

JUSTICE REINVESTMENT ACT

IMPLEMENTATION EVALUATION REPORT

2024



NORTH CAROLINA
SENTENCING AND
POLICY ADVISORY
COMMISSION

THE HONORABLE CHARLIE BROWN
CHAIRMAN

MICHELLE HALL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

JUSTICE REINVESTMENT ACT

IMPLEMENTATION EVALUATION REPORT

2024

PROJECT CONDUCTED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT CORRECTION

SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO N.C. GEN. STAT. § 164-50 (2023)

APRIL 15, 2024



THE HONORABLE CHARLIE BROWN
CHAIRMAN

MICHELLE HALL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

WWW.NCSPAC.ORG

SENTENCING AND POLICY ADVISORY COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

Hon. Charlie Brown, Chairman
Chief District Court Judge

Tawanda Foster Artis
Community Colleges System

Hon. Charles Miller
State Representative

Natalia Botella
Attorney General's Office

Hon. James Mixson, III
Association of Clerks of Superior Court

Hon. Danny Britt, Jr.
State Senator

Hon. Mujtaba Mohammed
State Senator

Hon. Warren Daniel
State Senator

Luther Moore
Retail Merchants' Association

Hon. James Gailliard
Private Citizen, Governor's Appointee

Hon. Fred Morrison, Jr.
Justice Fellowship

Lindsey Granados
Advocates for Justice

Hon. Reece Pyrtle, Jr.
State Representative

Hon. Dudley Greene
State Representative

Calvin Suber
Commission Chairman's Appointee

Hon. R. Gregory Horne
Conference of Superior Court Judges

Hon. Scott Ussery
District Court Judges' Association

Joseph Houchin
Lieutenant Governor's Appointee

Pamela Walker
Department of Adult Correction

Hon. Darren Jackson
Post-Release Supervision & Parole Commission

Elizabeth Watson
Victim Assistance Network

Hon. Tracey Johnson
Association of County Commissioners

Hon. Michael Waters
Conference of District Attorneys

William Lassiter
Department of Public Safety

Patrick Weede
Bar Association

Sheriff Garry McFadden
Sheriff's Association

Chief Adrian "AZ" Williams
Association of Chiefs of Police

Dr. Harvey McMurray
Academic Member

Hon. Valerie Zachary
Court of Appeals

SENTENCING AND POLICY ADVISORY COMMISSION STAFF

Michelle Hall

Executive Director

John Madler

Associate Director for Policy, Staff Attorney

Ginny Hevener

Associate Director for Research

Tamara Flinchum

Senior Research & Policy Associate

John King

Senior Research & Policy Associate

Meghan Boyd Ward

Research & Policy Associate

Julio Cazares

Research & Policy Associate

Melissa Lugo

Research & Policy Associate

Sierra Satterfield

Research & Policy Associate

Shelley Kirk

Administrative Secretary

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
Background	1
Major Provisions of the Justice Reinvestment Act	2
Changes to the Court System	2
Changes to Probation	3
Changes to Prisons	3
Changes to Post-Release Supervision.....	3
Resources	4
Effective Dates.....	4
Related Legislation.....	5
II. SENTENCING PRACTICES	8
Community and Intermediate Punishments	8
Habitual Felon.....	8
Habitual Breaking and Entering Felon	10
Advanced Supervised Release	11
Other Initiatives	11
III. COMMUNITY SUPERVISION	11
Risk and Need Assessment and Supervision Level	12
Case Management.....	14
Caseloads.....	14
Specialty Mental Health Probation	14
Absconder Initiative	15
Treatment for Effective Community Supervision	16
Recidivism Reduction Services	17
Transitional/Temporary Housing	17
Reentry Councils.....	18
Delegated Authority	18
Short-Term Jail Confinement.....	20
Outcomes Following a Quick Dip.....	21
Predictive Analytics Supervision Effort.....	23
Confinement in Response to Violations	23
Outcomes Following a CRV.....	25
CRV Centers	26
CRV Center Enhancement	28
Probation Outcomes.....	30
Probation Revocation Rates	30
Felony Prison Entries	31
IV. INCARCERATION AND REENTRY	31
Incarceration in Local Confinement Facilities.....	32
Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program	32
Prisons	35
Risk and Need Assessments	36
Advanced Supervised Release	36

Behavioral Health Services	36
Reentry Planning	37
Prison Exits	39
Exits onto PRS	39
Violations of PRS.....	41
PRS Revocation Exits.....	42
V. CONCLUSION	44
Sentencing Practices	44
Correctional Practices	44
Effect of Justice Reinvestment on the Community Corrections and Prison Populations.....	45
APPENDIX A JUSTICE REINVESTMENT IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE	47
APPENDIX B LIST OF ACRONYMS	52

TABLES

Table 1: JRA Effective Dates by Provision	5
Table 2: JRA Amendment Effective Dates by Provision	7
Table 3: Special Probation by Origin	8
Table 4: Quick Dips Ordered	20
Table 5: Quick Dips Ordered by Supervision Level	21
Table 6: Probation Outcomes Following a Quick Dip by Supervision Level: One-Year Follow-Up	22
Table 7: Probationers with CRV Dispositions.....	24
Table 8: Probationers with CRV Dispositions by Supervision Level	24
Table 9: Outcomes Following a CRV Disposition by Supervision Level: One-Year Follow-Up	26
Table 10: Place of Confinement for Offenders Ordered to a CRV	27
Table 11: Felony Prison Entries for Probation Violations by Type	31
Table 12: Year-End Misdemeanor DWI Population	32
Table 13: SMCP Reimbursement Summary	33
Table 14: SMCP Capacity, Population, and Entries	34
Table 15: SMCP Capacity Projections	34
Table 16: Felony Entries to Prison for PRS Violations by Type	42
Table 17: PRS Exits and Revocation Rates	42
Table 18: PRS Exits by Supervision Level.....	43

FIGURES

Figure 1: Habitual Felon Prison Entries by Offense Class	9
Figure 2: Habitual Felon Prison Entries and Population by Offense Class	9
Figure 3: Habitual Felon Breaking and Entering Prison Entries	10
Figure 4: Inmates Receiving ASR Sentences	11
Figure 5: Risk and Need Level for the Assessed Community Corrections Population	12
Figure 6: Supervision Level for the Assessed Community Corrections Population	13
Figure 7: Supervision Level by Supervision Type for the Assessed Community Corrections Population ...	13
Figure 8: TECS Population and Entries	16

Figure 9: Completion Rates for TECS Exits	17
Figure 10: Use of Delegated Authority	19
Figure 11: Subsequent Violations Following a Quick Dip: One-Year Follow-Up	21
Figure 12: Probation Outcomes Following a Quick Dip by Offense Type: One-Year Follow-Up	22
Figure 13: Subsequent Violations Following a CRV Disposition: One-Year Follow-Up	25
Figure 14: Outcomes Following a CRV Disposition by Offense Type: One-Year Follow-Up	26
Figure 15: Probation Revocation Rates.....	30
Figure 16: Probation Revocation Rates by Supervision Level	30
Figure 17: PRS Entries and Population.....	41
Figure 18: PRS Entries by Offense Class	41
Figure 19: PRS Revocation Rates by Offense Class and Supervision Level	43
Figure 20: Supervision Level Distribution: Assessed Community Corrections Population at Year-End	45
Figure 21: NC Community Corrections Population at Month-End	46
Figure 22: NC Prison Population: Monthly Average	46

I. INTRODUCTION

In 2011, the North Carolina General Assembly directed the Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission (Sentencing Commission) and the Department of Adult Correction (DAC)¹ to jointly conduct ongoing evaluations regarding the implementation of the Justice Reinvestment Act (JRA).² This report constitutes the thirteenth report in compliance with the directive.

The Sentencing Commission's reports have evaluated the implementation of JRA over the past thirteen years, highlighting legislative changes, changes in policies and practices, initiatives undertaken by agencies to further the goals of the JRA, and data examining the usage of JRA tools and outcomes under the JRA.³

The information for the report comes from updates provided by agencies at meetings with Sentencing Commission staff, from agency and organizational reports submitted to the Legislature, and from data collected by agencies. Given that the correctional system was most affected by the changes under the JRA, the management information system used by DAC, the Offender Population Unified System (OPUS), is the primary source for data presented in this report. Much of the information was obtained from DAC's Administrative Analysis Unit, as well as from their online Automated System Query (ASQ). Information about the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program (SMCP) was obtained from the North Carolina Sheriffs' Association (NCSA).⁴

This first section of the report provides background on the JRA and subsequent, related legislation that made changes to it. Section II includes information related to sentencing practices under the JRA (e.g., data on special probation and habitual felon status offenses). Section III provides information on community supervision including policy changes and data on the population of offenders on supervision in North Carolina. Section IV details the effect of the JRA on incarceration practices for both local confinement facilities and state prisons. Section V summarizes key findings from the report.

Background

In 2009, North Carolina's executive, legislative, and judicial leadership requested technical assistance from the Council of State Governments (CSG) Justice Center to study North Carolina's criminal justice system. The bi-partisan request was made in response to the state's increasing prison population and with the hope CSG would determine ways North Carolina could curb expenditures for building prisons as well as ways to reinvest in strategies to reduce corrections spending overall.⁵

¹ On January 1, 2023, the Department of Public Safety's Division of Adult Correction became a separate Department of Adult Correction.

² N.C. Gen. Stat. (G.S.) § 164-50.

³ See Appendix A for a full timeline of the JRA implementation.

⁴ See Appendix B for a full list of acronyms used in this report.

⁵ Due to a confluence of factors, the prison population in North Carolina has declined since 2009. Legislative changes made to the felony punishment chart in 2009, as well as changes to earned time credits made in 2011, contributed to the decline. North Carolina has also experienced changes in demographic trends (including a decrease in the rate of growth in the state's population, particularly for males ages 16-24) and decreases in crime trends overall. (For a full report on North Carolina's prison population, see NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, *Prison Population Projections FY 2023-FY 2032*).

From 2009 to 2010, CSG analyzed North Carolina data, examined the criminal justice system, and engaged stakeholders and policymakers to identify potential areas for improvement in sentencing, supervision, and treatment practices. CSG found that probation revocations and various sentence enhancements were two factors straining the prison system. CSG also noted the lack of supervision for many offenders leaving prison, as well as inadequately targeted treatment in the community. CSG developed and recommended a legislative package designed to increase public safety while curbing spending on corrections by reinvesting in community treatment.⁶

The policy options presented by CSG were incorporated into House Bill 642, The Justice Reinvestment Act. Representatives Bordsen, Faircloth, Guice, and Parmon introduced HB 642 in the North Carolina General Assembly during the 2011 Session. Both the House of Representatives and Senate ultimately passed the legislation with overwhelming support. Governor Perdue signed the JRA into law on June 23, 2011.

Major Provisions of the Justice Reinvestment Act

The JRA makes changes to North Carolina's court system and corrections system (encompassing prisons, probation, and post-release supervision (PRS)). The JRA also creates a statewide confinement program for misdemeanants, refocuses community resources, creates a new habitual breaking and entering felony offense, and modifies the punishment for habitual felons. A summary of the major provisions of the JRA is provided below, by system.⁷

Changes to the Court System

The JRA expands the existing drug diversion program⁸ to make it mandatory. All first-time offenders convicted of a misdemeanor or Class I felony possession of drugs or paraphernalia offense are placed in the program. However, the General Assembly subsequently amended the statute to allow a judge to find that an offender is inappropriate for the program⁹ (*see Related Legislation*).

A habitual breaking and entering status offense is created. Offenders who commit their second felony breaking and entering offense are eligible and, if convicted, are sentenced in Class E according to the felony punishment chart.¹⁰ The existing habitual felon law is modified under the JRA. Habitual felons are sentenced four classes higher than the class of the current offense, but no higher than Class C.¹¹

The JRA redefines Community and Intermediate punishments.¹² Community punishment is defined as any sentence other than an Active punishment, drug treatment court, or special probation (split sentence). Intermediate punishment is defined as supervised probation. It may include any other

⁶ For the full report from CSG, see Council of State Governments Justice Center, *Justice Reinvestment in North Carolina, Analysis and Policy Framework to Reduce Spending on Corrections and Reinvest in Strategies to Increase Public Safety*, April 2011.

⁷ Additional information on the JRA is available in multiple places. See NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, *Justice Reinvestment Implementation Evaluation Report*, 2012 through 2021, available at <https://www.nccourts.gov/documents/publications/jra-implementation-report>; *The North Carolina Justice Reinvestment Act* by James Markham, UNC SOG, published December 7, 2012; and <https://www.sog.unc.edu/publications/books/north-carolina-justice-reinvestment-act>.

⁸ G.S. 90-96.

⁹ Session Law (S.L.) 2013-210.

¹⁰ G.S. 14-7.31.

¹¹ G.S. 14-7.6.

¹² G.S. 15A-1340.11(2), (6).

condition of probation. Drug treatment court and special probation (split sentence) are limited to Intermediate punishment sentences. The court has the discretion to impose supervised probation with no additional conditions as an Intermediate punishment.

The JRA creates short periods of confinement (quick dips) in jail as a new condition of probation.¹³ The court is authorized to impose up to six days per month in jail. This condition can be imposed as part of a Community or Intermediate punishment.

Advanced Supervised Release (ASR) is created under the JRA for certain offenders receiving active sentences.¹⁴ ASR allows judges, without objection from the prosecutor, to decide at sentencing whether eligible offenders will be ordered to this prison program which, if completed, leads to their release after serving a reduced minimum sentence.

Changes to Probation

The JRA codifies the use of risk and need assessments (RNA) as a strategy for managing offenders and allocating resources in the community and directs DAC to perform an assessment on all offenders.¹⁵ Supervision and other resources are targeted based on offenders' levels of risk and need.

The JRA expands delegated authority for probation officers. They are authorized to impose most of the current conditions of probation and to respond to violations by imposing quick dips. The officer may impose a quick dip without a court hearing if the offender signs a waiver.¹⁶

Under the JRA, prison time imposed for technical violations of probation (i.e., violations other than absconding or commission of a new crime) is limited. Originally, the penalty for a first or second technical violation of probation was set at 90 days imprisonment for a felon and up to 90 days for a misdemeanor.¹⁷ Subsequently, the law was amended to eliminate the Confinement in Response to Violation (CRV) period for misdemeanants sentenced to probation under the Structured Sentencing Act (SSA).¹⁸

Changes to Prisons

See Advanced Supervised Release above – “Changes to Court System.”

Changes to Post-Release Supervision

PRS under the JRA is expanded to include all felons. After serving an active sentence, a period of nine months of supervision is required for Class F-I felons and five years of supervision is required for Class F-I felons convicted of a sex offense. The revocation period for these offenders is nine months. PRS for Class B1-E felons who are not convicted of a sex offense is expanded to twelve months; the revocation period is expanded to twelve months as well.¹⁹

¹³ G.S. 15A-1343 (a1)(3).

¹⁴ G.S. 15A-1340.18.

¹⁵ G.S. 15A-1343.2(b1).

¹⁶ G.S. 15A-1343.2(e) and (f).

¹⁷ G.S. 15A-1344(d2).

¹⁸ S.L. 2015-191.

¹⁹ G.S. 15A-1368.1 to -1368.2.

Similar to probation, prison time imposed for technical violations on PRS (i.e., violations other than absconding or commission of a new crime) is limited. The penalty for a first, second, or third technical violation is set at three months of imprisonment. Upon the fourth technical violation, the Post-Release Supervision and Parole (PRSP) Commission may revoke PRS and impose the rest of the prison sentence.²⁰

Resources

The Criminal Justice Partnership Program (CJPP) is repealed under the JRA and the Treatment for Effective Community Supervision (TECS) program is created.²¹ DAC is authorized to enter into contractual agreements with eligible entities for the operation of community-based corrections programs. TECS focuses on certain offenders: (1) offenders convicted of a felony; (2) offenders participating in the felony drug diversion program; and (3) offenders who are identified by DAC to have a high likelihood of re-offending and who have a moderate to high need for substance abuse treatment. Programs eligible for funding include substance abuse treatment programs, cognitive-behavioral programming, and other evidence-based programming (EBP).

Under the JRA, the SMCP is created.²² Most misdemeanants will be housed in local jails instead of state prisons. NCSA operates the SMCP, which was funded by court costs that went to the Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement (SMC) Fund; however, the General Assembly has subsequently changed funding to a direct appropriation.²³ The SMCP finds space to house eligible misdemeanants in participating local jails. If the participating local jails are full, DAC houses the offenders. Originally, misdemeanants who received a sentence of between 91 and 180 days of confinement, excluding sentences for impaired driving²⁴ offenses (DWI), were placed under the SMCP; misdemeanants who received a sentence greater than 180 days were housed in the state prison system. However, the General Assembly subsequently amended the statutes to provide that all misdemeanants who receive a sentence greater than 90 days, and all offenders convicted of impaired driving offenses regardless of sentence length, will serve their time in participating local jails through the SMCP²⁵ (see Related Legislation).

Effective Dates

The JRA went into effect in 2011 and early 2012 (see Table 1). Tracking the effective dates and events that determine offender eligibility is critical to proper application of the law.

The varied effective dates of the JRA created difficulties for agencies with regard to implementation. There is not a simple distinction between “old” and “new” law; practitioners must be aware of when each provision went into effect in order to determine which offenders are eligible for certain offenses, conditions, and punishments. The General Assembly has also amended the JRA (see Related Legislation), creating additional effective dates for new and amended JRA provisions which also must be tracked to ensure proper application of the law.

²⁰ G.S. 15A-1368.3(c).

²¹ G.S. 143B-1150 to -1160.

²² G.S. 148-32.1(b2) to (b4).

²³ S.L. 2015-241.

²⁴ Impaired driving is also referred to as “driving while impaired” or “DWI.”

²⁵ S.L. 2014-100.

Table 1
JRA Effective Dates by Provision

Date	Application	Provision
July 1, 2011	N/A	TECS program SMC Fund
December 1, 2011	Probation violations occurring on or after:	CRV
	Offenses committed on or after:	Habitual Breaking and Entering Habitual Felon Redefine Community and Intermediate punishment Expand Delegated Authority Expand PRS
January 1, 2012	Pleas or guilty findings on or after:	Drug diversion ASR
	Sentences imposed on or after:	SMCP

Having multiple effective dates also created some inconsistencies. For example, an offender who committed a Class F-H offense prior to December 1, 2011, but who is not found guilty until after January 1, 2012, could be eligible for the ASR program even though they would not be subject to PRS. As more time passes under the new law, however, these inconsistencies will phase out (i.e., fewer cases will have offense dates prior to December 1, 2011).

Related Legislation

The Legislature passed the JRA in June 2011 and has made several amendments and clarifying changes since then. Table 2 provides a list of all JRA amendments, their effective dates, and their application. The first clarifying changes came in September 2011 before the JRA went into effect. Session Law 2011-412 clarified probation officers' delegated authority for Community and Intermediate punishments. Confinement periods imposed through delegated authority must run concurrently and may total no more than six days per month for offenders on probation for multiple judgments. The legislation also specified that any time spent in confinement awaiting a hearing for a probation violation must be credited towards the CRV period, and that CRV periods must run concurrently for offenders on probation for multiple offenses. This statute was amended in 2014 to prohibit any credit from being applied to the CRV period (*see infra*).

In June 2012, the Legislature made additional clarifications to the JRA. Session Law 2012-188 clarified that offenders sentenced to Community or Intermediate punishments and ordered to perform community service shall pay a community service fee. This provision became effective July 16, 2012, and applies to any community service conditions ordered as part of a Community or Intermediate punishment on or after that date. The legislation amended the requirements for probation officers exercising delegated authority to allow two probation officers to witness a probationer's waiver of rights (previously one probation officer and his/her supervisor had to witness the waiver). It also clarified that judges could impose a CRV period of less than 90 days for misdemeanants (effective July 16, 2012). The legislation provides that the period of PRS is tolled during confinement for offenders re-imprisoned for violating conditions of PRS. This provision became effective on July 16, 2012, and applies to supervisees violating conditions of PRS on or after that date. Session Law 2012-188 amended the maximum sentences for drug trafficking convictions to allow for twelve months of PRS for drug trafficking

convictions in Classes B1-E and nine months of PRS for drug trafficking convictions in Classes F-I. These maximum sentence lengths are effective for offenses committed on or after December 1, 2012. Lastly, S.L. 2012-188 granted the PRSP Commission expanded authority to conduct hearings using videoconferencing, effective December 1, 2012.

In June 2013, the Legislature again made clarifications to the JRA. Session Law 2013-101 amended the regular conditions of probation to make it clear that the requirement to not abscond applies to offenders on supervised probation only. It also amended the CRV statute to make it clear that the confinement period must consist of consecutive days (i.e., they cannot be separated). The legislation repealed the requirement that the Sentencing Commission report biennially on recidivism rates for offenders on probation, parole, and PRS participating in programming funded by the TECS program. These changes became effective June 12, 2013. The legislation also amended three maximum sentences specified for Class B1-E felonies that were incorrectly calculated in the original JRA bill. These maximum sentences are effective for offenses committed on or after October 1, 2013.

At the same time, the General Assembly changed one of the policies in the original JRA. Session Law 2013-210 allows the court to determine, with a written finding and agreement of the District Attorney, that an offender is inappropriate for conditional discharge under G.S. 90-96 for factors related to the offense. The JRA originally made this provision mandatory for certain offenders. This change applies to offenses committed on or after December 1, 2013.

In 2014, the Legislature made changes to the SMCP. Session Law 2014-100 eliminated the provision that mandates longer misdemeanor sentences be served in the state prison system, and instead required them to be served in local jails. Pursuant to the change, misdemeanants with sentences greater than 90 days, other than those sentenced for impaired driving, will serve their sentences in local jails that participate in the SMCP (misdemeanor sentences of 90 days or less will continue to be served in local jails). This change applies to persons placed on probation or sentenced to imprisonment on or after October 1, 2014. In addition, S.L. 2014-100 amended the statutes to require that all misdemeanants sentenced for impaired driving offenses, regardless of sentence length, serve their sentences in local jails that participate in the SMCP. This change applies to persons placed on probation or sentenced to imprisonment on or after January 1, 2015.

The General Assembly also changed the policy regarding the awarding of credit to the CRV period for felons. Session Law 2014-100 provided that the term of any CRV shall not be reduced by credit for time already served in the case. Any such credit shall instead be applied to the suspended sentence. Originally, the judge was required to award prehearing credit to the CRV period. This change applies to probation violations occurring on or after October 1, 2014.

In 2015, the Legislature again made changes to the application of CRVs. Session Law 2015-191 eliminated the CRVs for misdemeanants sentenced to probation under the SSA; the CRV remains as a sanction for offenders sentenced to probation for impaired driving offenses. The amendment also provided that the court may revoke probation for the misdemeanant after they have received two separate periods of short-term confinement, which may be imposed either by the court or by the probation officer through delegated authority. This change applies to persons placed on probation on or after December 1, 2015.

Table 2
JRA Amendment Effective Dates by Provision

Date	Application	Provision
July 16, 2012	PRS violations occurring on or after:	PRS period tolled during reimprisonment
	CRVs imposed on or after:	CRVs less than 90 days authorized for misdemeanants
December 1, 2012	Offenses committed on or after:	Drug trafficking maximum sentences increased
October 1, 2013	Offenses committed on or after:	Certain Class B1-E maximum sentences increased
December 1, 2013	Offenses committed on or after:	Drug diversion change
October 1, 2014	Probation violations occurring on or after:	Credit for time already served cannot be applied to CRV period
October 1, 2014	Persons placed on probation or sentenced to imprisonment on or after:	Misdemeanor sentences greater than 90 days (not impaired driving) to be served in SMCP
January 1, 2015	Persons placed on probation or sentenced to imprisonment on or after:	Misdemeanor impaired driving sentences to be served in SMCP
December 1, 2015	Persons placed on probation on or after:	SSA misdemeanants not eligible for CRVs
		SSA misdemeanants eligible for revocation after two previously imposed quick dips
December 1, 2016	Offenses committed on or after:	Credit for time served on concurrent CRVs only applies to one sentence upon revocation
		Credit for time spent in custody as a result of PRS revocation applies to maximum sentence and not three-month reimprisonment
December 1, 2023	Offenses committed on or after:	Delegated authority authorized for DWI cases

In 2016, the Legislature addressed two issues relating to credit for time served. Session Law 2016-77 clarified that upon revocation of two or more consecutive sentences as a result of a probation violation, the credit for time served on concurrent CRVs will be credited to only one sentence.²⁶ In addition, the application of credit for time spent in custody as a result of a PRS revocation against the three-month period of reimprisonment was eliminated; the credit is applied toward the maximum prison term instead (effective for offenses committed on or after December 1, 2016). Session Law 2016-77 also changed one of the original JRA provisions by eliminating the State Community Corrections Advisory Board and creating the Justice Reinvestment Council, effective July 1, 2016. The Council is to recommend policy enhancements to the JRA, assist in the continued education of criminal justice system stakeholders, support implementation of the JRA, and identify new initiatives that further the implementation of the JRA and the Adult Corrections Recidivism Reduction Plan. Finally, S.L. 2016-77

²⁶ For the Sentencing Commission's study of CRV credit and consecutive sentences, see NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, *Justice Reinvestment Implementation Evaluation Report, 2015*.

authorized the PRSP Commission and hearing officers to conduct all hearings regarding violations of PRS by videoconference, effective July 1, 2016.

In 2023, the General Assembly authorized delegation of authority for DWI cases in S.L. 2023-121. This change applies to offenses committed on or after December 1, 2023.

II. SENTENCING PRACTICES

The primary changes to sentencing under the JRA included redefining Community and Intermediate punishments, modifications to the existing habitual felon status offense, the creation of a new status offense for habitual breaking and entering, and the establishment of ASR. The utilization of ASR and habitual felon status offenses could have an impact on prison bed resources; however, these options are currently used for only a portion of eligible offenders. The usage of these tools reflects the practices within local jurisdictions and therefore varies across the state.

Community and Intermediate Punishments

With the redefinition of Community and Intermediate punishments under the JRA, special probation (i.e., a split sentence) is one of two punishment conditions limited to Intermediate punishment sentences (the other, drug treatment court, is not available statewide). Table 3 examines the use of special probation from CY 2019 to CY 2023, with a breakdown by origin – whether special probation was ordered as part of the sentence at initial judgment or whether it was ordered through a modification of probation conditions. Of the 12,301 sentences that included special probation ordered in CY 2023, 90% were at initial judgment. A similar proportion of felons and misdemeanants had their special probation sentences ordered at initial judgment (91% and 90% respectively) and through a modification (9% and 10% respectively).

Table 3
Special Probation by Origin

Origin	CY 2019	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023
Initial Judgment	86%	89%	92%	91%	90%
Probation Modification	14%	11%	8%	9%	10%
Total	17,001	10,586	11,794	13,227	12,301

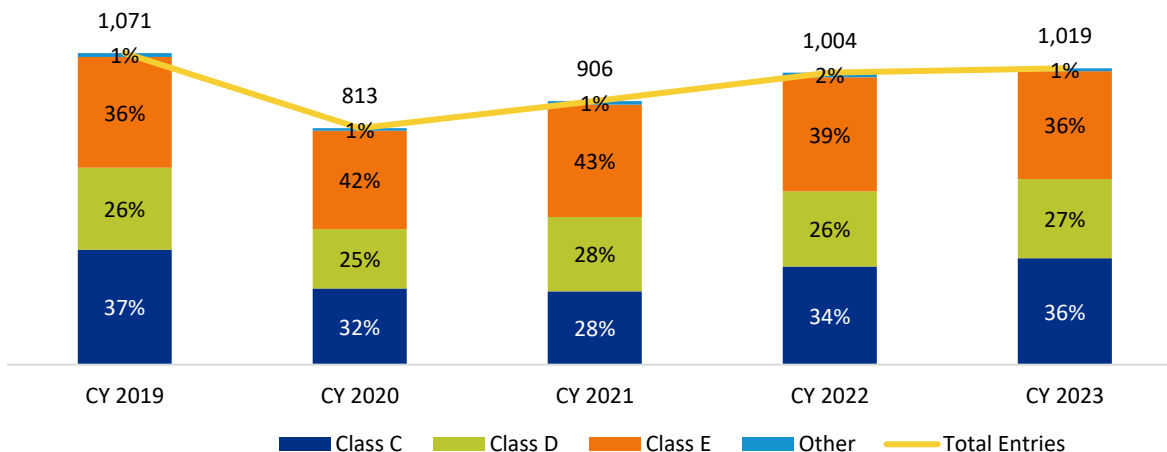
SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

Habitual Felon

The effect of the modifications to the habitual felon law under the JRA can be seen by examining the composition of habitual felons by offense class. Under the JRA, habitual felons are sentenced in Class C, D, or E depending on the offense class of their substantive offense. Figure 1 shows the distribution of habitual felon prison entries by offense class from CY 2019 to CY 2023. Overall, the volume of habitual felon prison entries decreased 5% over this time period. Entries to prison for habitual felons sentenced in Class C comprised the highest percentage of entries for this group until CY 2020; in CY 2020 through

CY 2022 the highest percentage were in Class E. In CY 2023, they were evenly split between Class C and Class E. Those sentenced in Class D have consistently represented the smallest proportion.

Figure 1
Habitual Felon Prison Entries by Offense Class

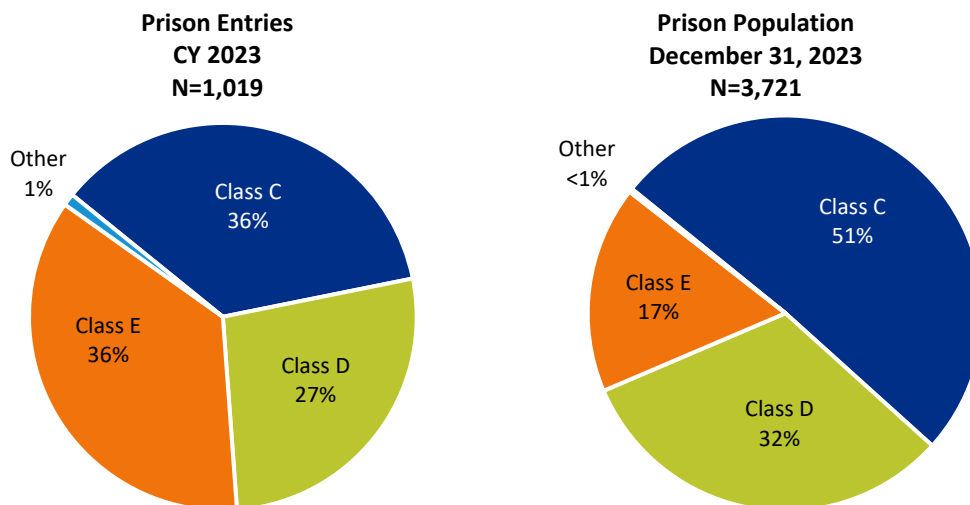


Note: The “other” category includes safekeepers, CRVs, and possible discrepant data.

SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction, Automated System Query (ASQ)

Figure 2 examines the offense class distribution of habitual felon prison entries and the habitual felon prison population. In CY 2023, most habitual felon prison entries were sentenced in Class C or Class E (36% each). As of December 31, 2023, 51% of the habitual felon prison population was sentenced in Class C. While the proportion of offenders sentenced in Class C has decreased since CY 2019 (see Figure 1), since habitual felons sentenced in Class D and Class E receive comparatively shorter sentences, most of the habitual felon prison population will continue to be comprised of Class C offenders.

Figure 2
Habitual Felon Prison Entries and Population by Offense Class



Note: The “other” category includes safekeepers, CRVs, and possible discrepant data.

SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction, Automated System Query (ASQ)

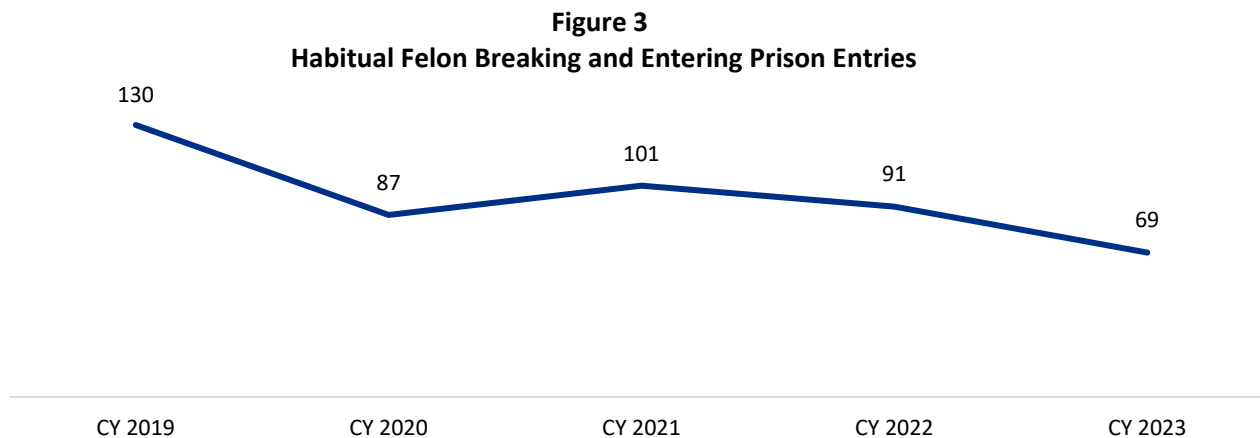
Although modifications to the habitual felon law have affected the offense class composition of habitual felon convictions, the practice of sentencing habitual felons in the mitigated range has continued. In FY 2023, 53% of Class C, 71% of Class D, and 52% of Class E habitual felons were sentenced in the mitigated range.²⁷

Based on DAC's broad categorization of offenses, habitual felons account for the largest proportion of the prison population. Overall, habitual felons accounted for 12% (or 3,721) of the December 31, 2023, prison population of 30,997.

While nearly all habitual felons are sentenced to an active punishment, it is possible that a habitual felon in Class E could receive a non-active sentence, depending on prior record level. There were 6 Class E habitual felon entries to probation in CY 2023.

Habitual Breaking and Entering Felon

There were 69 entries to prison in CY 2023 for offenders convicted and sentenced for habitual breaking and entering, which is a Class E felony (see Figure 3). Since implementation, felony habitual breaking and entering has been infrequently convicted and sentenced, despite the potentially large pool of offenders eligible for this status offense.

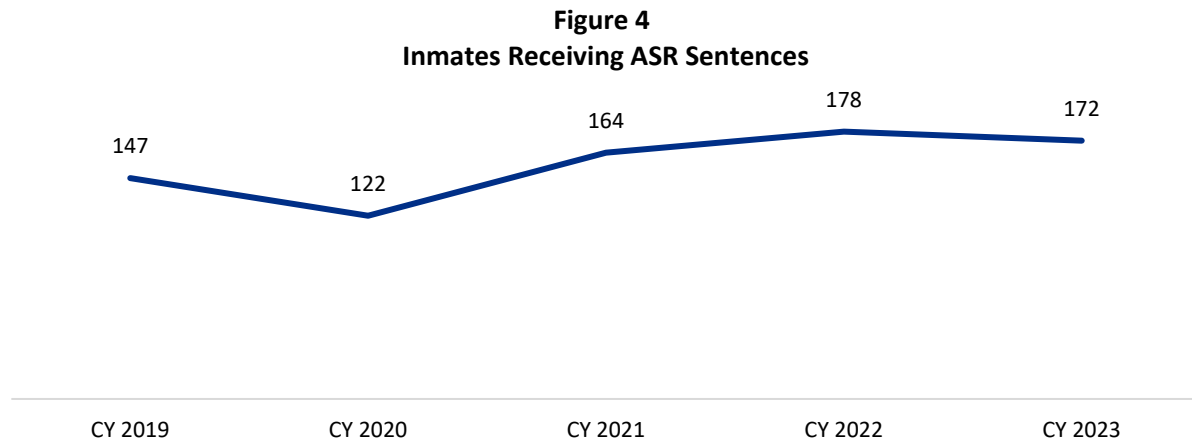


SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction, Automated System Query (ASQ)

²⁷ See NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, *Structured Sentencing Statistical Report for Felonies and Misdemeanors*.

Advanced Supervised Release

Figure 4 provides information on the overall number of inmates with ASR sentences. The number of inmates with ASR sentences decreased slightly from CY 2022 to CY 2023 (from 178 to 172). Half (50%) of ASR inmates were sentenced in either Class G (23%) or Class H (27%) for their most serious offense.²⁸



SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

In CY 2023, ASR was used in 44 counties, with 7 counties accounting for 49% (or 85) of inmates receiving an ASR sentence. In CY 2023, 236 inmates with an ASR sentence exited prison. The majority (90%) were released at their ASR date (i.e., after serving their reduced minimum sentence length).

Other Initiatives

To further the principles set forward in the JRA, DAC has worked to identify and extend targeted services and EBP to be used at the sentencing stage. For example, the Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) Pilot was launched in 2014 in Orange and Chatham counties.²⁹ DAC provides 5 to 7 PSIs per month as part of this pilot. Although there are no plans to expand the pilot, it continues to operate in these counties.

III. COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

The majority of the changes under the JRA affected how offenders are supervised in the community. Each year following implementation offers more information and data related to the use of available tools, their effectiveness, and the fidelity of implementation to the intent of the JRA. The information provided below describes any changes in policies and practices that affected community corrections (where relevant) alongside data (where available).

²⁸ The most serious offense may not be the offense for which ASR was imposed.

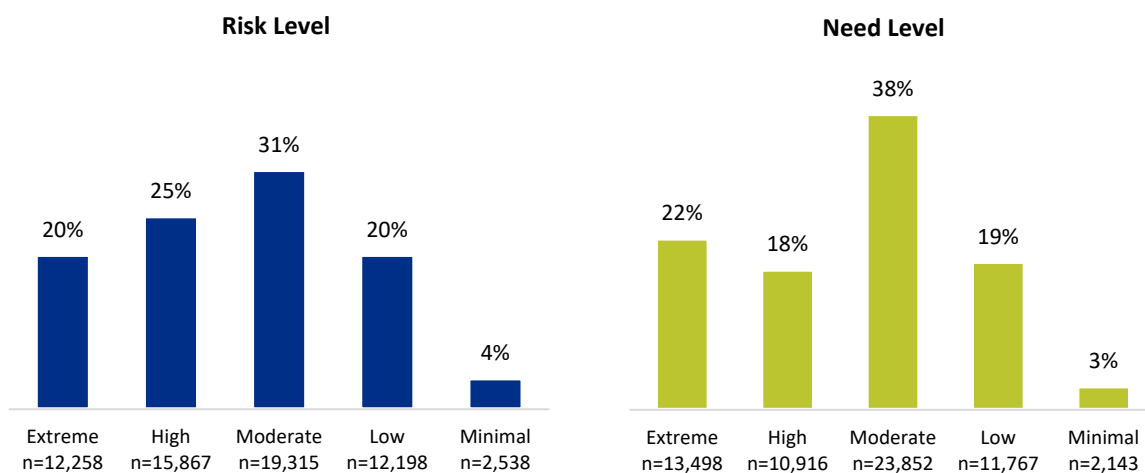
²⁹ In this program, probation officers prepare reports for the court's use at sentencing. Officers use the same RNA they use at intake with offenders who are sentenced to probation. PSIs are intended to provide more information to help the court make sentencing decisions based on risk and needs and determine what specific supervision conditions should be imposed.

As a point of reference for this section, on December 31, 2023, the community corrections population (including both probationers and post-release supervisees) was 76,757. Between December 2022 and December 2023, the felony community corrections population increased 1% and the misdemeanor community corrections population decreased 3%. Throughout this section, rates for outcome measures are only reported for probationers when there are more than 50 offenders in a specific category.

Risk and Need Assessment and Supervision Level³⁰

For supervision of the community corrections population, the JRA requires the use of a validated instrument to assess each offender's risk of reoffending and criminogenic needs in order to place the offender in the appropriate supervision level. The Offender Traits Inventory-Revised (OTI-R) is used to assess offender risk, while the Offender Self-Report and the Officer Interview and Impressions are used to assess offender need. Using these instruments, there are five risk levels and five need levels: extreme, high, moderate, low, and minimal. Figure 5 examines the risk and need level distribution of the community corrections population. Most offenders were assessed as either moderate risk or need (31% and 38% respectively); a small percentage were assessed as either minimal risk or need (4% and 3% respectively).

Figure 5
Risk and Need Level for the Assessed Community Corrections Population
December 31, 2023



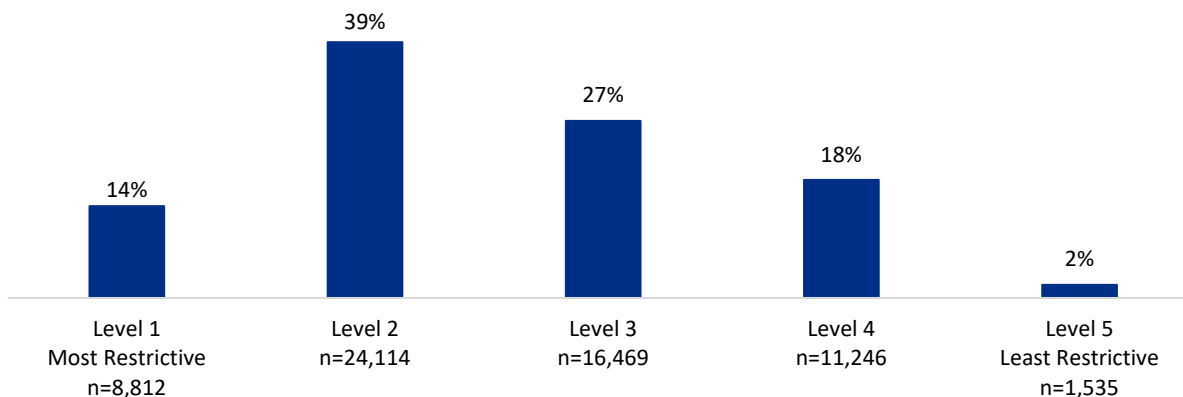
SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

Supervision level, which determines the minimum contact requirements for supervision, is determined by the intersection of the offender's risk and need level.³¹ There are five supervision levels; Level 1 is the most restrictive. As shown in Figure 6, most of the community corrections population was in Supervision Level 2 (39%), while the smallest percentage of the population was in Supervision Level 5 (2%).

³⁰ See NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, *Justice Reinvestment Implementation Evaluation Report, 2013*, for a more detailed description of these instruments.

³¹ The supervision level distribution for Figure 6 depicts the RNA process. Additional risk assessments are completed for sex offenders and impaired driving offenders that may result in supervision at a higher level than indicated by the RNA.

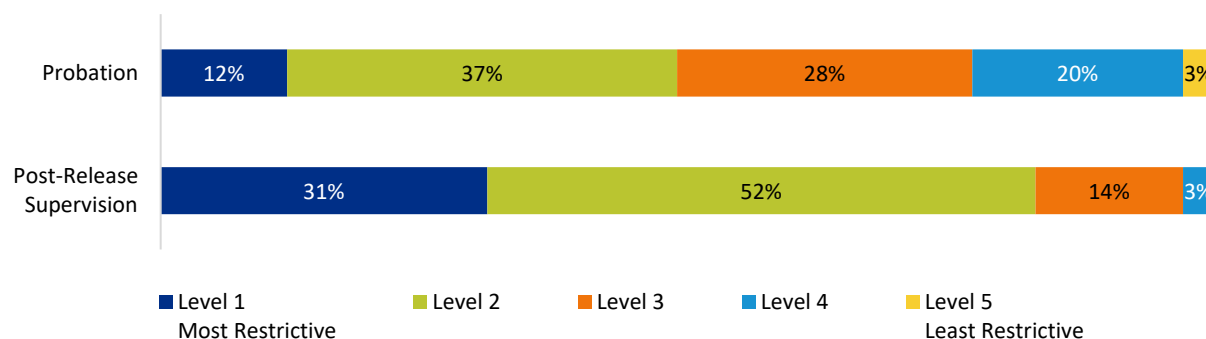
Figure 6
Supervision Level for the Assessed Community Corrections Population
December 31, 2023



SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

The DAC Division of Community Supervision (DCS) supervises all offenders on probation and PRS based on their risk, need, and supervision level. There were more misdemeanants in Supervision Levels 1 and 2 than felony probationers (52% and 46% respectively); however, there was little variation found when comparing Supervision Levels 3 through 5 for felony and misdemeanor probationers. The supervision level composition of all offenders on probation was compared to offenders on PRS (see Figure 7). When comparing the two populations, the PRS population was more likely to be supervised in the more restrictive supervision levels (i.e., Levels 1 and 2) than the probation population. A combined 83% of PRS offenders were in Supervision Level 1 (31%) and Supervision Level 2 (52%), the most restrictive supervision levels, while slightly less than half (49%) of probationers were in Supervision Level 1 (12%) and Supervision Level 2 (37%).

Figure 7
Supervision Level by Supervision Type for the Assessed Community Corrections Population
December 31, 2023



Note: There were 6 Level 5 post-release supervisees on December 31, 2023.

SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

Case Management

Caseloads

The JRA set a caseload goal for probation officers of 60 probationers to 1 officer for offenders who are determined to be high or moderate risk.³² To achieve this goal, offenders are separated by risk level, reducing caseloads for officers with higher risk offenders and increasing caseloads for officers with lower risk offenders. In some of the more rural areas across the state, probation officers maintain an “All Risk” caseload because staffing levels, frequency of court sessions, and/or the makeup of the offender population do not make it feasible to separate caseloads by risk. As a result of the model and additional positions appropriated by the General Assembly, DAC maintains caseloads of 60 high or moderate risk offenders to 1 officer and 120 low risk offenders to 1 officer.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, DAC issued a statewide interim supervision plan which suspended certain contact requirements. DAC cancelled that plan effective July 29, 2022, and returned to regular supervision standards. However, due to staffing issues, 8 districts are still operating under local interim supervision plans.

Specialty Mental Health Probation

In 2014, DAC launched a random control study with the UNC School of Social Work to develop more effective responses to the increasing population of offenders under community supervision with mental health needs.³³ Officers participating in the study carried specialized caseloads and utilized evidence-based strategies for managing offenders with serious and persistent mental illness (SPMI). The caseload goal is 40 probationers to 1 officer.

The study was piloted in Wake and Sampson counties and was expanded with the assistance of grants from the Governor’s Crime Commission (GCC) and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA).³⁴ The GCC grant funding with the UNC School of Social Work ended in 2018. Since the end of the grant, DAC has ended randomized controls, meaning all eligible offenders may now participate, and has worked to expand the program across the state.

DAC was operating the program in 24 counties and added 14 counties in 2023: Caldwell, Chatham, Cherokee, Clay, Graham, Jones, Montgomery, Nash, Onslow, Stokes, Swain, Watauga, Yadkin, and Yancey. The Department plans on adding 18 more counties in 2024.

In 2021, the General Assembly appropriated funding for four licensed mental health professionals. The Department filled these positions in 2023, they provide clinical consultations within DAC as well as training for probation officers.

³² G.S. 15A-1343.2(c).

³³ According to DPS, 30% of the community corrections population was identified as having a mental health issue while 15% of the male and 25% of the female population were identified as having a serious mental illness.

³⁴ The BJA grant also provided funding for a combination of specialty mental health probation with individual placement and supported employment (IPS-SE) in Durham and Wake Counties. The COVID-19 pandemic caused DPS to postpone the start of the IPS-SE program, but the Department was able to restart the program in 2022. The grant ended in September 2023.

The Department created an Administrator of the Social Work Program position and that person has become an interface for specialized officers and supervisors, clinical consultations with the licensed mental health professionals, various stakeholders, prison social workers, and the local management entity/managed care organizations. The Administrator has worked with the EBP Administrator to expand the Specialty Mental Health Probation program in the new counties, as well as drafted standard operating procedures and revised training manuals.

The program has allowed for the development of a process and outcomes evaluation and the sharing of a number of assessments, tools, and protocols, which include: (1) a dual diagnosis motivational interviewing manual specific to specialty mental health probation officers; (2) a clinical consultation checklist for mental health professionals who are providing support to probation officers who supervise offenders with mental illnesses; (3) a Functional Ability Rating Scale (FARS), which is used in addition to the RNA to assess offenders' social determinants of health; (4) mental health training modules for probation officers (e.g., Crisis Intervention Training and Mental Health First Aid.³⁵); and (5) a protocol manual for developing, implementing, and sustaining specialty mental health probation. FARS has subsequently been automated.

In 2023, the Department reported 775 offenders were enrolled in the program, down from 901 offenders in 2022. There are 61 officers carrying specialized mental health caseloads.

Absconder Initiative

Under the JRA, the concept of absconding was defined in statute for the first time. Absconding is defined as an offender willfully avoiding supervision or willfully making their whereabouts unknown to the supervising officer.³⁶ The courts continue to clarify what behavior constitutes absconding as they interpret the statutory definition.³⁷

In 2018, DCS leadership developed an initiative to reduce the number of offenders classified as absconders. The objective of the initiative is to locate offenders who are not complying with supervision prior to alleging an absconder violation. To achieve that objective, the Division added a second phase to the absconder investigation in which the time frame is extended and a specialized team of officers is utilized to spend additional time and resources in locating these offenders.³⁸ The goal is to ensure that all efforts have been exhausted to locate offenders prior to alleging an absconding violation. As of February 2022, this initiative became statewide policy. In CY 2022, results indicate that active absconders reached a consistent average of 2,000 offenders and that trend has continued through CY 2023.

Due to the differences between rural and urban districts across the state, DCS has had to take into account the availability of resources while planning and implementing the initiative. Some districts form the specialized teams, while in the other districts a single officer, such as the supervisor, must perform the second phase. The DAC has faced staffing issues due to vacant positions but, as vacancy rates drop, the Division intends to expand the initiative with more specialized teams. The Special Operations and

³⁵ Mental Health First Aid is a course that teaches citizens how to help and respond to people that may be experiencing mental health issues and/or crisis. For more information, see <https://www.mentalhealthfirstaid.org/cs/>.

³⁶ G.S. 15A-1343(b)(3a).

³⁷ See e.g., *State v. McCall*, 288 N.C. App. 105 (2023), *State v. Krider*, 371 N.C. 466 (2018); *State v. Melton*, 258 N.C. App. 134 (2018); *State v. Johnson*, 246 N.C. App. 139 (2016); *State v. Williams*, 243 N.C. App. 198 (2015).

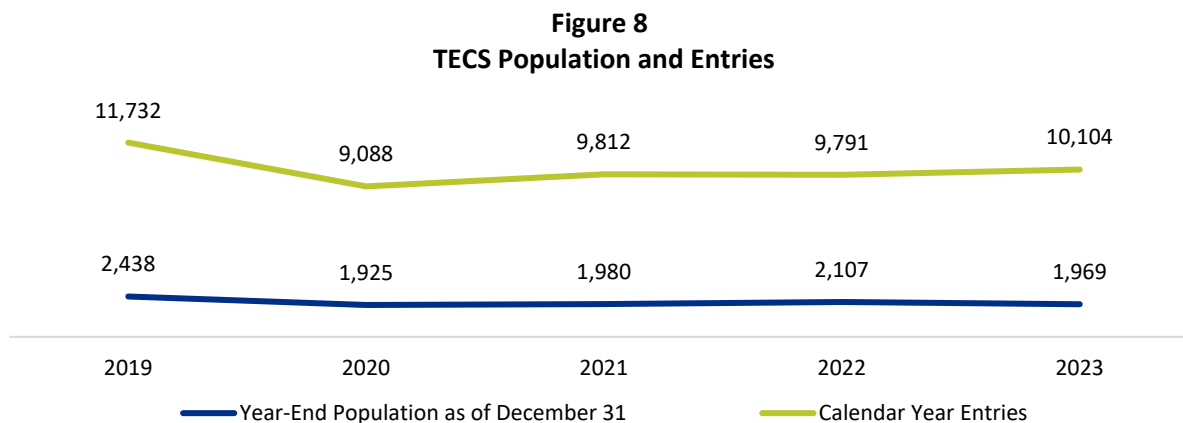
³⁸ Specialized officers are selected by management based on experience, performance, and interest in the program.

Intelligence Unit (SOIU) in the Department monitors for expired absconders, offenders who are no longer on supervision but have active warrants for their arrest.

Treatment for Effective Community Supervision

TECS programs provide EBP to reduce recidivism. Priority populations for TECS include offenders convicted of a felony and those identified as having a high likelihood of reoffending and a moderate/high need for substance abuse treatment.³⁹ TECS programs are funded through an appropriation from the General Assembly; the Department uses the funding to contract with vendors for the provision of services and the operation of community-based programming.

In CY 2023, 10,104 offenders entered TECS programs; 1,969 offenders were enrolled in TECS on December 31, 2023 (see Figure 8). The year-end TECS population decreased over the past year (-7%); however, the number of TECS entries increased 3%.



SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

Figure 9 shows completion rates for all offenders exiting TECS in CY 2023 by supervision level.^{40, 41} Of the 9,944 offenders exiting TECS in CY 2023, the majority (52%) were in Supervision Levels 2 and 3. Very few offenders were in Supervision Level 5 (less than 1%).⁴² Few differences were found in TECS completion rates from CY 2022 to CY 2023. The overall completion rate for all TECS participants was 33%. Completion rates were lowest for participants in Supervision Level 1 (23%) and highest for those in Supervision Level 4 (43%).

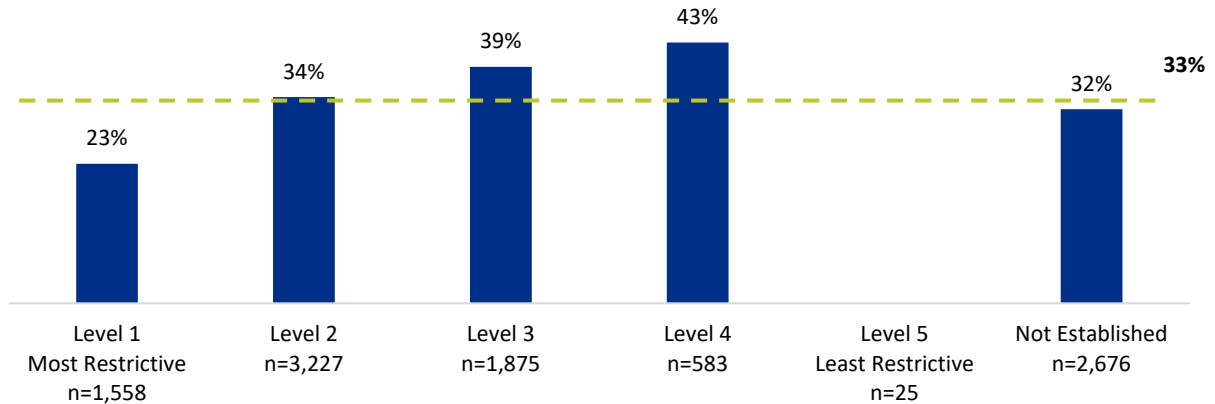
³⁹ G.S. 143B-1154.

⁴⁰ Completed means the offender completed all the requirements of the program. Reasons for not completing TECS include probation violations, participation refusal, inappropriate referral, absconding, never reporting to the program, and being released.

⁴¹ Offenders with no supervision level established are typically offenders within the first 60 days of supervision during which the RNA process is being completed or offenders who have absconded supervision prior to completion of the RNA process.

⁴² Throughout the report, results for offenders in Supervision Level 5 are omitted due to low numbers; when presented, outcomes should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 9
Completion Rates for TECS Exits
CY 2023



SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

TECS services were available in 99 North Carolina counties in 2023. Since introducing a hybrid option (remote and in-person care) in 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic, many counties continued to provide care through this model. Approximately one-third of all counties provide in-person care.

TECS services include the two traditional TECS programs, substance abuse and cognitive behavioral intervention (CBI) classes (now referred to as Recidivism Reduction Services, or RRS), as well as transitional housing, temporary housing, intensive outpatient treatment (IOP), and local reentry councils. The current contracts, effective September 2022, made all substance abuse services optional and allowed vendors to bid on whether they wanted to provide regular outpatient services, IOP, or both.

Recidivism Reduction Services

The overwhelming majority of offenders served through TECS programs have participated in RRS. RRS vendors provide four core services: CBI, CBI Boosters, regular outpatient substance abuse therapy, and aftercare/relapse prevention. In addition, vendors are required to offer mandatory supportive services of employment skill building, education, and health and nutrition classes, with optional services of family counseling, parenting, and childcare education courses to supplement the curriculum. Presently, RRS contracts cover 99 counties.

In 2019, DAC included IOP services as an option in the contract for TECS vendors. Currently, seven vendors provide IOP services for 11 counties. IOP services are a particular challenge because while not many offenders need the services, it is a very expensive service for those who do. IOP services will continue to be offered through the end of the contract renewal period into 2024 and there are plans to include IOP in the next round of Requests for Proposal (RFP) in 2024 to 2025.

Transitional/Temporary Housing

Recognizing the importance of stable housing to offender success, DAC added housing programs under TECS; however, the ability to acquire housing options has been met with mixed success. Transitional

housing is provided for homeless, non-sex offender adults. Currently, the Department has 182 total beds provided by nine vendors; these consist of 150 male beds and 32 female beds.⁴³ While there is not a target risk or need level for transitional housing eligibility, the Department reports that the population is usually more medium and high risk offenders. While offenders stay in transitional housing, they have the ability to receive CBI programming and employment skill-building through RRS programs.

Temporary housing, which is reserved for sex offenders, has been more difficult to obtain due to the lack of availability across the state. Temporary housing is short-term housing, up to 90 days, and there is no programming available. Currently, there are eight temporary housing beds on contract for sex offenders, three in Guilford County and five in Edgecombe County.

Reentry Councils

Local reentry councils coordinate local services to help offenders released from prison reintegrate into the community. DAC reported that there were 17 state-funded councils serving 19 counties. In CY 2023, DAC received a request to fund nine new councils and 34 counties expressed interest in creating councils. To assist the local councils, the Department implemented case management software for the Case Management Tool (CMT). The Department selected the vendor Unite Us to provide a statewide coordinated network that ties community-based organizations with shared technology and that enables a coordinated approach for delivering services in North Carolina. The new software provides a referral network tool that automates the reentry and planning process, incorporates a risk/needs tool, and incorporates a reporting component. Local reentry councils receive training on CMT as needed.

A State Reentry Council Collaborative (SRCC) was established in 2017. The SRCC developed a Reentry Action Plan, focusing on capacity building and technical support for local reentry councils, expanding and formalizing faith-based and community engagement, resolving warrants and pending charges prior to release, and addressing major reentry barriers such as housing, transportation, employment, and substance misuse and mental health.⁴⁴ It formed subcommittees to respond to the recommendations in the Reentry Action Plan. The SRCC continued to meet throughout 2023 and submitted its annual report of findings and recommendations to the Legislature in March 2024.⁴⁵ The Department will host a North Carolina Reentry Conference in April 2024. The conference will convene individuals from across the state and provide high-quality reentry education, share best practices, permit network opportunities, allow for the exchange of ideas, and advocate for systemic reform.

Delegated Authority

Prior to the JRA, probation officers had delegated authority from the court that enabled them to impose graduated sanctions in response to non-compliant offenders on probation. The JRA expanded probation officers' delegated authority in order to provide more tools for addressing offenders' risk and needs and to better manage offenders unwilling to comply with conditions of probation. Originally, delegated authority was limited to offenders sentenced to probation under Structured Sentencing. In 2023, the General Assembly authorized the use of delegated authority for DWI offenders.⁴⁶ Delegated authority

⁴³ These numbers include the 10 beds for severe mental health or medical needs at the Durham County House.

⁴⁴ For more information, see <https://www.dac.nc.gov/divisions-and-sections/rehabilitation-and-reentry/state-reentry-council-collaborative>.

⁴⁵ State Reentry Council Collaborative Annual Report, <https://webservices.ncleg.gov/ViewDocSiteFile/75989>.

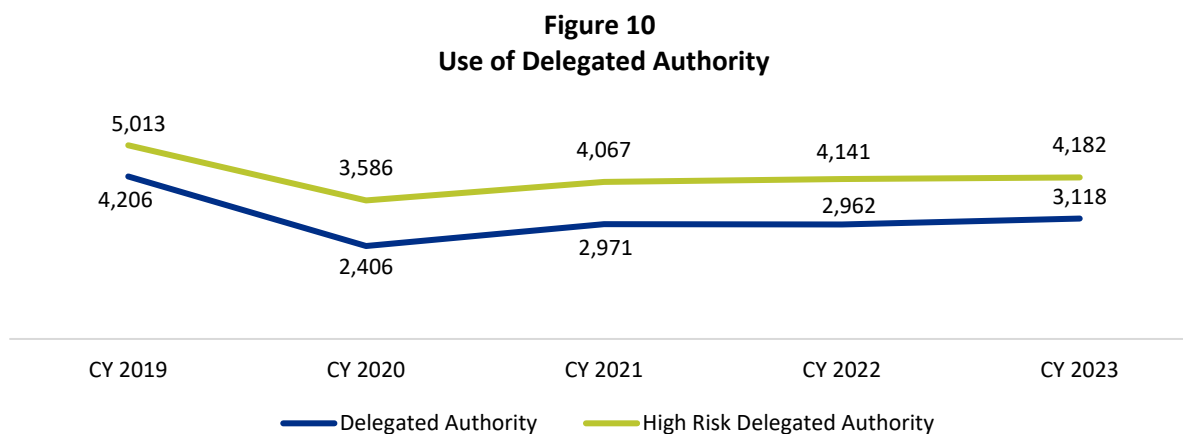
⁴⁶ S.L. 2023-121, effective for offenses committed on or after December 1, 2023.

was never authorized for the supervision of offenders on PRS, so the tools reported in this section cannot be used on the PRS population. Information reported below is limited to the probation population unless otherwise noted.

The Department adopted a “Swift and Certain Sanctions” model to deal with offender non-compliance; officers respond to all detected offender non-compliance as soon as possible by imposing additional conditions of probation or other sanctions (i.e., quick dips, curfews, electronic house arrest, community service, and/or increased reporting requirements). This model also informs how probation officers “staff” cases; decisions related to offender non-compliance are made based on the nature of the violation(s) and the appropriate corresponding response. Responses are intended to be graduated in terms of severity, with officers first using less restrictive responses (where appropriate) to address non-compliance before using the more restrictive options. However, these responses can only be used to address non-compliance with conditions imposed by the court; officers cannot use them to address non-compliance with conditions previously imposed by a probation and parole officer (PPO) under delegated authority. The PPO reports noncompliance with conditions imposed by delegated authority to the court.

Officers have the additional option to use high risk delegated authority. Offenders determined to be high risk (an OTI-R score of 50 or higher) according to the Department’s risk assessment tool, the OTI-R, are eligible to have conditions added to their probation without being in violation through high risk delegate authority. Officers staff high risk delegated authority cases with chief probation officers to decide when and which offenders may need additional conditions. Available conditions include referrals to substance abuse treatment or CBI classes, electronic house arrest, or other controlling conditions. Quick dips may not be imposed through high risk delegated authority.

Delegated authority as examined in this section includes all responses to violations except for quick dips, which are analyzed separately. As shown in Figure 10, probation officers used delegated authority and high risk delegated authority for a combined total of 7,300 times in CY 2023, a 3% increase from CY 2022 (7,103).⁴⁷ The use of high risk delegated authority increased 1% in the past year. High risk delegated authority tends to be used more frequently than delegated authority.



SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

⁴⁷ An offender may be represented more than once in these data if there are multiple violation dates.

Short-Term Jail Confinement

Short-term jail confinement, referred to as a quick dip, is a component of delegated authority used as an immediate response to offender non-compliance. While quick dips can be ordered by the court at sentencing or at a probation violation hearing, they are most often used by probation officers through delegated authority.⁴⁸ Quick dips are imposed in two- or three-day increments and cannot exceed six days per month during any three separate months of the offender's period of probation.

When staffing cases, officers are to consider all graduated sanctions available to respond to non-compliance; quick dips are not appropriate for all violations. For example, by Departmental policy, quick dips should not be the first response to non-compliance and cannot be used as a response to non-willful violations (e.g., inability to pay monetary obligations).

Offenders have the statutory right to a court hearing if a probation officer imposes a quick dip, but offenders may waive their right to a hearing through a written waiver. DAC reported that approximately 3% of offenders declined to waive this right in 2023.

The use of quick dips decreased substantially in CY 2020 and CY 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of quick dips increased in CY 2022 and CY 2023 but not to previous levels (see Table 4). Overall, 1,616 offenders accounted for the 1,856 quick dips ordered in CY 2023. Of the total quick dips ordered last year, 51% were for two-day periods and 49% were for three-day periods.

Also shown in Table 4, quick dips are more frequently ordered for misdemeanants than felons. The court may revoke probation for misdemeanants following two separate quick dips.⁴⁹

Table 4
Quick Dips Ordered

Offense Type	CY 2019		CY 2020		CY 2021		CY 2022		CY 2023	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Felony	2,402	49	536	45	383	43	622	46	877	47
Misdemeanor	2,518	51	647	55	501	57	731	54	979	53
Total	4,920	100	1,183	100	884	100	1,353	100	1,856	100

SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

Although offenders in all supervision levels are eligible for quick dips, the majority (72%) of quick dips ordered in CY 2023 were for offenders in Supervision Levels 2 and 3 (see Table 5). The largest percentage of felons receiving quick dips were in Supervision Level 2 (42%), while the largest percentage of misdemeanants receiving quick dips were in Supervision Level 3 (37%).

⁴⁸ G.S. 15A-1344(d2).

⁴⁹ G.S. 15A-1344(d2).

Table 5
Quick Dips Ordered by Supervision Level
CY 2023

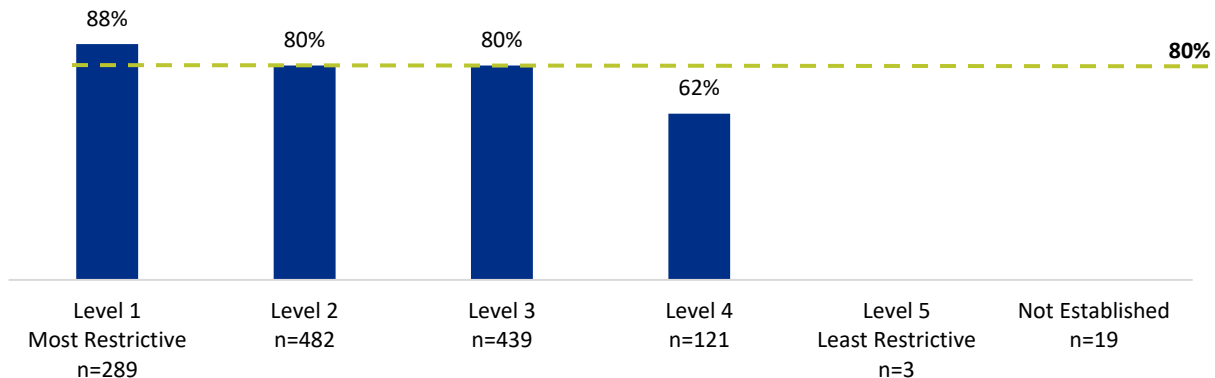
Supervision Level	Felon		Misdemeanant		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Level 1 (Most Restrictive)	194	22	144	15	338	18
Level 2	372	42	345	35	717	39
Level 3	242	28	363	37	605	33
Level 4	55	6	107	11	162	9
Level 5 (Least Restrictive)	6	1	6	1	12	<1
Not Established	8	1	14	1	22	1
Total	877	100	979	100	1,856	100

SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

Outcomes Following a Quick Dip

To examine the effectiveness of quick dips on probationers, probation outcomes – including subsequent violations and probation status following a quick dip – were examined using a fixed one-year follow-up period for quick dips ordered in CY 2022.⁵⁰ Overall, a subsequent violation process was reported for 80% of the 1,353 quick dips ordered in CY 2022 (see Figure 11). For those assigned a supervision level in CY 2022, probationers in Supervision Level 1 had the highest rate of subsequent violations (88%).

Figure 11
Subsequent Violations Following a Quick Dip: One-Year Follow-Up
CY 2022



SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

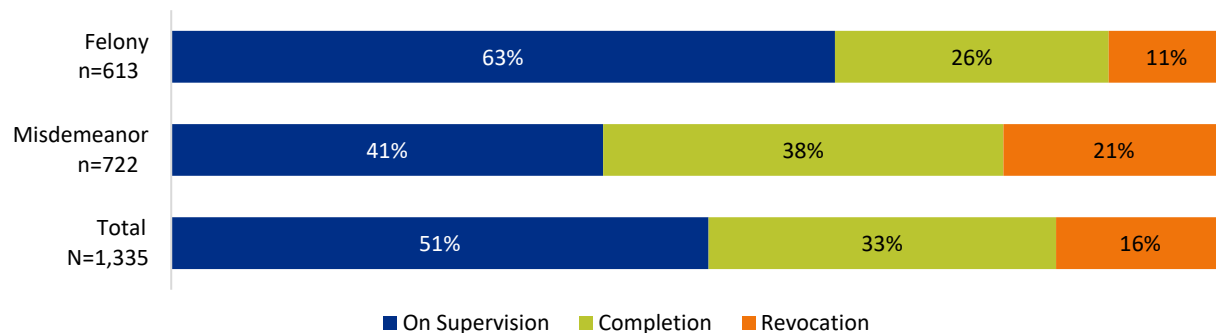
Probation outcomes for the 1,335 quick dips ordered in CY 2022 are provided in Figure 12 and Table 6.⁵¹ Overall, 63% of felons remained on supervision following a quick dip. Misdemeanants primarily remained on supervision or completed supervision (41% and 38% respectively). Generally,

⁵⁰ An updated methodology was implemented in 2018 for capturing outcomes following a quick dip. As such, these outcomes cannot be compared to findings in reports prior to 2018.

⁵¹ Completion refers to completion of probation supervision, a positive early termination of probation, a probation modification from supervised to unsupervised probation, or a change in jurisdiction resulting from an offender moving out of North Carolina.

misdemeanants had higher completion rates than felons during follow-up likely due to their shorter probation supervision lengths. Misdemeanants also had a higher percentage of revocations following a quick dip, possibly due to the fact that probation can be revoked following two quick dips for misdemeanants.

Figure 12
Probation Outcomes Following a Quick Dip by Offense Type: One-Year Follow-Up
CY 2022



Note: Eighteen (18) probationers with probation outcomes identified as “other” were excluded from the figure.
SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

Table 6 further examines probation outcomes by supervision level. Overall, half (51%) of probationers remained on supervision following their quick dip, as also shown in Figure 12. The percentage of probationers remaining on supervision was highest for those in Supervision Level 1 and Supervision Level 4 (55% and 54% respectively). Completion was least likely to have occurred for probationers in Supervision Level 1 (22%); revocation was least likely to have occurred for probationers in Supervision Level 4 (6%).

Table 6
Probation Outcomes Following a Quick Dip by Supervision Level: One-Year Follow-Up
CY 2022

Supervision Level	On Supervision		Completion		Revocation		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Level 1 (Most Restrictive)	157	55	62	22	65	23	284
Level 2	234	49	161	34	79	17	474
Level 3	211	48	161	37	65	15	437
Level 4	64	54	47	40	7	6	118
Level 5 (Least Restrictive)	2	--	1	--	0	--	3
Not Established	11	--	3	--	5	--	19
Total	679	51	435	33	221	16	1,335

Note: Eighteen (18) probationers with probation outcomes identified as “other” were excluded from the table.
SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

Predictive Analytics Supervision Effort

DCS launched an Administrative Response Pilot in June of 2013 (renamed the Behavior Response Pilot in 2018) to collect and track information on offender outcomes related to officer responses to behavior. Participating probation offices track when officers respond to offender behavior and the effect of officer actions on offender behavior. The information tracked serves to remind officers to respond to non-compliance as soon as possible. In 2020, the Department completed expansion of the program to one entire district in each division.

Through the pilot, the Division learned that while its graduated sanction model was successful in responding to negative behavior, the model needed a robust incentive program to offer responses to positive behavior. While some areas established local incentive programs, incentives to encourage positive behavior had not been part of the Division's statewide approach. The use of both positive and negative responses creates a more holistic behavior log that officers can use to inform the court if and when the offender must return to court. DCS also reported the usefulness of the automated components of the program. For those participating in the pilot, there was an additional screen included in the automated case plan that shows a list of incentives available for the officer to use when an offender exhibits positive behavior (e.g., negative drug screen).

DCS took an individualized approach to incentivize behavior. The Division grouped responses into categories to help staff respond appropriately: "basic" which are used in response to a single positive behavior (e.g., a negative drug test), "short term" for behaviors that last up to 30 days (e.g., remaining in a stable school or work environment), and "long term" for major events like 90 days or more of a positive behavior (e.g., completing a residential treatment program). In addition, the Division put into policy the requirement that Judicial District Managers help PPOs develop more meaningful and appropriate responses to positive behavior. Through the study, DCS found that recognition of positive behavior can reduce technical violations, new crimes, and absconding by the high-risk population.

In 2022, DCS ended the pilot and implemented the program statewide as the NC Predictive Analytics Supervision Effort (NC PASE). Training concentrated on high risk supervision, tailored supervision guidelines, and early engagement including the use of incentives. By the fall of 2023, all officers had access to the behavior response log and were documenting incentives.

Confinement in Response to Violations

CRVs were designed as a response to technical violations of probation that would address offender non-compliance while also reducing the number of offenders whose probation is revoked. Probationers on supervision for a felony, or for a misdemeanor (sentenced prior to December 1, 2015),⁵² can be ordered to serve a CRV. The General Assembly and the Department made substantial changes to the practice of the CRV for felons in 2014 and 2015 (*see supra*, Related Legislation). The General Assembly eliminated CRVs for misdemeanors in 2015, based on a recommendation from the Sentencing Commission.⁵³

Felons who are found in violation of their probation for technical violations (e.g., missed appointments, positive drug screens) can be ordered to serve a 90-day CRV period. The average length of stay for CRV dispositions in CY 2023 was 74 days.

⁵² G.S. 15A-1344(d2), prior to the enactment of S.L. 2015-191.

⁵³ See S.L. 2015-191.

A total of 2,756 CRV dispositions were ordered in CY 2023 as a result of probation violation hearings – 89% for felons and 11% for misdemeanants (see Table 7). The majority of CRV dispositions (97%) were for offenders with a single CRV disposition. There was an 8% increase in CRV dispositions over the past year. CRV dispositions for misdemeanants have remained stable at around 300 for the past few years.⁵⁴

Table 7
Probationers with CRV Dispositions

Offense Type	CY 2019		CY 2020		CY 2021		CY 2022		CY 2023	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Felony	2,786	80	1,615	85	1,918	87	2,252	88	2,456	89
Misdemeanor	681	20	295	15	276	13	306	12	300	11
Total	3,467	100	1,910	100	2,194	100	2,558	100	2,756	100

SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

Table 8 further examines CRV dispositions by supervision level. The largest percentage of both felons and misdemeanants with CRV dispositions were in Supervision Level 2 (38% and 57% respectively). A similar percentage of felons and misdemeanants with CRV dispositions were in Supervision Level 1 (23% and 22% respectively).

Table 8
Probationers with CRV Dispositions by Supervision Level
CY 2023

Supervision Level	Felon		Misdemeanant		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Level 1 (Most Restrictive)	574	23	67	22	641	23
Level 2	928	38	170	57	1,098	40
Level 3	537	22	36	12	573	21
Level 4	154	6	9	3	163	6
Level 5 (Least Restrictive)	5	<1	1	<1	6	<1
Not Established	258	11	17	6	275	10
Total	2,456	100	300	100	2,756	100

SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

The Department partnered with the Urban Institute to conduct a targeted analysis of CRVs; the final report was issued in January 2021.⁵⁵ This analysis measured implementation and results stemming from the use of CRVs. Among other things, the report found that revocations due to technical violations were down but the use of incarcerative sanctions, like CRVs, were up over pre-JRA levels. As a result, the Department has reinforced the idea that officers should make greater use of the other delegated authorities before recommending a CRV.

⁵⁴ Pursuant to S.L. 2015-191, effective December 1, 2015, CRVs are eliminated as an available sanction for misdemeanants sentenced to probation under Structured Sentencing; the CRV remains a sanction available for offenders sentenced to probation for impaired driving offenses.

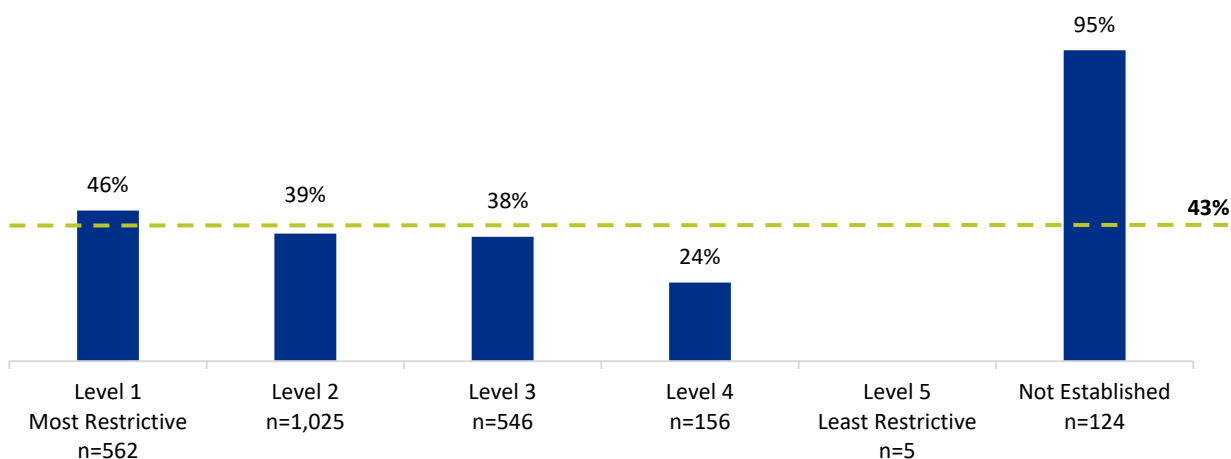
⁵⁵ For more information, see <https://www.urban.org/research/publication/assessing-north-carolinas-changes-supervision-revocation-policy>.

Outcomes Following a CRV

The intent of the CRV was for offenders to receive programming and treatment during confinement, leading to improved outcomes after their return to supervision in the community. To determine the effect of CRVs on probationers, outcomes (including subsequent violations and probation status following the CRV) were examined using a fixed one-year follow-up period for CRV dispositions in CY 2022.⁵⁶

Of CRV dispositions in CY 2022, 43% resulted in a subsequent violation process (see Figure 13). Ninety-one percent (91%) of probationers with a subsequent violation process were felons and 9% were misdemeanants. The average time to the subsequent violation process was longer for felons (154 days compared to 128 days for misdemeanants). For those assigned a supervision level, probationers in Supervision Level 1 had the highest subsequent violation rate (46%), followed by Supervision Level 2 with 39%.

Figure 13
Subsequent Violations Following a CRV Disposition: One-Year Follow-Up
CY 2022



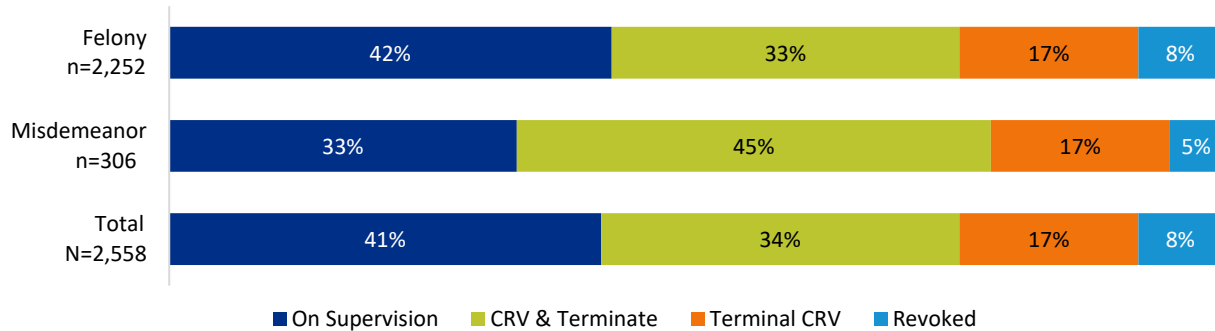
SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

Probation outcomes for offenders who received a CRV disposition in CY 2022 are provided in Figure 14 and Table 9. Outcomes differed for felons and misdemeanants. Felony probationers were more likely to remain on supervision than misdemeanor probationers following a CRV, due to their longer supervision periods. Felony and misdemeanor probationers had the same rates of terminal CRV (17%).⁵⁷ A higher percentage of misdemeanants (45%) than felons (33%) had their probation terminated upon completion of the CRV period (i.e., CRV and terminate).

⁵⁶ An updated methodology was implemented in 2018 for capturing outcomes following a CRV. As such, these outcomes cannot be compared to findings in reports prior to 2018.

⁵⁷ Terminal CRV refers to a CRV period that uses up all of the time on the suspended sentence. CRV and terminate refers to terminating probation upon completion of the CRV period.

Figure 14
Outcomes Following a CRV Disposition by Offense Type: One-Year Follow-Up
CY 2022



SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

As shown in Table 9, compared to other outcomes, probationers in Supervision Levels 1, 2, and 3 were more likely to remain on supervision following a CRV (ranging from 40% to 42%). Upon completion of the CRV period, probationers in Supervision Level 4 were most likely to have their probation terminated. The examination of probation outcomes within the context of offense type (see Figure 14) and supervision level (see Table 9) reveals that felony/misdemeanor status is the primary driver (more so than supervision level), likely due to the differences in sentence lengths for felons and misdemeanants as noted above.

Table 9
Outcomes Following a CRV Disposition by Supervision Level: One-Year Follow-Up
CY 2022

Supervision Level	On Supervision		CRV & Terminate		Terminal CRV		Revocation		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Level 1 (Most Restrictive)	237	42	186	33	89	16	50	9	562
Level 2	423	41	349	34	174	17	79	8	1,025
Level 3	220	40	190	35	107	20	29	5	546
Level 4	56	36	70	45	26	17	4	2	156
Level 5 (Least Restrictive)	1	--	3	--	1	--	0	--	5
Not Established	21	17	56	45	35	28	12	10	124
Total	958	40	854	35	432	18	174	7	2,418

SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

CRV Centers

All felons ordered to serve a CRV serve it in a CRV Center unless they are found ineligible or the population in the center has reached capacity. According to DAC policy, an offender is ineligible for acceptance at a CRV Center if any of the following criteria apply:

- The offender has pending charges that are a Class E felony or higher.
- The offender has four or more pending felony charges.

- The offender has been released on a bond or bonds totaling \$50,000 or more.
- The offender has a concurrent active sentence they are also serving.
- The offender has been in close custody level within the past year.
- The offender has chronic medical issues that are unstable or is under psychotropic medications.

The screening process for the centers is centralized in Raleigh. Eligible offenders are sent to the appropriate CRV Center location closest to them. If an offender is later found to be ineligible, they are transported back to a prison facility. On December 31, 2023, 679 offenders were serving a CRV, 144 of them (21%) were serving their CRV in a CRV Center (see Table 10).

Table 10
Place of Confinement for Offenders Ordered to a CRV

Offense Type	12/31/2019		12/31/2020		12/31/2021		12/31/2022		12/31/2023	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
CRV Center	151	33	89	46	84	26	146	23	144	21
Prison	303	67	103	54	239	74	495	77	537	79
Total	454	100	192	100	323	100	641	100	681	100

SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

Currently there are three CRV Centers. Burke and Robeson CRV Centers, closed prison facilities that were repurposed, serve male offenders; North Piedmont CRV Center serves female offenders. The Burke CRV Center has a capacity of 248 beds, the Robeson CRV Center has 192 beds, and the North Piedmont CRV Center has 136 beds. CRV Centers house both probationers serving CRVs and post-release supervisees serving three-month revocation periods (see *infra*, Violations of PRS). Each CRV Center is managed by a facility director and assistant facility director, a residential manager, and several unit and assistant unit supervisors. The CRV Centers also have correctional officers, probation officers, and chief probation officers on staff.

While serving their CRV period, offenders' days are structured with mandatory programming, chores, free time, and community service projects. Vendors providing intensive behavior modification programming are contracted through a bidding process. For the males, the Department awarded a contract in 2016 for its identified core services of CBI, substance abuse education, and journaling, as well as the computer lab. For the females, the Department contracted with Geo Reentry Services for the provision of certain types of programming, including Moral Reconciliation Therapy (MRT), Step Ahead employment training, Stephanie Covington trauma-informed programming, and trauma informed substance abuse classes. DAC provides programming six days and evenings a week and has connected with community resources to bring additional programs into the CRV Centers.

The CRV Centers have computer labs with the infrastructure for computers, but the Department is considering what types of computers to place there. In 2023, the Department placed tablets in the CRV Centers. Tablets can be used to provide classes, a law library, eBooks, communication, and entertainment.

The sites use an evidence-based behavior management system which employs incentives and sanctions to reinforce or change behavior. Offenders are rewarded with certain privileges (e.g., use of a radio) for

positive behavior (e.g., providing peer support when participating in programs). Conversely, any earned privileges can be taken away in response to negative behavior. Offenders also participate in weekly group facility meetings, designed to give them the opportunity to share grievances and issues with case managers and supervisors. The Department reports that these structured meetings have reduced the number of complaints from offenders and have increased compliance in the CRV Centers. Geo Reentry Services provides programming to reduce criminal thinking patterns of offenders as measured by Criminal Thinking Scales (CTS). Based on pre- and post-tests on the CTS, early evaluation shows participants in the treatment reduced criminal thinking. Offenders at the CRV Centers saw a decrease of 2 points in their average CTS score (which equates to a 7% and 8% reduction at the respective facilities), and those who completed more MRT steps saw further declines. It is unclear to what extent personal characteristics and willingness to participate factor into the results.

Operations at the Robeson CRV Center were temporarily suspended in June 2019. Correctional officers were reassigned to surrounding facilities with staffing needs, and offenders who were eligible for the CRV Center were sent to Morrison Correctional Institution. Dorms were designated for CRV and PRS offenders and DCS staff provided services. Operations at the Robeson CRV Center resumed in October 2020 and the population is gradually returning to capacity. However, staffing shortages impact the number of offenders the Center can serve.

Burke CRV Center operations were suspended in March 2020 due to the needs of the prisons during the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic; the facility was temporarily utilized to house inmates from other prisons. Burke CRV Center remains closed due to ongoing staffing shortages. During CY 2023, male CRV offenders were housed in the Robeson CRV Center until it reached capacity and then were housed in prisons. The programming that was previously provided to offenders at the Burke CRV Center was temporarily provided at two prison facilities (Caldwell Corrections Center and Catawba Correctional Center). The Department would like to re-open the Burke CRV Center and expand its medical and mental health capabilities once it is staffed.

The North Piedmont CRV Center continued to operate as a CRV Center during the COVID-19 pandemic. Its operations were impacted by the pandemic and by facility renovations, but the renovations have been completed and operations have returned to normal. As a result, the population is returning to the previous capacity.

CRV Center Enhancements

During the pilot phase, DAC identified several issues to be addressed including improved mental health and medical care, the need for certain types of programming, eligibility for certain offenders, and continued non-compliance at the CRV Centers. Plans for CRV Center changes and enhancements are described below.

Male offenders with mental health issues and severe medical issues are currently not eligible for the CRV Centers because the facilities do not have staff on hand with the expertise to provide such specialized care. North Piedmont CRV Center is able to accommodate females with medical and mental health issues, including some requiring medication. The Department continues to strategize ways to increase the medical and mental health capabilities in the male CRV Centers. Because offenders are housed in CRV Centers for a long period of time (90 days), they are more likely to require routine medical and dental care while in the CRV Center. Providing this care is challenging because the CRV Centers do not have medical facilities on-site; DAC has two facilities nearby that can be relied on for

some resources. If the offender's medical or dental needs cannot be met by the nearest facilities, offenders are sometimes temporarily transferred to other prison facilities where their medical or dental needs can be addressed. All efforts are made to quickly return the offender to the CRV Centers.

Many offenders entering the CRV Centers need substance abuse treatment (different from the substance abuse intervention provided) and general education. Substance abuse treatment programs are typically much longer than the 90 days allotted for the felony CRV period; partial programming can be more detrimental to the offender than providing none. Other aspects of the CRV programming may be less successful if an offender has a serious substance abuse problem and is not able to receive treatment. The contracted vendor is currently providing life skills programming with a substance abuse component. The Department continues to explore additional options to address this issue.

While DAC reports that offenders were generally receptive to the model of the CRV Center, some offenders continued to be non-compliant. DAC developed a disciplinary process that is a step above the sanctions that come along with the behavior management system. In 2017, the Department created a Behavioral Adjustment Center at the Robeson CRV Center for those with chronic disciplinary issues; it has programming and allows offenders to work their way back to the general population. The lengths of stay at the Behavioral Adjustment Center are typically 3 days or 6 days, but never more than 15 days. Three consecutive days of successful participation in programming can result in an offender being sent back to the CRV Center earlier. If needed, an offender can still be sent to restrictive housing at a local prison for 2 to 5 days. DAC continues to use strategies to minimize chronic disciplinary issues and to work on plans for chronic violators, recognizing that some offenders may remain non-compliant and negatively impact the other offenders in the CRV Centers.

One population that is currently excluded from the eligible pool of offenders for the CRV Centers is youthful offenders, categorized as offenders under the age of 18. There are federal requirements regarding housing youthful offenders in the same facilities as adult offenders and, currently, the CRV Centers are not equipped to meet those requirements. Therefore, the males are housed at Foothills Correctional Institution and the females at the North Carolina Correctional Institution for Women (NCCIW). The offenders receive some additional programming in the units. DAC also reported efforts to implement the juvenile justice model whereby the family is incorporated into the offender's treatment. This is a small population and it must be housed separately, but DAC continues to look for ways to apply aspects of the CRV Center model. In 2017, the General Assembly enacted the Juvenile Justice Reinvestment Act which raised the age of juvenile jurisdiction from 16 to 18 beginning December 1, 2019.⁵⁸ The Department has seen a further reduction in this population after that date, reporting no male or female CRV offenders in 2023.

Finally, the Department continues to revise its policies, to improve the programming offered to offenders, and to learn as the centers grow and develop. Currently, the Department surveys offenders when they leave the centers; they provide feedback on the program and offer suggestions. This has resulted in changes such as a parenting class being offered at the centers. DAC is planning to automate that survey in order to be more consistent and better evaluate the responses. One of the problems with having only two CRV Centers for males and one for females is that offenders may be placed far away from their families, making it difficult for them to visit. DAC is exploring the option of using video visitations to allow the offender to stay in contact with family, to which they may be returning upon release, and keep the family involved in the offender's progress.

⁵⁸ S.L. 2017-57.

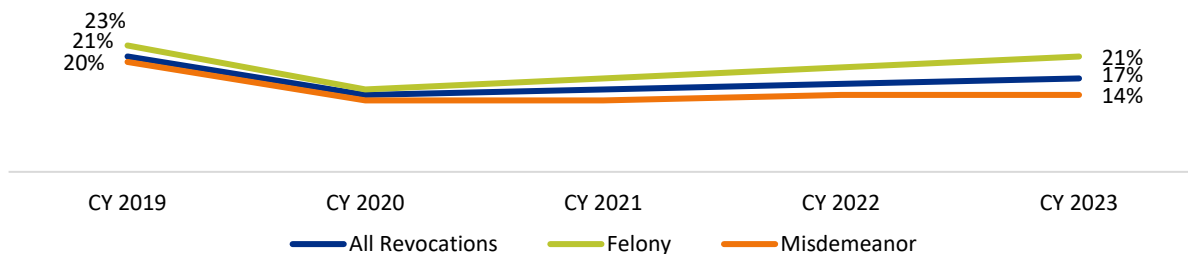
Probation Outcomes

As the JRA was intended to limit certain types of entry to prison (e.g., technical revocations of probation for technical violations), it is important to examine data related to probation outcomes. Below, data are provided detailing probation revocations and entries to prison for violations by type (e.g., absconding).

Probation Revocation Rates

Figure 15 shows probation revocation rates from CY 2019 to CY 2023. The overall revocation rate has remained lower than pre-pandemic levels but has increased 1% each year since CY 2020. Following CY 2020, felony revocation rates increased 6%, while misdemeanor revocation rates increased 1%.

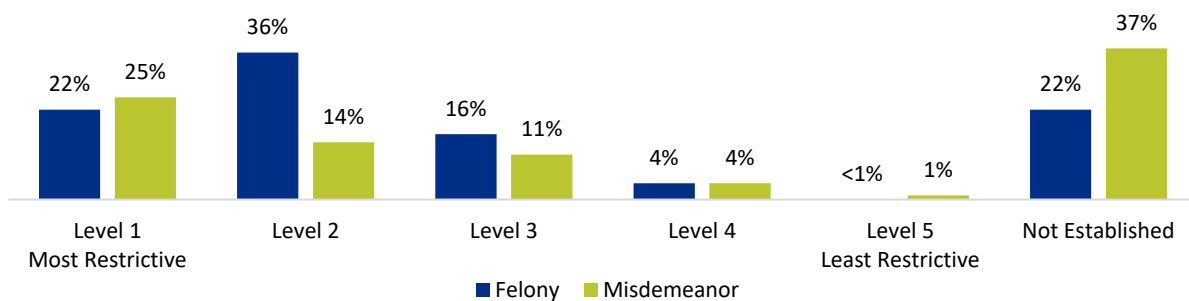
Figure 15
Probation Revocation Rates



SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction, Automated System Query (ASQ)

Historically, when examined by supervision level, revocation rates tended to follow a staircase pattern with rates decreasing as supervision level became less restrictive (see Figure 16). However, for CY 2023, that pattern was not found for felons; felony probationers in Supervision Level 2 had the highest revocation rates.

Figure 16
Probation Revocation Rates by Supervision Level
CY 2023



Note: Probation revocation rates for offenders in Supervision Level 5 are excluded due to small numbers.

SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction, Automated System Query (ASQ)

Felony Prison Entries⁵⁹

As shown in Table 11, the distribution of felony probation violations by prison entry type has been mostly stable since CY 2021. In CY 2023, absconding supervision continued to account for the largest percentage of probation violation entries (28%), although the percentage has declined substantially since FY 2019. Prison entries for revocation following the imposition of two prior CRVs continues to occur infrequently.

Table 11
Felony Prison Entries for Probation Violations by Type

Prison Entry Type	CY 2019		CY 2020		CY 2021		CY 2022		CY 2023	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
New Crime w/ Conviction	1,334	21	903	20	975	20	1,056	19	1,050	17
Alleged New Crime¹	931	15	702	16	763	16	924	17	987	16
Technical²	63	1	55	1	47	1	54	1	93	2
CRV	945	15	875	20	923	19	1,131	20	1,240	20
Revoked After 2 CRVs	19	<1	5	<1	7	<1	2	<1	7	<1
Terminal CRV	612	10	590	13	788	16	1,003	18	1,024	17
Absconding	2,387	38	1,368	30	1,356	28	1,409	25	1,666	28
Pre-JRA Technical	8	<1	7	<1	3	<1	4	<1	1	<1
Total	6,299	100	4,505	100	4,862	100	5,583	100	6,068	100

¹ Prison entries for an alleged new crime may include those for new crimes proven in a violation hearing or those with a conviction that is not represented in the data (e.g., convictions resulting in credit for time served, convictions resulting in unsupervised probation, or those without a conviction at data collection).

² It is not known whether prison entries for technical violations are revocations or are discrepant data.

SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

IV. INCARCERATION AND REENTRY

The JRA and subsequent related legislation made substantial changes to the confinement location for felons and misdemeanants in North Carolina. Gradually, from 2011 to 2015, misdemeanants were shifted out of state prisons to local confinement facilities. The bifurcation of the confinement location for felons and misdemeanants was fully established and implemented as of CY 2015, with felons serving active sentences in state prisons and almost all misdemeanants serving active sentences in local jails.⁶⁰ Information provided in this section is divided into two parts: policies and data related to misdemeanants serving active sentences in local confinement facilities (including the SMCP), and policies and data related to felons serving active sentences in prison. Particular focus is also given to felons exiting prison onto PRS due to the expansion of PRS under the JRA and initiatives by DAC to

⁵⁹ This section focuses only on felony prison entries since nearly all misdemeanants serve their sentences in local jail facilities. See *infra*, Incarceration in Local Confinement Facilities.

⁶⁰ The Department of Adult Correction continues to receive all felons, as well as misdemeanants with heightened needs such as medical or safekeeping. The Department will receive any misdemeanants in the event that the SMCP is filled to capacity.

improve reentry efforts for inmates returning to the community. Throughout this section, rates for outcome measures are only reported when there are more than 50 offenders in a specific category.

Incarceration in Local Confinement Facilities

Because incarceration in state prisons is the most expensive correctional option for managing offenders, it should be reserved for those who commit the most serious offenses and pose the greatest public safety threat. One of the ways the JRA addressed its goal of reducing correctional spending was shifting the less serious offenders (misdemeanants) out of costly state prisons and into local confinement facilities. This shift brought North Carolina in line with most other states that house misdemeanants in jails as opposed to state-run prison systems.

Beyond the confinement location mandated for misdemeanants under the JRA, other provisions in the legislation affected jails. Quick dips imposed by probation officers through delegated authority for both felons and misdemeanants are served in local jails. Some CRVs (those imposed for misdemeanants prior to December 1, 2015 and those imposed for misdemeanants convicted of DWI offenses) are also served in jails. Much of the impact of these provisions on jails in terms of capacity and resources is not measurable at this stage because North Carolina lacks a statewide automated jail database.

Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program

Nearly all misdemeanants who receive an active sentence under Structured Sentencing, as well as misdemeanants convicted of impaired driving offenses, serve their sentences in local jails either directly or through the SMCP. As shown in Table 12, there remains a small but consistent population in prison, but most convicted of impaired driving offenses serve their sentence in the SMCP.

Table 12
Year-End Misdemeanor DWI Population

Sentence Location	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Prison	51	11	28	11	40	12	45	13	58	17
SMCP	415	89	229	89	280	88	307	87	278	83
Total	466	100	257	100	320	100	352	100	336	100

SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction, Automated System Query (ASQ)

The General Assembly funds the SMCP with an appropriation of \$22.275 million per fiscal year. NCSA reported it paid out roughly \$12 million in county reimbursements in FY 2023 and approximately \$951,000 in medical payments. Table 13 shows year-to-year SMCP reimbursements paid to participating counties for the past five fiscal years. Starting in FY 2020 and FY 2021, the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on the SMCP are shown; county reimbursements decreased. Medical expenses did not track the other reimbursements as they are highly variable and are not always proportionate to the SMCP population.

Table 13
SMCP Reimbursement Summary

Fiscal Year	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Housing	\$18,443,834.77	\$15,265,601.97	\$9,119,085.74	\$11,468,586.19	\$11,412,260.51
Mileage	\$127,501.91	\$123,627.51	\$46,373.47	\$109,835.91	\$119,031.85
Personnel	\$153,790.80	\$122,336.00	\$50,167.00	\$99,220.25	\$107,811.90
Total County	\$18,725,127.48	\$15,511,565.48	\$9,215,626.21	\$11,823,682.35	\$12,006,864.26
Total Medical	\$1,006,767.31	\$788,995.65	\$951,461.52	\$757,032.90	\$951,087.49

SOURCE: Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program Annual Reports, N.C. Sheriffs' Association

In its operations, the SMCP is supported by counties volunteering bed space to receive inmates from other jurisdictions (i.e., “receiving counties”), for which the county receives a reimbursement rate of \$40 a day.⁶¹ The reimbursement rate has remained the same since the program’s inception in 2011. However, in the 2021 budget, the Legislature created a pilot program that allows sheriffs participating as receiving counties to use SMCP inmates to form litter crews to pick up trash on State roads.⁶² If the inmates work at least 500 work hours per month, the county receives a reimbursement rate of \$60 per day per inmate. The General Assembly appropriated an additional \$3.5 million in non-recurring funds over FY 2022 and 2023 to fund the additional reimbursement through 2025.⁶³ Counties that send inmates are reimbursed for costs associated with transporting inmates between jurisdictions and housing prior to their transport. Not surprisingly, the decision to participate in the SMCP as a receiving county is dependent upon the availability of bed space. The North Carolina Jail Administrators’ Association (NCJAA) reported other factors contributing to decisions about participation as a receiving county include staffing levels, geographic location, and the reimbursement amount. According to NCJAA, most areas reported the reimbursement rate for housing an inmate under the SMCP is below the average daily cost incurred by the facility, leading some facilities (or counties) to not participate. Most recently, participation has been affected by staffing issues. Local jails, like other entities in the criminal justice system, are having difficulties hiring staff. This makes it difficult for them to safely manage additional offenders.

From 2022 to 2023, SMCP capacity decreased from 1,145 to 877 beds (*see* Table 14). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, receiving counties temporarily suspended participation in the program or limited participation to receiving new offenders from their own county. At its highest point, 36 receiving counties temporarily suspended participation in the SMCP in CY 2021. These suspensions, coupled with changes in court proceedings, resulted in an unprecedented reduction in capacity and population. However, because court case processing slowed significantly in 2020 and 2021 due to the pandemic, fewer individuals were sentenced to the SMCP. Therefore, while overall capacity for the program declined, sufficient capacity remained to manage the sentenced misdemeanants. As of February 1, 2023, the NCSA's Executive Committee ended the option for counties to enter a temporary moratorium.

⁶¹ Receiving counties are also reimbursed for medical expenses for SMCP inmates incurred outside of the jail.

⁶² S.L. 2021-180; S.L. 2023-134.

⁶³ As of March 2023, there are six counties using the Roadway Cleanup Program.

Table 14
SMCP Capacity, Population, and Entries

SMCP Capacity and Population	Dec. 31, 2019	Dec. 31, 2020	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2023
Receiving Counties	68	68	68	70	68
- Receiving Counties with Temp. Moratorium	0	18	36	29	0
Total	68	50	32	41	68
Capacity	1,371	909	1,456	1,145	877
Population	1,070	576	760	756	697
SMCP Entries	CY 2019	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023
SSA ≥91 Days	2,189	1,106	1,334	1,120	1,068
CRV Entries	180	81	70	107	111
DWI Entries	1,211	748	751	865	884
Total Entries	3,580	1,935	2,155	2,092	2,063

SOURCE: Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program Monthly and Annual Reports, NC Sheriffs' Association

While capacity has exceeded the SMCP population thus far, it is important for policymakers to know of any future changes in capacity since the DAC would be responsible for housing any misdemeanants the SMCP does not have capacity to house. As such, in 2018, the General Assembly directed the Sentencing Commission, with assistance from the NCSA, to develop five-year projections of available bed space for the SMCP and to study the feasibility of developing population projections for the SMCP.⁶⁴ Table 15 shows the projection the Sentencing Commission developed for SMCP capacity based on factors such as planned new jail construction and local situations.

Table 15
SMCP Capacity Projections
FY 2024 – FY 2028

	Starting Capacity	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028
Total Bed Change		-10	0	0	0	0
Total Capacity	964	954	954	954	954	954
5-Year Projection	Percent Change: 0%		Bed Change: 0			

Note: Starting capacity is the SMCP capacity as of January 31, 2023.

SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission with the assistance of the NC Sheriffs' Association

The shift of misdemeanants to the SMCP increased the number of inmates housed in local jails and many of these inmates have longer sentences than the other inmates. DWI entries, which accounted for 29% of total entries in CY 2023, are subject to sentences that are longer than the average Structured Sentencing misdemeanor, up to three years for the most serious punishment level.⁶⁵ As of February 20, 2024, the SMCP reported 89 DWI inmates with active sentences of three years or longer. Additionally, inmates housed in local jails may not have the same opportunities to earn credit off their sentence as prison inmates do. Inmates are allowed to earn credits by attending treatment and education programs

⁶⁴ Full reports available at www.NCSPAC.org.

⁶⁵ See G.S. 20-179 and 15A-1340.23.

and working in the facility, but most local jails do not have the resources to provide substance abuse treatment on-site and the opportunities for inmate labor vary greatly based on location.

The issue of treatment for DWI offenders is more than just one of credit; DWI offenders are required by statute to complete substance abuse treatment as part of their sentence to be eligible for parole.⁶⁶ Prior to the JRA, some DWI offenders were able to satisfy this requirement during their incarceration period within the prison facility. Since the shift of DWI offenders to local jails, the remaining option for many of them is to be paroled to treatment. Residential treatment facilities include DART (Drug Abuse & Alcoholism Residential Treatment) Center for males and Black Mountain Substance Abuse Treatment Center for females. DART Center designated 10 beds for DWI parolees, with an average of 6-7 slots filled per month, while Black Mountain has no capacity restrictions for DWI parolees and averages about 2 slots per month filled by that population. The PRSP Commission reports that the process for placing female DWI parolees at Black Mountain takes longer than placing males at DART Center due to differences in screening and admission procedures.

The NCSA continues to work with its software vendor to improve its software. For instance, in June 2022, the NCSA added an update to their system to monitor the implementation of the litter crew pilot program that allows them to make retroactive payments up to 4 months after the date it was incurred. They also added a feature that allows them to automatically track inmates transferred to the DAC for safekeeping; this process was previously tracked manually.

The NCSA provides annual training classes for sheriff's office personnel. Five in-person training classes were provided in 2023 – two in the eastern part of the state, two in the west, and one in Wake County. Sixty-eight counties participated in training classes in 2023, totaling 248 participants.

The SMCP populations, including DWI offenders, will continue to be monitored. At this point, the SMCP appears to have the capacity to manage the sentenced misdemeanants. It is possible DWI direct entries and probation revocations, along with longer DWI sentences, may have an impact on the SMCP. As more data become available over time, it will be possible to examine trends in DWI entries and the SMCP population.

Prisons

As noted previously, the majority of provisions in the JRA primarily affected offenders under community supervision. However, as DAC saw success in the implementation of evidence-based policies and practices related to community corrections, it shifted focus to expanding those types of practices in prisons. DAC reported efforts within Division of Prisons (DOP) on enhanced behavioral health services and reduction in the use of restricted housing.

With regards to all efforts within DOP, the Department is limited by its vacancy rate. While DAC has invested in significant pay raises for the correctional officers, the average vacancy rate for correctional officers in 2023 was 41.6% (up from 39% in 2022 and 23% in 2021). To address the vacancies, DAC is offering sign-up bonuses of \$7,000 for new correctional officers, referral bonuses when a staff member refers one or more candidates who get hired, and \$5,000 retention bonuses for existing officers.

⁶⁶ See G.S. 20-179(p)(3). Defendants sentenced to active punishment for DWI are only eligible for release on parole if, after serving the mandatory minimum period of imprisonment, the defendant "has obtained a substance abuse assessment and completed any recommended treatment or training program or is paroled into a residential treatment program."

Risk and Need Assessments

All new prison admissions go to Diagnostic Centers to receive an RNA at intake if it is flagged as needing to be completed. The RNA is used to identify offender needs and determine what services they will receive. Moving forward, DAC reported that in 2024 they will be working on establishing a process for reassessments as needed.

Advanced Supervised Release

ASR allows judges to decide at sentencing whether eligible offenders will be ordered to this prison program which, if completed, leads to their release at a reduced minimum sentence. In order for inmates to be released on their ASR date, they not only must have been ordered into the ASR program at sentencing, without objection from the prosecutor, but they must also complete the recommended prison programs while maintaining positive behavior during their incarceration.

Inmates with ASR sentences are housed in the same facilities as non-ASR inmates as there are no dedicated facilities to house ASR inmates. During intake, inmates with ASR sentences receive a Structured Sentencing release date and an ASR release date. ASR inmates also complete an RNA at diagnostic processing which informs the creation of the inmate's ASR case plan.

The ASR case plan includes the recommended prison programs the inmate will need to complete in order to be released on their ASR release date. ASR inmates have a case manager who monitors and tracks their progress on their ASR plan. Any non-compliance with the ASR case plan or repeated disciplinary infractions may lead to disqualification. However, DAC data indicate that the majority (90%) of ASR inmates who exited prison in CY 2023 were released at their ASR date. The prison population of 30,997 on December 31, 2023, included 273 inmates with ASR sentences.

As with the CRV centers, the COVID-19 pandemic caused restrictions in programming. While conditions from the COVID-19 pandemic have lessened, restrictions caused by staffing shortages continue to affect the availability of programming. By statute, inmates are not disqualified from ASR if they are unable to complete the programs through no fault of their own.

Behavioral Health Services

Since 2008, the prison population has shown an overall decrease while the percentage of inmates receiving services has increased. During this same time, the Department has seen the prison population shift to more offenders with serious mental health issues. These offenders require additional resources, such as psychiatrists, psychologists, counselors, and social workers. In CY 2014, only 12% of the prison population required ongoing mental health services, this percentage has grown steadily to where now 24% are on the mental health caseload. In just the last few years, the mental health caseload has increased from 6,307 in 2020 to 7,498 at the end of 2023.

In response to the increasing behavioral health needs of the inmate population in restrictive housing, the Therapeutic Diversion Unit (TDU) was developed. Participants referred to the program are typically in long term restrictive housing and have a mental health diagnosis. A TDU provides a standardized treatment structure guided by a multi-disciplinary treatment team that embraces the offender and provides support and active treatment. The entire team trains together and is focused on a treatment model with emphasis on symptom management and skill building.

Pandemic quarantine demands as well as facility-specific staffing issues impacted TDU bed capacity. In CY 2023, there were TDUs in five facilities with an available capacity of 88 beds. They had an average monthly census of 61 and a bed utilization rate of 69%.

The Department reported that in 2023 there were 82 admissions to the TDUs and 96 exits. The TDUs had a 55% completion rate. In contrast, similar residential treatment programs in prisons or in the community report an average of 40-45% participant completion rates.

As mentioned previously, staffing is an issue for all entities in the criminal justice system and that holds true for TDUs. Currently, Behavioral Health Services has experienced on-going issues competing for behavioral health staff resulting in position losses due to prolonged vacancies in hard to staff areas requiring the use of temporary contracting services to fill the gap while advocating for new positions that can be more competitive at or above market rates.

Recognizing the impact of staffing issues within correctional officer and nursing disciplines, DAC created a model for a new unit-based treatment program with a staff-neutral requirement beyond Behavioral Health. The new model, called Outpatient Treatment Unit (OTU), was developed, proposed, and approved during 2021 with implementation at the beginning of 2022. The first OTU has increased the statewide treatment bed capacity by 144 beds. For the majority of 2023, these beds were full each month with the exception of April, when bed utilization decreased by 20. As a result of that decrease, the average monthly bed utilization rate dropped to 88% with a monthly average of 127 beds being filled.

Although the OTU model requires additional staffing resources from Behavioral Health, the staff-neutral demands for correctional and nursing disciplines has proven successful. When DAC is able to increase Behavioral Health staff resources, it is prepared to increase the OTU beds in other areas of the state.

Reentry Planning

The purpose of offering rehabilitative EBP while in custody is, ultimately, to prepare the offender for entry back into the community. There are three phases of reentry in the Department's "Connecting the Dots" Model: the institutional phase, the transitional phase, and the community phase. The institutional phase focuses on enhanced programming, as well as establishing pre-release planning conducted in collaboration with DCS. The transitional phase draws on this collaboration to streamline the process for offenders as they exit prison onto PRS. Lastly, the community phase works to connect offenders with resources in their home community.

The institutional phase involves the remissioning of certain prison units to reentry facilities. In 2023, there were 13 reentry facilities, 11 were minimum custody and 2 were medium custody. Offenders who are interested in reentry assistance can volunteer for the program and have their housing assignment transferred to one of the facilities. To qualify, the offender must be within one to two years from release in either that county or the surrounding counties. Offenders receive assistance with employment, housing, transportation, and parenting.

There are designated reentry PPOs within the facilities that work with community PPOs to coordinate the transition of the offenders into the community. They are assigned for 75% of their time to the prison unit and 25% to the community. Similar to the officers in DAC's residential substance abuse treatment programs and CRV facilities, these officers help guide the offender through pre-release planning and

prepare them for PRS. Nine months prior to the offender's release, the PPO connects the offender to their supervising PPO in their release area. The PPOs and case managers utilize a Transition Document Envelope which contains all the important documents needed to aid in the effective supervision of the offender. DAC reports that having these officers as part of the transition process helps reduce the barriers to successful reentry. Reentry PPOs are located in each of the 14 reentry facilities.

Division of Prisons has identified common needs of offenders when they exit prison and is working to address them where it is able as part of the pre-release planning process. One such need is the procurement of an identification card, which is necessary for a number of reasons including applying for public benefits. Initially, DAC partnered with the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to have DMV mobile units come to a prison facility and aid offenders in the pre-release planning stage in obtaining an identification card or a license if they are otherwise eligible. However, the DMV mobile units are no longer being utilized and, in their place, DAC started a pilot program at NCCIW. The pilot program ended in July 2023 and DAC expanded it to a statewide automated program in August 2023. The new procedures require staff to electronically submit information directly to the DMV and then pick up identification cards at a DMV location.

Another need DOP is working to address is the challenge offenders face applying for, and ultimately acquiring, a job after release from prison. In addition to the many vocational programs offered while in custody, DAC is partnering with the Division of Workforce Solutions to help offenders with application assistance, such as helping them draft letters explaining their prior conviction(s). As part of the Workforce Enhancement Initiative, the Division of Workforce Solutions employed six former offenders as reentry specialists who visit prison facilities to assist offenders with resume and interview preparation. During the COVID-19 pandemic, these reentry specialists were assigned to Division of Workforce Solutions offices to assist with unemployment claims. In 2022, operations returned to normal from the disruptions caused by the pandemic; however, subsequent changes within the Department of Commerce resulted in the reentry specialists either moving to other jobs or leaving the Department. Currently, there are two positions within the Department of Commerce that provide application assistance.

Division of Prisons, and DAC in general, has a long-standing working partnership with the Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities, and Substance Abuse Services, Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), which continues to be enhanced by the partnership with the Division of Community Supervision and mental health probation officers (*see supra*, Specialty Mental Health Probation). DCS has developed a process for referrals to DHHS for offenders that may be in need of mental health or substance abuse services, and DOP is working to make sure that offenders who were identified with such needs, or participants in such services while in custody, have a plan for continuing care upon exit. Those referrals are linked to the PPOs' case plans so officers are automatically notified about appointments offenders have in the community.

Access to health and behavioral healthcare is a critical piece of successful reentry. On December 1, 2023, North Carolina enacted Medicaid Expansion and it is estimated that as many as 92% of offenders releasing from prison may be eligible for Medicaid under this expansion. DAC is working with DHHS to improve the application process for offenders. In December 2023, DAC and DHHS partnered to identify 175 offenders who had previously received family planning Medicaid and will now have full Medicaid benefits upon release. DAC staff continue to assist offenders in completing paper applications when they are within 90 days of reentry. DAC is working on automation which will be able to streamline the application process and increase the number of applications submitted.

Offenders often lose public benefits while they are incarcerated and have difficulty recovering them upon exit; the gap in coverage can be very difficult for the offender. To assist these offenders, DAC has looked to the local communities to create assistance for offenders in need of food stamp applications and has received support from the Food Bank of Central and Eastern North Carolina. DAC has worked with the Department of Social Services and the Food Bank to create a process whereby offenders can apply for food stamps at their local social services office with expert assistance. For example, Wake Correctional Center and NCCIW allow SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program) or Food Bank staff to visit with offenders being released with 30 days.

DAC is also working with community-based organizations to develop support systems for offenders within their community. As mentioned earlier, DCS is working to expand local reentry council models as part of their TECS programming. (See *supra*, Recidivism Reduction Services). Additionally, DAC reports receiving strong support from local faith-based organizations providing mentoring to offenders.

Prison Exits

Under the JRA, all felony inmates sentenced for offenses committed on or after December 1, 2011, who receive an active sentence must be released onto PRS. Class F-I felons are released onto nine months of PRS, Class B1-E felons are released onto 12 months of PRS, and felons who are required to register as sex offenders are released onto five years of PRS. PRS requires coordination between DOP, DCS, and the PRSP Commission.

Exits onto PRS

The PRSP Commission sets the conditions of PRS and responds to possible violations of those conditions. To determine the conditions of PRS, the PRSP Commission relies heavily on the work of the parole case analysts and their work in conjunction with DCS staff. The role of the parole case analyst is to determine parole/PRS eligibility, to make appropriate requests for information that include research and consultation with Community Supervision and Prison staff, and to prepare written reports about the offender with recommendations to the Commission. The case analyst presents an offender's case review plan to the PRSP Commissioners for a vote approving PRS conditions or recommending other actions on the plan. Due to the demands of the position, turnover has been an issue. However, the turnover of case analysts decreased in 2023 and the Commission anticipates filling all of its vacancies in 2024. The Commission received funding for an additional Parole Case Analyst II in the 2021 budget. The new position will be designated as a reentry parole case analyst with a focus on parole cases, the Mutual Agreement Parole Program (MAPP), and early medical release in particular. The Commission has also worked towards streamlining their work processes to better utilize existing staff resources.

Offenders on PRS are supervised in the same general manner as those offenders on probation, but the violation process and responses are very different. As mentioned previously, DCS does not have the same delegated authority to respond to violations of PRS as it does to respond to violations of probation. However, the PRSP Commission reports that it has automated the process whereby PPOs request modifications of conditions so that response time is almost immediate. All potential violations of PRS where a warrant is issued and served must be heard by a hearing officer for the PRSP Commission. The PRSP Commission can respond to violations by continuing supervision, issuing a letter of reprimand, modifying the conditions of supervision, or revoking PRS. In general, the PRSP Commission responds to violations of conditions of PRS on a case-by-case basis; there are no written policies requiring a specific

response for a reported violation. However, the Commission reported that they started requiring evidence of a new crime beyond the charge in order for them to consider revoking PRS.

In 2018, DAC was selected to participate in the *Learning Collaborative on Paroling Authorities as Key Partners in Achieving Governor's Criminal Justice Policy Goals*, a collaboration between the National Governors Association and the National Parole Resource Center with support from the BJA. The goal of the project was to generate recommendations that would encourage the use of EBP in the operations, processes, and policies of the PRSP Commission. Throughout the year, a group of stakeholders from DAC, the PRSP Commission, and the Office of the Governor, studied the PRS and parole processes. On January 3, 2019, the group submitted three recommendations to the governor. First, that the PRSP Commission develop, validate, and implement a risk/needs assessment tool tailored for their specific population. Second, allow the PRSP Commission to use community supervision credits (see G.S. 15A-1368.2(d)) based on compliance with re-integrative conditions to incentivize offenders' good behavior and enhance public safety. Third, support the PRSP Commission's efforts to study and revise the criteria and process for admitting eligible offenders to the MAPP.

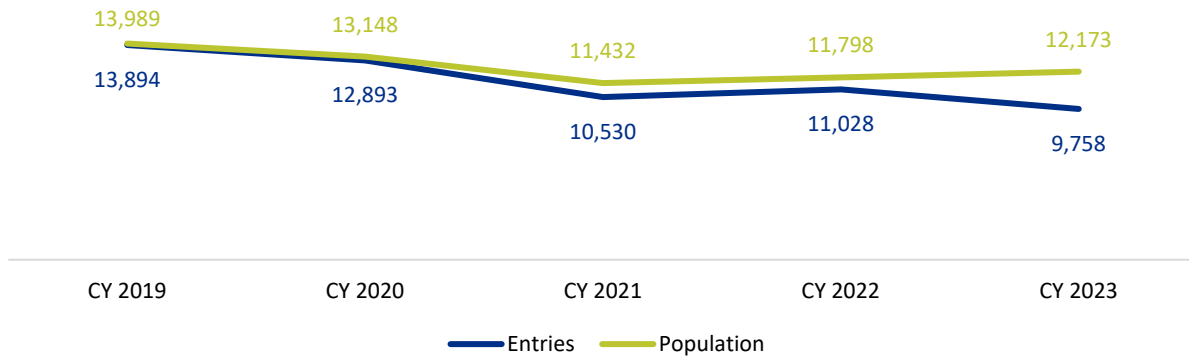
In response to these recommendations, the PRSP Commission selected an RNA tool called START (Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability) and began training Commission staff, prison administration, and re-entry PPOs in 2019. The START tool is currently being used for every psychological evaluation. The START tool measures an offender's strengths based on the last 90 days of activity, which has proven challenging in light of the reduction in programs resulting from staffing concerns. The PRSP Commission also uses another RNA tool, the risk-need-responsivity model. The Commission reported that the risk-need-responsivity model works best for PRSP offenders. However, due to staffing issues, the PRSP Commission may have to discontinue use of the tool due to a lack of trained personnel. The Commission plans to revisit all of its assessment tools with the new reentry parole case analyst. Regarding the second recommendation, the General Assembly made earned time credit for complying with reintegrative conditions mandatory in 2022.⁶⁷ The supervisee may earn up to 20% off of the original length of the period of post-release supervision.⁶⁸ The PRSP Commission developed policies for awarding earned time credit. Generally, the Commission will award a portion or all of the time available, depending on where the offender is in the supervision period. Finally, while the Commission has not made any revisions to MAPP, the use of MAPP is ongoing with 173 offenders in the program as of December 31, 2023. MAPP participants continue to be limited in their activities because of programming interruptions, limited work release opportunities, and community volunteers not returning to prison facilities. As a result, the PRSP Commission is revising the MAPP agreement to list the necessary steps an inmate must take to qualify for parole release under the program rather than providing a definite release date.

The number of offenders released from prison onto PRS and the population of offenders supervised on PRS is shown in Figure 17. For the first time following the pandemic, both PRS entries and population increased in CY 2022; however, in CY 2023 population continued to increase (3%) while entries declined (12%) from the previous year.

⁶⁷ See S.L. 2022-74, § 19C.2.

⁶⁸ G.S. 15A-1468.2(d).

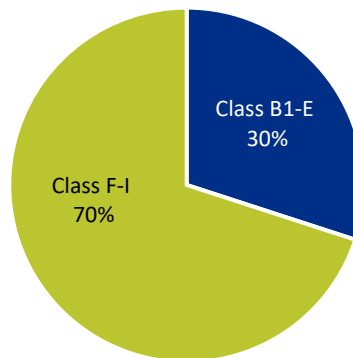
Figure 17
PRS Entries and Population



SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction, Automated System Query (ASQ)

The percentage of offenders entering PRS by offense class is shown in Figure 18. Class F-I felons account for the majority of PRS entries.

Figure 18
PRS Entries by Offense Class
CY 2023



SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction, Automated System Query (ASQ)

Violations of PRS

As with probation, the JRA changed the responses to violations of PRS. New crime or absconding violations of PRS may result in revocation for up to the amount of time remaining on the maximum imposed term; for all other violations, PRS may be revoked, but only for three months (similar to a CRV). Male offenders can serve revocations in either the Burke CRV Center or the Robeson CRV Center. The PRSP Commission reported that this is beneficial for the PRS offenders but that it lacks a substance abuse treatment component; sometimes the Commission has to put the offender back on PRS upon release from the CRV Center with the condition that they attend DART Center. Female post-release supervisees can serve three-month revocations period in the North Piedmont CRV Center.

The increase in the PRS population as a result of the implementation of the JRA has also led to an increase in entries to prison as a result of violations of supervision, with much of the increase

attributable to revocations for Class F-I felons with PRS. Table 16 summarizes PRS violation entries to prison. Overall, the percentage of entries for JRA three-month revocations and warrants have increased during this period. The percentage of entries for new crimes (with conviction and alleged) has remained relatively stable. In CY 2023, offenders entering with three-month revocations represented the largest group of felony entries to prison for a PRS violation (36%) followed by absconding (24%).

Table 16
Felony Entries to Prison for PRS Violations by Type

Prison Entry Type	CY 2019		CY 2020		CY 2021		CY 2022		CY 2023	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
New Crime w/ Conviction	490	9	292	6	241	6	277	7	278	6
Alleged New Crime ¹	823	16	762	16	643	16	641	15	643	15
Technical ²	166	3	53	1	60	1	67	1	66	1
Three-Month Revocation	1,267	25	1,445	31	1,354	33	1,410	34	1,588	36
Absconding	1,776	35	1,219	26	1,009	25	962	23	1,036	24
Pre-JRA Technical	172	3	122	3	124	3	127	3	99	2
Warrant/Pending Charges	450	9	778	17	679	16	708	17	689	16
Total	5,144	100	4,671	100	4,110	100	4,192	100	4,399	100

¹ Prison entries for an alleged new crime may include those for new crimes proven in a violation hearing or those with a conviction that is not represented in the data (e.g., convictions resulting in credit for time served, convictions resulting in unsupervised probation, or those without a conviction at data collection).

² It is not known whether prison entries for technical violations are revocations or are discrepant data.

SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

PRS Revocation Exits

Revocation rates for PRS exits have remained relatively stable following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic (see Table 17).

Table 17
PRS Exits and Revocation Rates

	CY 2019	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023
Total PRS Exits	13,196	13,093	11,652	10,123	10,534
% of PRS Exits due to Revocation	23%	17%	15%	17%	17%

SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction, Automated System Query (ASQ)

Table 18 examines PRS exits by supervision level. The distribution of PRS exits by supervision level were similar when comparing Class B1-E and Class F-I offenders. The majority of offenders exiting PRS in CY 2023 were in Supervision Levels 1 and 2 (69%). The largest percentage of Class B1-E and Class F-I offenders exiting PRS were in Supervision Level 2 (42% and 43% respectively).

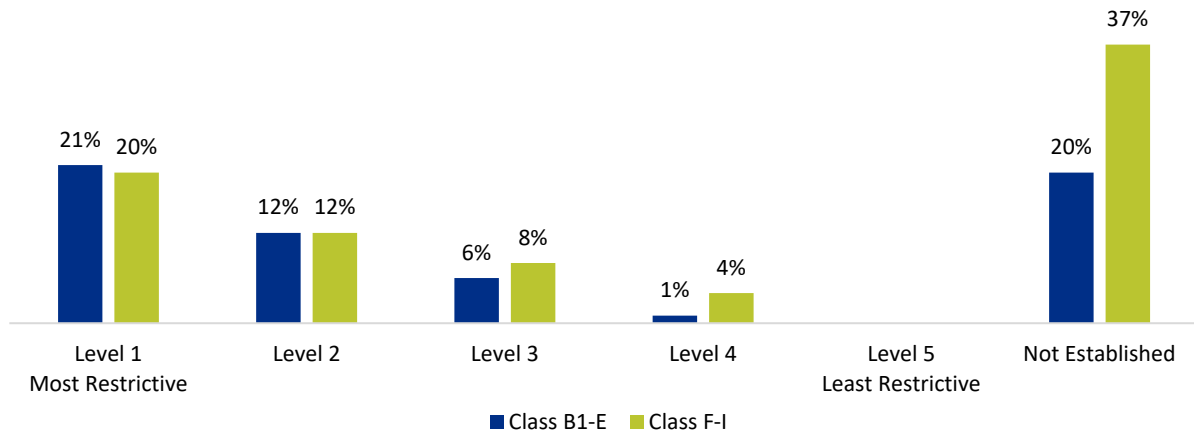
Table 18
PRS Exits by Supervision Level
CY 2023

Supervision Level	Class B1-E		Class F-I		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Level 1 (Most Restrictive)	752	25	1,936	26	2,688	26
Level 2	1,276	42	3,235	43	4,511	43
Level 3	388	13	773	10	1,161	11
Level 4	136	4	203	3	339	3
Level 5 (Least Restrictive)	5	<1	8	<1	13	<1
Not Established	491	16	1,331	18	1,822	17
Total	3,048	100	7,486	100	10,534	100

SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction, Automated System Query (ASQ)

Figure 19 examines PRS revocation rates by supervision level and offense class. For those assigned a supervision level, revocation rates were highest for post-release supervisees in Supervision Level 1 (21% for Class B1-E and 20% for Class F-I), with a decreasing rate of PRS revocations for Supervision Levels 2, 3, and 4. PRS revocation rates were slightly higher for Class F-I offenders in Supervision Levels 3 and 4.⁶⁹ Offenders without an established supervision level are typically those without a completed RNA (usually completed within the first 60 days of supervision), likely because they absconded and were revoked prior to completion of the RNA process and were therefore not assigned a supervision level.

Figure 19
PRS Revocation Rates by Offense Class and Supervision Level
CY 2023



SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction, Automated System Query (ASQ)

⁶⁹ To examine whether the expansion of PRS to low-level felons (Class F-I prisoners) has had a measurable effect on recidivism rates, the Sentencing Commission used data from its 2014 and 2018 adult recidivism reports, along with propensity score matching, to compare rearrest rates for Class F-I felons pre- and post-JRA. Results from this study indicated that expanding PRS to low-level felons had no effect on recidivist arrest rates for Class F-I prisoners. The full research brief can be found at www.NCSPAC.org.

V. CONCLUSION

The enactment of the JRA marked a shift in North Carolina's approach to many aspects of its criminal justice system. This report examines the effect of the JRA on sentencing practices and correctional practices – both in community supervision and incarceration (in prisons and local jails). Beyond its effect on sentencing and correctional practices, the JRA has led to the development of new initiatives to enhance or expand the use of evidence-based practices, also described in this report. Key findings are described below.

Sentencing Practices

While there was an overall increase in convictions for CY 2023 (although not to pre-pandemic levels), trends related to JRA sentencing options generally continued in a pre-COVID direction. The imposition of special probation primarily occurred at initial judgment (90%) rather than as a modification of probation. Overall, the most frequently used provision remains the habitual felon status offense, with 1,019 habitual felon prison entries occurring in CY 2023. For three years, the highest percentage of habitual felons were sentenced in Class E; however, in CY 2023 the percentage of habitual felons in Class C increased while the percentage in Class E decreased, resulting in them being evenly split between the two classes. The habitual breaking and entering status offense created by the JRA continues to see limited use, as does ASR (69 and 172 entries to prison in CY 2023 respectively); sentences imposed for habitual breaking entering decreased by 24% and ASR sentences decreased by 3% over the past year. The resulting effects of these sentencing practices on the overall prison population for each of these groups also differs. Habitual felons comprise the largest category of inmates in prison (12% in CY 2023). Conversely, inmates serving sentences for habitual breaking and entering or ASR sentences represent a very small proportion of the prison population.

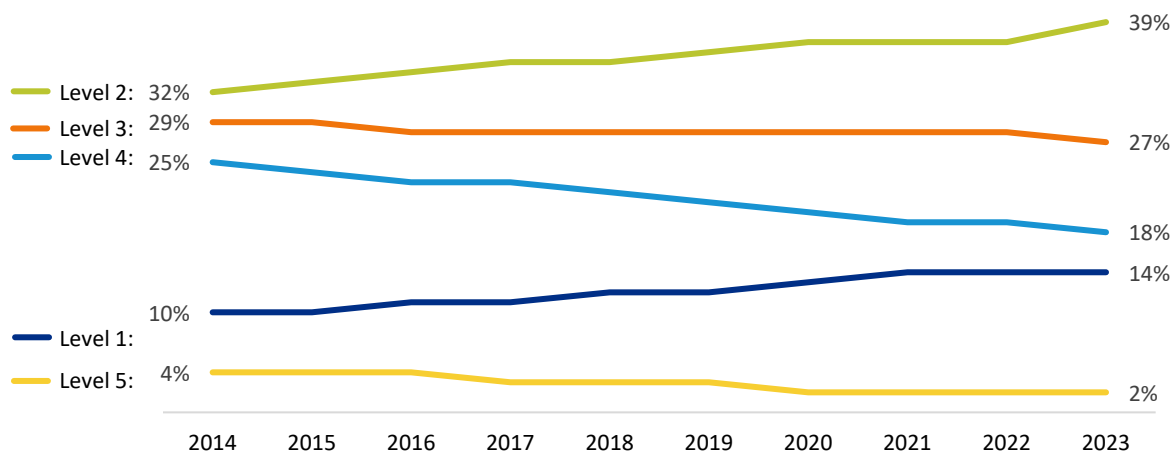
Correctional Practices

Offenders under supervision decreased slightly (by 1%) in CY 2023 (76,757 on December 31, 2023), but similar to sentencing, correctional practices generally reflected similar patterns as those observed pre-pandemic. The RNA continues to accurately identify those offenders under supervision most likely to reoffend and place them into the higher, more restrictive supervision levels. As a result, supervision levels are associated with the expected patterns in outcome measures: probationers and post-release supervisees in the less restrictive supervision levels tended to fare better under supervision compared to those in the more restrictive supervision levels. Probationers in the more restrictive supervision levels, Supervision Levels 1, 2, and 3, were more likely to receive a quick dip or a CRV, more likely to have a violation following a quick dip and/or CRV, and more likely to be revoked compared to those probationers in the less restrictive supervision levels. Similarly, post-release supervisees in Supervision Levels 1 and 2 had the highest rates of revocation compared to the other levels.

Of note, however, are shifts in the supervision level distribution over time (*see* Figure 20). The percentage of offenders in the most restrictive levels (Levels 1 and 2) has been steadily increasing since CY 2014; the opposite is true for the least restrictive levels (Levels 4 and 5), where the percentage has decreased over the same time. This shift is driven by changes in both the risk and need level distributions for the assessed population, with increases in the percentage of offenders assessed as extreme and high risk and in offenders assessed as extreme and high need. Conversely, those in the low

and minimal risk and need levels decreased over the same time period. As a result, Supervision Level 5 now represents a very small portion (2%) of the assessed population.

Figure 20
Supervision Level Distribution: Assessed Community Corrections Population at Year-End



SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

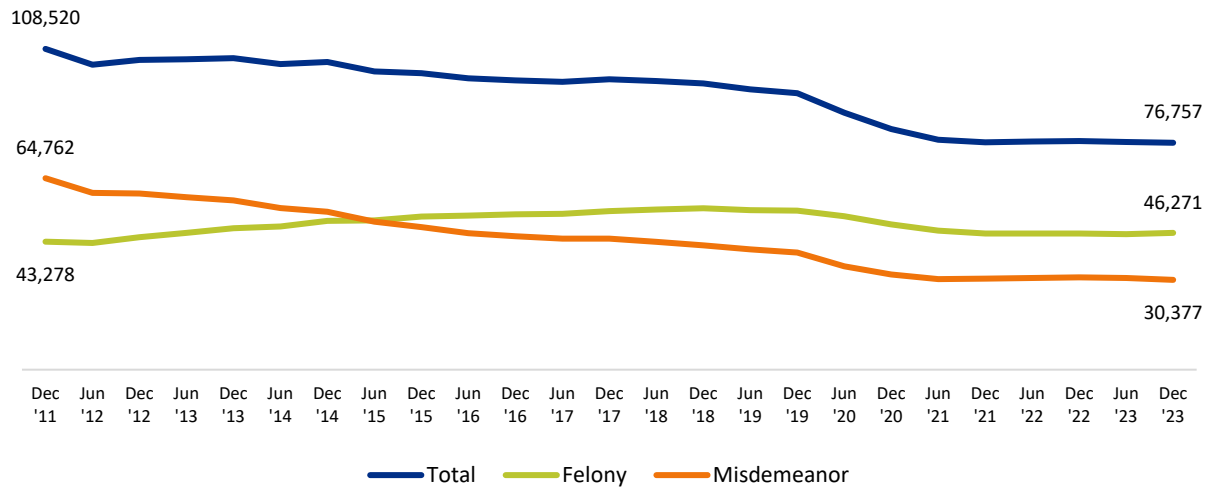
Staffing remains a tremendous challenge for prisons. With a 42% vacancy rate in CY 2023, initiatives within facilities are often affected by lack of the appropriate level of staff to both manage the inmate population and provide and supervise programming. Vacancies among probation and parole officer positions supervising offenders in the community are less acute and have not affected caseload goals to date, but still present a challenge. Among local jails, staffing issues were noted as a primary concern; inadequate staffing was frequently cited as a reason for changes in participation in the SMCP. The General Assembly has made continued efforts to allocate positions and increase pay for certain types of positions within DAC. At the same time, DAC has implemented a series of initiatives to address recruitment, retention, and staff well-being. These combined efforts will hopefully result in meaningful reductions in vacancy rates.

Effect of Justice Reinvestment on the Community Corrections and Prison Populations

Population trends are examined below, as context for dramatic changes that occurred with the COVID-19 pandemic over the past few years and to serve as a baseline to understand how the populations recover and/or evolve in future years. In CY 2022, both the community corrections and prison populations, showed the first year-end increases since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic (however, at less than 1% each). In CY 2023, the prison population continued to increase (by nearly 4%); however, the community corrections population declined slightly (less than 1%) (see Figure 21 and Figure 22).

Overall, the community corrections population declined 29% from December 2011 to December 2023 (from 108,520 to 76,757). The largest decreases over this time period occurred from CY 2019 to CY 2020 (13%), followed by a decline of nearly 6% from CY 2020 to CY 2021.

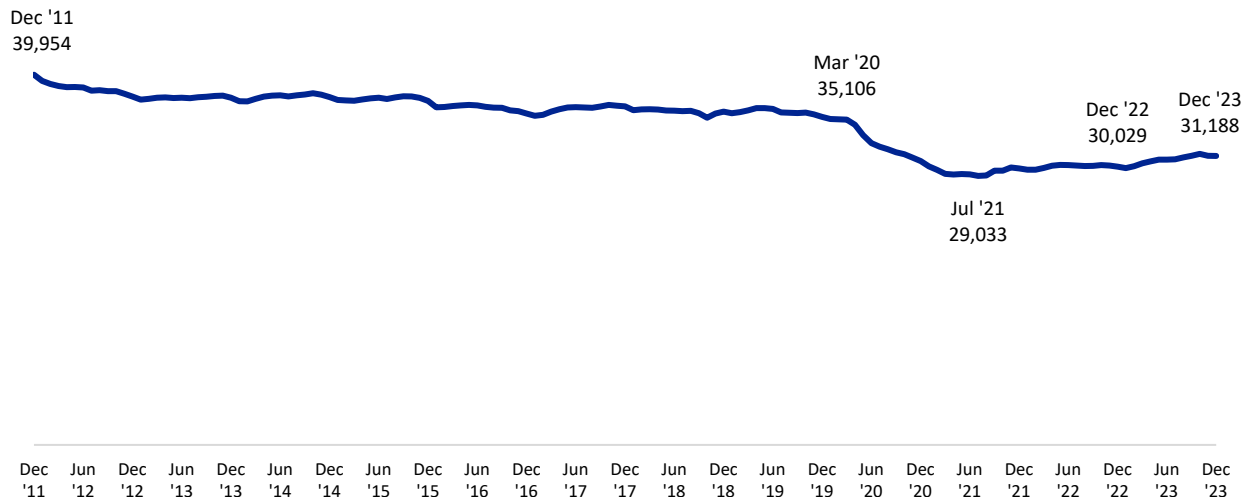
Figure 21
NC Community Corrections Population at Month-End



SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction, Automated System Query (ASQ)

Figure 22 shows the average monthly prison population beginning with the implementation of the JRA. Overall, the prison population declined 22% from December 2011 to December 2023 (a decrease of 8,766), with much of this decrease attributable to the pandemic (69%). The lowest monthly average (29,033) occurred in July 2021. The population was stable in CY 2022 (around 30,000) but increased 4% from December 2022 to December 2023. The population remains below pre-pandemic levels.

Figure 22
NC Prison Population: Monthly Average



Note: Prison population figures include inmates backlogged in county jails when applicable.

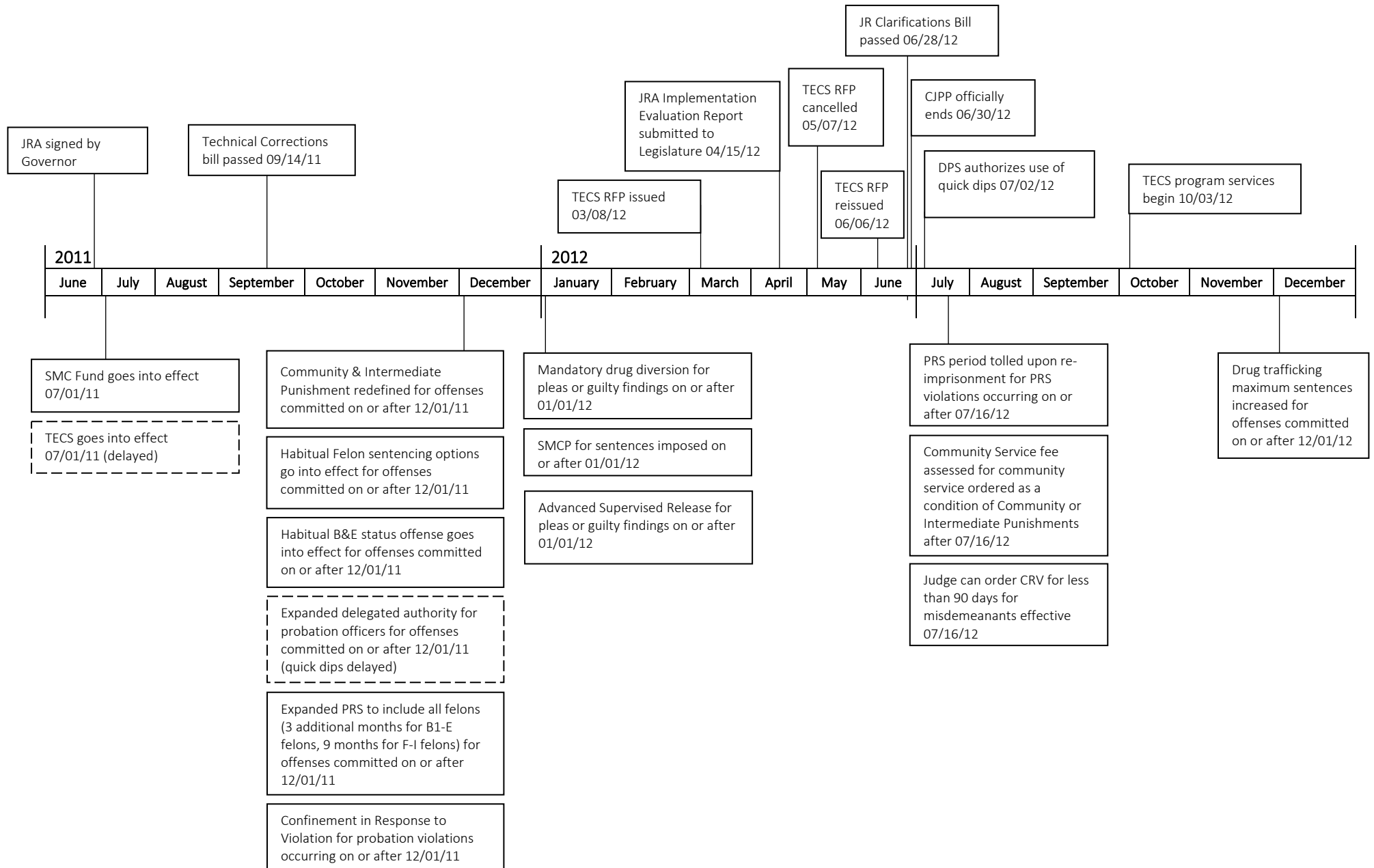
SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction, Daily Unit Population Reports and Inmates on Backlog Reports

It will take some additional time to understand the overall effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the criminal justice system and on JRA initiatives. The Sentencing Commission will continue to monitor the progress of the implementation, review data where available, and submit future annual reports, interim findings, and recommendations for clarifications or revisions to the JRA as needed.

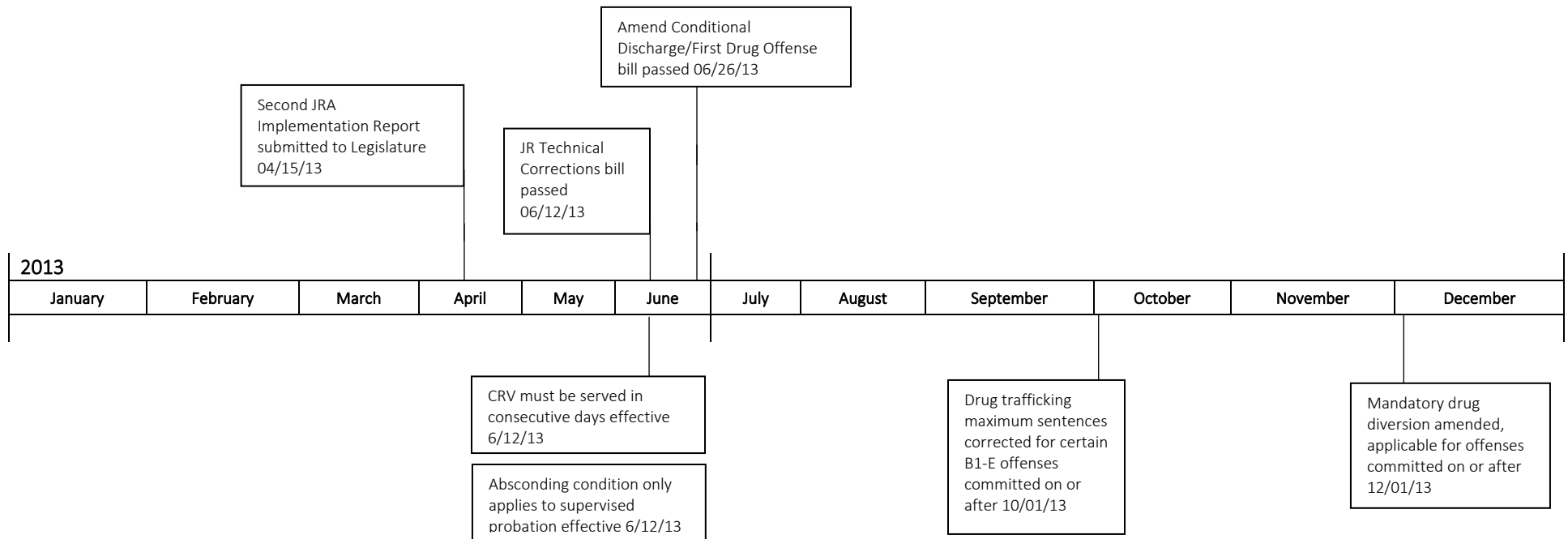
APPENDIX A

**JUSTICE REINVESTMENT IMPLEMENTATION
TIMELINE**

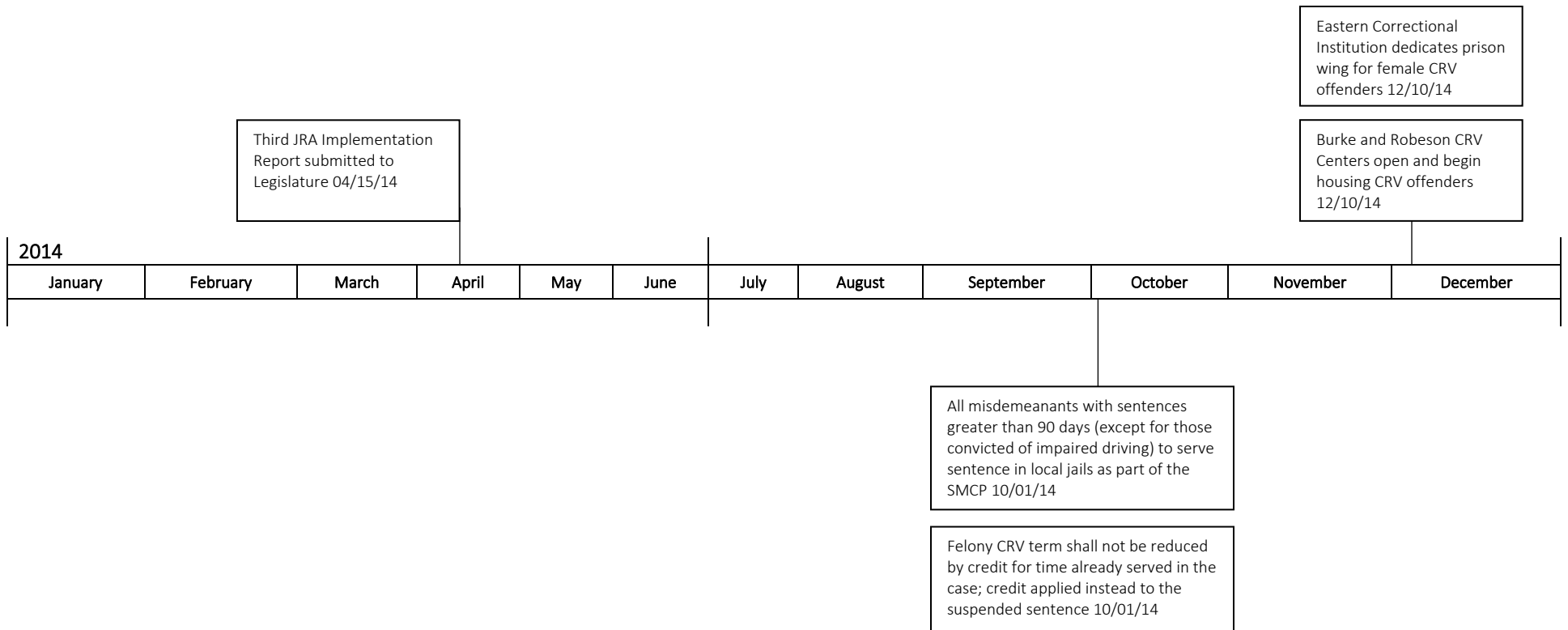
JUSTICE REINVESTMENT ACT IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE 2011-2012



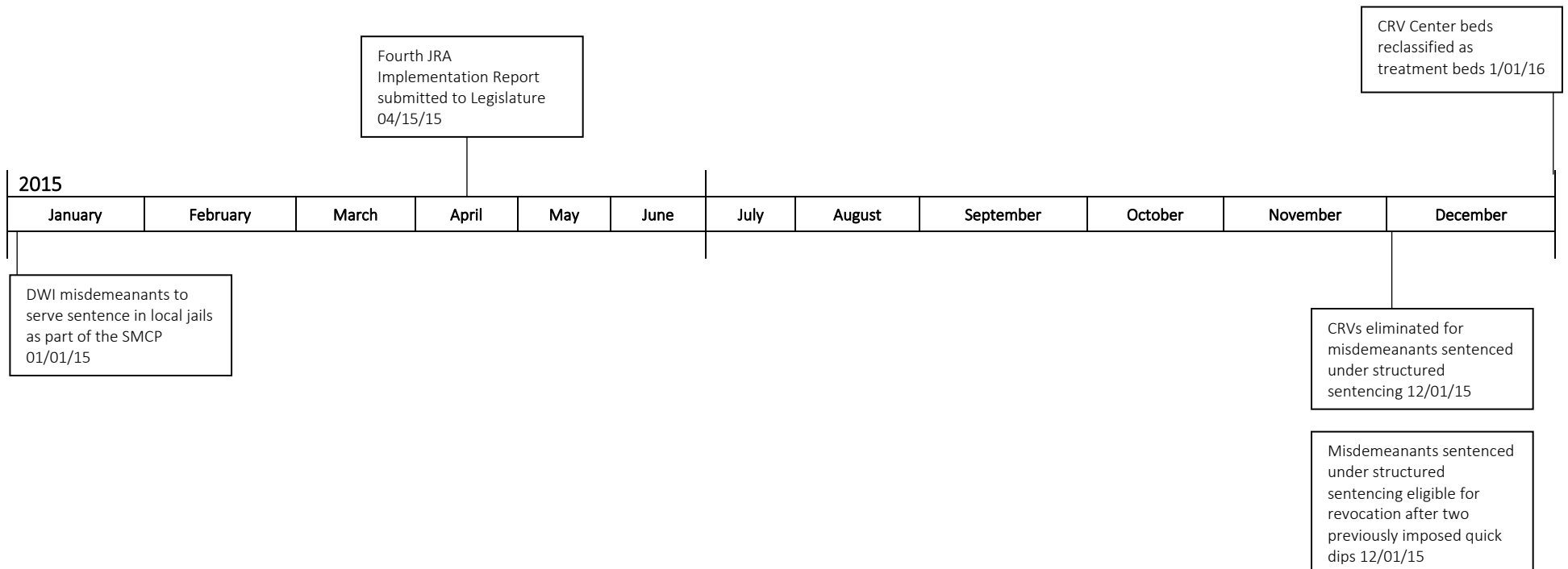
JUSTICE REINVESTMENT ACT IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE 2013



JUSTICE REINVESTMENT ACT IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE 2014



JUSTICE REINVESTMENT ACT IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE 2015



APPENDIX B

LIST OF ACRONYMS

Justice Reinvestment Act Implementation Evaluation Report

Acronym List

ASQ	Automated System Query
ASR	Advanced Supervised Release
BJA	Bureau of Justice Assistance
CBI	Cognitive Behavioral Intervention
CJPP	Criminal Justice Partnership Program
CMT	Case Management Tool
CRV	Confinement in Response to Violation
CSG	Council of State Governments
CTS	Criminal Thinking Scales
CY	Calendar Year
DAC	Department of Adult Correction
DART	Drug Abuse & Alcoholism Residential Treatment
DCS	Division of Community Supervision
DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services
DMV	North Carolina Division of Motor Vehicles
DOP	Division of Prisons
DWI	Driving While Impaired
EBP	Evidence-Based Programming
FARS	Functional Ability Rating System
G.S.	General Statute
GCC	Governor's Crime Commission
IOP	Intensive Outpatient Treatment
IPS-SE	Individual placement and supported employment
JRA	Justice Reinvestment Act
MAPP	Mutual Agreement Parole Program
MRT	Moral Reconation Therapy
NC PASE	North Carolina Predictive Analytics in Supervision Effort
NCCIW	North Carolina Correctional Institution for Women
NCJAA	North Carolina Jail Administrators' Association
NCSA	North Carolina Sheriffs' Association
OPUS	Offender Population Unified System
OTI-R	Offender Traits Inventory-Revised
OTU	Outpatient Treatment Unit
PPO	Probation and Parole Officer
PRS	Post-Release Supervision
PRSP	Post-Release Supervision and Parole Commission
PSI	Pre-Sentence Investigation
RFP	Request for Proposal
RNA	Risk and Needs Assessment
RRS	Recidivism Reduction Services
S.L.	Session Law

SMCP	Statewide Misdemeanant Confinement Program
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SOG	UNC School of Government
SOIU	Special Operations and Intelligence Unit
SPMI	Serious and Persistent Mental Illness
SRCC	State Reentry Council Collaborative
SSA	Structured Sentencing Act
START	Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability
TDU	Therapeutic Diversion Unit
TECS	Treatment for Effective Community Supervision