREET, NEWPORT, NC 285700220	(252) 223-5100	328
CASWELL CC	444 COUNTY HOME ROAD, BLANCH, NC 27212	(336) 694-4531	492
CATAWBA CC	1347 PRISON CAMP RD., NEWTON, NC 286581347	(828) 466-5521	230
CENTRAL PRISON	1300 WESTERN BLVD, RALEIGH, NC 276064285	(919) 733-0800	696
COLUMBUS CI	1255 PRISON CAMP ROAD, WHITEVILLE, NC 28472	(910) 642-3285	670
CRAGGY CC	2992 RIVERSIDE DR., ASHEVILLE, NC 288048909	(828) 645-5315	408
CRAVEN CI	600 ALLIGATOR ROAD, VANCEBORO, NC 28586	(252) 244-3337	745
DAN RIVER PWF	981 MURRAY ROAD, BLANCH, NC 27212	(336) 694-1583	620
DAVIDSON CC	1400 THOMASON STREET, LEXINGTON, NC 27292	(336) 249-7528	252
EASTERN CI	2821 HIGHWAY 903 N, MAURY, NC 28554	(252) 747-8101	453
FOOTHILLS CI	5150 WESTERN AVE., MORGANTON, NC 286551644	(828) 438-5585	846
FORSYTH CC	307 CRAFT DR., WINSTON SALEM, NC 27105	(336) 896-7041	248

Facility Name	Address	Telephone	Expanded Operating Capacity
FRANKLIN CC	5918 NC HIGHWAY 39 SOUTH, BUNN, NC 27508	(919) 496-6119	424
GASTON CC	520 JUSTICE COURT, DALLAS, NC 28034	(704) 922-3861	242
GRANVILLE CI	1001 VEAZEY RD., BUTNER, NC 275091649	(919) 575-3070	1,009
GREENE CI	2699 HIGHWAY 903 N, MAURY, NC 28554	(252) 747-3676	610
HARNETT CI	1210 E. MCNEILL STREET, LILLINGTON, NC 27546	(910) 893-2751	954
HYDE CI	620 PRISON ROAD, SWAN QUARTER, NC 27885	(252) 926-1810	648
JOHNSTON CI	2465 US 70 WEST, SMITHFIELD, NC 27577	(919) 934-8386	640
LINCOLN CC	464 ROPER DRIVE, LINCOLNTON, NC 28092	(704) 735-0485	212
LUMBERTON CI	75 LEGEND ROAD, LUMBERTON, NC 28358	(910) 785-8533	768
MARION CI	355 OLD GLENWOOD ROAD, MARION, NC 287527766	(828) 659-7810	763
MAURY CI	2568 MOORE ROUSE RD, HOOKERTON, NC 285387276	(252) 653-5501	1,352
MOUNTAIN VIEW CI	545 AMITY PARK ROAD, SPRUCE PINE, NC 287776210	(828) 766-2555	899
NASH CI	2869 US HWY 64A, NASHVILLE, NC 278568765	(252) 459-4455	775
NC CI WOMEN	1034 BRAGG STREET, RALEIGH, NC 276104287	(919) 733-4340	1,623
NEUSE CI	701 STEVENS MILL RD., GOLDSBORO, NC 275338009	(919) 731-2023	796
NEW HANOVER CC	330 DIVISION DRIVE, WILMINGTON, NC 28402	(910) 251-2666	384
NORTH PIEDMONT CRV	1420 RALEIGH RD, LEXINGTON, NC 27292	(336) 822-9219	136
ORANGE CC	2110 CLARENCE WALTERS RD, HILLSBOROUGH, NC 27278	(919) 732-9301	176
PAMLICO CI	601 NORTH THIRD STREET, BAYBORO, NC 285159497	(252) 745-3074	552
PASQUOTANK CI	527 COMMERCE DRIVE, ELIZABETH CITY, NC 279065005	(252) 331-4881	631
PENDER CI	906 PENDERLEA HWY, BURGAW, NC 284251058	(910) 259-8735	740

Facility Name	Address	Telephone	Expanded Operating Capacity
PIEDMONT CI	1245 CAMP ROAD, SALISBURY, NC 281479223	(704) 639-7540	704
RANDOLPH CC	2760 US HWY 220 BUS., ASHEBORO, NC 27203	(336) 625-2578	253
RICHMOND CI	1573 MCDONALD CHURCH ROAD, HOFFMAN, NC 283470169	(910) 281-3161	401
ROANOKE RIVER CI	2787 CALEDONIA DRIVE, TILLERY, NC 27887	(252) 826-5621	806
ROBESON CRV	803 NC HIGHWAY 711, LUMBERTON, NC 283600433	(910) 618-5535	192
RUTHERFORD CC	549 LEDBETTER ROAD, SPINDALE, NC 28160	(828) 286-4121	242
SAMPSON CI	700 NORTH WEST BLVD., CLINTON, NC 28329	(910) 592-2151	408
SANFORD CC	417 ADVANCEMENT CENTER ROAD, SANFORD, NC 27330	(919) 776-4325	298
SCOTLAND CI	22385 MCGIRTS BRIDGE RD., LAURINBURG, NC 283536602	(910) 844-3078	1,636
SOUTHERN CI	272 GLEN ROAD, TROY, NC 273718321	(910) 572-3784	456
TABOR CI	4600 SWAMP FOX HWY W.-HWY 904W, TABOR CITY, NC 28463	(910) 653-6413	1258
TYRRELL PWF	620 SNELL ROAD, COLUMBIA, NC 279258211	(252) 796-1085	620
WAKE CC	1000 ROCK QUARRY ROAD, RALEIGH,, NC 276054288	(919) 733-7988	414
WARREN CI	379 COLLINS ROAD, MANSON,, NC 27553	(252) 456-3400	753
WESTERN CCW	55 LAKE EDEN ROAD, BLACK MOUNTAIN, NC 28711	(828) 259-6000	366
WILKES CC	404 STATESVILLE ROAD, NORTH WILKESBORO, NC 286594712	(336) 667-4533	262

Appendix C: Listing of Adult Judicial District Offices

Table V.C1
Listing of Adult Judicial District Offices

District	Address	Judicial District Manager	Telephone	Average Number Supervised
JUD DIST 01	1023 US 17 S. SUITE 3, ELIZABETH CITY, NC 27909	GALLOP, JENNIFER J.	(252) 621-6129	1,365
JUD DIST 02	1308 HIGHLAND DRIVE, SUITE 102, WASHINGTON, NC 27889	MCCARTHY, DAVID M.	(252) 946-5199	1,094
JUD DIST 03	1904 D. SOUTH GLENBURNIE ROAD, NEW BERN, NC 28562	CLARK, AMY L.	(252) 514-4822	4,411
JUD DIST 04	207 W MAIN ST. SUITE B, C LINTON, NC 28328	DAIL, ASHLEY L.	(910) 299-0739	1,056
JUD DIST 05	721 MARKET ST STE 201, WILMINGTON, NC 28401	CORWIN, JOHN W.	(910) 251-2732	2,407
JUD DIST 06	119 JUSTICE DR., WINTON, NC 27986	BROWN, ALTON T.	(252) 649-2007	1,104
JUD DIST 07	113 NASH ST. E 2ND FLOOR, WILSON, NC 27893	ELLIS, TYLER D.	(252) 243-0063	1,986
JUD DIST 08	1401 N. BERKELEY BLVD.,STE E, GOLDSBORO, NC 27530	BEVELL, HEATHER S.	(919) 731-7905	2,019
JUD DIST 09	101 N. MAIN STREET SUITE 201, LOUISBURG, NC 27549	WRIGHT, KIMBERLY A.	(919) 340-2167	1,897
JUD DIST 10	MSC 4256; 4312 BLAND ROAD, RALEIGH, NC 27609	PITSTICK, ALAN M.	(919) 733-9313	4,317
JUD DIST 11	1327 N BRIGHTLEAF BLVD, STE C, SMITHFIELD, NC 27577	WILLIS, CINDY D.	(919) 934-9970	2,354
JUD DIST 12	231 MEED COURT SUITE 203, FAYETTEVILLE, NC 28303	BARROW, MOSES A.	(910) 486-1161	1,904
JUD DIST 13	324 VILLAGE RD. UNIT G, LELAND, NC 28451	WILLIAMSON, JAMIE J.	(910) 755-3418	2,037
JUD DIST 14	3325 CHAPEL HILL BLVD #230A, DURHAM, NC 27707	WINCHESTER, ANGELA	(919) 560-5423	2,303
JUD DIST 15	321 PRISON CAMP RD., GRAHAM, NC 272533357	COX, ARIES E.	(336) 570-7051	1,896
JUD DIST 16	435 CATON RD, LUMBERTON, NC 28358	HARDING III, JAMES E	(910) 887-6045	1,492
JUD DIST 17	1406 FRONT STREET, REIDSVILLE, NC 27320	KING, DAVID F.	(336) 634-5661	2,191
JUD DIST 18	7011 ALBERT PICK RD., SUITE G, GREENSBORO, NC 27409	WILLIAMS, ANGELA L.	(336) 334-4162	3,506
JUD DIST 191	600 S MAIN STREET, LANDIS, NC 28088	IDOL, SCOTT A.	(704) 855-3883	2,637
JUD DIST 192	131-D DUBLIN SQUARE ROAD, ASHEBORO, NC 27203	MARSH, HEATHER G.	(336) 318-4228	2,127
JUD DIST 20	2202-D W. ROOSEVELT BLVD., MONROE, NC 28110	JOHNSON, SHAKITHA T.	(704) 289-6932	2,342
JUD DIST 21	301 NORTH CHURCH STR, 3RD FLR, WINSTON-SALEM, NC 27101	COOK, SHERRI A.	(336) 761-2424	3,068

District	Address	Judicial District Manager	Telephone	Average Number Supervised
JUD DIST 22	507 WEST CENTER STREET STE C, LEXINGTON, NC 27295	GRIFFIN, ROBIN G.	(336) 249-9332	3,883
JUD DIST 23	1203 SOUTH JEFFERSON AVE, WEST JEFFERSON, NC 28694	GILCHRIST, NANCY L.	(336) 246-6840	1,479
JUD DIST 24	1040 E US HWY 19E, OFFICE H, BURNSVILLE, NC 28714	LAWING, MICHAEL T.	(828) 230-6609	1,041
JUD DIST 25	309 COLOMBO ST SW SUITE 104, VALDESE, NC 28690	WHITE, LATASHA Y.	(828) 368-4381	2,775
JUD DIST 26	5701 EXECUTIVE CENTER DRIVE, CHARLOTTE, NC 28212	HARDIN, MATTHEW W.	(704) 563-4117	4,889
JUD DIST 27	2575 PEMBROKE RD, GASTONIA, NC 28054	GETTYS, KIMBERLY A.	(704) 833-1294	4,050
JUD DIST 28	60 COURT PLAZA, 13TH FLOOR, ASHEVILLE, NC 28801	GIER, MICHAEL C.	(828) 251-6052	2,009
JUD DIST 29	1347 SPARTANBURG HWY., SUITE 4, HENDERSONVILLE, NC 287926441	RHODES, KATHRYN A.	(828) 697-4844	2,583
JUD DIST 30	310 EAST MAIN STREET SUITE 2, SYLVA, NC 28779	SELLERS, TODD C.	(828) 586-0407	1,765