



Josh Stein
Governor

Leslie Cooley Dismukes
Secretary

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Leslie Cooley Dismukes, Secretary *LD*

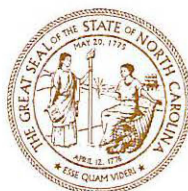
RE: Status of the Treatment for Effective Community Supervision Program

DATE: March 1, 2026

Pursuant to N.C.G.S. 143B-1500(c), the Department of Adult Correction shall report by March 1 of each year to the Chairs of the Senate and House of Representatives Appropriations Subcommittees on Justice and Public Safety and the Joint Legislative Oversight Committee on Justice and Public Safety on the status of the programs funded through the Treatment for Effective Community Supervision Program.

Report Attached

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FROM THE OFFICE OF:
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<https://dac.nc.gov>

Treatment for Effective Community Supervision Program (TECSP)

The Justice Reinvestment Act of 2011 created the Treatment for Effective Community Supervision Program (TECSP), which is managed by the Department of Adult Correction. The program is designed to support the use of evidence-based practices to reduce recidivism and to promote coordination between state and community-based corrections programs. The target populations for these programs are high-risk, high-need offenders who are most likely to reoffend and face significant barriers or destabilizing factors that contribute to reoffending.

TECSP is a multi-pronged approach to programming, treatment, and reentry related services and essentially represents an "umbrella" of funding. Under TECSP, the Department of Adult Correction (DAC or the Department) contracts with "eligible entities" directly through a competitive procurement process to provide community-based services to offenders on probation, parole, or post-release supervision. The different programs funded by TECSP are described below.

Recidivism Reduction Services (RRS)

Formerly called the Criminal Justice Partnership Program (CJPP) from 1994-2011 and then TECS from 2011-2015, the Recidivism Reduction Services (RSS) is the single largest program funded under the TECSP umbrella and serves the largest number of offenders through services available in 100 counties during FY 24-25. The core services offered to offenders under RSS include cognitive behavioral intervention, booster sessions, and a continuum of substance abuse services including outpatient and aftercare/recovery management services. Support services such as education, employment, health/nutrition, education, and social support services based on the offender needs are also addressed by vendors through community linkages and collaboration.

Transitional/Temporary Housing (TH)

Transitional and Temporary Housing (TH) is community-based housing provided to offenders who need a structured, positive, and safe environment for an interim period. The issue of homelessness among offenders supervised in the community has been a significant problem for supervising officers. By providing housing to these homeless offenders, it is the Department's intent to reduce recidivism and the rate of probation and post release supervision revocations. Vendors provide social support and program services in addition to housing.

Local Reentry Councils (LRC)

The Department continues to focus on providing reentry services to the growing numbers of individuals released from prison and post-release supervision and individuals with a criminal record. Local Reentry Councils (LRC) represent an organized network consisting of a broad range of individuals and agencies from different disciplines and backgrounds having a role or significant interest in helping people successfully transition from correctional supervision (including prison, probation, parole and/or post-release supervision). The mission of the LRC is to coordinate resources in the community to efficiently provide and streamline resources for incarcerated and formally incarcerated individuals to reduce recidivism and promote public safety.

Pursuant to G.S. 143B-1500(c), the following sections provide specific information about the status of each program funded under TECSP during FY 24-25.

(1) Recidivism Reduction Services (RRS)

a. Method by which offenders are referred to the program

All referrals are generated through the automation process on the Offender Case Plan. Care managers from Treatment Accountability for Safer Communities (TASC) can also refer to RRS based on results of the TASC assessment.

b. Target population:

The eligible pool of offenders for RRS programming is the population of offenders in each county who have been assessed as Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3 in terms of supervision level.

c. The amount of services contracted for, and the amount of funding expended in each fiscal year

FY 24-25 was the tenth year of the Recidivism Reduction Services (RRS) program where the contracts for services were performance-based. Vendor payments are directly related to offender engagement and outcomes. Vendors made tremendous progress during the ninth year of the RRS contracts by improving data entries. Additionally, the performance-based contracts included an upfront payment during the first month of the fiscal year equaling 25% of the contract total (the amount a vendor could possibly earn providing services). There was also a 5% base payment award given to vendors that would be offering classes via a Hybrid or Face to Face method to offset the cost of having to have a building.

Total amount of contracts - \$ 8,017,185.00

Total expenditures - \$ 6,291,365.39

Note: The legislative report asks specifically about the total amount of contracts and total expenditures for the RRS program. Since these are performance-based contracts, the total amount of contracts is a derived figure based on the assumption that each vendor achieves all milestones with all offenders and is used by the Department for contractual purposes only. It is a separate and distinct figure that is derived for the purpose of creating a purchase order with each vendor. Therefore, it is not appropriate to compare this derived figure with the budget or the expenditures for this program.

d. The supervision type

Table 1: Recidivism Reduction Services by Supervision Type (FY 24-25)

Supervision Type	Count
Probation	6,800
Post-Release	2,998
Parole	67
Post-Release/Probation	2
Total	9,867

e. The risk level of the offenders served

Table 2: Recidivism Reduction Services by Risk Level (FY 24-25)

Risk Level	Count
R1	2967
R2	3718
R3	2423
R4	687
R5	62
Not Leveled	10
Total	9867

f. The number of successful and unsuccessful core service exits with a breakdown of reasons for unsuccessful exits

RRS core services are not considered “successful” or “unsuccessful”. Rather, participation is tracked as “completed” or “not completed”. Due to limitations in data collection, reasons why programming is not completed are not available or limited.

Table 3: Recidivism Reduction Services - Core Service Outcomes (FY 24-25)

	Completed ¹		Not Completed		Non-Compliance ²		Inappropriate Referral		Other ³		
Core Service	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Total
ROP ⁴ Treatment	380	37%	7	1%	418	40%	85	8%	149	14%	1,039
ROP Aftercare	54	66%	0	0%	11	13%	4	5%	13	16%	82
IOP ⁵ Treatment	37	28%	0	0%	67	50%	15	11%	14	11%	133
IOP Aftercare	11	85%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2	15%	13
CBI ⁶ Group Therapy	2952	46%	91	1%	2661	41%	135	2%	643	10%	6482
CBI Booster Sessions	11	52%	0	0%	5	24%	2	10%	3	14%	21
Total	3,445	44%	98	1%	3162	41%	241	3%	824	11%	7770

¹ Completed means offenders satisfied all program requirements.

² Non-compliance includes both non-compliance with program requirements and conditions of supervision

³ Other includes moved out of area, died, changed meeting times, moved to unsupervised probation, completed, or terminated a probation term

⁴ ROP means Regular Outpatient

⁵ IOP means Intensive Outpatient

⁶ CBI means Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Successful Completion means offenders satisfied all program requirements, non-compliance includes both non-compliance with program requirements and conditions of supervision, other includes moved out of the area, died, changed meeting times, moved to unsupervised probation or the probation term was complete or terminated

g. The demographics of the population served

Table 4: Recidivism Reduction Services – Population Demographics (FY 24-25)

	White		Black		Other		Total	
Age Group	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total	Percent
13-18	.	1	.	6	.	3	10	0%
19-21	10	78	16	291	.	34	429	4%
22-25	44	184	66	749	3	95	1,141	12%
26-30	131	344	89	962	9	105	1,640	17%
31-35	238	545	94	898	11	92	1,878	19%
36-40	219	573	78	714	8	48	1,640	17%
41-45	183	504	44	475	8	40	1,254	13%
46-50	122	309	24	334	7	16	812	8%
51-55	58	207	18	182	2	9	476	5%
56-60	45	129	8	139	2	5	328	3%
61-65	17	53	6	91	.	4	171	2%
66-70	4	16	2	47	.	1	70	1%
71+	2	10	.	6	.	.	18	0%
All	1,073	2,953	445	4,894	50	452	9,867	100%

h. The number and kind of mandatory and optional services received by offenders in this program

During FY 24-25, 15,116 mandatory and optional services were rendered to RRS clients.

Table 5: Recidivism Reduction- Mandatory Service Outcomes (FY 24-25)

	Completed		Not Completed		Non- Compliance		Inappropriate Referral		Other		
Mandatory Services	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Total
Education	3929	77%	688	13%	398	8%	21	-	94	2%	5,130
Employment Services	4009	76%	683	13%	454	9%	27	-	103	2%	5276
Health/Nutrition	3436	73%	800	17%	371	8%	18	.	85	2%	4710
Total	11,374	75%	2,171	14%	1,223	8%	66	.	282	2%	15,116

Note: Clients can receive multiple services.

Table 6: Recidivism Reduction - Optional Service Outcomes (FY 24-25)

	Completed		Not Completed		Non-Compliance		Inappropriate Referral		Other		
Optional Services	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Total
Child Care Services	102	83%	3	2%	16	13%	0	.	3	2%	124
Family Counseling	1519	77%	248	12%	194	10%	8	.	26	1%	1995
Parenting Classes	1630	74%	353	16%	202	9%	8	.	32	1%	2225
Total	3,251	76%	604	14%	412	9%	16		61	1%	4,344

Note: Clients can receive multiple services

i. Employment status at entry and exit

Table 7: Recidivism Reduction Services - Employment Status at Entry and Exit (FY 24-25)

	Employment Status at Exit			
Employment Status at Entry	Employed	Unemployed	Unknown	Count
Employed	2,880	913	269	4,062
Unemployed	641	2,545	315	3,501
Unknown	30	68	2,206	2,304
Total	3,551	3,526	2,790	9,867

j. Supervision outcomes, including completion, revocation, and termination for offenders served

Table 8: Recidivism Reduction Services - Supervision Outcomes (FY 24-25)

Supervision Outcomes	Count	Percent
Active	3817	38.68
Completed	2400	24.32
Terminated	1948	19.74
Revoked	1223	12.39
Moved to Unsupervised	354	3.59
Other*	125	1.27
Total	9,867	100%
*Other includes offenders that have died or failed to comply		

(2) Community Intervention Centers (CIC)

This program was not offered in FY24-25

(3) Transitional and Temporary Housing

a. The target population

Transitional and Temporary Housing programming is for offenders (male and female) who are 18 years or older under community supervision who voluntarily agree to live in transitional housing due to being homeless or have been recently released from prison without a confined home plan and do not have any family or community resources willing to provide suitable living arrangements. In FY 24-25, the Department had 204 transitional housing beds using nine vendors across the state. Additionally, there were 985 admissions (an individual staying at least one night). The average length of stay was 54 days. Offenders typically reside in housing for up to 90 days, but that period can be extended up to 120 days under unique circumstances. The average daily population was 140 individuals in transitional housing for FY 24-25.

b. The amount of funds contracted for and expended each fiscal year

Total amount of contracts for non-sex offender housing- \$ 3,402,501

Total expenditures - \$ 4,081,450.00

c. The supervision type

Table 9: Transitional and Temporary Housing by Supervision Type (FY 24-25)

Supervision Type	Count
Probation	326
Post-Release	650
Parole	4
Total	980

d. The risk level of the offenders served

Table 10: Transitional and Temporary Housing by Risk Level (FY 24-25)

Risk Level	Count
R1	431
R2	274
R3	210
R4	34
R5	2
Not Leveled	29
Total	980

e. The number of successful and unsuccessful core service exits with a breakdown of reasons for unsuccessful exits.

Transitional Housing and Temporary Housing services are not considered “successful” or “unsuccessful”. Rather, participation is tracked as “completed” or “not completed”. Due to limitations in data collection, reasons why programming is not completed are not available.

Table 11: Transitional and Temporary Housing - Core Service Outcomes (FY 24-25)

Core Service	Completed		Not Completed		Total
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	
CBI Group Therapy	6	27	16	73	22
Regular Outpatient Substance Treatment	39	24	123	76	162
CBI Booster Sessions	55	40	83	60	138
CBI - Computer Lab	2	67	1	33	3
Total	103	31%	225	69%	328

Beginning in FY 24-25, transitional/temporary housing providers were not required to provide CBI group therapy and regular outpatient substance abuse treatment. Instead, housing providers were instructed to make referrals to existing contractual services offered under RRS contracts. However, some housing providers elected to continue these services at no additional cost.

f. The demographics of the offenders served

Table 12: Transitional and Temporary Housing – Population Demographics (FY 24-25)

Age Group	White		Black		Other		Total	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Count	Percent
19-21	2	5	2	16	.	1	26	3%
22-25	4	17	3	40	.	3	67	7%
26-30	10	48	2	68	.	3	131	13%
31-35	22	58	4	72	1	10	167	17%
36-40	21	80	3	58	.	4	166	17%
41-45	13	51	5	46	1	8	124	13%
46-50	4	47	3	37	1	4	96	10%
51-55	10	25	2	35	.	5	77	8%
56-60	7	12	.	36	.	4	59	6%
61-65	2	12	1	29	.	.	44	4%
66-70	1	1	2	13	.	.	17	2%
70+	.	3	.	3	.	.	6	1%
All	96	359	27	453	3	42	980	100%

g. The employment status at entry and exit

Table 13: Transitional and Temporary Housing - Employment Status at Entry and Exit (FY 24-25)

Employment Status at Entry	Employment Status at Exit			
	Employed	Unemployed	Unknown	Count
Employed	22	3	0	25
Unemployed	410	469	34	913
Unknown	2	11	29	42
Total	434	483	63	980

h. Supervision outcomes, including completion, revocation, and termination of offenders served

Table 14: Transitional and Temporary Housing - Supervision Outcomes (FY 24-25)

Supervision Outcome	Count	Percent
Active	306	31.22
Completed	350	35.71
Revoked	210	21.43
Terminated	104	10.61
Moved to Unsupervised	4	0.41
Other*	6	0.61
Total	980	100%
<i>*Other includes offenders who died or failed to comply</i>		

(4) Local Reentry Councils (LRC)

a. The target population:

The primary target population for LRCs are offenders currently under community supervision (includes probation, post-release, and parole). In FY 24-25, LRCs across the state enrolled 2,880 clients, 3,538 clients were served and 6, 817 supportive services were provided. Any justice-involved individual in local reentry council communities is eligible for reentry services, especially those recently released from local confinement or incarceration. Core services provided include housing, employment, transportation childcare assistance, as well as referrals to substance abuse and mental health services.

The data shown in the tables in this subsection were collected by sites using LRC Case Management Tool for tracking reentry services provided and offender outcomes. The statistics reported below represent the available data entered in the tool and may result in missing data.

b. The amount of funds contracted for and expended each fiscal year

Total amount of contracts - \$ 3,156,139.00

Total expenditures - \$ 3,940,382.91

LRC contract terms may overlap fiscal years; however, in this report, the expenditures are presented for FY 24-25 only.

c. The supervision type

Table 15: Supervision Type (FY 24-25)

Currently Under Supervision	Count	Supervising Agency	Count	NC Supervision Type	Count
Yes	2,353	NC	2,167	Probation	1,094
No	1,186	Federal	118	Post-Release	793
		Other State	3	Parole	271
		Missing	65	Dual Supervision	34
Total	3,539	Total	2,353	Total	2,192*

*Anticipated to other categories of supervision outside of NC supervision

d. The risk level of the offenders served

Table 16: Risk Level (FY 24-25)

Risk Level*	Count
High	1320
Medium	1780
Low	439
Total	3,539

*Local Reentry Council staff use an instrument called the Proxy to identify risk and may also obtain risk information from the state's risk assessment instrument from the supervising probation officer. This data was combined into categories of risk in Table 16.

e. *The number of successful and unsuccessful core service exits with a breakdown of reasons for unsuccessful exits.*

LRC support services are not considered “successful” or “unsuccessful”. LRC services are provided to the clients who seek services, and exits are not tracked. Alternatively, the number of supportive service services provided are shown below. These include contacts with an individual participant.

Table 17: Supportive Services Provided (FY 24-25)

Supportive Services	Count
Adult Education	184
Basic Needs	1615
Child Care	12
Community Involvement	19
Disabilities	93
Documentation/Benefits	134
Employment ¹	1456
Family/Social Relations	5
Health Care Coverage	184
Housing	1430
Income ²	9
Legal	65
Life Skills	113
Mental Health	112
Mentorship	29
Mobility ³	1078
Substance Abuse	133
Vocational Training	143
Total⁴	6814

¹ Employment activities include job search and job placement.

² Income activities refer to any additional income such as SSI, disability, etc.

³ Mobility activities include transportation.

⁴ Service total includes multiple contacts with individual participants.

f. The demographics of the population served

Table 18: Age at Intake (FY 24-25)

Age Group	Total
Under 20	61
20-29	568
30-39	1,085
40-49	916
50+	885
Missing	23
Total	3,538

Table 19: Gender at Intake (FY 24-25)

Gender	Count
Male	2,790
Female	739
Transgender	9
Total	3,538

Table 20: Race/Ethnicity at Intake (FY 24-25)

Race/Ethnicity	Count
Black/African American	2,106
White/Caucasian	1,049
American Indian/Alaska Native	230
Other	95
Indian	-
Asian	4
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Island	1
Unknown	53
Total	3,538

Table 21: Marital Status at Intake (FY 24-25)

Marital Status	Count
Single/Separate	2,877
Divorced	288
Married	196
Widowed	43
Other	134
Total	3,538

Table 22: Ethnicity at Intake (FY 24-25)

Ethnicity	Count
Non-Hispanic /Latino	2,090
Hispanic	59
Total	2,149

g. *The employment status at entry and exit including, wherever possible, the average wage received at entry and exit.*

LRC clients do not “exit” LRC services. All files remain open.

Table 23: Hourly Wage (FY 24-25)

Hourly Wage	At Entry	Most Recently Recorded
Unemployed	3,082	810
Min. Wage+ - \$9.00	54	22
\$9.01 - \$10.00	57	53
\$10.01 +	345	527
Total	3,538	1,412

*Actively enrolled participants may not have been reassessed or may not have an hourly wage status change.

h. *Supervision outcomes, including completion, revocation, and termination*

Table 25: Most recent outcome status (FY 24-25)

Supervision Outcome	Total
Successfully Completed	1,036
Quit/Terminated	480
Non-Compliant	576
Moved Away	102
Re-arrest	81
Deceased	5
Transferred to Another LRC	10
Total	2,289*

*Outcome status is only entered upon LRC dismissal and would not be documented for active participants.

(5) Intensive Outpatient Services

The department did not enter into any individual contract for Intensive Outpatient Services in FY24-25.
