

JUSTICE REINVESTMENT ACT

IMPLEMENTATION EVALUATION REPORT

2025



THE HONORABLE CHARLIE BROWN
CHAIRMAN

MICHELLE HALL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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PROJECT CONDUCTED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT CORRECTION

SUBMITTED PURSUANT TO N.C. GEN. STAT. § 164-50 (2024)

APRIL 15, 2025



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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 fourteenth report in compliance with the directive.

The Sentencing Commission's reports have evaluated the implementation of JRA over the past fourteen 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 2025-FY 2034*).

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-evaluation-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.¹³ 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.¹⁴ 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.¹⁵ 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.¹⁶ 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.¹⁷

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.¹⁸ 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).¹⁹

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

¹³ Drug treatment court was changed to local judicially managed accountability and recovery court effective March 17, 2022 (S.L. 2022-6, s. 8.2(e)).

¹⁴ G.S. 15A-1343 (a1)(3).

¹⁵ G.S. 15A-1340.18.

¹⁶ G.S. 15A-1343.2(b1).

¹⁷ G.S. 15A-1343.2(e) and (f).

¹⁸ G.S. 15A-1344(d2).

¹⁹ S.L. 2015-191.

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.²⁰

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.²¹

Resources

The Criminal Justice Partnership Program (CJPP) is repealed under the JRA and the Treatment for Effective Community Supervision (TECS) program is created.²² 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.²³ 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.²⁴ 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 driving²⁵ 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 SMCP²⁶ (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,

²⁰ G.S. 15A-1368.1 to -1368.2.

²¹ G.S. 15A-1368.3(c).

²² G.S. 143B-1150 to -1160.

²³ G.S. 148-32.1(b2) to (b4).

²⁴ S.L. 2015-241.

²⁵ Impaired driving is also referred to as “driving while impaired” or “DWI.”

²⁶ S.L. 2014-100.

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.

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.²⁷ 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

²⁷ 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.

implementation of the JRA and the Adult Corrections Recidivism Reduction Plan. Finally, S.L. 2016-77 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, judicially managed accountability and recovery court, is not available statewide). Table 3 examines the use of special probation from CY 2020 to CY 2024, 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 11,361 sentences that included special probation ordered in CY 2024, 90% were at initial judgment, with the same breakdown for felons and misdemeanants.

Table 3
Special Probation by Origin

Origin	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Initial Judgment	89%	92%	91%	90%	90%
Probation Modification	11%	8%	9%	10%	10%
Total	10,586	11,794	13,227	12,301	11,361

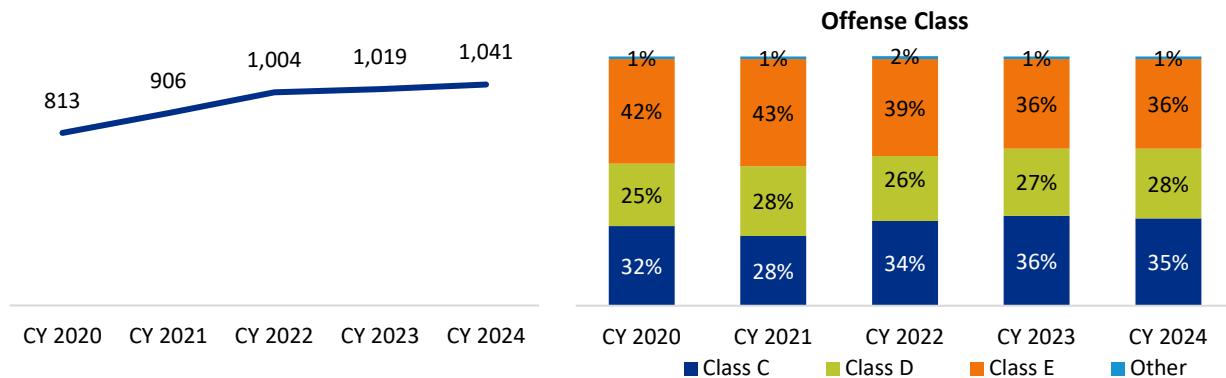
SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

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 2020 to CY 2024. The volume of habitual felon prison entries increased 28% over this time period. Entries to prison for habitual felons sentenced in Class E accounted for the largest volume of entries for this group until CY 2023; in CY 2023, they were evenly split between Class C and Class E (36% each) and nearly evenly split in CY 2024 (36% for Class E

and 35% for Class C). Those sentenced in Class D have consistently comprised less than a third of the proportion over the time period examined.

Figure 1
Habitual Felon Prison Entries



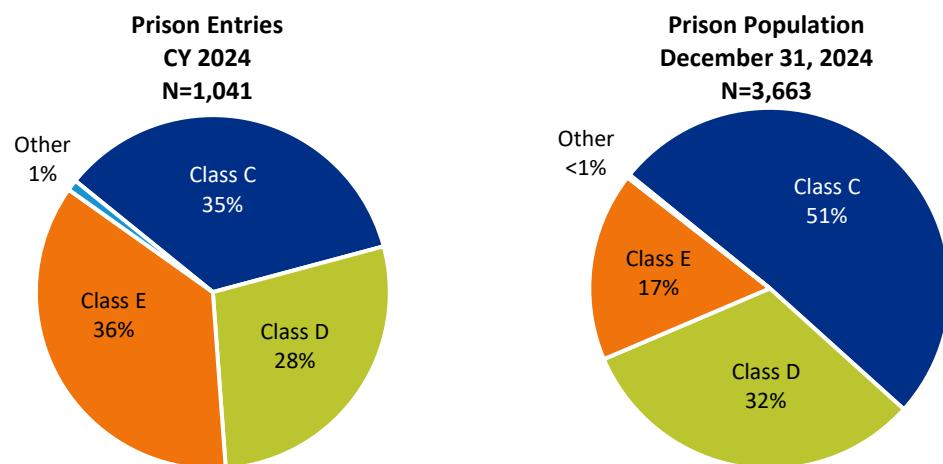
Note: The “other” category includes safekeepers, CRVs, and possible discrepant data.

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

Figure 2 examines the offense class distribution of habitual felon prison entries and habitual felons in prison on December 31, 2024. In CY 2024, most habitual felon prison entries were sentenced in either Class E (36%) or Class C (35%). Over one-half (51%) of habitual felons in prison were sentenced in Class C. It is anticipated that the largest proportion of the habitual felon prison population will continue to be Class C offenders since they serve longer sentences than those sentenced in Class D and Class E.

Based on DAC’s broad categorization of offenses, habitual felons account for the largest proportion of the prison population – accounting for 12% (or 3,663) of the December 31, 2024, population of 31,489.²⁸

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)

²⁸ The second largest category was convicted of second degree murder, accounting for 11% (or 3,568) of the population.

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 2024, 56% of Class C, 64% of Class D, and 55% of Class E habitual felons were sentenced in the mitigated range.²⁹ 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 2024.³⁰

Habitual Breaking and Entering Felon

There were 69 entries to prison in CY 2024 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.

Figure 3
Habitual Felon Breaking and Entering Prison Entries



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

Advanced Supervised Release

Figure 4 provides information on the number of inmates with ASR sentences. The number of inmates with ASR sentences decreased from CY 2023 to CY 2024 (from 172 to 148). The largest proportion was Class H (26%) followed closely by Class D (23%).³¹

²⁹ See NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, *Structured Sentencing Statistical Report for Felonies and Misdemeanors*.

³⁰ SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction, Automated System Query (ASQ)

³¹ The most serious offense may not be the offense for which ASR was imposed.

Figure 4
Inmates Receiving ASR Sentences



SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

In CY 2024, ASR was used in 38 counties, with 5 counties accounting for 44% (or 65) of ASR sentences. In CY 2024, 228 inmates with an ASR sentence exited prison. Almost all inmates (94%) 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.³² 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 supervision (where relevant) alongside data (where available).

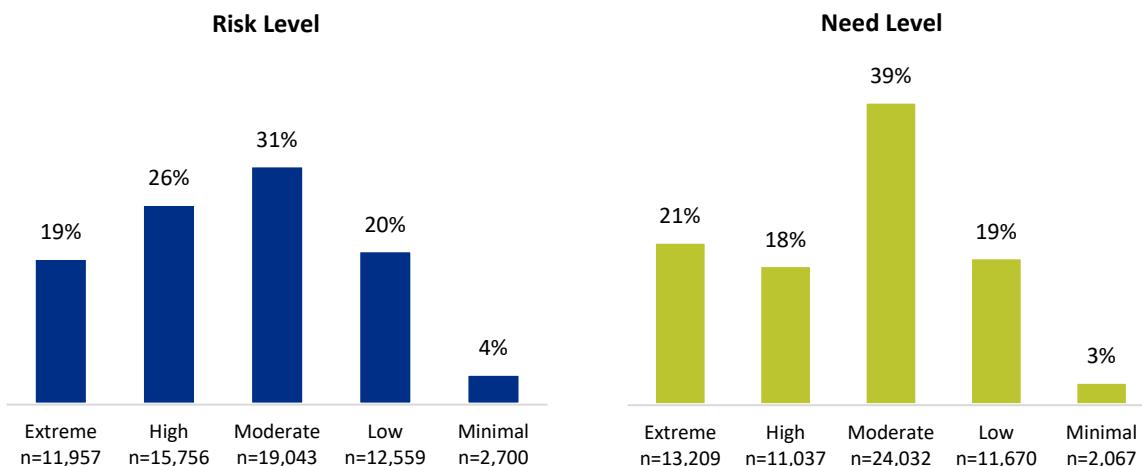
As a point of reference for this section, on December 31, 2024, the community supervision population (including both probationers and post-release supervisees) was 76,562. Between December 2023 and December 2024, the felony community supervision population increased 2% and the misdemeanor community supervision population decreased 4%. Throughout this section, rates for outcome measures are only reported for probationers when there are more than 50 offenders in a specific category.

³² 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.

Risk and Need Assessment and Supervision Level³³

For supervision of the community supervision 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. 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 supervision population. Most offenders were assessed as either moderate risk or need (31% and 39% 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 Supervision Population
December 31, 2024



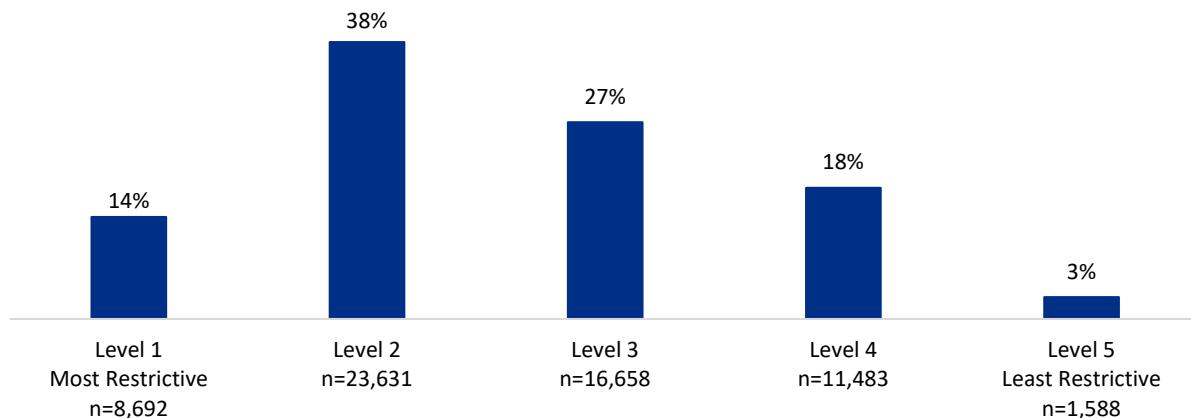
SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

Supervision level, which determines the minimum contact requirements for supervision, is determined by the intersection of the offender's risk and need level.³⁴ There are five supervision levels; Level 1 is the most restrictive. As shown in Figure 6, the largest percentage of the community supervision population was in Supervision Level 2 (38%), while the smallest percentage was in Supervision Level 5 (3%).

³³ See NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, *Justice Reinvestment Implementation Evaluation Report, 2013*, for a more detailed description of these instruments.

³⁴ 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.

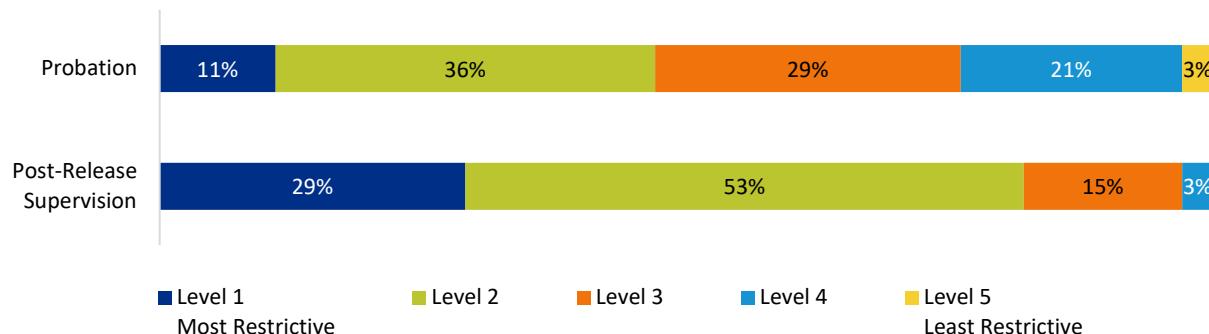
Figure 6
Supervision Level for the Assessed Community Supervision Population
December 31, 2024



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. The supervision levels of all offenders on probation were compared to those of offenders on PRS (see Figure 7). When comparing the two populations, the PRS population had higher percentages in the more restrictive supervision levels (i.e., Levels 1 and 2) than the probation population. A combined 82% of PRS offenders were in Supervision Level 1 (29%) and Supervision Level 2 (53%), while slightly less than half (47%) of probationers were in Supervision Level 1 (11%) and Supervision Level 2 (36%).

Figure 7
Supervision Level by Supervision Type for the Assessed Community Supervision Population
December 31, 2024



Note: There were 6 Level 5 post-release supervisees on December 31, 2024.

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.³⁵ 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, 6 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.³⁶ 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. DAC was operating the program in 40 counties, added 32 counties in 2024, and plans on adding the remaining 28 counties in 2025.

The Department created an Administrator of the Social Work Program position and expanded it to an Administrator of Behavioral Health in 2024. The Administrator provides statewide oversight of the daily operations of the Specialty Mental Health Probation program, works with the EBP Administrator to expand the Specialty Mental Health Probation program in the new counties, and supervises the licensed mental health professionals.

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.³⁷); and (5) a protocol manual for developing, implementing, and sustaining specialty mental health probation (DAC plans to draft a Standard Operating Procedure manual in 2025). FARS has subsequently been automated.

³⁵ G.S. 15A-1343.2(c).

³⁶ According to DPS, 30% of the community supervision 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.

³⁷ 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/>.

In 2024, the Department reported 1,121 offenders were enrolled in the program, up from 775 offenders in 2023. There are 78 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.³⁸ The courts continue to clarify what behavior constitutes absconding as they interpret the statutory definition.³⁹

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.⁴⁰ 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 2024.

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. In CY 2024, the DAC added two new teams. The Special Operations and 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.⁴¹ 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 2024, 10,119 offenders entered TECS programs; 2,214 offenders were enrolled in TECS on December 31, 2024 (see Figure 8). The year-end TECS population increased 12% over the past year, while the number of TECS entries remained nearly the same (10,104 in CY 2023 and 10,119 in CY 2024).

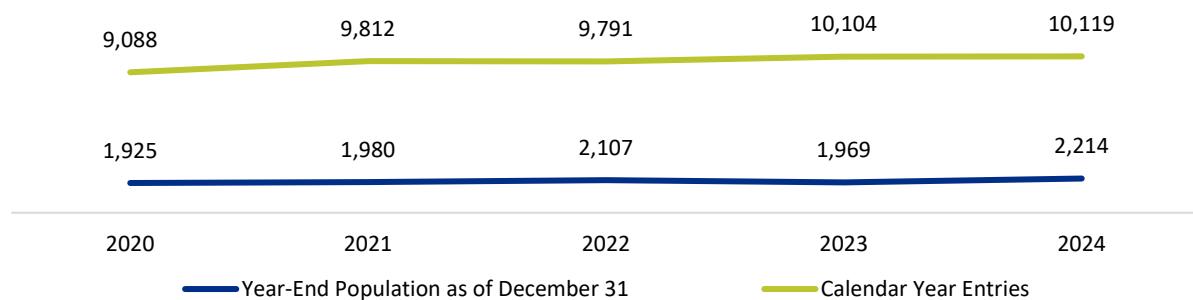
³⁸ G.S. 15A-1343(b)(3a).

³⁹ 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).

⁴⁰ Specialized officers are selected by management based on experience, performance, and interest in the program.

⁴¹ G.S. 143B-1154.

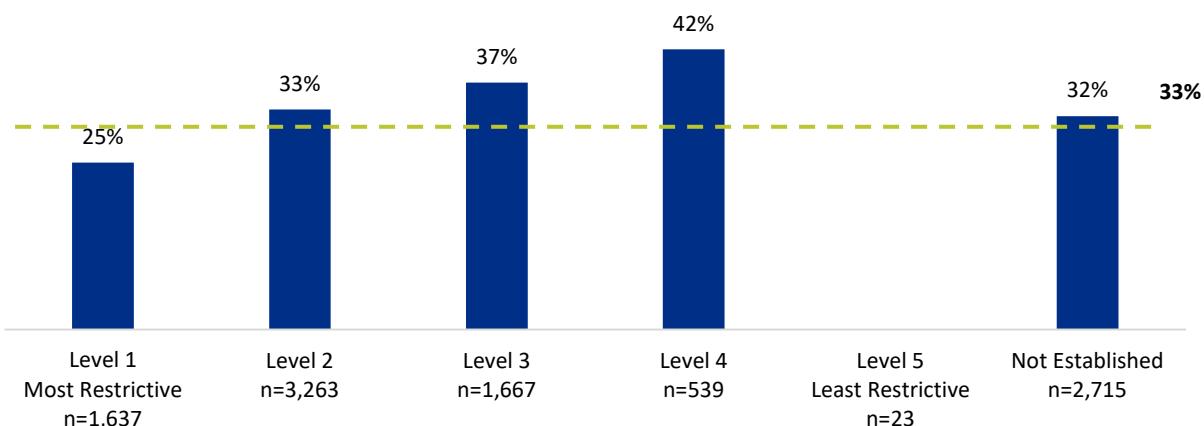
Figure 8
TECS Population and Entries



SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

Figure 9 shows completion rates for all offenders exiting TECS in CY 2024 by supervision level.^{42, 43} Of the 9,845 offenders exiting TECS in CY 2024, half (50%) were in Supervision Levels 2 and 3. Very few offenders were in Supervision Level 5 (less than 1%).⁴⁴ The overall completion rate for all TECS participants was 33%. Completion rates increased as supervision level became less restrictive; rates were lowest for participants in Supervision Level 1 (25%) and highest for those in Supervision Level 4 (42%).

Figure 9
Completion Rates for TECS Exits
CY 2024



SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

⁴² 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.

⁴³ 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.

⁴⁴ Throughout the report, results for offenders in Supervision Level 5 are omitted due to low numbers; when presented, outcomes should be interpreted with caution.

TECS services were available in all 100 North Carolina counties in 2024. 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. In the most recent contract, vendors were given the option to provide services completely remotely. 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. Vendors must provide three support services: education, employment, and health/nutrition.

Recidivism Reduction Services

The 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 all 100 counties.

In 2019, DAC included IOP services as an option in the contract for TECS vendors. Currently, five vendors provide IOP services for 9 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 were included 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 176 total beds provided by nine vendors; these consist of 146 male beds and 30 female beds.⁴⁵ 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 fifteen temporary housing beds on contract for sex offenders, three in Edgecombe County, six in Guilford County, and six in Mecklenburg County.

Reentry Councils

Local reentry councils coordinate local services to help offenders released from prison reintegrate into the community. In CY 2024, DAC identified internal funding to award 11 new local reentry councils and the Department of Commerce funded 3 additional councils through their workforce development

⁴⁵ These numbers include the 10 beds for severe mental health or medical needs at the Durham County House.

boards. Those three councils are funded through 2026. Ten of the councils were awarded funding in 2024, with the remaining 4 being awarded funding on March 1, 2025. The Department will continue to review its internal funding to determine if it can continue to fund these new councils on a yearly basis. DAC reported that there were 31 local reentry councils serving 53 counties as of March 2025.⁴⁶

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 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.⁴⁷ It formed subcommittees to respond to the recommendations in the Reentry Action Plan. The SRCC continued to meet throughout 2024 and submitted its annual report of findings and recommendations to the Legislature in December 2024.⁴⁸ The Department will host a North Carolina Reentry Conference in April 2025. 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.⁴⁹ Delegated authority 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 uses 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

⁴⁶ Increasing the number of local reentry councils is part of the Reentry 2030 Strategic Plan. See <https://www.dac.nc.gov/media/12802/open> for details of the Plan and <https://www.dac.nc.gov/documents/reentry-2030-progress-report-12-10-2024/open> for the 2024 Progress Report.

⁴⁷ For more information, see <https://www.dac.nc.gov/divisions-and-sections/rehabilitation-and-reentry/state-reentry-council-collaborative>.

⁴⁸ State Reentry Council Collaborative Annual Report, <https://www.dac.nc.gov/documents/2024-srcc-annual-report/open>.

⁴⁹ S.L. 2023-121, effective for offenses committed on or after December 1, 2023.

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 delegated 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 a combined total of 7,139 times in CY 2024, a 2% decrease from CY 2023 (7,300).⁵⁰ The use of high risk delegated authority declined 5% from CY 2023 to CY 2024. High risk delegated authority has tended to be used more frequently than delegated authority.

Figure 10
Use of Delegated Authority



SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

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.⁵¹ 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

⁵⁰ An offender may be represented more than once in these data if there are multiple violation dates.

⁵¹ G.S. 15A-1344(d2).

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 2024.

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 decreased 3% from CY 2023 to CY 2024 (see Table 4). Overall, 1,576 offenders accounted for the 1,795 quick dips ordered in CY 2024. Of the total quick dips ordered last year, 47% were for two-day periods and 53% were for three-day periods.

Also shown in Table 4, quick dips were more frequently ordered for misdemeanants than felons in all years shown except for CY 2024. The court may revoke probation for misdemeanants following two separate quick dips.⁵²

Table 4
Quick Dips Ordered

Offense Type	CY 2020		CY 2021		CY 2022		CY 2023		CY 2024	
	#	#	%	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Felony	536	45	383	43	622	46	877	47	905	50
Misdemeanor	647	55	501	57	731	54	979	53	890	50
Total	1,183	100	884	100	1,353	100	1,856	100	1,795	100

SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

Although offenders in all supervision levels are eligible for quick dips, 71% of quick dips ordered in CY 2024 were for offenders in Supervision Levels 2 and 3 (see Table 5). The highest percentage of felons receiving quick dips were in Supervision Level 2 (42%), while the highest percentage of misdemeanants receiving quick dips were in Supervision Level 3 (37%).

Table 5
Quick Dips Ordered by Supervision Level
CY 2024

Supervision Level	Felon		Misdemeanant		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Level 1 (Most Restrictive)	185	20	126	14	311	17
Level 2	377	42	302	34	679	38
Level 3	260	29	333	37	593	33
Level 4	69	8	108	12	177	10
Level 5 (Least Restrictive)	3	0	8	1	11	1
Not Established	11	1	13	2	24	1
Total	905	100	890	100	1,795	100

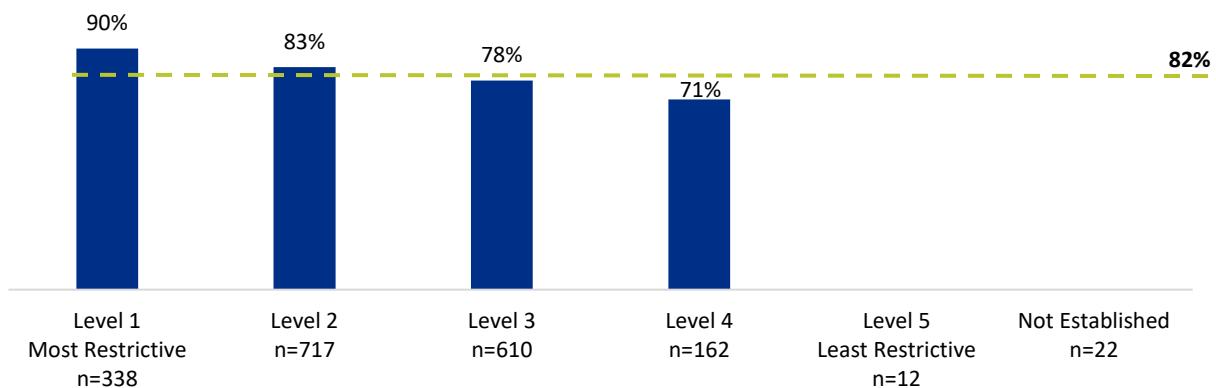
SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

⁵² G.S. 15A-1344(d2).

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 2023.⁵³ A subsequent violation process was reported for 82% of the 1,856 quick dips ordered in CY 2023 (see Figure 11). Of those assigned a supervision level, probationers in Supervision Level 1 had the highest rate of subsequent violations (90%).

Figure 11
Subsequent Violations Following CY 2023 Quick Dip: One-Year Follow-Up



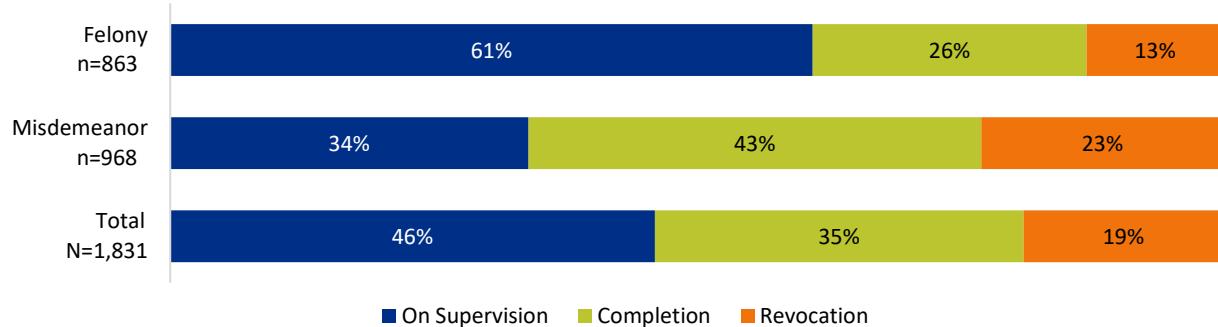
SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

Probation outcomes following the 1,856 quick dips ordered in CY 2023 are also provided in Figure 12 and Table 6.⁵⁴ Sixty-one percent (61%) of felons remained on supervision following a quick dip. Misdemeanants primarily remained on supervision or completed supervision (34% and 43% respectively). Generally, 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 because probation can be revoked following two quick dips for misdemeanants.

⁵³ 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.

⁵⁴ 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.

Figure 12
Probation Outcomes Following CY 2023 Quick Dip by Offense Type: One-Year Follow-Up



Note: Twenty-five (25) 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. Almost half (46%) 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 2 (50% and 48% respectively). The lowest percentage who received a revocation following a quick dip was for probationers in Supervision Level 3 (15%).

Table 6
Probation Outcomes Following CY 2023 Quick Dip by Supervision Level: One-Year Follow-Up

Supervision Level	On Supervision		Completion		Revocation		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Level 1 (Most Restrictive)	166	50	87	26	80	24	333
Level 2	340	48	229	33	134	19	703
Level 3	267	45	243	40	90	15	600
Level 4	62	38	70	43	30	19	162
Level 5 (Least Restrictive)	6	--	5	--	1	--	12
Not Established	9	--	6	--	6	--	21
Total	850	46	640	35	341	19	1,831

Note: Twenty-five (25) 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. DAC is updating the utilization reports and plans to work with the University of North Carolina on providing continued outcome data to prevent early violations and increase engagement with offenders on supervision.

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),⁵⁵ 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.⁵⁶

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 2024 was 74 days.

A total of 2,558 CRV dispositions were ordered in CY 2024 as a result of probation violation hearings – 89% for felons and 11% for misdemeanants (*see Table 7*). Almost all (97%) CRV dispositions were for offenders with a single CRV disposition. There was a 7% decrease in CRV dispositions over the past year. CRV dispositions for misdemeanants have remained stable (around 300) for the past few years.

⁵⁵ G.S. 15A-1344(d2), prior to the enactment of S.L. 2015-191.

⁵⁶ See S.L. 2015-191.

Table 7
Probationers with CRV Dispositions

Offense Type	CY 2020		CY 2021		CY 2022		CY 2023		CY 2024	
	#	%	%	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Felony	1,615	85	1,918	87	2,252	88	2,453	89	2,264	89
Misdemeanor	295	15	276	13	306	12	300	11	294	11
Total	1,910	100	2,194	100	2,558	100	2,756	100	2,558	100

SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

Table 8 further examines CRV dispositions by supervision level. The highest percentage of both felons and misdemeanants with CRV dispositions were in Supervision Level 2 (38% and 56% respectively). A similar percentage of felons and misdemeanants with CRV dispositions were in Supervision Level 1 (22% and 20% respectively).

Table 8
Probationers with CRV Dispositions by Supervision Level
CY 2024

Supervision Level	Felon		Misdemeanant		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Level 1 (Most Restrictive)	494	22	58	20	552	22
Level 2	861	38	165	56	1,026	40
Level 3	519	23	39	13	558	22
Level 4	148	6	13	4	161	6
Level 5 (Least Restrictive)	2	<1	0	0	2	<1
Not Established	240	11	19	7	259	10
Total	2,264	100	294	100	2,558	100

SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

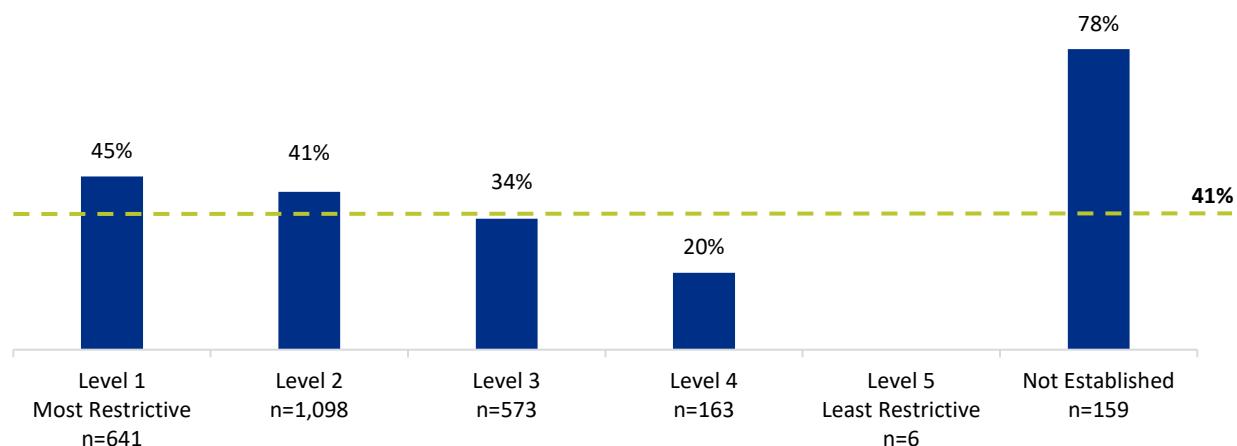
Outcomes Following a CRV

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 2023.⁵⁷

Of the 2,756 CRV dispositions in CY 2023, 41% resulted in a subsequent violation process (see Figure 13). Ninety percent (90%) of probationers with a subsequent violation process were felons and 10% were misdemeanants. The average time to the subsequent violation process was longer for felons (171 days compared to 140 days for misdemeanants). For those assigned a supervision level, probationers in Supervision Level 1 had the highest subsequent violation rate (45%), followed by Supervision Level 2 with 41%.

⁵⁷ 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.

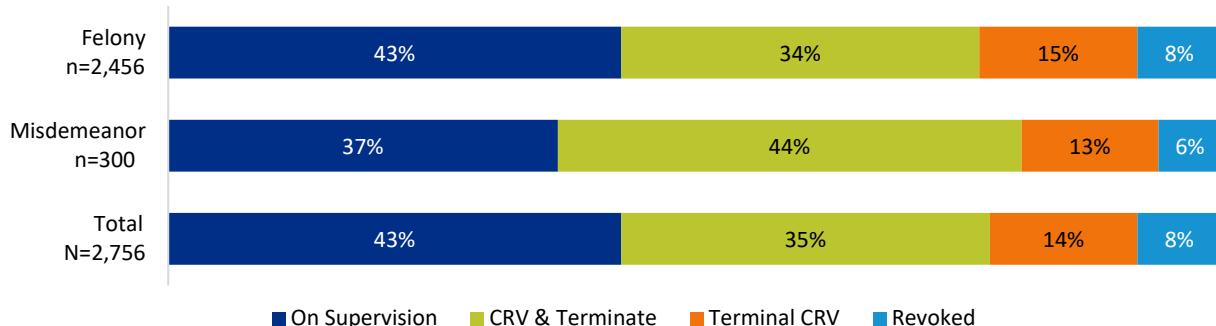
Figure 13
Subsequent Violations Following CY 2023 CRV Disposition: One-Year Follow-Up



SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

Probation outcomes for offenders who received a CRV disposition in CY 2023 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 similar rates of terminal CRV (15% and 13% respectively).⁵⁸ A higher percentage of misdemeanants (44%) than felons (34%) had their probation terminated upon completion of the CRV period (i.e., CRV and terminate).

Figure 14
Outcomes Following CY 2023 CRV Disposition by Offense Type: One-Year Follow-Up



SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

As shown in Table 9, compared to other outcomes, higher percentages of probationers in Supervision Levels 1, 2, and 3 remained on supervision following a CRV (ranging from 42% to 44%) compared to Level 4 (37%). Upon completion of the CRV period, probationers in Supervision Level 4 were most likely to have their probation terminated (42%).

⁵⁸ 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.

Table 9
Outcomes Following CY 2023 CRV Disposition by Supervision Level: One-Year Follow-Up

Supervision Level	On Supervision		CRV & Terminate		Terminal CRV		Revocation #	Revocation %	Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%			
Level 1 (Most Restrictive)	285	44	209	33	90	14	57	9	641
Level 2	464	42	381	35	162	15	91	8	1,098
Level 3	243	43	212	37	94	16	24	4	573
Level 4	61	37	69	42	29	18	4	3	163
Level 5 (Least Restrictive)	3	--	2	--	1	--	0	--	6
Not Established	41	26	84	53	20	12	14	9	159
Total	1,097	42	957	36	396	15	190	7	2,640

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, 2024, 623 offenders were serving a CRV, with 122 (20%) serving their CRV in a CRV Center (see Table 10). For the past four years, most CRVs have been served in prison (74% in 2021 to 80% in 2024).

Table 10
Place of Confinement for Offenders Ordered to a CRV

Offense Type	12/31/2020		12/31/2021		12/31/2022		12/31/2023		12/31/2024	
	#	%	%	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
CRV Center	89	46	84	26	146	23	144	21	122	20
Prison	103	54	239	74	495	77	535	79	501	80
Total	192	100	323	100	641	100	679	100	623	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 Reconation 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, and entertainment. For a fee, offenders can use the tablets to make phone calls, send texts, and have video visitations with approved family and friends.

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 2024, 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, 2019.⁵⁹ The Department has seen a further reduction in this population after that date, reporting no male or female CRV offenders in 2024.

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.

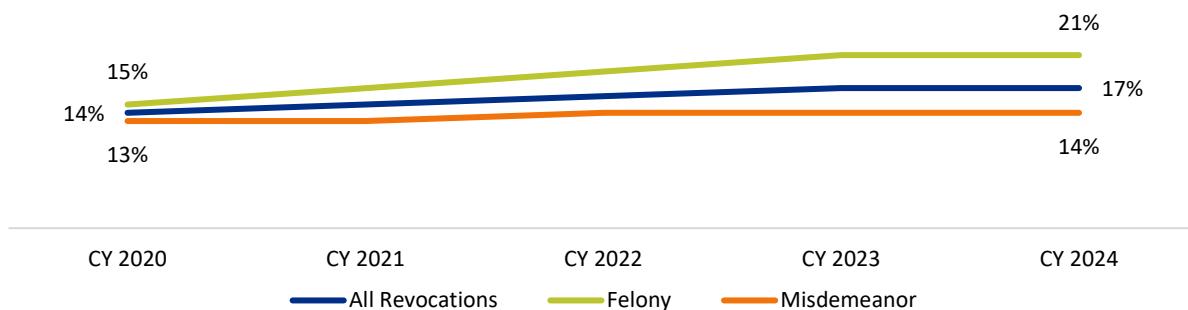
Probation Outcomes

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 2020 to CY 2024. The overall revocation rate has increased 1% each year from CY 2020 to CY 2023. Revocation rates for all revocations as well as for felons and misdemeanants were identical in CY 2023 and CY 2024.

Figure 15
Probation Revocation Rates

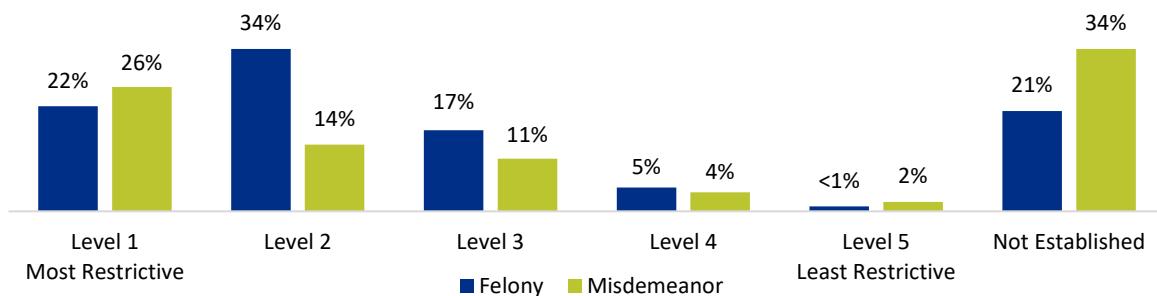


SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction, Automated System Query (ASQ)

⁵⁹ S.L. 2017-57.

Historically, when examined by supervision level, revocation rates tended to follow a stairstep pattern with rates decreasing as supervision level became less restrictive (see Figure 16). This pattern held for misdemeanants by supervision level; however, in recent years, 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 2024



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 Entries⁶⁰

As shown in Table 11, the distribution of felony probation violations by prison entry type has been mostly stable since CY 2021. In CY 2024, absconding supervision continued to account for the largest percentage of probation violation entries (27%), although the percentage has declined slightly since FY 2020. Prison entries for revocation following the imposition of two prior CRVs continues to occur infrequently.

⁶⁰ 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.

Table 11
Felony Prison Entries for Probation Violations by Type

Prison Entry Type	CY 2020		CY 2021		CY 2022		CY 2023		CY 2024	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
New Crime w/ Conviction	903	20	975	20	1,056	19	1,050	17	979	17
Alleged New Crime ¹	702	16	763	16	924	17	987	16	1,014	18
Technical ²	55	1	47	1	54	1	93	2	80	1
CRV	875	20	923	19	1,131	20	1,240	20	1,137	20
Revoked After 2 CRVs	5	<1	7	<1	2	<1	7	<1	5	<1
Terminal CRV	590	13	788	16	1,003	18	1,024	17	951	17
Absconding	1,368	30	1,356	28	1,409	25	1,666	28	1,545	27
Pre-JRA Technical	7	<1	3	<1	4	<1	1	<1	3	<1
Total	4,505	100	4,862	100	5,583	100	6,068	100	5,714	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.⁶¹ 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 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

⁶¹ 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.

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. However, as shown in Table 12, there remains a small but consistent population of misdemeanor DWI offenders serving their sentence in prison.

Table 12
Year-End Misdemeanor DWI Population

Sentence Location	2020		2021		2022		2023		2024	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Prison	28	11	40	12	45	13	58	17	51	14
SMCP	229	89	280	88	307	87	278	83	301	86
Total	257	100	320	100	352	100	336	100	352	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 just under \$12 million in county reimbursements in FY 2024 and approximately \$872,000 in medical payments. Table 13 shows year-to-year SMCP reimbursements paid to participating counties for the past five fiscal years. Medical expenses are highly variable and are not always tied to the SMCP population.

Table 13
SMCP Reimbursement Summary

Fiscal Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Housing	\$15,265,601.97	\$9,119,085.74	\$11,468,586.19	\$11,412,260.51	\$11,186,861.09
Mileage	\$123,627.51	\$46,373.47	\$109,835.91	\$119,031.85	\$153,175.35
Personnel	\$122,336.00	\$50,167.00	\$99,220.25	\$107,811.90	\$113,847.95
Total County	\$15,511,565.48	\$9,215,626.21	\$11,823,682.35	\$12,006,864.26	\$11,777,564.39
Total Medical	\$788,995.65	\$951,461.52	\$757,032.90	\$951,087.49	\$872,397.54

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.⁶² 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.⁶³ 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 2025.⁶⁴ 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. According to jail administrators, 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 2023 to 2024, SMCP capacity increased from 877 beds to 907 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.

Table 14
SMCP Capacity, Population, and Entries

SMCP Capacity and Population	Dec. 31, 2020	Dec. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2022	Dec. 31, 2023	Dec 31, 2024
Receiving Counties	68	68	70	68	69
- Receiving Counties with Temp. Moratorium	18	36	29	0	0
Total	50	32	41	68	69
Capacity	909	1,456	1,145	877	907
Population	576	760	756	697	771
SMCP Entries	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
SSA ≥91 Days	1,106	1,334	1,120	1,068	1,136
CRV Entries	81	70	107	111	131
DWI Entries	748	751	865	884	833
Total	1,935	2,155	2,092	2,063	2,100

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

⁶² Receiving counties are also reimbursed for medical expenses for SMCP inmates incurred outside of the jail.

⁶³ S.L. 2021-180; S.L. 2023-134.

⁶⁴ As of March 2025, there were six counties participating in the Roadway Cleanup Program.

the SMCP and to study the feasibility of developing population projections for the SMCP.⁶⁵ Table 15 shows the most recent Sentencing Commission projection for SMCP capacity based on factors such as planned new jail construction and local situations.

Table 15
SMCP Capacity Projections
FY 2025 – FY 2029

	Starting Capacity	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029
Total Bed Change		N/A	-4	20	-9	0
Total Capacity	916	921	917	937	928	928
5-Year Projection		Percent Change: 1%		Bed Change: 7		

Note: Starting capacity is the SMCP average monthly capacity from July – December 2024.

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 27% of total entries in CY 2024, are subject to sentences that are longer than the average Structured Sentencing misdemeanor, up to three years for the most serious punishment level.⁶⁶ As of February 4, 2025, the SMCP reported 103 DWI inmates had 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 may earn credits by attending treatment and education programs 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.⁶⁷ 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

⁶⁵ Full reports available at www.NCSPAC.org.

⁶⁶ See G.S. 20-179 and 15A-1340.23.

⁶⁷ 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."

safekeeping; this process was previously tracked manually. In March 2025, the vendor automated the monthly expense reports.

The NCSA provides annual training classes for sheriff's office personnel. Five in-person training classes were provided in 2024 – two in the eastern part of the state, two in the west, and one in Wake County. Seventy-one counties participated in training classes in 2024, totaling 181 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.

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 supervision, 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 2024 was 38.89% (down from 41.6% in 2023). To address the vacancies, DAC is offering sign-up bonuses of \$10,000 for new correctional officers and referral bonuses when a staff member refers one or more candidates who get hired.

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 2025 they will be implementing 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 most (94%) of ASR inmates who exited prison in CY 2024 were released at their ASR date. The prison population of 31,489 on December 31, 2024, included 259 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

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 7,926 at the end of 2024.

In response to the increasing behavioral health needs of the inmate population in restrictive housing, DAC developed the Therapeutic Diversion Unit (TDU). 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 2024, there were TDUs in three facilities with an available capacity of 68 beds. The Department reported that in CY 2024 there were 67 admissions to the TDUs and 67 exits.

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 the correctional officer and nursing disciplines, DAC created a model for a new unit-based treatment program that does not require additional staff beyond those from Behavioral Health. The new model, called Outpatient Treatment Unit (OTU), began providing inpatient psychiatric services in 2022. The first OTU increased the statewide treatment bed capacity by 144 beds. In CY 2024, DAC used existing resources to expand the number of OTU beds to 252 total across 3 facilities. The average monthly bed utilization rate was between 98 and 99% for the year.

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 certain prison units becoming reentry facilities. In 2024, there were 21 reentry facilities, 18 were minimum custody and 3 were minimum/medium/closed custody. DAC plans to add more in 2025. 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 21 reentry facilities.

DOP 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 developed a new program. 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.

DOP, 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 an estimated 92% of offenders releasing from prison were eligible for Medicaid under this expansion. DAC is working with DHHS to improve the application process for offenders. 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 filled most of its vacancies in 2024.

The Commission received funding for an additional Parole Case Analyst II in the 2021 budget. The position was filed in August 2024, and specializes in reentry and parole services, with a focus on the Mutual Agreement Parole Program (MAPP). The case analyst will eventually provide services for all MAPP offenders. The Commission has also worked towards streamlining their work processes to better utilize existing staff resources. In 2025, the Commission plans to ask for an additional analyst and an in-house attorney position.

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 2024, the Commission implemented a form for hearing officers to complete which provides the hearing officer's summary of the evidence for each reported violation, if probable cause was found, and the hearing officer's decision.

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 Bureau of Justice Assistance. 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. A group of stakeholders from DAC, the PRSP Commission, and the Office of the Governor, studied the PRS and parole processes and submitted three recommendations to the governor: (1) that the PRSP Commission develop, validate, and implement a risk/needs assessment tool tailored for their specific population; (2) 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; and (3) 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 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. Both psychologists use it and train the staff on the tool as well, August 12, 2024, being the most recent training. Staffing continues to be an issue for programming as many of the volunteers who were part of the programs did not return post-pandemic.

The PRSP Commission also used another RNA tool, the risk-need-responsivity model. The Commission reported that the risk-need-responsivity model worked best for offenders being rereleased onto PRS.

The Commission plans to revisit all of its assessment tools with the new reentry parole case analyst and has also begun examining the use of new risk-needs-responsivity models being used by other states. Regarding the second recommendation, the General Assembly made earned time credit for complying with reintegrative conditions mandatory in 2022.⁶⁸ The supervisee may earn up to 20% off of the original length of the period of post-release supervision.⁶⁹ The PRSP Commission follows the Division of Community Supervision 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 107 offenders in the program as of December 31, 2024. 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 wants to revise 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. The PRS population has been increasing since CY 2021, with the largest increase from CY 2023 to CY 2024 (4%); PRS entries increased 6% from CY 2023 to CY 2024. Most PRS entries (72%) are for Class F-I felons.

Figure 17
PRS Entries and Population



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

⁶⁸ See S.L. 2022-74, § 19C.2.

⁶⁹ G.S. 15A-1468.2(d).

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 the Robeson CRV Center (the Burke CRV center remains closed due to staffing issues). 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. The percentage of entries for alleged new crime has increased slightly since the last year (15% in CY 2023 to 18% in CY 2024). The percentage of entries for warrant/pending charges has decreased over the time period examined (17% in CY 2020 to 13% in CY 2024). In CY 2024, offenders entering with three-month revocations represented the largest group of felony entries to prison for a PRS violation (35%) followed by absconding (24%).

Table 16
Felony Entries to Prison for PRS Violations by Type

Prison Entry Type	CY 2020		CY 2021		CY 2022		CY 2023		CY 2024	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
New Crime w/ Conviction	292	6	241	6	277	7	278	6	317	6
Alleged New Crime¹	762	16	643	16	641	15	643	15	905	18
Technical²	53	1	60	1	67	1	66	1	87	2
Three-Month Revocation	1,445	31	1,354	33	1,410	34	1,588	36	1,699	35
Absconding	1,219	26	1,009	25	962	23	1,036	24	1,200	24
Pre-JRA Technical	122	3	124	3	127	3	99	2	103	2
Warrant/Pending Charges	778	17	679	16	708	17	689	16	617	13
Total	4,671	100	4,110	100	4,192	100	4,399	100	4,928	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

Table 17 shows PRS exits and revocation rates. The total number of PRS exits has decreased 17% over the past five years (13,093 in CY 2020 to 10,931 in CY 2024). Revocation rates for PRS exits had been stable at around 17% but increased to 20% in CY 2024.

Table 17
PRS Exits and Revocation Rates

	CY 2020	CY 2021	CY 2022	CY 2023	CY 2024
Total PRS Exits	13,093	11,652	10,123	10,534	10,931
% of PRS Exits due to Revocation	17%	15%	17%	17%	20%

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 was similar when comparing Class B1-E and Class F-I offenders. Most offenders exiting PRS in CY 2024 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 44% respectively).

Table 18
PRS Exits by Supervision Level
CY 2024

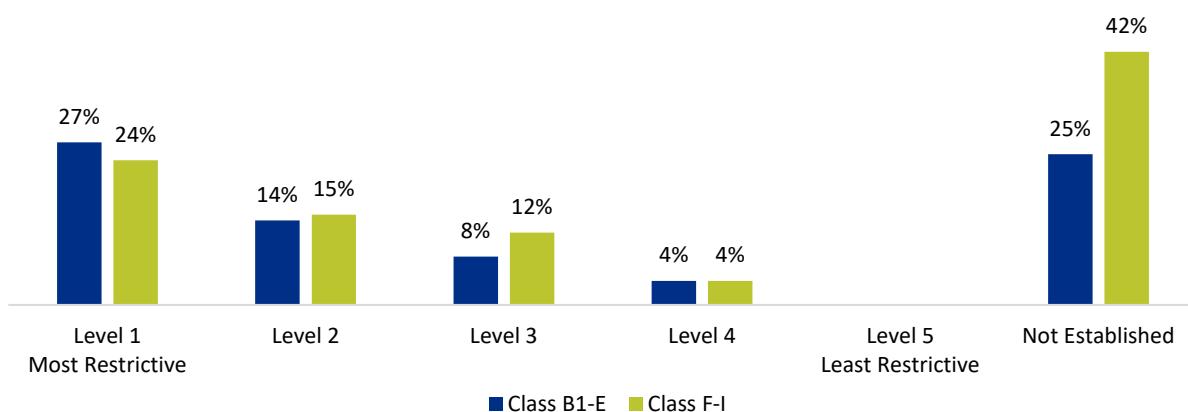
Supervision Level	Class B1-E		Class F-I		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Level 1 (Most Restrictive)	762	26	2,038	26	2,800	25
Level 2	1,255	42	3,518	44	4,773	44
Level 3	385	13	815	10	1,200	11
Level 4	100	3	220	3	320	3
Level 5 (Least Restrictive)	5	<1	2	<1	7	<1
Not Established	467	16	1,364	17	1,831	17
Total	2,974	100	7,957	100	10,931	100

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

Figure 18 examines PRS revocation rates by supervision level and offense class. Supervision level rates follow the expected pattern with those in more restrictive levels having a higher PRS revocation rate. Revocation rates were highest for post-release supervisees in Supervision Level 1 (27% for Class B1-E and 24% 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 Level 3.⁷⁰ 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.

⁷⁰ 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.

Figure 18
PRS Revocation Rates by Offense Class and Supervision Level
CY 2024



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

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

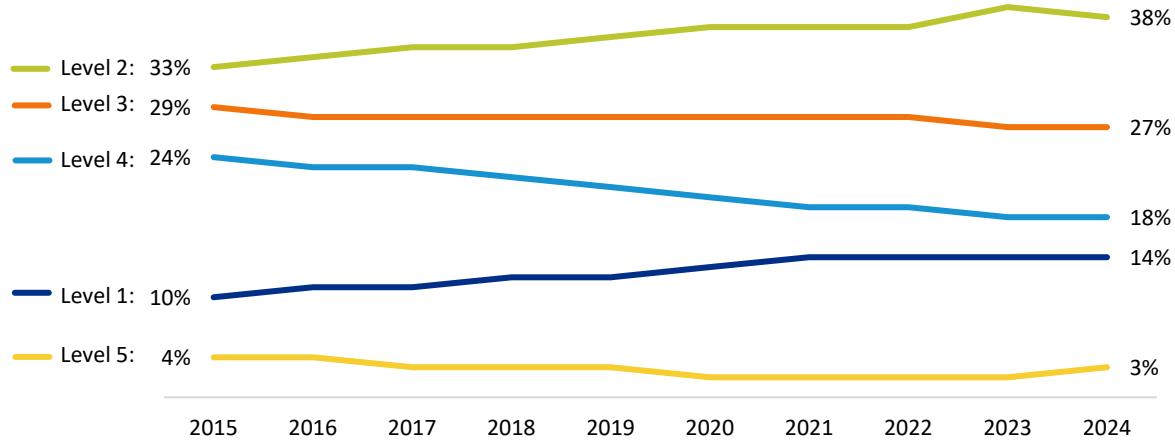
While there was an overall increase in convictions for CY 2024 (although not to pre-pandemic levels), trends related to JRA sentencing options generally continued in a pre-COVID direction. The imposition of special probation primarily occurred at initial judgment (90%) rather than as a modification of probation. The most frequently used provision remains the habitual felon status offense, with 1,041 habitual felon prison entries occurring in CY 2024. For three years, the largest proportion of habitual felons were sentenced in Class E; however, starting in CY 2023 the percentage of habitual felons in Class C increased while the percentage in Class E decreased, resulting in a nearly even (or even) split between the two classes for the past two calendar years. The habitual breaking and entering status offense created by the JRA continues to see limited use, as does ASR (69 and 148 entries to prison in CY 2024 respectively); sentences imposed for habitual breaking entering remained stable, while ASR sentences decreased by 14% 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 continue to comprise the largest category of inmates in prison (12% in CY 2024). Conversely, inmates serving sentences for habitual breaking and entering or ASR sentences represent a very small portion of the prison population.

Correctional Practices

The number of offenders under supervision remained stable from CY 2023 to CY 2024 (76,757 and 76,562 respectively) but, similar to sentencing, correctional practices over the past calendar year 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 19). Generally, the percentage of offenders in the most restrictive levels (Levels 1 and 2) has been increasing since CY 2015; the opposite is true for the least restrictive levels (Levels 4 and 5), where the percentage has decreased over 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 represents a very small portion (3%) of the assessed population.

Figure 19
Supervision Level Distribution: Assessed Community Supervision Population at Year-End



SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction

Staffing remains a tremendous challenge for prisons. With a 39% vacancy rate in CY 2024, 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

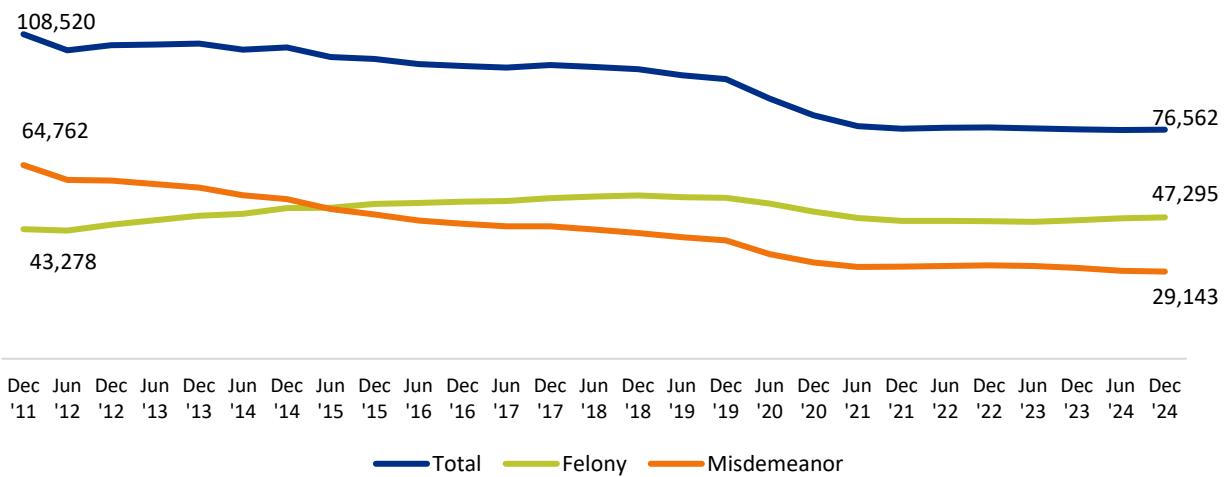
date, but still present a challenge. Among local jails, staffing issues were noted as a primary concern; inadequate staffing was frequently cited as a reason for changes in participation in the SMCP. The General Assembly has made continued efforts to allocate positions and increase pay for certain types 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 Supervision 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 supervision 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 2024, the prison population continued to increase but the community supervision population remained stable (see Figure 20 and Figure 21).

Overall, the community supervision population declined 29% from December 2011 to December 2024 (from 108,520 to 76,562). 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.

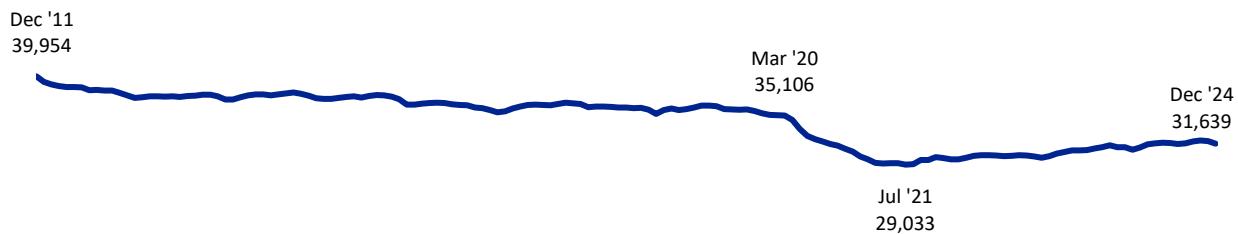
Figure 20
NC Community Supervision Population at Month-End



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

Figure 21 shows the average monthly prison population beginning with the implementation of the JRA. The prison population declined 21% from December 2011 to December 2024 (a decrease of 8,315), with much of this decrease attributable to the pandemic (73%). The lowest monthly average (29,033) occurred in July 2021. The population was stable in CY 2022 (around 30,000) but has been increasing each year since CY 2022; there was a 4% increase from December 2022 to December 2023 and a 1% increase from December 2023 to December 2024. The population remains below pre-pandemic levels.

Figure 21
NC Prison Population: Monthly Average



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

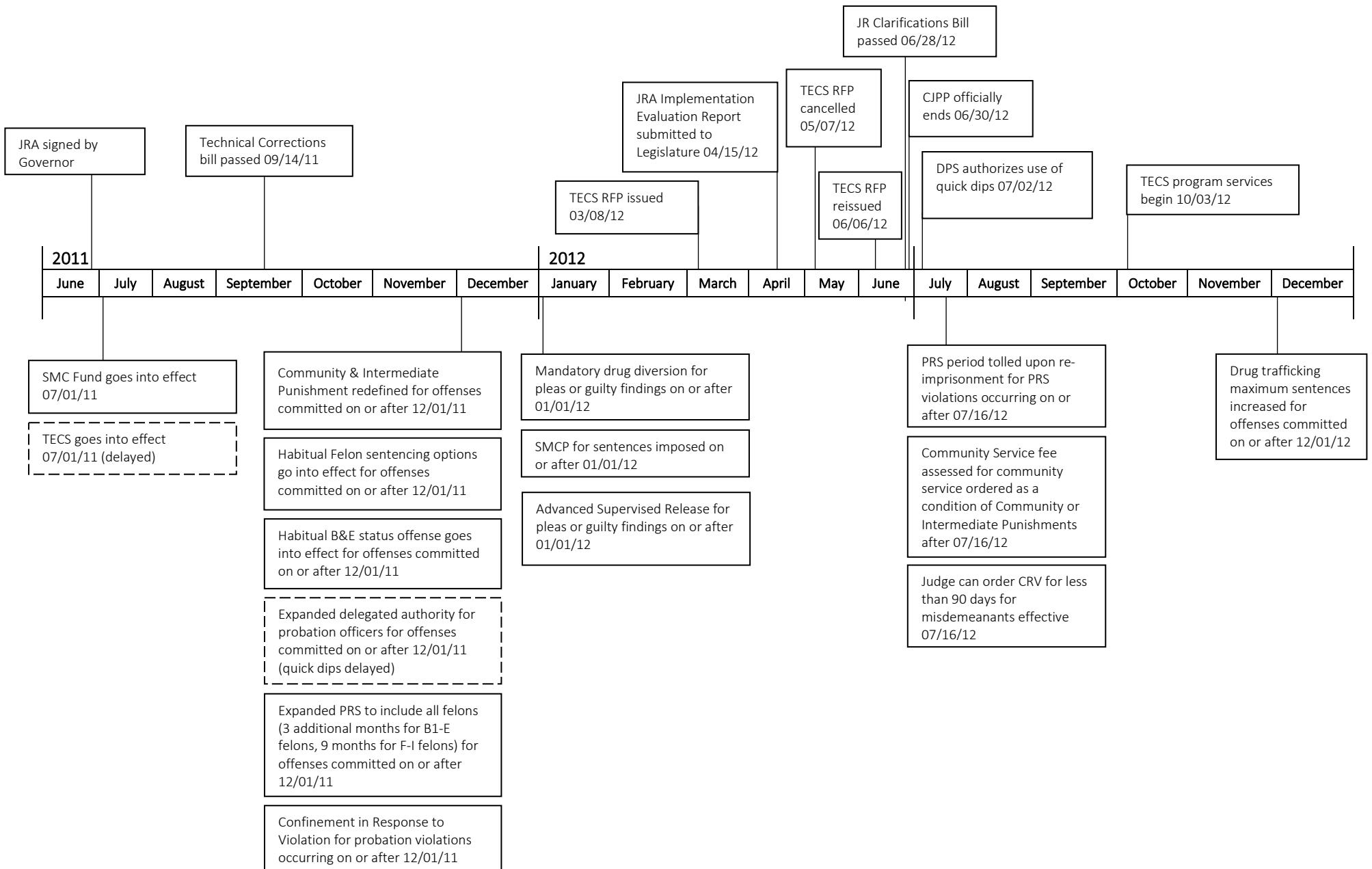
SOURCE: NC Department of Adult Correction, Daily Unit Population Reports and Inmates on Backlog Reports

While the criminal justice system has largely recovered from the worst effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, some questions about long-term versus short-term changes remain. For example, it is unclear if the population under community supervision will continue to decline and/or stabilize, while the prison population continues to increase. Will staffing challenges ease or persist? 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.

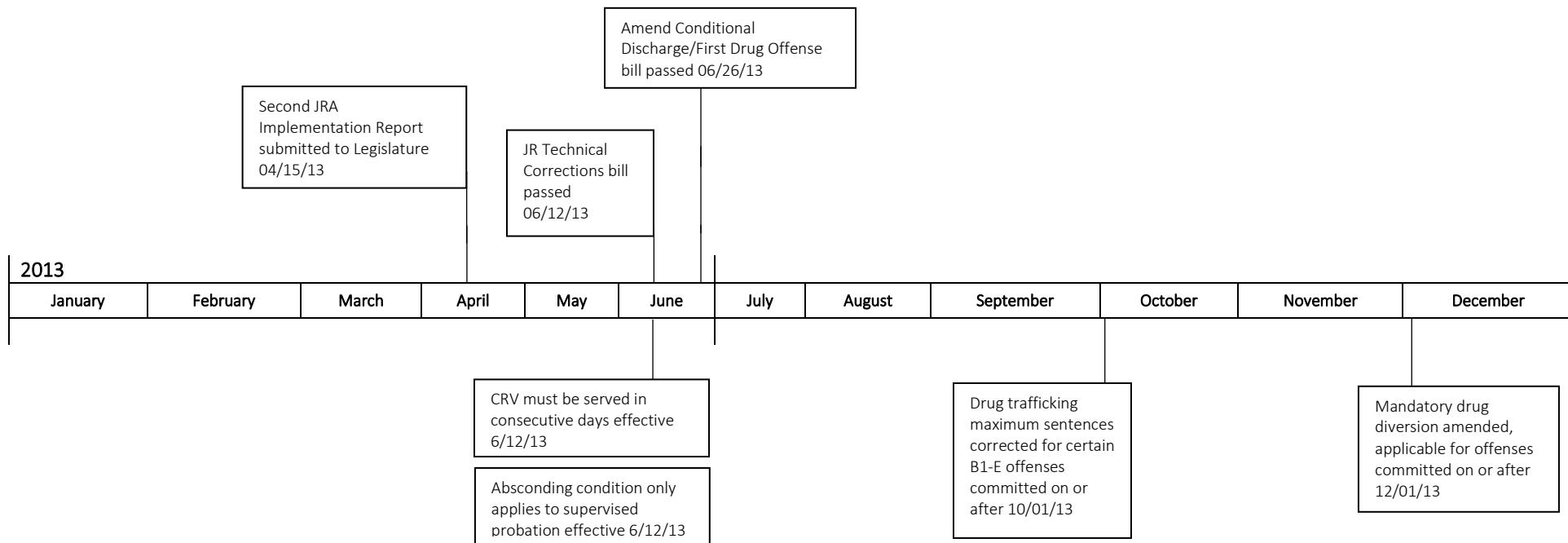
APPENDIX A

JUSTICE REINVESTMENT IMPLEMENTATION
TIMELINE

JUSTICE REINVESTMENT ACT IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE 2011-2012

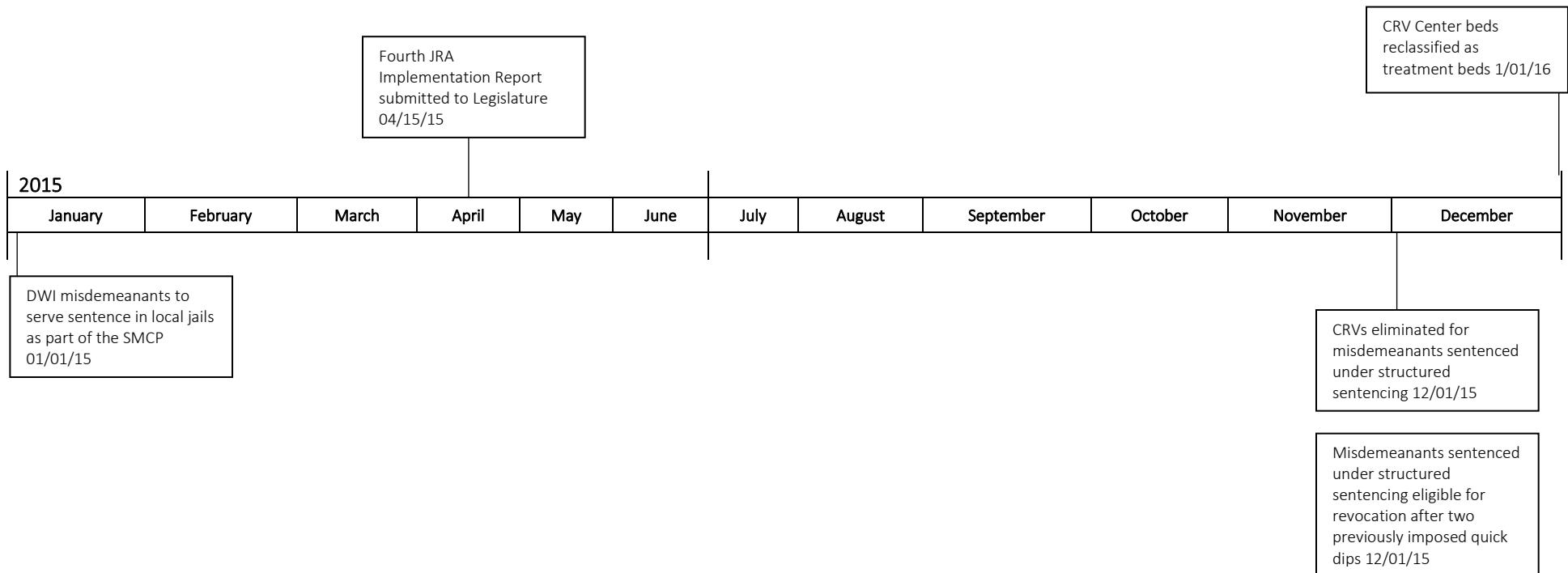


JUSTICE REINVESTMENT ACT IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE 2013



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
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
IOP	Intensive Outpatient Treatment
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

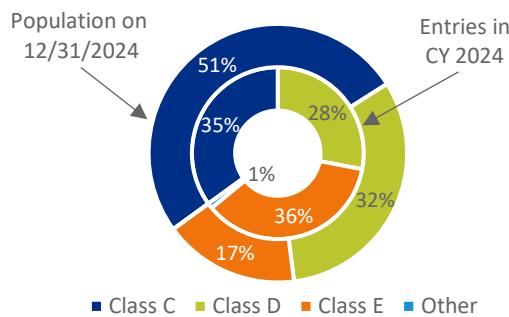
SOIU	Special Operations and Intelligence Unit
SPMI	Serious and Persistent Mental Illness
SRCC	State Reentry Council Collaborative
SSA	Structured Sentencing Act
START	Short-Term Assessment of Risk and Treatability
TDU	Therapeutic Diversion Unit
TECS	Treatment for Effective Community Supervision

CALENDAR YEAR 2024

Sentencing Practices

- There were 148 Advanced Supervised Release and 69 felony habitual breaking and entering prison entries.
- There were 1,041 habitual felon prison entries; most were sentenced in Class C or Class E (35% and 36% respectively).

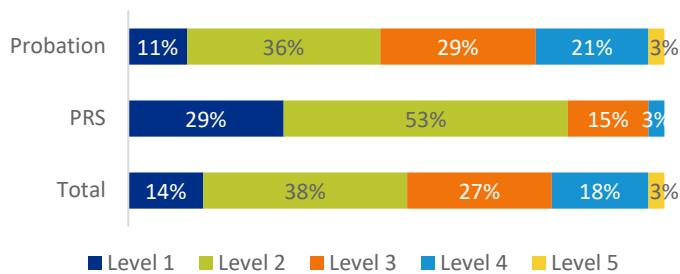
Habitual Felon Prison Entries and Population



Community Supervision

- Of the 76,562 offenders under community supervision on December 31, most were assessed as either moderate risk and/or moderate need (31% and 39% respectively).
- A higher percentage of post-release supervisees were supervised in Level 1 (most restrictive level) compared to probationers.

Supervision Level

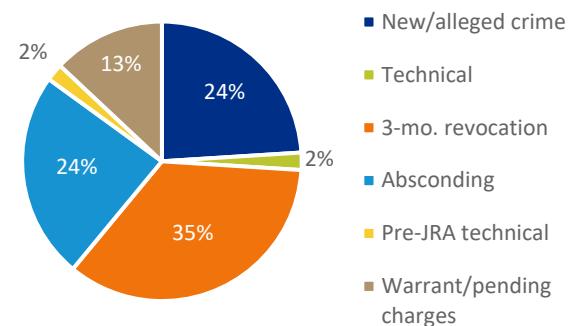


- There were 10,119 entries to Treatment for Effective Community Supervision (TECS) programs; 2,214 offenders were enrolled in TECS on December 31.
- A total of 1,795 quick dips were ordered; an equal percentage were for misdemeanants and felons (50% each).
- Of the 2,558 CRV dispositions, most (40%) were for offenders in Supervision Level 2.

Incarceration and Reentry

- Most offenders with PRS (72%) were in Classes F-I.
- 44% of offenders exiting PRS were in Supervision Level 2. PRS revocation rates were highest for Supervision Level 1 (27% for Class B1-E felons and 24% for Class F-I felons).
- The largest categories of felony entries to prison for PRS violations were 3-month revocations (35%) followed by new/alleged crime and absconding (24% each).

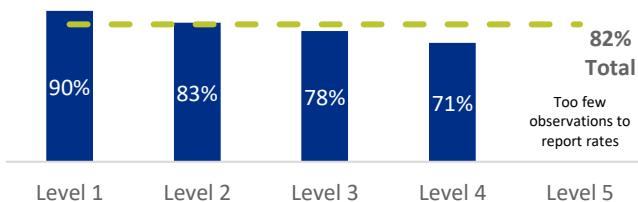
Felony Entries to Prison for PRS Violations



Outcomes (1-Year Follow-Up from CY 2023)

- Probationers in Supervision Level 1 had the highest rate of subsequent violations after a quick dip (90%), while probationers in Supervision Level 4 had the lowest (71%).

Violations Following a Quick Dip Confinement



- 41% of offenders with CRV dispositions in CY 2023 had a subsequent violation within one year.

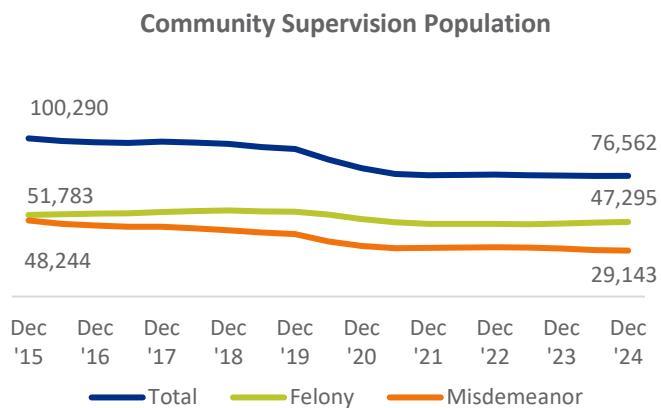
Outcomes Following CRV Dispositions

1-Year Outcome	Felons	Misd.	Total
On Supervision	43%	37%	43%
CRV & Terminate	34%	44%	35%
Terminal CRV	15%	13%	14%
Revocation	8%	6%	8%

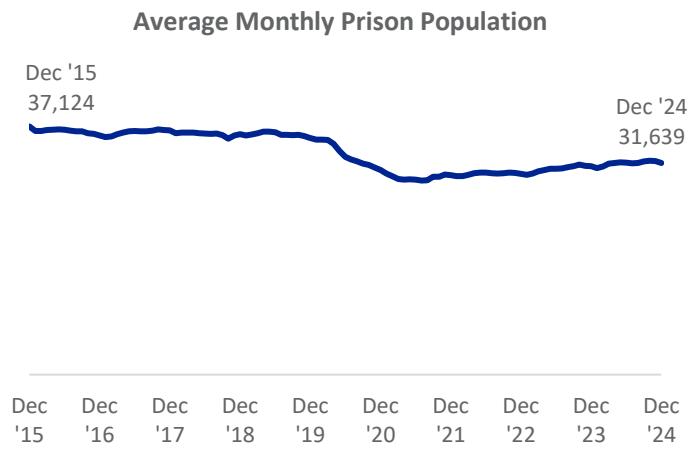
QUICK FACTS: JUSTICE REINVESTMENT

CALENDAR YEARS 2015-2024

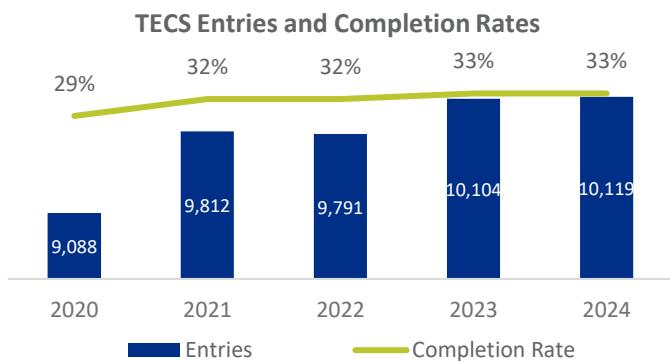
The overall community supervision population has declined 24% since December 2015. There has been a more substantial decline in the misdemeanor population compared to the felony population (40% and 9% respectively). The overall population has been relatively stable since 2020; however, there was a 2% increase in the felony community supervision population and a 4% decrease in the misdemeanor population from December 2023 to December 2024.



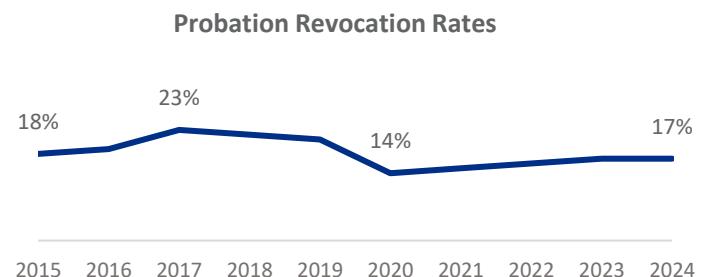
The average prison population declined from 37,124 in December 2015 to 31,639 in December 2024 (a decrease of 15%). However, the prison population has increased over the past two years; there was a 4% increase from December 2022 to December 2023 and a 1% increase from December 2023 to December 2024.



TECS completion rates have stabilized over the past few years (33% in CY 2024); however, two-thirds of offenders are not completing their TECS programs. In 2024, completion rates were highest for participants in Supervision Level 4 (42%).



The probation revocation rate has fluctuated over the past ten years, with a high of 23% in CY 2017 and a low of 14% in CY 2020. The probation revocation rate was 17% in CY 2024.



The PRS population has increased steadily since CY 2021, with a 4% increase from December 2023 to December 2024.



SOURCE: NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission, 2015-2024 Justice Reinvestment Act Implementation Evaluation Report Data

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The Honorable Charlie Brown, Chairman
Michelle Hall, Executive Director

For the NC Sentencing and Policy Advisory Commission's *Justice Reinvestment Act Implementation Evaluation Report 2025* and all other publications, see the Commission's website: www.NCSPAC.org.