



North Carolina Department of Public Safety
Prevent. Protect. Prepare.

Roy Cooper, Governor

Eddie M. Buffaloe, Jr., Secretary

MEMORANDUM

TO: Chairs, House Appropriations Committee on Justice and Public Safety
Chairs, Senate Appropriations Committee on Justice and Public Safety
Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety

FROM: Eddie M. Buffaloe, Jr., Secretary 
Timothy Moose, Chief Deputy Secretary 

RE: Report on Probation and Parole Caseloads

DATE: March 1, 2022

§ 143B-707.1. Report on probation and parole caseloads.

(a) The Department of Public Safety shall report by March 1 of each year to the Chairs of the House of Representatives and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Justice and Public Safety and the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety on caseload averages for probation and parole officers. The report shall include:

- (1) Data on current caseload averages and district averages for probation/parole officer positions.
- (2) Data on current span of control for chief probation officers.
- (3) An analysis of the optimal caseloads for these officer classifications.
- (4) The number and role of paraprofessionals in supervising low-risk caseloads.
- (5) The process of assigning offenders to an appropriate supervision level based on a risk needs assessment.
- (6) Data on cases supervised solely for the collection of court-ordered payments.



**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**

**DIVISION OF ADULT CORRECTION AND JUVENILE JUSTICE
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS
LEGISLATIVE REPORT ON
PROBATION AND PAROLE CASELOADS**

March 1, 2022

**Roy Cooper
Governor**

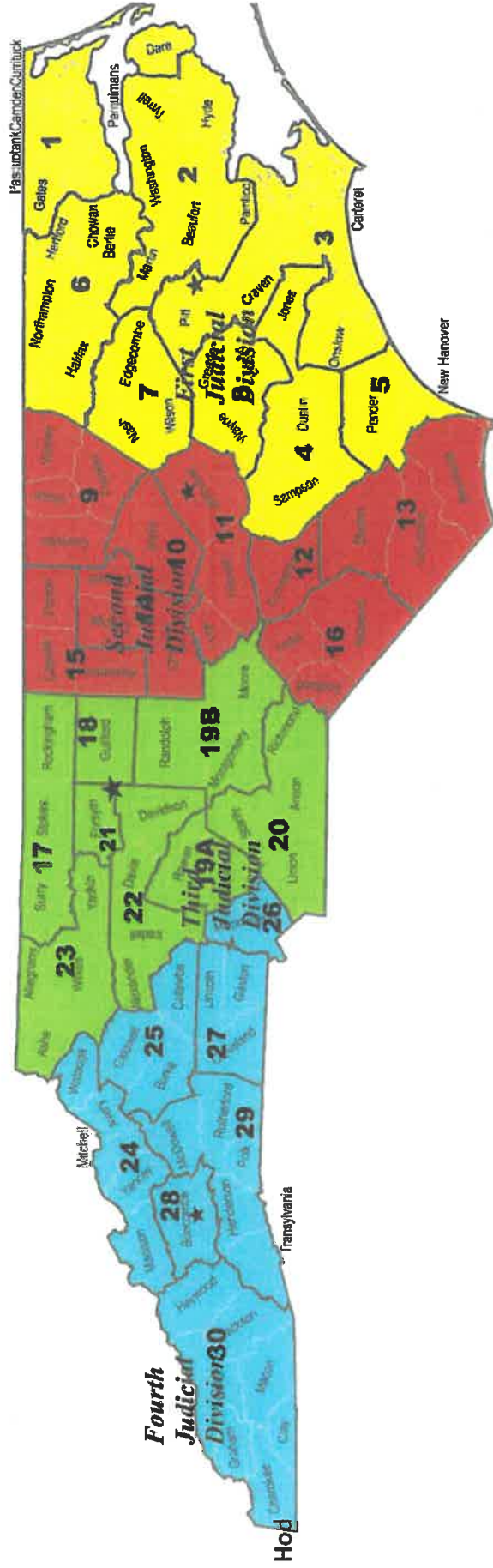
**Timothy Moose
Chief Deputy Secretary**

**Eddie M. Buffaloe, Jr.
Secretary**

Tracy Lee, Director
 Chris Oxendine, Field Deputy Director
 Maggie Brewer, Administrative Deputy Director

N.C. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

DIVISION OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS



Fourth Judicial Division		Third Judicial Division		Second Judicial Division		First Judicial Division	
JD Adm.	Boyce Fortner	JD Adm.	Brian Gates	JD Adm.	Sheila Moore	JD Adm.	Kim Williams
Asst JD Adm.	Karey Treadway	Asst JD Adm.	Jackie Murphy	Asst JD Adm.	Lewis Adams	Asst JD Adm.	Bill Woolard
CCA Div. 4	Brady Soop	CCA Div. 3	Sunday Joyce	CCA Div. 2	Gigi Smith	CCA Div. 1	Rosanna Anderson
JDM Dist 24	Robin Hodshon	JDM Dist 17	David King	JDM Dist 9	Rodney Robertson	JDM Dist 1	Jennifer Gallop
JDM Dist 25	Kevin Miller	JDM Dist 18	Angela Williams	JDM Dist 10	Steve Walker	JDM Dist 2	Sharon Stevens
JDM Dist 26	Darius Deese	JDM Dist 19A	Scott Idol	JDM Dist 11	Cindy Willis	JDM Dist 3	Randall Parker
JDM Dist 27	Kimberly Gettys	JDM Dist 19B	Thomas Buckingham	JDM Dist 12	Moses Barrow	JDM Dist 4	Travis Joynes
JDM Dist 28	Lori Anderson	JDM Dist 20	Tara Richardson	JDM Dist 13	Mike Frazier	JDM Dist 5	Thurman Turner
JDM Dist 29	Jessica Chitwood	JDM Dist 21	Sherri Cook	JDM Dist 14	Celeste Kelly	JDM Dist 6	Bill Mitchell
JDM Dist 30	Todd Sellers	JDM Dist 22	Robin Griffin	JDM Dist 15	Aries Cox	JDM Dist 7	Paige Wade
		JDM Dist 23	Nancy Gilchrist	JDM Dist 16	Truman Raines	JDM Dist 8	Heather Bevell

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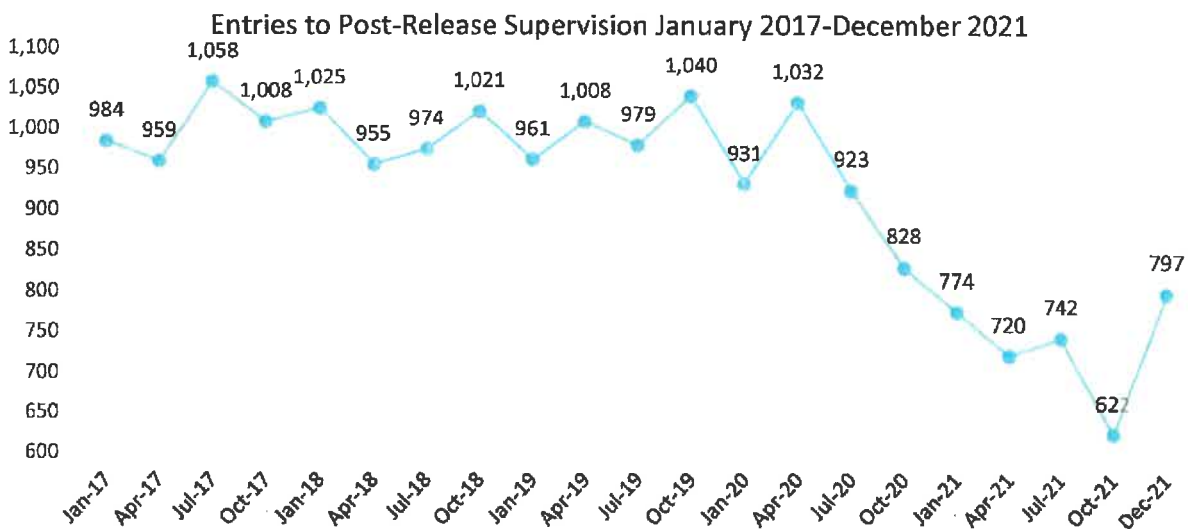
Introduction

Community Corrections is responsible for the supervision of all adult offenders on probation, parole, or post-release supervision in North Carolina. Community Corrections also has oversight of the Community Service Work Program (CSWP).

Community Corrections currently employs approximately 2,207 certified positions that are involved with the supervision of offenders. These positions include field caseload-carrying probation and parole officer (PPO), chief probation and parole officers (CPPO), field services specialists (FSS), DART-Center PPOs, satellite-based monitoring PPOs and confinement in response to violation (CRV) PPOs. Twenty-four of these positions are assigned to the Special Operations and Intelligence Unit.

These certified positions supervise approximately 78,000 offenders on probation, parole, post-release supervision or extended limits of confinement (ELC). Judicial service coordinators (JSC) oversee approximately 5,600 unsupervised offenders in the CSWP, bringing the total population community offenders to approximately 84,000. JSCs manage CSWP cases and process probation cases out of court, while PPOs provide case management to offenders under its supervision.

The Justice Reinvestment Act of 2011 (JRA) significantly impacted field operations and affected caseloads. Among other things, JRA lessens the distinction between community and intermediate punishment to allow for a greater use of responses for high-risk behavior, and expands post-release supervision to all felons. Class F-I felons now have a nine-month supervision period, and Class B1-E felons has a supervision period of 12 month. The chart below shows the entries to post-release supervision during each quarter from January 2017 – December 2021.



The agency continues the use of evidence-based practices (EBP) for the supervision of offenders. A key component of the EBP strategy is the use of a risk and needs assessment to compute supervision levels for offenders based on individual criminogenic needs and risks of rearrest.

The assessment process places offenders in one of five levels that determine appropriate supervision methodologies to facilitate completion of supervision and establishes minimum responses to noncompliance. JRA codified the use of a validated risk and needs assessment tool and established a caseload size of 60 high-risk to moderate-risk offenders per officer. Community Corrections has adjusted the supervision duties assigned to probation officers in order to meet this caseload goal.

Current Caseload Averages (as of February 2022)

Community Corrections uses five levels of supervision to manage offenders. Level one (L1) offenders have the highest risks and criminogenic needs and have the most restrictive supervision contact requirements along with the most severe responses to noncompliance. Offenders in the Level 4 (L4) and Level 5 (L5) populations demonstrate the lowest levels of risks and needs, are in the least restrictive supervision levels. The L4 and L5 offenders may be eligible for the Offender Accountability Reporting (OAR) program which allows low risk offenders to utilize technology to report remotely by computer or mail and does not require face-to-face contact unless necessary.

The table below represents division caseload averages based upon mixed supervision levels. The averages are based on full staffing levels for all PPO positions, not taking into account vacancies or extended employee absences, such as military leave, medical leave, etc.

Probation Officers Caseload by Division			
District	Caseload Average (if all positions filled)	Current Staff	Offenders
Division 1	46	412	16,915
Division 2	46	492	18,995
Division 3	50	495	21,453
Division 4	50	423	18,205
Statewide	48	1822	75,568

Note: Does not include Special Operations and Intelligence Unit or central office administrative caseloads.

The following table applies the Real World Factor (RWF) and shows the effect of vacancies and extended absences on caseloads. Statistics show averages of 13.89% of officer positions are unable to carry caseloads daily due to varying reasons, such as staff turnover, injuries, illness/medical leave, military leave, or new hire status. These events result in optimal RWF caseloads of approximately 52 offenders per officer.

Probation Officers Caseload by Division*			
District	Real World Factor (RWF) Avg.	Current Staff	Offenders
Division 1	55	412	16,915
Division 2	55	492	18,995
Division 3	50	495	21,453
Division 4	52	423	18,205
Statewide	52	1822	75,568

**Judicial District caseload averages are shown in Appendix A*

It is important to note that the overall offender population declined throughout the last fiscal year due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Temporary suspension or reductions in court proceedings translated into fewer cases being processed in the normal course of business. Meanwhile, a higher number of offenders were authorized to serve sentences under extended limits of confinement (ELC) to mitigate the impact of COVID in state prisons. These ELC cases affected probation caseloads as the ELC offenders were supervised at Level 1 (high risk). However, the impact of the ELC offender caseload is not included as part of the caseload averages.

Analysis of Optimal Caseloads

Community Corrections uses evidence-based practices to provide effective supervision with the prescribed caseload goals. Specifically, Community Corrections has identified those offenders who are at a high or moderate risk of rearrest and follows the guidance of the American Probation and Parole Association set forth below.

One of the principles of effective correctional treatment is accurate case assessment at intake and at regular intervals during supervision. It is essential that valid and reliable instruments be used to assess risk and needs and guide decisions about case assignment. Accurate classification of cases will allow the allocation of resources and the scaling of caseloads in the most effective fashion. The evidence suggests that staff resources and services should be targeted at intensive and moderate to high-risk cases, for this is where the

greatest effect will be had. Minimal contacts and services should be provided to low-risk cases. ¹

Community Corrections adopts this model of supervision, and assigns officers one of four types of caseload categories as set forth below.

- High-risk (L1-L2)
- High to moderate risk (L2-L3)
- Low-risk (L4-L5)
- All-risk (L1-L5)

All risk (L1-L5) caseload types are small in number and are reserved for rural areas where resources and offender population do not allow for the other types of caseloads. Research shows that supervision of offenders with similar risk and needs factors will allow officers an opportunity to accurately address the criminogenic needs of offenders on their caseloads. The following accounts for optimal caseload size according to the ACDP assessed situational confidence at program entry and exit. The American Probation Parole Association offers the additional guidance below.

At first glance, the reaction to the caseload standards will be that many more staff will be needed to put them into practice. In reality, reallocation of staff and cases in a comprehensive way will allow staff to be shifted to the supervision of higher risk cases and away from lower risk. Supervision resources should be concentrated where they can do the most good (moderate and high risk) and be shifted away from areas where they are not needed as much, if at all (low risk). Community corrections agencies need to stop wasting time on what does not work or what may even do “harm” and focus their resources on what does work and does do “good” in terms of public safety. ²

Community Corrections probation officers have transitioned to a similar model of supervision and have been assigned their caseload templates based on available resources and offender population in each county. The caseload goals assigned to each template is shown in the chart below.

¹ https://www.appa-net.org/eweb/docs/APPA/stances/ip_CSPP.pdf

² https://www.appa-net.org/eweb/docs/APPA/stances/ip_CSPP.pdf

Caseload Goals by Category			
High Risk (L1-L2)	High-Moderate Risk (L2-L3)	Low Risk (L4-L5)	All Risk (L1-L5)
40	60	120	60

Using literature from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) and researching trends within our existing offender population, Community Corrections made a public safety decision to establish the high-risk caseload number at 40 due to the nature of the offenders in the population. This allows officers more time to work closely with each person on their caseloads and to adequately address the needs of the offenders. These caseloads are comprised of offenders with identified serious and persistent mental illnesses, sex offenders and those with the highest risks of rearrest.

Chief Probation Parole Officer Caseloads

The chief probation parole officer (CPPO) is the first-line supervisor who manages the field units within the counties. While new probation officer positions have been established to meet supervision needs over the past few years, no new CPPO positions have been established. The average probation officer to chief ratio statewide is currently six to one. However, there are some districts that exceed the six to one ratio. Community Corrections continues to review vacant positions to determine if they can be reallocated to CPPO positions where the ratio exceeds 6:1.

Paraprofessionals

In 2009, upon completion of the Office of State Personnel study, the State Personnel Commission recommended one class of probation officer as well as a judicial services coordinator (JSC) class. The JSC position represents what was formerly a community service coordinator. These positions are responsible for intake processing in court of both supervised and unsupervised cases, community service placement of both supervised and unsupervised offenders, monitoring of all community service hours, and reporting unsupervised cases back to the court for disposition. These positions reduce the number of officers needed to assist in court processing. Because there are not enough JSCs statewide to effectively cover all courtrooms, probation officers in some areas are still required to perform court processing. There are currently 196 JSC positions statewide.

Thirty-one lead judicial services specialists (JSS) supervise judicial services coordinators in selected areas. The lead JSS position was developed to relieve the number of community service employees reporting directly to CPPO, thereby reducing the staff to chief ratio. Because

these are not certified positions, they are not used to help monitor the lower-risk supervised offender population.

Assigning Supervision Levels via Risk/Needs Assessment

The Department of Public Safety developed the Risk/Needs Assessment (RNA), which adopts an existing instrument, Offender Traits Inventory, as the risk tool, and uses an in-house tool as the needs instrument. These instruments are used to manage the offender population, starting with the assignment of a supervision level based on the offender's risk and needs. Community Corrections consulted with the Council of State Government for professional critique and feedback when developing the instrument. Additionally, the UNC School of Social Work assisted with peer review and validation of the assessment. Each question was validated, and any necessary adjustments occurred during this period.

Community Corrections completes policy revisions, training, and develops automated tools to assist with case management and planning. Community Corrections has implemented evidence-based practices which are research proven methods of successful offender supervision. The Risk/Needs Assessment addresses the first principle of evidence-based practices, which is to assess actuarial risk.

In the fall of 2010, Community Corrections began supervision by level of risk and need and continues to supervise offenders according to these levels. As a matter of policy, select offenders are supervised at a higher level regardless of the assessment outcome. This includes sex offenders, domestic violence offenders, certain DWI offenders, and documented gang offenders. The noncompliance response grid uses information from the assessment to suggest minimum responses to violations based on the offender's assessed supervision level. Information identified through the risk and needs assessment also guides officers in making referrals for cognitive intervention, mental health, and substance abuse treatment.

Supervision of Collection Cases

A small number of supervised probation cases have no special condition of probation other than monetary conditions. During fiscal year 2020-21, a total of 16 offenders had only a court-ordered monetary condition in addition to the regular conditions of probation. These offenders are usually eligible for the Offender Accountability Reporting (OAR) program.

Report Summary

Community Corrections continues to assess its practices, policies, and procedures according to evidence-based practices concerning offender supervision. The agency will continue to assess caseload type and size, as it reviews and improves supervision strategies. The following

strategies have been implemented following national trends for best practices in community supervision:

- Dedicating mental health specialty officers to closely monitor and assist offenders with serious and persistent mental illnesses
- Specializing in high-risk caseloads to closely supervise those likely for rearrest
- Partnering with Prisons by placing probation officers in transitional release facilities to focus on reentry while promoting continuum of services for offenders returning to the community

The impact of COVID-19 has tremendously affected the number of people under community supervision during the past two years. As the courts begin to resume normal operations and clear COVID backlogs, caseloads should begin to rise accordingly. Community Corrections will continue to monitor population changes and to assign available resources in a way that maximizes the probability of successful supervision while ensuring the highest level of public safety.

APPENDIX A – CASELOADS BY DISTRICT (as of February 5, 2022)

District	Caseload Average	Real World Factor	Current Staff	Offenders	District	Caseload Average	Real World Factor	Current Staff	Offenders
1	46	55	33	1,505	17	52	46	41	2,169
2	42	42	26	1,185	18	41	46	93	3,841
3	46	48	115	5,005	19A	39	46	73	2,803
4	42	48	29	1,353	19B	41	46	50	2,077
5	38	46	70	2,642	20	47	47	49	2,377
6	36	57	29	1,036	21	43	46	69	2,939
7	37	48	57	2,107	22	46	46	86	3,731
8	37	44	53	2,082	23	46	38	34	1,516
Division 1 Totals	46	55	412	16,915	Division 3 Totals	50	50	495	21,453
District	Caseload Average	Real World Factor	Current Staff	Offenders	District	Caseload Average	Real World Factor	Current Staff	Offenders
9	56	48	35	1,983	24	46	50	21	939
10	38	47	118	4,525	25	48	41	62	2,897
11	39	43	55	2,209	26	40	47	106	4,265
12	38	52	57	2,185	27	45	43	98	4,337
13	40	49	48	2,017	28	39	41	46	1,788
14	34	43	82	2,405	29	47	43	52	2,256
15	45	50	41	1,956	30	45	51	38	1,723
16	31	47	56	1,715	Division 4 Totals	50	52	423	18,205
Division 2 Totals	46	55	492	18,995	Statewide	48	52	1,822	75,568

Note: These numbers do not include ELC offenders or offenders on Special Operations and Intelligence Unit and central office administrative caseloads.