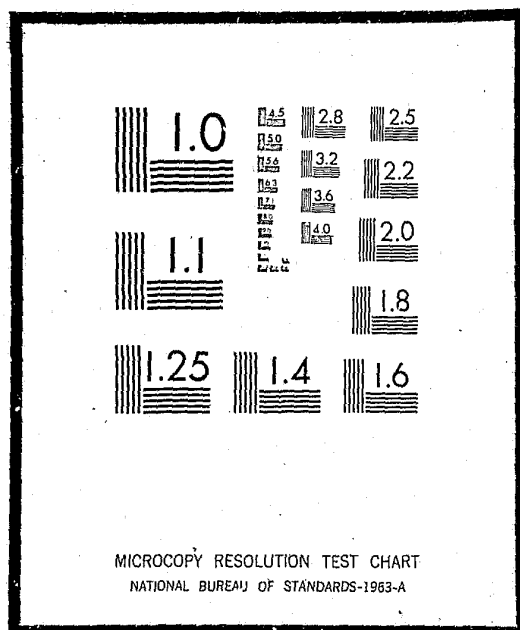


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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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7/26/76

NORTH CAROLINA'S SYSTEM

of

CRIME PREVENTION

and

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

North Carolina Crime Rate (Per 100,000 Population)

Year	Total Crime Index	Increase Above Prior Year
1968	1,346	7.76%
1969	1,541	14.52%
1970	1,861	20.78%
1971	1,940	4.25%

Governor's Committee on Law and Order

The Existing System

1973-1974

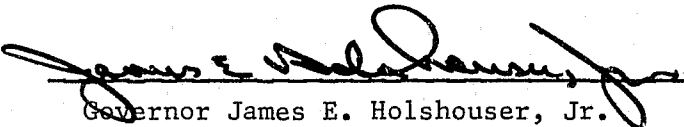
Volume I

Preface

"Law and Order" has been a key phrase of some public officials and citizens in the recent past. As it can be easily misinterpreted, I wish to translate this phrase into three ideas which I believe are important for all to consider in planning for criminal justice improvements. First, is to recall that all laws are made to assure justice, and that order can only be achieved through justice. As justice and fairness are integral parts of each individual's relationship with others, so it is between each individual and his government. Second, if we are to make crime reduction our goal, and plan for it, I firmly believe that the increasing crime rate will be reduced. To not plan for crime reduction will almost assure an increase in crime in such turbulent times as ours. Thirdly, there is a great deal of misunderstanding and lack of communication and cooperation between all parts of the criminal justice system, and between the system and the public. North Carolina will not be a safe state in which to live until we have stronger lines of continuous communication and cooperation.

Certainly, we should strive to make North Carolina the safest state in the union; to settle for anything less would be unfair to ourselves. I am firmly convinced that North Carolina can be a leader in the field of criminal justice, and I assure you that I will do my part in this effort.




Governor James E. Holshouser, Jr.

Introduction

Crime in North Carolina has risen at an alarming rate. Due to this increase, more and more North Carolinians who once did not fear a quiet stroll in their home community at night are more inclined to stay home, rather than risk becoming a victim to crime. Our very sense of having a pleasant home community is being threatened with the increase in crime.

Under these circumstances, it is important for the citizens of the state to know and understand how its criminal justice system operates, and how it is addressing the crime problem. Such an understanding will best assist North Carolinians in supporting improvement of the criminal justice and crime prevention system. It will also enable the state's citizens to better ask questions about the criminal justice system. Hopefully, questions will be asked about whether this state should have one statewide juvenile probation system. Hopefully, questions will be raised about what can be done about the thousands of ex-offenders who annually re-enter our North Carolina communities without planned assistance in job and residency development. Hopefully, questions will develop in search for ways to better assure quicker trials of those accused of a crime. Hopefully, questions will be raised about how those in law enforcement can best prevent the likelihood of crime occurring in a given neighborhood or community.

Hopefully, the combination of an improving criminal justice system and well-informed, concerned citizens in each North Carolina community will make our towns and cities significantly safer than they were in the past. Certainly, to ignore the crime problem can only mean more citizens will become crime victims.

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Chapter I

Crime Statistics and Crime Prevention

I. The Increasing Validity and Value of Crime Statistics

The crime statistics portrayed in this chapter should not be considered as completely reliable data of crimes in North Carolina. First, we all know that numerous crimes are not reported. Second, all law enforcement agencies have not traditionally compiled all reports of crime in their areas of jurisdiction, and submitted them for compilation on a statewide basis. However, significant steps are now being taken by law enforcement and criminal justice agencies to develop a statewide system of data collection which will accurately show the degree of the crime problem throughout the state.

Until this state system is fully operational, uniform crime reporting records compiled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation must serve as the best information available. These records are based on reports submitted by numerous law enforcement agencies in the state, especially from selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) in the state. The SMSA statistics, which include those from the state's major population centers, are more accurate with better law enforcement participation in crime reporting in the statistical areas. However, the problem comes in estimating crime for those localities which are not yet reporting. Naturally, the estimates, which are primarily for the less urbanized areas of the state, should not be considered as reliable as fact. To date, approximately 60 per cent of the population is covered by reporting law enforcement agencies which accounts for approximately 78 per cent of the total offenses for the State.

Yet, as knowledge of crime statistics and crime analysis are becoming increasingly important for crime prevention, total participation in crime reporting is considered an important goal for total and immediate implementation in the state. In fact, draft legislation may be presented to the 1974 General Assembly for the creation of a mandatory statewide uniform crime reporting system.

2. Analyzing Crime Statistics to Plan for Crime Prevention

In planning for the reduction of a crime in a particular city or county in North Carolina, knowledge of past crime statistics for the area involved is essential not only for the allocation of law enforcement resources, but for measuring the success of the program for the year involved with crime

rates of previous years. It is from the knowledge of crimes statistics that the most serious crime type, or crime types, can be identified for a concentrated effort at its reduction.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation's Major Crime Index which is used in North Carolina breaks down serious crime into two basic categories: (1) Crimes Against People, and (2) Crimes Against Property. Crime against people include four crime types: (1) Murder, (2) Rape, (3) Robbery, and (4) Aggravated Assault. Crime against property include three crime types: (1) Burglary, (2) Larceny (\$50 and over), and (3) Auto Theft.

Therefore, the seven major crime types are: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny (\$50 and over) and auto theft. These are crime types which can be identified for a planned crime prevention program. The difficulty and challenge comes in selecting the crime type, or types, which are most serious in a given area, determining when they are most serious, and how they can best be prevented.

To give a simplified version of some of the basic planning which occurs in a crime prevention program, the following statistics are drawn from this chapter.

1. North Carolina's aggravated assault rate in 1971 was 302 per 100,000, while the national average was 183 per 100,000.
2. North Carolina's murder rate in 1971 was 11.1 per 100,000, while the national average was 8.8 per 100,000.
3. North Carolina's rape rate increased from 12.6 per 100,000 in 1970, to 14.4 per 100,000 in 1971.
4. North Carolina's larceny rate increased from 364.3 per 100,000 in 1968, to 658.6 per 100,000 in 1971.
5. North Carolina's burglary rate increased from 565.4 per 100,000 in 1969, to 752.3 per 100,000 in 1971.

The comparisons show these five crime types to be serious in North Carolina. The first three types of crimes are considered crimes against people, and relatively speaking, they are most difficult to prevent. Yet, of the three, aggravated assault is perhaps the most susceptible to prevention through the use of Family Crisis Specialists Units in law enforcement agencies. Such specialists develop their skills in crisis and conflict resolution through training in psychology and related subjects, and apply their knowledge and experience in answering crisis calls, whether they be between husband and wife, two strangers at a local bar, or whatever. The objective is to resolve conflict without a serious crime occurring.

The last two crime types larceny and burglary are crimes against property, and perhaps are somewhat easier to prevent than crimes against people. Prevention programs against property crimes require technical skills which are usually developed by one officer in smaller law enforcement agencies. These specialists analyze the latest trends in property crime statistics for identifying potential targets which need improved protection. Lock systems, alarm systems and street lighting are all examined. An additional and significant responsibility is in encouraging building contractors to use locks, windows

and doors which are constructed to make entry most difficult. Architects can design buildings to be less susceptible to crime, just as they do for fire.

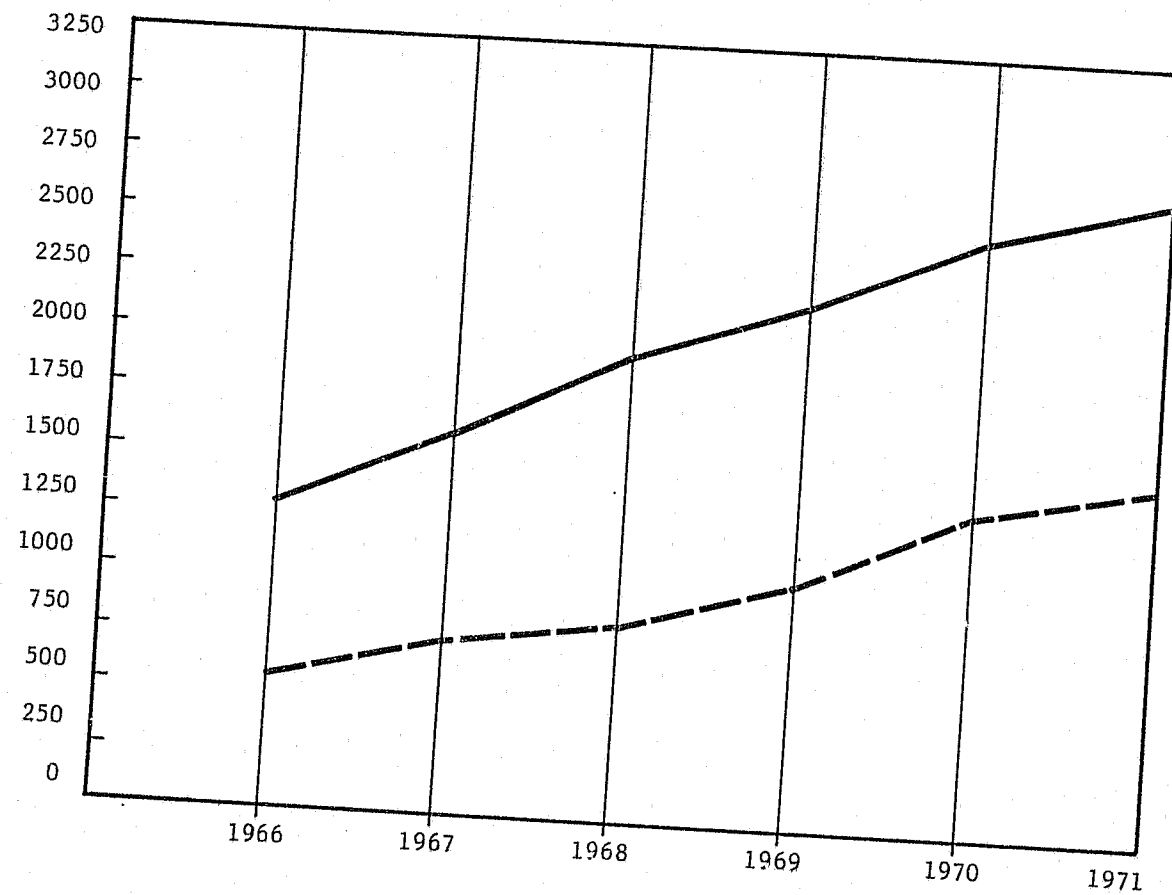
These simplified explanation are not presented as solutions to this state's crime problem. Law enforcement agencies can not, and do not pretend to offer the ultimate solution to achieving even a satisfactorily low rate of crime. Law enforcement can only serve as an agency of last resort for preventing crime, as well as apprehending offenders. It has its responsibilities in the area of crime prevention, and hopefully will be improving its skills and services to the citizens of the state. Jointly, with the efforts of all other citizens of the state, the increasing crime rates can no doubt be reduced in North Carolina.

CRIME STATISTICS BY CRIME TYPE, CITY, COUNTY, AND REGION

*MAJOR CRIME INDEX RATE PER 100,000

FOR U.S.A. AND NORTH CAROLINA

Figure 1.1

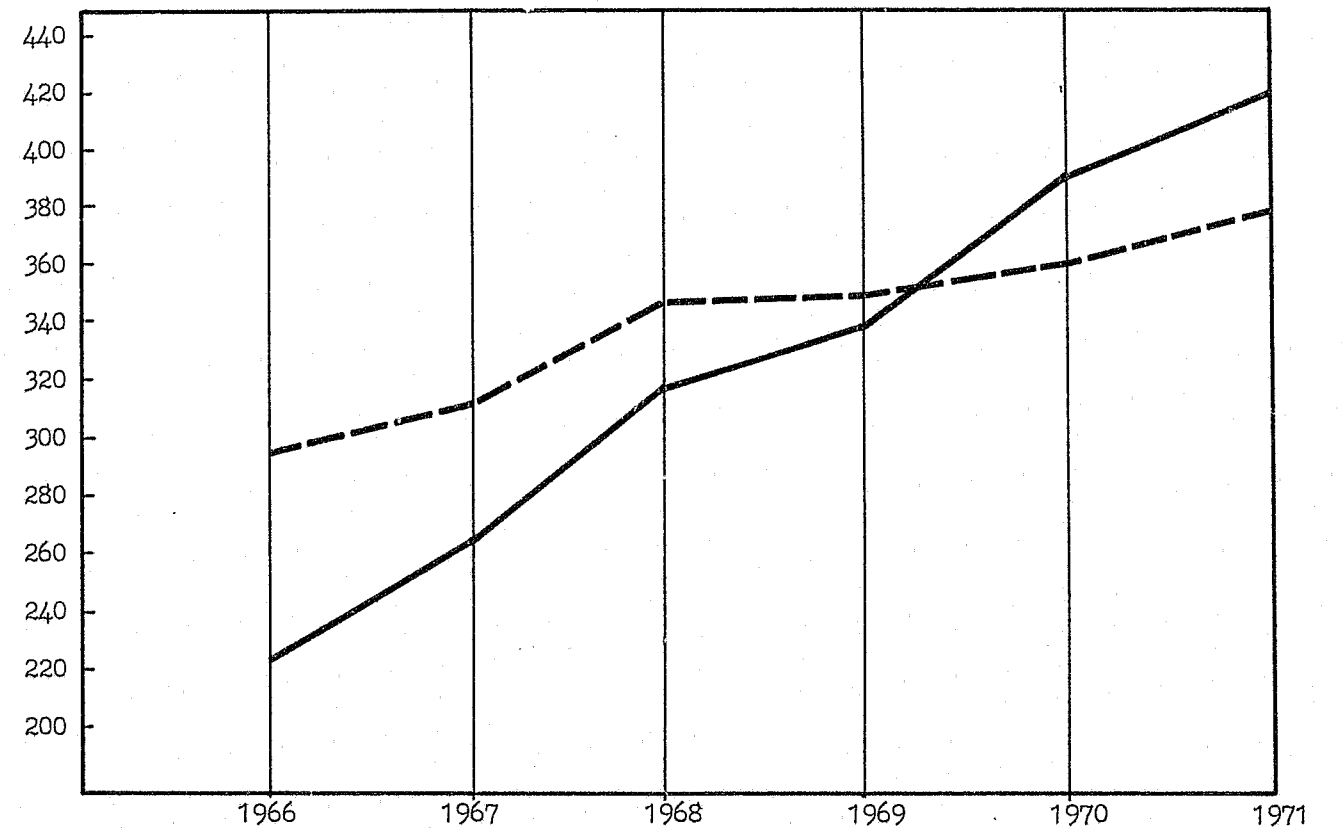


	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
US	1754	2060	2409	2648	2954	3429
NC	1086	1248	1345	1541	1861	1939

SOURCE: FBI, 1966, 1971

* MCI is the Major Crime Index which is used by the FBI in order to measure the trend and distribution of crime in the United States. The index includes the crimes of murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny over \$50 in value and auto theft.

Figure 1.2 *CRIMES AGAINST PEOPLE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS



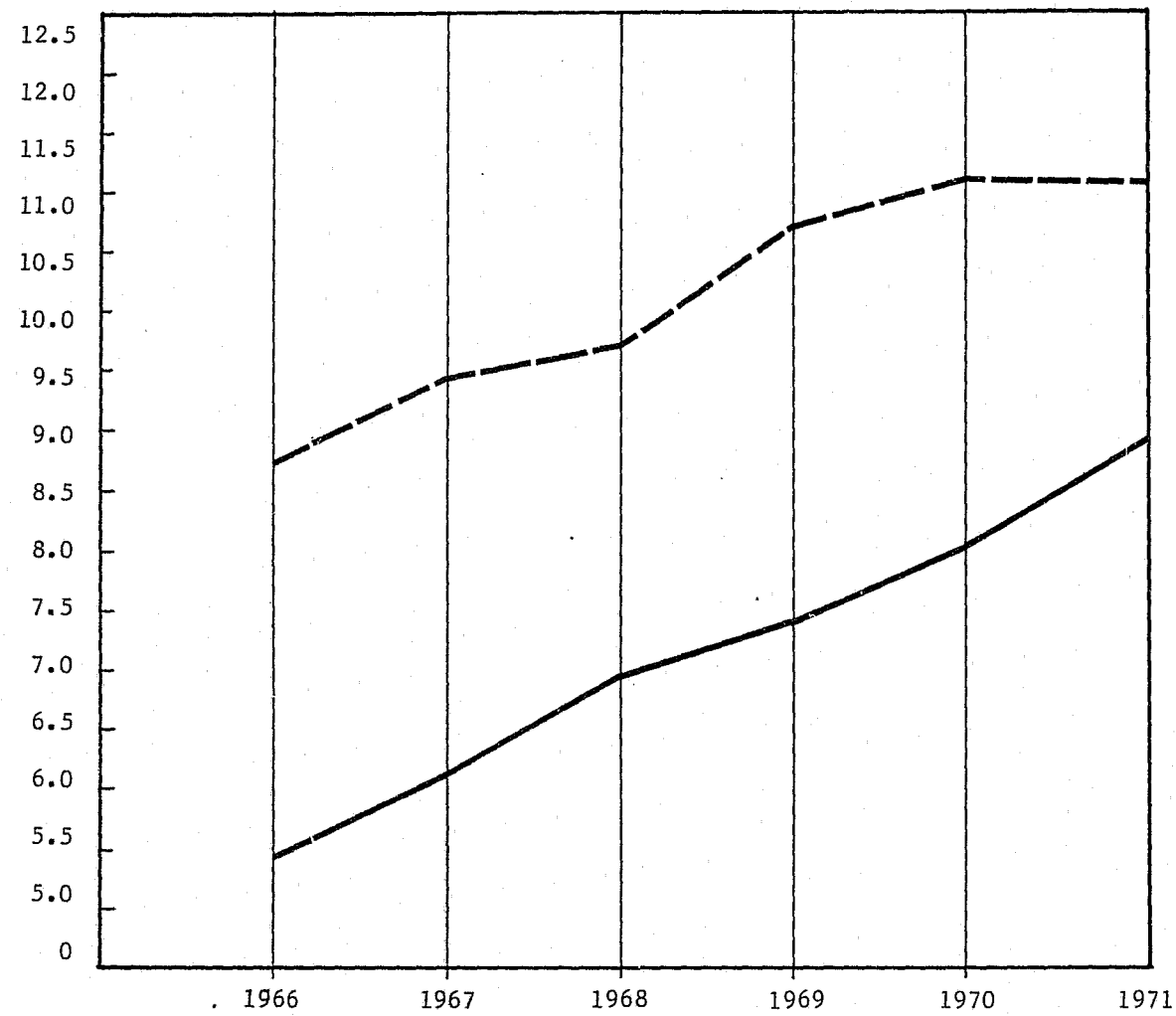
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
US	220	266	317	348	389	422
NC	290	310	344	341	362	379

SOURCE: FBI, 1966-1971

*Crimes of violence limited to murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. North Carolina ranked 10th in the US for 1971 violent crimes/100,000.

*MURDER RATE PER 100,000

FIGURE 1.3



ACTUAL RATES PER 100,000

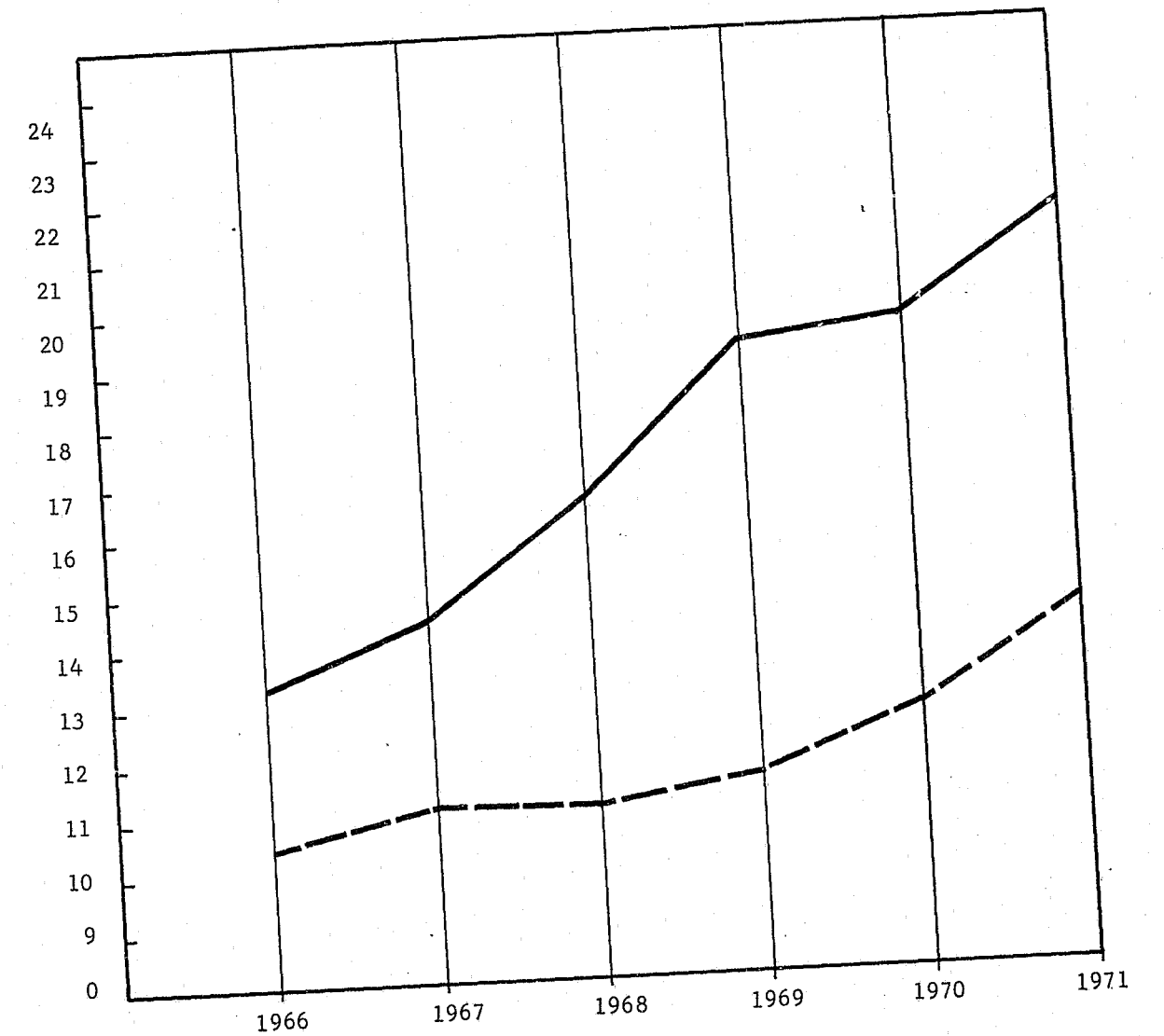
US	5.4	6.1	6.9	7.4	8.0	8.8
NC	8.7	9.4	9.7	10.7	11.1	11.1

SOURCE: FBI, 1966 - 1971.

* It should be noted that the town of Wilmington has the highest homicide per capita of any other city in the U. S. It replaced last year's city of Charlotte.

RAPE RATE PER 100,000

FIGURE 1.4



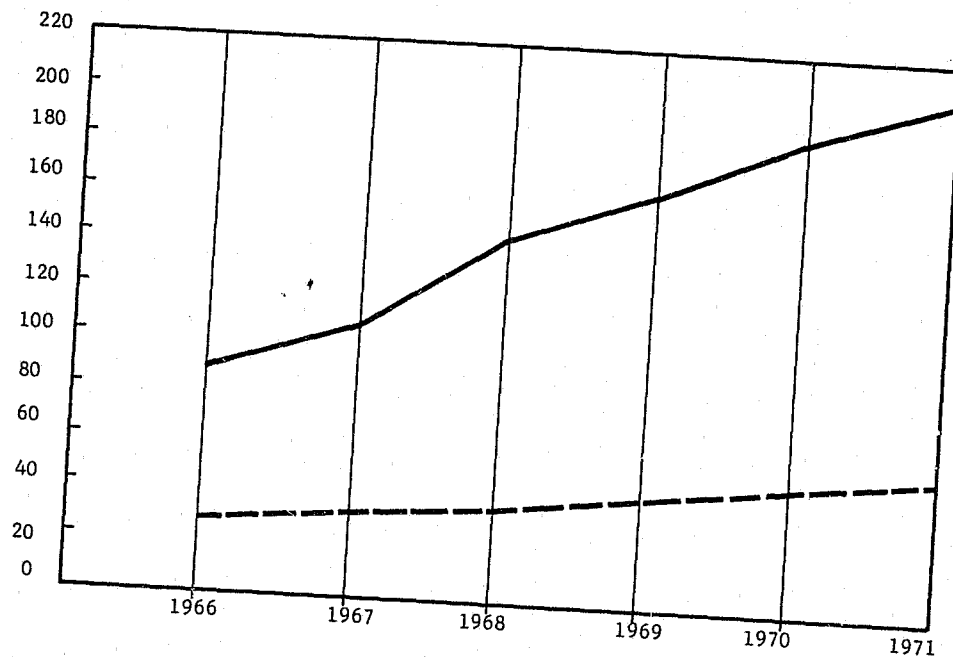
ACTUAL RATES PER 100,000

US	13.4	14.4	16.5	19.1	19.5	21.5
NC	10.5	11.0	11.0	11.6	12.6	14.4

SOURCE: FBI, 1966 - 1971.

ROBBERY RATE PER 100,000

FIGURE 1.5



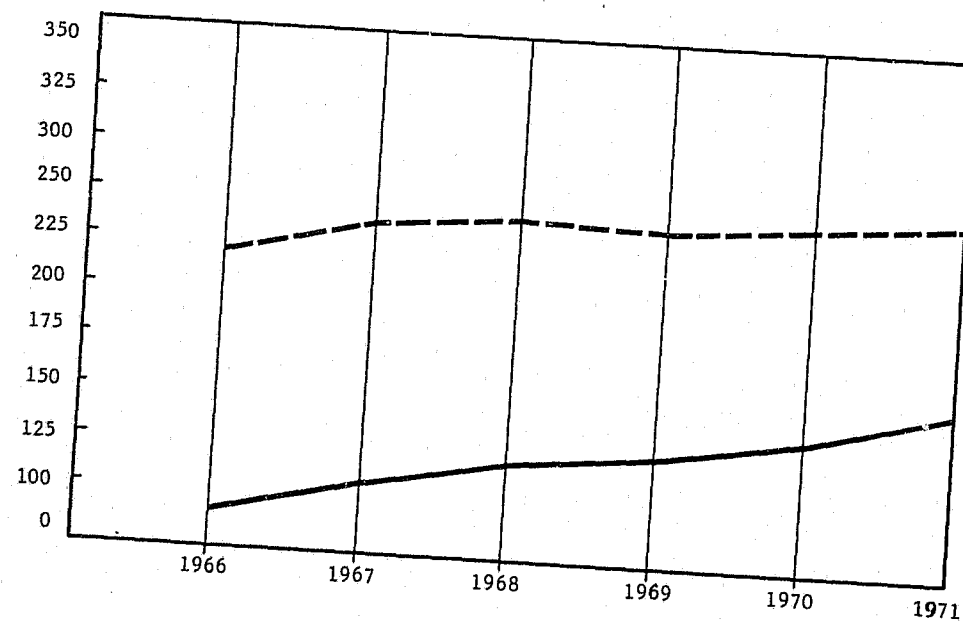
ACTUAL RATES PER 100,000

Year	US	NC
1966	85.4	22.8
1967	13.8	30.2
1968	147.3	35.3
1969	163.9	40.6
1970	192.4	49.2
1971	208.7	52.0

SOURCE: FBI, 1966 - 1971.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS PER 100,000

FIGURE 1.6



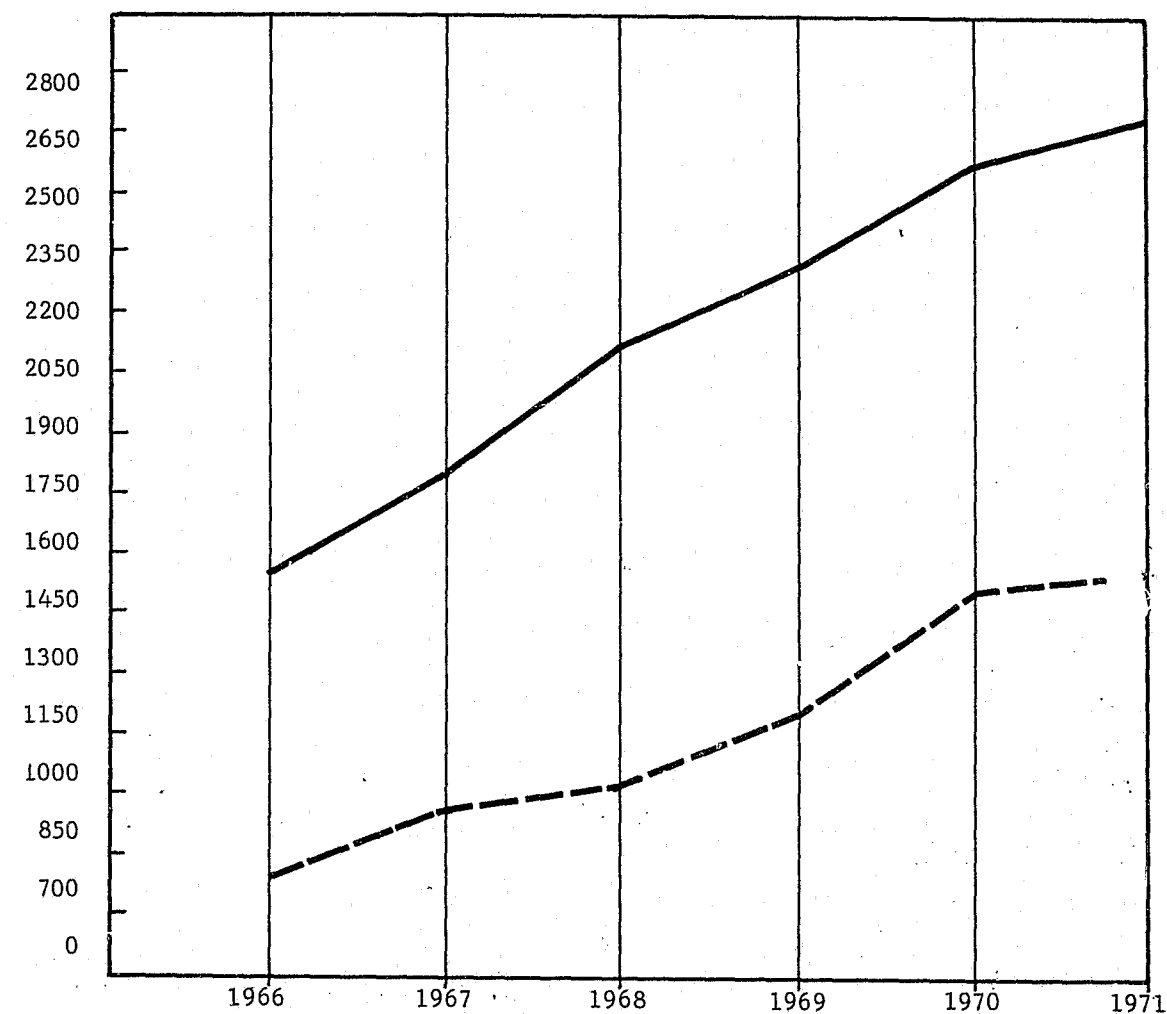
ACTUAL RATES PER 100,000

Year	US	NC
1966	120	248
1967	131	261
1968	147	288
1969	157	278
1970	169	289
1971	183	302

SOURCE: FBI, 1966 - 1971.

*CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY RATE PER 100,000

FIGURE 1.7



ACTUAL RATES PER 100,000

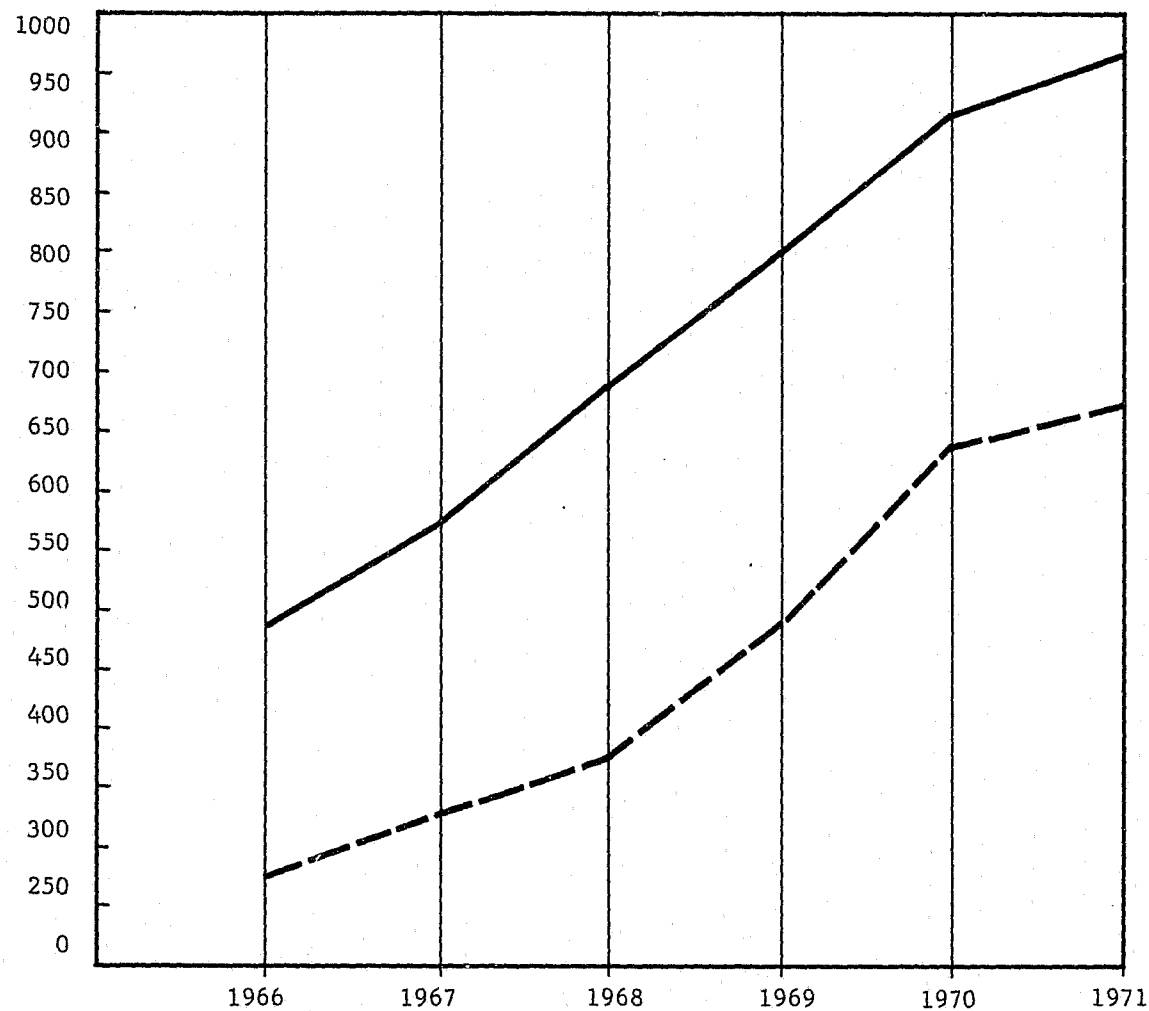
Year	US	NC
1966	1530	796
1967	1794	936
1968	2092	1001
1969	2300	1200
1970	2565	1498
1971	2698	1559

SOURCE: FBI, 1966 - 1971.

* Property crimes limited to burglary, larceny \$50 and over, and auto theft. North Carolina ranked 39th in property crimes/100,000 for 1971.

LARCENY RATES PER 100,000

FIGURE 1.8



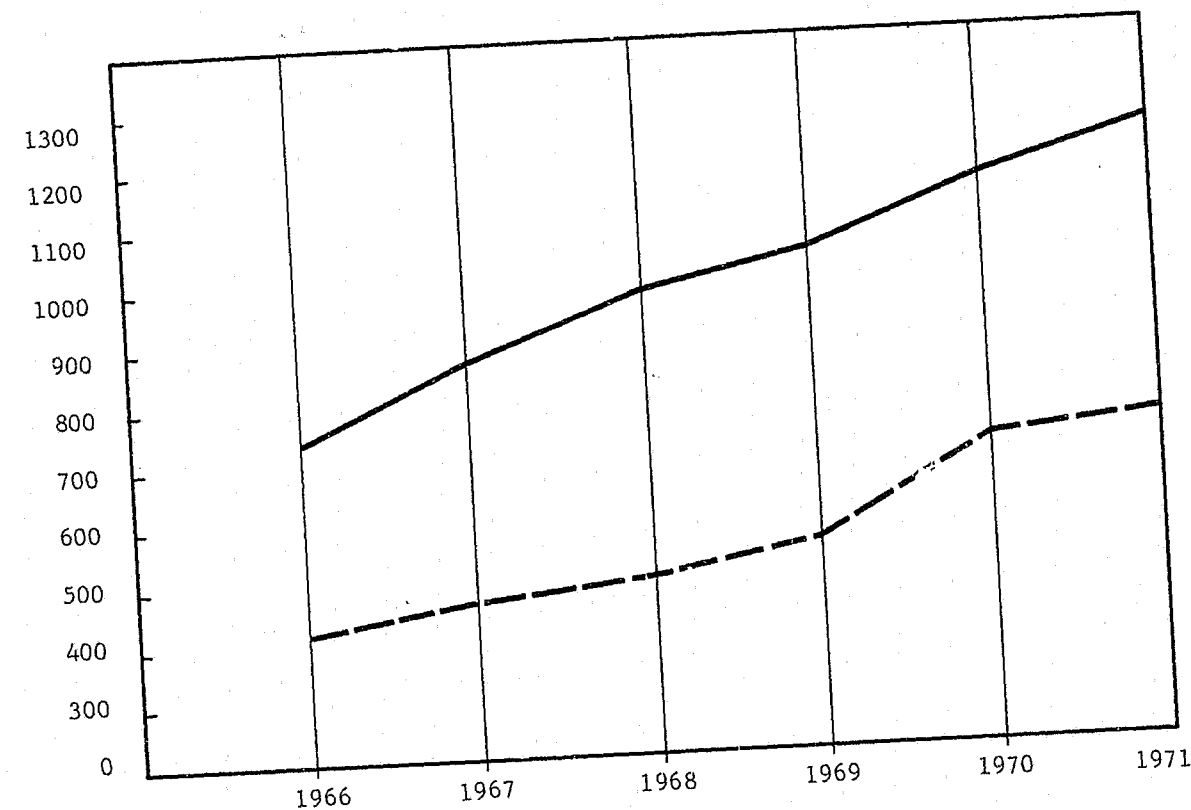
ACTUAL RATES PER 100,000

US	483.9	565.3	684.1	798.3	919.4	969.1
NC	260.6	328.0	364.3	485.2	639.7	658.6

SOURCE: FBI, 1966 - 1971.

BURGLARY RATES PER 100,000

FIGURE 1.9



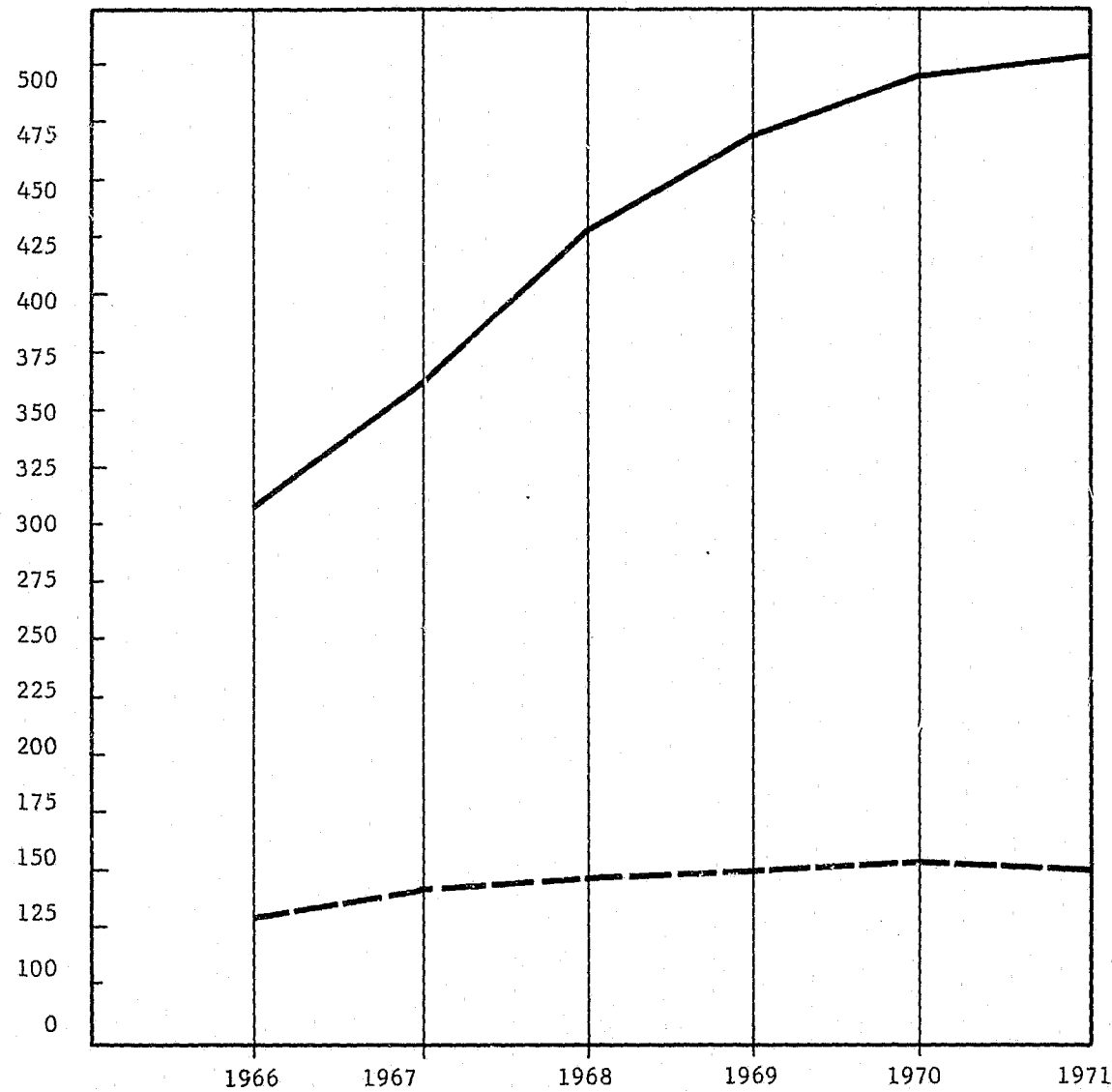
ACTUAL RATES PER 100,000

US	741.0	858.7	981.5	1,031.1	1146.5	1228.5
NC	409.6	477.8	499.4	565.4	708.6	752.3

SOURCE: FBI, 1966 - 1971.

AUTO THEFT PER 100,000

FIGURE 1.10



	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
US ———	305.2	360.5	426.4	471.1	499.7	500.5
NC - - - -	126.4	131.1	137.6	149.4	150.6	149.0

SOURCE: FBI, 1966 - 1971.

Table 1.1
National Crime Statistics
Reported Crimes Against People
Crime Rate By Region, 1971
(rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

	No. East	No. Central	South	West
Total Region	454.9	330.1	386.9	417.3
Murder	6.8	6.9	12.2	7.0
Forcible Rape	14.4	18.7	20.6	30.7
Robbery	285.0	172.4	130.6	175.7
Aggravated Assault	148.8	132.1	223.4	204.0

Crime Rate By Area, 1971
(rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

	Cities over 250,000	Suburbs	Rural	Total U.S.
Total Area	1,047.5	205.7	133.4	392.7
Murder	19.2	4.2	6.9	8.5
Forcible Rape	43.6	14.4	11.1	20.3
Robbery	633.4	69.7	14.9	187.1
Aggravated Assault	351.4	117.4	100.5	176.8

Reported Crimes Against Property
Crime Rate By Region, 1971
(rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

	No. East	No. Central	South	West
Total Region	2,616.7	2,200.6	2,113.8	3,597.1
Burglary	1,159.4	977.8	1,012.2	1,653.1
Larceny	857.0	813.2	783.5	1,363.1
Auto theft	600.2	409.6	318.1	580.8

Crime Rate By Area, 1971
(rate per 100,000 inhabitants)

	Cities over 250,000	Suburbs	Rural	Total U.S.
Total Area	4,366.0	2,205.1	898.9	2,514.0
Burglary	2,026.1	974.5	484.9	1,148.3
Larceny	1,240.8	924.4	344.4	909.2
Auto theft	1,099.1	306.3	69.6	456.5

Total Arrests By Age, 1971
(in thousands)

Age	Cumulative Number	Percent of Total
All Ages	6,967	100.0%
Under 15	662	9.5%
Under 18	1,797	25.8
Under 21	2,767	39.7
Under 25	3,732	53.6
Under 30	4,426	63.5
Under 40	5,390	77.4
Under 50	6,229	89.4

Table 1.2
1970 CRIME RATES FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION

CITY	MCI	POPULATION	CRIMES PER 100,000	RANK MCI	RANK POP	RANK PER CAPITA
Charlotte	12,982	241,178				
Greensboro	5,623	144,076	5,383	1	1	
Winston Salem	5,216	133,913	3,903	2	2	2
Raleigh	4,390	121,577	3,924	3	3	7
Durham	3,546	95,438	3,611	4	4	6
Fayetteville	2,527	53,510	3,716	5	5	9
Wilmington	2,510	46,169	4,722	6	8	8
Gastonia	1,997	47,142	5,437	7	10	3
High Point	1,891	62,204	4,236	8	9	1
Asheville	1,812	57,681	3,040	9	6	4
Rocky Mount	909	34,284	3,141	10	7	13
Greenville	873	29,068	2,651	11	12	12
Wilson	864	29,347	3,004	12	15	19
Goldsboro	750	26,810	2,944	13	14	14
Kinston	713	22,309	2,797	14	16	16
Lumberton	690	16,961	3,196	15	19	17
Chapel Hill	661	25,537	4,068	16	24	11
Burlington	648	35,930	2,588	17	17	5
Jacksonville	557	16,021	1,804	18	11	21
Hickory	471	20,569	3,477	19	26	32
Shelby	455	16,328	2,290	20	20	10
Concord	419	18,464	2,787	21	25	28
Lexington	378	17,205	2,269	22	22	18
Thomasville	373	15,230	2,197	23	23	29
Eden	359	15,871	2,449	24	28	31
New Bern	338	14,660	2,262	25	27	23
Monroe	336	11,282	2,306	26	30	30
Elizabeth City	327	14,069	2,978	27	37	25
Reidsville	314	13,636	2,324	28	31	15
Roanoke Rapids	311	13,508	2,303	29	33	24
Sanford	294	11,716	2,302	30	35	26
Asheboro	281	10,797	2,509	31	36	27
Kannapolis	276	32,293	855	32	39	22
Salisbury	256	22,515	1,137	33	13	20
Henderson	236	13,896	1,698	34	18	39
Statesville	231	19,996	1,155	35	32	37
Lenoir	226	14,705	1,537	36	21	33
Albemarle	172	11,126	1,546	37	29	36
Morganton	140	13,625	1,028	38	38	35
				39	34	34
Top 39	55,352	1,560,641	3,546.7			
State	94,596	5,082,059	1,861.4			

Table 1.3
1971 CRIME RATES FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION

CITY	MCI	POPULATION	CRIMES PER 100,000	RANK MCI	RANK POP	RANK PER CAPITA
Charlotte	11,271	246,129	4,579	1	1	4
Winston Salem	5,403	135,635	3,983	2	3	5
Greensboro	4,980	147,139	3,385	3	2	11
Raleigh	4,956	127,390	3,890	4	4	6
Durham	3,073	97,580	3,149	5	5	14
Wilmington	2,793	46,438	6,014	6	10	2
Fayetteville	2,101	54,311	3,868	7	8	7
Asheville	1,977	57,367	3,446	8	7	10
Chapel Hill	1,927	27,157	7,096	9	15	1
High Point	1,922	63,347	3,034	10	6	18
Gastonia	1,827	48,376	3,777	11	9	9
Goldsboro	1,245	26,552	4,689	12	16	3
Rocky Mount	1,052	34,551	3,045	13	12	17
Wilson	968	30,000	3,227	14	13	13
Burlington	872	36,272	2,404	15	11	25
Greenville	747	29,838	2,504	16	14	23
Lumberton	658	17,168	3,833	17	24	8
Kinston	649	23,020	2,819	18	18	19
Shelby	537	16,157	3,324	19	26	12
Jacksonville	512	16,337	3,134	20	25	15
Hickory	468	20,725	2,258	21	20	30
Concord	427	18,547	2,302	22	22	28
Lenoir	410	15,261	2,687	23	29	21
Thomasville	368	15,500	2,374	24	28	26
Reidsville	367	13,557	2,707	25	34	20
Lexington	345	17,344	1,989	26	23	33
Asheboro	336	10,965	3,064	27	40	16
Kannapolis	329	24,205	1,359	28	17	34
New Bern	328	14,528	2,258	29	30	32
Elizabeth City	327	14,381	2,274	30	31	29
Henderson	317	14,040	2,258	31	33	31
Monroe	303	11,332	2,674	32	38	22
Sanford	279	12,039	2,317	33	37	27
Albemarle	272	10,984	2,476	34	39	24
Salisbury	260	23,000	1,130	35	19	36
Eden	176	15,942	1,104	36	27	37
Kannapolis	169	12,461	1,356	37	36	35
Statesville	155	20,015	774	38	21	39
Morganton	131	14,179	924	39	32	38
Roanoke Rapids	70	13,532	517	40	35	40
Top 40	55,307	1,593,301	3,471			
State	99,812	5,146,000	1,940			

Table 1.4 1971 F.B.I. Uniform Crime Statistics

	MAJOR CRIME INDEX	Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny - \$50. and Over	Auto Theft
CHEROKEE	169	1	0	2	2	36	73	47	8
CLAY	54	0	0	1	1	11	23	15	3
GRAHAM	21	0	0	1	0	5	13	1	1
HAYWOOD	424	4	0	3	4	73	200	116	24
JACKSON	32	3	0	0	0	7	9	13	0
MACON	126	0	0	1	0	12	73	36	4
SWAIN	26	0	1	0	2	2	11	3	8
Region A TOTALS	852	8	1	8	9	146	402	231	48
BUNCOMBE	2,908	11	6	20	58	86	986	1,316	431
HENDERSON	566	5	0	4	8	82	240	208	19
MADISON	164	1	0	2	2	35	71	45	8
TRANSYLVANIA	168	2	0	3	0	9	88	59	7
Region B TOTALS	3,806	19	6	29	68	212	1,385	1,628	465
CLEVELAND	1,264	14	0	10	13	348	442	374	63
MCDOWELL	381	0	0	2	3	53	163	152	8
POLK	122	1	0	1	2	26	52	34	6
RUTHERFORD	458	4	0	6	10	144	162	96	36
Region C TOTALS	2,225	19	0	19	28	571	819	656	113
ALLÉGHANY	30	0	0	0	0	3	18	0	9
ASHE	148	1	0	1	0	52	66	23	5
AVERY	120	0	3	3	0	37	57	23	0
MITCHELL	165	1	0	1	2	33	67	51	10
WATAUGA	451	2	0	2	4	68	229	125	21
WILKES	481	6	0	6	6	60	284	99	20
YANCEY	128	1	0	1	2	27	55	36	6
Region D TOTALS	1,523	11	3	14	14	280	776	357	71
ALEXANDER	227	0	0	7	1	47	76	88	8
BURKE	614	6	0	5	6	148	228	189	32
CALDWELL	855	3	2	4	12	224	347	229	36
CATAWBA	1,266	9	0	9	17	259	490	406	76
Region E TOTALS	2,962	18	2	25	36	678	1,141	912	152

	MAJOR CRIME INDEX	Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny - \$50. and Over	Auto Theft
GABARRUS	1,391	7	0	4	13	201	521	523	122
GASTON	3,300	7	4	26	92	617	1,188	1,099	271
IREDELL	635	5	0	3	5	59	355	142	66
LINCOLN	388	2	0	5	4	86	175	97	19
MECKLENBURG	13,812	64	36	126	644	1,384	6,274	4,059	1,261
ROWAN	1,040	7	0	7	16	188	413	325	84
STANLY	492	3	0	5	10	76	255	127	16
UNION	671	10	0	10	18	178	245	152	58
Region F TOTALS	21,729	105	40	186	802	2,789	9,426	6,524	1,897
ALAMANCE	1,560	8	1	7	14	227	578	615	111
CASWELL	196	2	0	2	3	42	84	54	9
DAVIDSON	1,673	6	3	2	26	342	666	498	133
DAVIE	198	2	0	2	3	42	85	55	9
FORSYTH	6,487	37	16	51	214	1,085	2,747	1,865	488
GUILFORD	8,068	34	19	46	233	1,409	2,859	2,788	699
RANDOLPH	1,331	7	3	10	33	147	612	418	104
ROCKINGHAM	953	3	0	4	11	245	285	355	50
STOKES	145	1	0	4	0	69	25	35	11
SURRY	621	4	0	4	6	105	246	221	35
YADKIN	366	2	1	4	9	36	162	131	22
Region G TOTALS	21,598	106	43	136	552	3,749	8,349	7,035	1,671
ANSON	204	3	0	3	6	94	56	31	11
MONTGOMERY	201	2	0	2	3	43	86	55	10
MOORE	510	7	0	5	8	112	210	132	36
RICHMOND	570	4	0	4	7	96	241	174	44
Region H TOTALS	1,485	16	0	14	24	345	593	392	101
CHATHAM	349	2	1	4	5	88	139	94	17
DURHAM	3,560	15	9	34	123	336	1,473	1,348	231
JOHNSTON	876	7	0	7	19	228	316	238	61
ORANGE	2,514	14	0	23	37	461	573	1,291	115
WAKE	6,315	27	1	25	229	543	1,935	3,148	408
LEE	474	4	0	4	6	93	199	141	27
Region J TOTALS	14,088	69	11	97	419	1,749	4,635	6,260	859

	MAJOR CRIME INDEX	Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny - \$50. and Over	Auto Theft
FRANKLIN	275	2	0	3	4	59	118	76	13
GRANVILLE	426	3	0	4	6	85	171	130	27
PERSON	216	0	0	3	9	53	95	47	9
VANCE	713	4	0	7	14	169	255	214	50
WARREN	159	1	0	2	2	34	68	44	8
Region K TOTALS	1,789	10	0	19	35	400	207	511	107
EDGECOMBE	966	7	2	7	15	153	419	282	83
HALIFAX	566	5	0	5	5	157	201	153	40
NASH	1,729	10	2	6	13	477	607	533	83
NORTHAMPTON	244	2	0	2	3	52	105	68	12
WILSON	1,253	7	0	5	17	277	343	480	124
Region L TOTALS	4,758	31	4	25	53	1,116	1,675	1,516	342
CUMBERLAND	5,169	26	3	31	201	504	1,714	2,176	517
HARNETT	481	4	0	4	5	92	226	128	22
SAMPSON	428	8	1	7	12	86	199	96	20
Region M TOTALS	6,078	38	4	42	218	682	2,139	2,400	559
BLADEN	288	2	0	3	4	61	121	82	15
HOKE	207	1	0	1	3	42	84	63	13
ROBESON	1,366	6	1	10	29	249	533	445	96
SCOTLAND	550	6	0	2	2	97	216	148	79
Region N TOTALS	2,413	15	1	16	38	449	954	738	203
BRUNSWICK	310	6	1	3	1	142	102	44	12
COLUMBUS	543	5	0	4	7	113	225	159	30
NEW HANOVER	3,509	18	4	17	150	379	1,443	1,161	341
PENDER	188	2	0	2	2	40	81	52	9
Region O TOTALS	4,550	31	5	26	160	674	1,851	1,416	392
GARTERET	381	2	1	2	5	77	172	104	19
GRAVEN	968	7	0	7	12	172	387	308	75
DUPLIN	411	8	0	7	13	66	180	121	16
GREENE	39	2	0	4	2	20	4	6	1
JONES	38	0	0	0	0	6	12	20	0
LENOIR	1,046	4	1	4	40	192	356	367	83

(CONTINUED)

(CONTINUED)

	MAJOR CRIME INDEX	Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Manslaughter	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny - \$50. and Over	Auto Theft
PAMLICO	98	1	0	1	1	21	42	27	5
ONSLow	1,435	12	0	14	56	264	550	445	94
WAYNE	1,832	15	0	7	42	163	856	605	144
Region P TOTALS	6,248	51	2	46	171	981	2,559	2,003	437
BEAUFORT	638	3	0	3	4	123	253	227	25
BERTIE	158	5	0	2	0	87	41	20	3
HERTFORD	293	1	0	2	5	55	107	99	24
MARTIN	356	3	0	6	2	91	139	101	14
PITT	1,234	6	0	12	22	139	402	527	126
Region Q TOTALS	2,679	18	0	25	33	495	942	974	192
GAMDEN	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0
CHOWAN	180	1	0	3	3	43	54	59	17
CURRITUCK	72	1	0	1	1	15	31	20	3
DARE	20	0	0	1	1	0	16	2	0
GATES	88	1	0	1	1	19	38	24	4
HYDE	58	0	0	1	1	12	25	16	3
PASQUOTANK	411	1	0	8	3	106	137	137	19
PERQUIMANS	26	2	0	0	0	8	0	14	2
TYRRELL	30	0	0	0	0	3	13	13	1
WASHINGTON	139	3	0	0	2	24	48	51	11
Region R TOTALS	1,029	9	0	15	12	234	362	337	60

Table 1.5
INDEX OF CRIMES IN
N. C. STATE AND STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

	YEAR	ASHEVILLE	CHARLOTTE	DURHAM	FAYETTEVILLE	GREENSBORO - HIGH POINT	RALEIGH	WILMINGTON	STATE	% INCREASE
TOTAL CRIME INDEX	1969	2,412	13,888	3,734	4,886	13,104	4,119	2,810	80,216	
	70	3,002	16,258	5,037	5,044	15,659	5,640	3,490	94,596	
	71	2,908	14,483	6,074	5,169	16,252	6,315	3,819	99,810	24%
VIOLENT CRIME	69	180	2,999	741	754	1,448	725	123	17,755	
	70	264	2,527	754	1,027	2,907	815	476	18,423	
	71	175	2,264	1,043	762	2,967	824	716	19,536	10%
PROPERTY CRIME	69	2,232	10,889	2,993	4,132	10,025	3,394	2,315	62,461	
	70	2,738	13,731	4,283	4,021	12,761	4,825	3,014	76,173	
	71	2,733	12,004	5,031	4,947	12,895	5,491	3,103	80,274	29%
MURDER NON NEGLI- GENT	69	20	110	24	37	133	18	16	556	
	70	24	139	36	24	120	20	11	565	
MANSLAUGHTER FORCIBLE	71	17	110	38	29	119	28	29	574	3%
RAPE	69	9	81	31	29	78	23	13	602	
	70	13	94	31	28	86	24	12	640	
	71	20	136	57	31	111	25	20	743	23%
ROBBERY	69	67	477	133	209	325	123	118	2,111	
	70	65	560	166	154	487	150	176	2,502	
	71	58	662	160	201	489	229	151	2,675	27%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	69	91	2,366	558	480	2,291	561	349	14,486	
	70	165	1,772	533	823	2,267	623	275	14,716	
	71	86	1,562	797	504	2,677	543	521	15,545	7%
BURGLARY	69	796	5,687	1,637	1,717	4,594	1,241	1,140	29,429	
	70	1,146	7,017	2,118	1,605	6,091	1,756	1,611	36,011	
	71	986	6,519	2,046	1,714	6,380	1,935	1,545	38,715	32%
LARCENY \$50.00 & Over	69	924	3,936	1,020	2,041	4,089	1,839	931	25,256	
	70	1,203	5,106	1,625	2,077	5,455	2,720	1,173	32,509	
	71	1,316	4,211	2,639	2,176	5,202	3,148	1,205	33,890	34%
AUTO THEFT	69	512	1,266	236	374	1,342	314	244	7,776	
	70	389	1,698	540	339	1,215	349	230	7,653	
	71	431	1,319	346	517	1,313	408	353	7,669	-1%

Table 1.6
INDEX OF CRIME IN THE ELEVEN CITIES

	YEAR	CHARLOTTE	WINSTON SALEM	GREENSBORO	RALEIGH	DURHAM	WILMINGTON	FAYETTEVILLE	ASHEVILLE	CHAPEL HILL	HIGH POINT	GASTONIA
TOTAL CRIME INDEX	69	11,256	4,401	4,678	3,202	2,754	1,961	2,649	1,577	398	1,459	1,687
	70	12,982	5,261	5,623	4,390	3,546	2,510	2,527	1,812	661	1,891	1,997
	71	11,271	5,403	4,980	4,956	3,073	2,793	2,101	1,977	1,927	1,922	1,827
% CHANGE		.13%	22.7%	6.5%	54.8%	11.8%	42.4%	-20.7%	25.7%	384.2%	31.8%	8.3%
VIOLENT CRIME	69	2,628	1,181	1,132	577	572	372	586	158	108	89	179
	70	2,050	1,128	1,216	672	553	379	804	133	90	100	380
	71	1,971	1,294	1,338	677	476	468	476	144	388	117	243
% CHANGE		-25%	9.4%	18.2%	17.3%	-16.8%	25.8%	-18.8%	-8.9%	259.2%	31.5%	35.8%
PROPERTY CRIME	69	11,256	3,220	3,526	2,625	2,182	1,589	2,063	1,419	290	1,370	1,508
	70	10,932	4,133	4,407	3,178	2,993	2,131	1,723	1,679	571	1,791	1,617
	71	9,300	4,109	3,624	4,279	2,597	2,325	1,629	1,846	1,539	1,805	1,584
% CHANGE		-17.4%	27.6%	2.8%	63.0%	19.0%	46.3%	-21.0%	30.1%	430.7%	31.8%	5.0%
MURDER & NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	69	78	44	57	11	14	12	17	17	4	15	13
	70	105	46	38	10	26	11	8	15	2	20	14
	71	76	47	30	13	24	20	11	15	3	17	4
% CHANGE		-2.7%	.9%	-47.4%	18.2%	71.4%	66.7%	-35.3%	-11.7%	-25.0%	13.3%	-69.2%
FORCIBLE RAPE	69	67	28	22	18	22	6	18	7	3	4	7
	70	66	35	24	19	18	10	13	4	0	7	9
	71	98	43	24	22	26	11	11	13	10	6	8
% CHANGE		46.3%	53.6%	9.1%	22.2%	18.2%	83.3%	-38.9%	85.71%	233.3%	50%	14.3%
ROBBERY	69	422	121	129	110	118	92	151	57	10	27	13
	70	488	204	200	125	135	152	96	40	14	34	50
	71	573	199	166	191	115	139	112	46	8	35	47
% CHANGE		37.4%	64.5%	28.7%	73.6%	-2.5%	51.1%	-25.8%	-19.3%	-20.0%	29.6%	261.5%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	69	2,083	1,001	963	438	421	263	400	84	92	47	148
	70	1,417	863	974	518	385	206	687	75	75	49	319
	71	1,246	1,019	1,134	452	320	302	344	63	367	62	184
% CHANGE		-40.2%	1.8%	17.8%	3.2%	-24.0%	14.8%	-14.0%	-25%	298.9%	31.9%	24.3%
BURGLARY	69	4,392	1,489	1,498	816	1,174	810	833	440	138	552	692
	70	5,430	2,012	1,906	1,135	1,459	1,156	679	587	236	772	682
	71	4,938	2,242	1,527	1,308	1,220	1,198	497	536	322	825	695
% CHANGE		12.4%	50.6%	1.9%	60.3%	3.9%	47.9%	-40.3%	21.8%	133.3%	49.5%	.43%
LARCENY \$50. AND OVER	69	3,148	1,282	1,463	1,546	751	592	972	705	112	649	619
	70	4,135	1,722	1,979	2,304	1,141	812	806	770	238	880	764
	71	3,276	1,459	1,624	2,638	1,170	837	749	986	1,136	803	707
% CHANGE		4.1%	13.8%	11.0%	70.6%	55.8%	41.4%	-22.9%	39.9%	914.3%	23.7%	14.2%
AUTO THEFT	69	1,088	449	515	263	257	187	258	274	40	169	197
	70	1,367	399	522	279	393	163	238	322	97	139	171
	71	1,086	408	473	333	207	290	379	324	81	177	182
% CHANGE		-.18%	-9.1%	-8.2%	26.6%	-19.5%	55.1%	46.9%	18.3%	102.5%	4.7%	-7.6%

Table 1.7

1971 FBI UNIFORM CRIME STATISTICS
BY REGION

REGION	MAJOR CRIME INDEX	MURDER & NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	MANSLAUGHTER	RAPE	ROBBERY	AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	BURGLARY	LARCENY \$50. AND OVER	AUTO THEFT
A	852	8	1	8	9	146	402	231	48
B	3806	19	6	29	68	212	1385	1628	465
C	2225	19	0	19	28	571	819	656	113
D	1523	11	3	14	14	280	776	357	71
E	2962	18	2	25	36	678	1141	912	152
F	21729	105	40	186	802	2789	9426	6524	1897
G	21598	106	43	136	552	3749	8349	7035	1671
H	1485	16	0	14	24	345	593	392	101
J	14088	69	11	97	419	1749	4635	6260	859
K	1789	10	0	19	35	400	707	511	107
L	4758	31	4	25	53	1116	1675	1516	342
M	6078	38	4	42	218	682	2139	2400	559
N	2413	15	1	16	38	449	954	738	203
O	4550	31	5	26	160	674	1851	1416	392
P	6248	51	2	46	171	981	2559	2003	437
Q	2679	18	0	25	33	495	942	974	192
R	1029	9	0	15	12	234	362	337	60
	99812	574	122	742	2672	15550	38715	33890	7669

Table 1.8
Number Incarcerated¹ Or Placed On Probation In 1970 And 1971

Region	Year	Population	Number of Misdemeanants Incarcerated By County of Conviction	Number of Felons Incarcerated By County of Conviction	Number of Individuals Placed on Probation of By County of Conviction
A	70	115024	82	25	284
	71	-	82	27	282
B	70	223576	203	68	280
	71	-	165	63	312
C	70	162276	191	57	260
	71	-	245	39	261
D	70	139364	72	21	170
	71	-	151	21	399
E	70	227402	365	65	411
	71	-	326	80	390
F	70	870150	1275	317	1664
	71	-	1217	364	1723
G	70	981393	1301	420	1006
	71	-	1188	375	2138
H	70	121692	204	53	276
	71	-	191	39	328
J	70	540599	783	178	1123
	71	-	762	290	1107
K	70	133997	303	42	282
	71	-	256	32	392
L	70	246842	394	99	406
	71	-	435	106	510
M	70	306663	524	147	879
	71	-	381	167	1160
N	70	154684	388	96	720
	71	-	362	116	798
O	70	172305	316	109	415
	71	-	364	93	497
P	70	410123	489	118	840
	71	-	473	164	740
Q	70	178667	320	53	558
	71	-	288	79	619
R	70	97302	141	34	138
	71	-	144	29	197
TOTAL	70	5082059	7351	1902	9712
	71	-	7030	2084	11853

¹ Number refers to those sentenced to the Department of Correction.

4. Victimization Statistics

In the following table, from a study on criminal victimization in the state conducted by the Institute for Research in Social Sciences, the incidents related by alleged victims have been grouped into 17 broad areas of victimization incidents. The table includes the per cent of respondents who reported being victimized by each type of incident. To give more meaning to the content of each category, each type of victimization has been detailed. In statistical terms, the percentages are accurate to within plus (+) and minus (-) .42 percent at a 99 percent confidence interval.

Table 1.9
Percent Victimized, by Type of Victimization, Since January 1970

Type of Victimization	Percent (N= 1,145)	Content of Victimization
1. Theft	16.9	Attempted, completed thefts from respondent or member of his household: from vehicles, persons or their property.
2. Consumer fraud	11.3	Includes non-delivery of mail-ordered goods; defective merchandise not replaced or refunded; deficient repair work; interest charges greater than original agreements; fraudulently billed telephone calls; refusals to make repairs by landlords, builders, and realtors.
3. Affinity group	10.4	Incidents against respondent's employer, co-workers, school, church, club, and the like.
4. Neighborhood nuisances, disturbances	9.3	Disorderly neighbors, public drunkenness, and loud and speeding vehicles.
5. Obscene telephone calls	7.6	Those in which a caller uses profane, obscene, or abusive language on the phone. Not included are obscene home calls which explicitly threaten sexual or physical assault. These are included under the appropriate assault category.
6. Vehicular	6.8	Instances in which the respondent or a member of his household was injured, or his vehicles or property damaged, by someone the respondent felt was a drunken or reckless driver.

7. Assault	5.5	Threatened, attempted and executed assaults--with and without weapons --against respondent or member of his household. Also includes assaults threatened over telephone; armed robberies, both attempted and completed.
8. Credit fraud	5.7	Forging and uttering bad and worthless checks; illegal use of credit devices.
9. Property damage, vandalism	5.4	Destruction, disfigurement or defacement of any person's property. Damage resulting from a reckless or drunken driver excluded and coded under vehicular.
10. Riots and affrays in community	5.1	Primarily racial riots and school integration affrays. If such incidents injured the respondent's person or property directly the victimization was not coded here but under appropriate property or personal injury category. This does not include peaceful demonstrations that did offend the respondent.
11. Trespass, illegal entry	4.0	Incidents in which offenders come into the house or onto property against will of victim. Excluded are break-ins resulting in property damage, or attempted theft, and window peeping.
12. Pornographic mail	2.7	Unsolicited advertisement for sexual devices, films, and pictures.
13. Bribery, embezzlement by public official	2.5	Illegal acceptances of funds or favors by public officials or misuse of public monies.
14. Slander, defamation	2.1	Incidents in which an individual feels his character has been defamed by malicious and untrue utterances by another person.
15. Familial	1.8	Abandonment or nonsupport of spouse or children in direct violation of court orders.
16. Drug offenses	1.1	The attempted sale or attempted transfer of drugs.
17. Sexual assault and molestation	0.3	Sexual assault and abuse of any kind.

The Police System

1. Introduction

Responsibility for the police function in North Carolina is primarily assigned to local police and sheriff's departments. The State Bureau of Investigation and the North Carolina Highway Patrol maintain limited functional jurisdictions and provide vital support services. In addition, there are numerous other agencies which contribute to the total effort to provide law enforcement and public protection.

2. State Bureau of Investigation

The SBI is the criminal investigation division of the Department of Justice. By General Statute, the SBI has the responsibility for ". . . the identification of criminals, for their apprehension, for scientific analysis of evidence of crime, and investigation and preparation of evidence to be used in criminal courts. . ." (G.S. 114-12). The Bureau has original jurisdiction in incidence of narcotics violations, election law frauds, mob violence, social security fraud, violations of gambling laws, arson, and criminal acts involving state property. In the past year, there has been a marked increase in Bureau activity in special investigations involving the misuse of state funds and property. This increase reflects a general trend in the Bureau to concentrate more on professional criminals while leaving investigation of more routine cases, such as crime against property, to local law enforcement agencies. The major functions of the SBI, however, continue to be the providing of support services free of charge to local law enforcement and the investigation of any crime at the direction of the governor or attorney general.

The SBI currently employs a total of 203 persons, including administrative and clerical personnel. The Bureau is divided into two major divisions, Field Services and the Crime Laboratory. Within these divisions are units for narcotics investigation and organized crime control, both of which have assumed increasingly important roles in the Bureau's operation during the past year. The Administrative Services and training and research sections of the SBI comprise the remainder of the Bureau's organization.

Minimum standards which must be met by all new agents include graduation from a four year college or university, being between 21 and 35 years

of age, and passage of an oral and physical examination and a background investigation. Basic training at the SBI Academy includes 12 weeks of instruction (See Chapter VI). Agent trainees receive a salary of \$8,220 which is increased to \$8,592 after six months of service and \$9,420 after one year of service. An agent may receive merit increases in salary up to \$11,880. Salary ranges for higher positions are as follows:

Senior Agent	\$ 10,320 - \$ 13,056
Lead Agent	10,824 - 13,716
District Supervisor	11,880 - 15,096
Field Services Coordinator	13,056 - 16,632

Resident agents almost routinely work overtime, the average being 946 hours per man during the last fiscal year. Compensatory time off is earned for overtime but not all earned can be taken.

The number of cases handled by the SBI continues to rise rapidly: in fiscal year 1971-72, the Bureau opened a record 8,287 cases, an increase of 1,709 or 25% over the previous year. Technical cases increased from 1,815 to 2,929 and field investigative cases rose from 4,743 to 5,358. The work of the Bureau in conjunction with local agencies during the last fiscal year resulted in 1,622 convictions, an increase from 1,277 in fiscal year 1970-71 and from 622 in fiscal year 1967-68.

The Investigation Division operates through the six SBI districts throughout the state (See Figure) and includes 114 agents. Of this number, 81 are field investigators, 22 are narcotics agents, seven investigate arson cases, and four are intelligence agents. The seven arson investigators were transferred to the Bureau from the State Insurance Department as a part of the recent state government reorganization. Arson cases handled by SBI personnel in FY 1971-72 numbered 348, an increase from 92 during the previous fiscal year. The number of narcotics agents has increased by only four since last year. In the past fiscal year, 2,112 drug and narcotics investigations were conducted.

Bureau narcotics personnel are increasingly concentrating their efforts on major drug supplies. Three years ago roughly one arrest in 25 involved a major pusher, while presently four out of five arrested are major suppliers. The Organized Crime Intelligence Unit, consisting of four agents, is formally a part of the Crime Laboratory Division but its personnel presently operate in the field. Activities include establishing patterns of criminal activities, identifying major law violators, and coordinating efforts to arrest major criminals. Under an LEAA Discretionary Grant, this unit is being increased by ten agents including a tax analyst and a radio engineer.

The SBI Crime Laboratory provides its services free of charge to all state and local law enforcement agencies. The laboratory, located at Bureau headquarters in Raleigh, continues to be the only facility in the state providing these services with the exception of the Charlotte Crime Laboratory. The SBI Laboratory includes a Chemistry Section, Identification Section, Technical Section, and Mobile Laboratory units in each of the SBI's six districts.

The Chemistry Section employs twelve full-time chemists, a net gain of one full-time man over last year's staff of ten full-time and two part-time chemists. These personnel perform basic chemical, micro, and instrumental analyses upon evidentiary materials submitted by state and local law enforce-

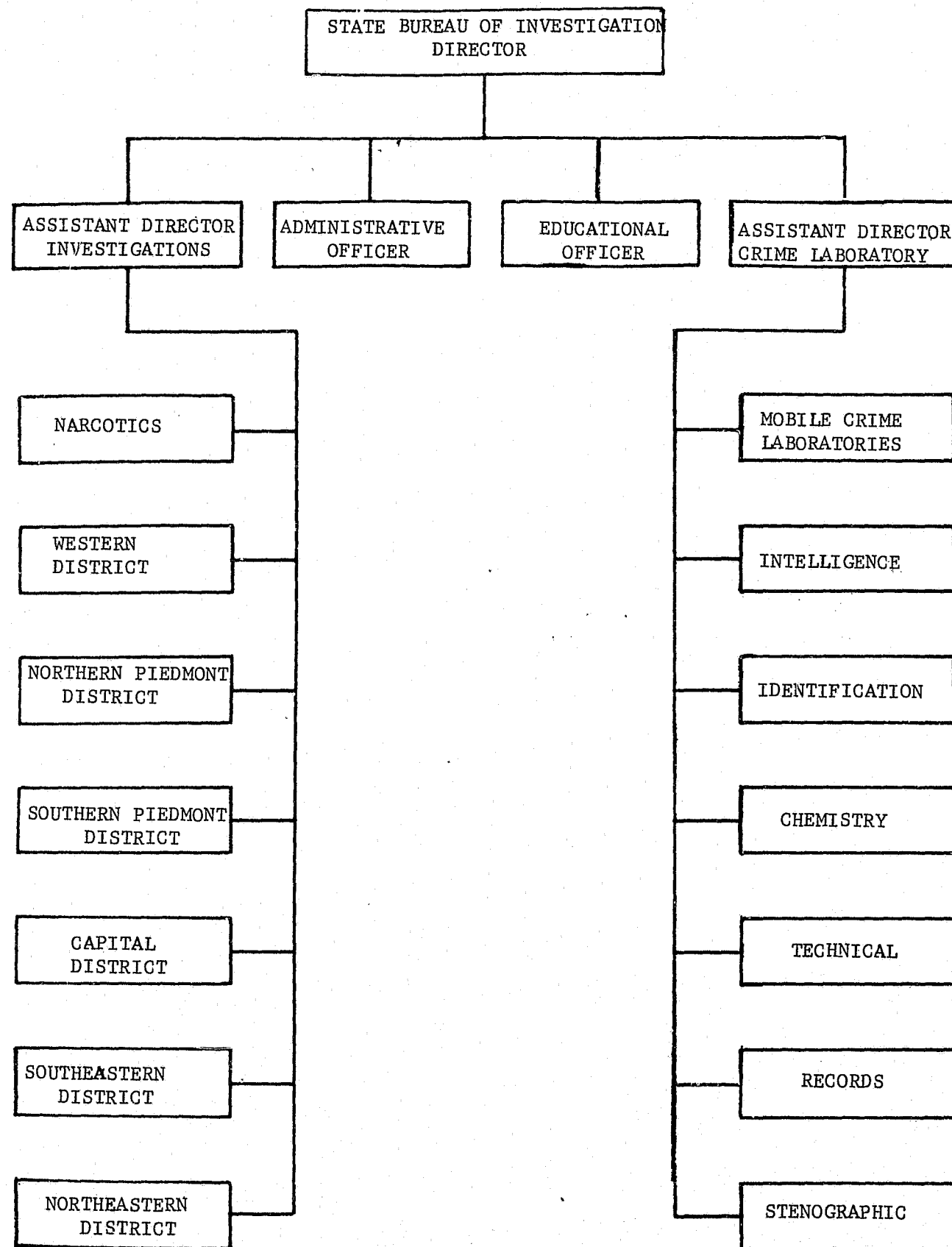
ment agencies. Cases are completed within three to ten days, with an average completion time of one week. The average number of cases completed per week has risen from 90 to 100 during the past year. The Chemistry Section has been able to maintain a low backlog of cases and a high number of weekly case completions for the past two years for two major reasons: blood alcohol analysis for the Highway Patrol and drug analysis for the state's military bases were discontinued in December of 1969, and new facilities for the lab were provided in December of 1970. However, the lab has already outgrown its present space due to the sharply increased work load. The number of cases handled has risen from 1,601 during the first six months of 1971 to 2,342 during the corresponding period in 1972. The great majority of cases involve drugs, which have risen from 1,319 to 1,944 during these periods. Chemists have also been required to spend one and a half to two days per week in court as compared to one day per week last year, although each chemist is assigned to a specific court district so that more than one need not appear in the same court on the same day.

The Technical Section is concerned with firearms and toolmark identification, the examination and evaluation of documents, and the administering of polygraph examinations. Currently, there are five persons employed in this section; no personnel have been added since last year. The activities of the Technical Section are reflected in the following comparative figures:

	First Six Months of 1971	First Six Months of 1972
FIREARMS		
Cases	149	188
Examinations	3,009	2,784
Days in Court	18	36
TOLL MARKS		
Cases	Not available	33
Examination	Not available	106
DOCUMENTS		
Cases	58	50
Examinations	171	339
POLYGRAPH		
Cases	58	50
Persons	94	67
Tests	289	157

The Identification Section's responsibilities include the photographing of evidence, the developing and printing of photographic exposures made by SBI agents and other law enforcement officers, and the classification, identification, and comparison of inked and latent fingerprints, footprints, tire prints, etc. This section employs eight classifiers, an increase of two over last year, and two latent print examiners and one photographer. During the first six months of 1972, 18,707 name checks were made and 5,682 sets of prints were classified. For the first six months of 1971 these figures were 21,135 and 2,395 respectively. The total number of examinations made by this section during the first half of 1972 was 21,880, more than double the number made during the first half of 1971. The worklog of cards requiring classification dropped slightly from last year to approximately 15,000.

Figure 2.1
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



3. The State Highway Patrol

The State Highway Patrol was organized in 1929 as a division of the Department of Motor Vehicles, which became a subdivision of the Department of Transportation and Highway Safety on July 1, 1972 under the recent state government reorganization.

The Patrol's primary responsibility is to patrol the highways of the state and to enforce laws and regulations respecting travel and the use of vehicles upon the state's highways. Patrol members may perform additional duties as peace officers at the direction of the Governor or at the request of a local police or sheriff's authority. Patrolmen are additionally empowered to make arrests for crimes committed in their presence and, in conjunction with local authorities, to make arrests for any crime committed on a public highway. These duties and responsibilities are established by General Statute.

The Patrol is organized into three operational divisions: Field Operations, Training and Inspection, and Communications and Transportation. Each division is directed by a major. The Field Operations Division carries out the enforcement responsibilities of the Patrol and is the largest division in terms of manpower. Included within this branch are the Helicopter Program and the Process Service Unit. The Training and Inspection, and Communications and Transportation divisions provide support services to the enforcement units of the Patrol in areas such as basic and in-service training, radio system operation and maintenance, and motor vehicle repair.

In addition to and separate from the three major Patrol divisions there are smaller units including Research and Planning, Safety Promotion, and Personnel.

The Field Operations Division directs its activities through seven troops, each headed by a captain. Troop strength ranges from 115 to 167 sworn officers. Each troop is subdivided into six or seven districts which typically cover two or three counties and which are directed by first sergeants. Each county is assigned a minimum of two troopers, with additional troopers allocated by total rural traffic collision experience in the county in the preceding three years. Fatal, non-fatal, and property damage collision figures are considered in the allocation formula, with fatal and injury collisions given the most weight.

The Patrol has a present total complement of 1,061 including 32 officers of rank of lieutenant or above, 150 sergeants (46 first sergeants, six technical sergeants, and 98 sergeants), and 879 troopers. Thirty-nine officers are assigned to Patrol Headquarters in Raleigh with the remainder stationed across the state.

Minimum qualifications for Highway Patrol troopers included the following:

- a. Age: at least 21, not yet 31
- b. Height: Minimum 5'9", without shoes, maximum 6'5".
- c. Weight: at least 150 pounds.
- d. Physical condition: Excellent, no physical handicaps or ailments, ability to undertake strenuous physical tasks.

- e. Education: High school diploma or high school equivalency certificate issued by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In addition, applicants must be of good character and reputation and be a United States citizen and a resident of North Carolina for at least one year prior to employment. Those meeting these requirements then must pass certain intelligence and psychological tests and a thorough background investigation.

Although exact figures are unavailable, it is estimated that approximately half of all Highway Patrol officers have had some college training. The Patrol has recruited actively in colleges in the past eight to ten years. Students and other persons recognized by Patrol personnel as qualified applicants are encouraged to consider the Patrol as a career.

The starting salary for patrolmen is \$7,848 annually. Pay scales for the various ranks are as follow:

	Minimum	Maximum
Patrolman I	\$ 7,848	\$ 9,864
Patrolman II	8,220	10,320
Patrolman III	8,592	10,824
Sergeant		
Technical and District Sergeant	10,320	13,056
Second Lieutenant		
First Lieutenant	11,340	14,376
Captain	12,432	15,828
Major	13,716	17,436
Lieutenant Colonel	15,096	19,212
Colonel	16,632	21,114

Salary increases within each rank are awarded on annual and merit bases. A Patrolman I may be promoted to Patrolman II after six years of service. A Patrolman II may be promoted to Patrolman III after twelve years of service. Promotion to ranks of sergeant and above are based on years of service as well as recognition of supervisory, administrative, and management ability.

Patrol personnel receive holiday, vaction, and sick leave benefits as established by the State Personnel Department including fifteen days of annual leave and ten days of sick leave per year. Troopers frequently work overtime for which they may receive compensatory time off when available.

The Patrol conducts three pre-service basic training schools per year at the Institute of Government in Chapel Hill. Each school consists of fourteen weeks of instruction in all facets of patrol work. (See Chapter VI).

The Patrol maintains a fleet of 1,104 motor vehicles, including 1,045 patrol cars, six station wagons, one jeep, three buses, 26 trucks, and one mobile command post. Repair services are provided by six Patrol garages located throughout the state. In addition to standard operational equipment issued to each trooper, the Patrol maintains riot equipment in each troop headquarters to be issued as needed.

Although formalized cooperative agreements do not exist, the Highway Patrol works closely with the SBI on a regular basis. Since both SBI agents

and Patrol troopers are locally stationed, close contact is maintained among personnel of both agencies at the local level. As noted previously, the Patrol is available to provide assistance to police emergency situations when control of the situation is beyond the capability of local law enforcement authorities, or in civil disturbances. Troopers may also provide assistance to local authorities during routine patrol, but in such instances do not assume primary responsibility for handling incidents occurring away from highways on which they have original jurisdiction.

The Patrol and the United States Department of the Interior have a Memorandum of Understanding which grants the Patrol concurrent law enforcement jurisdiction on the grounds of certain national wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries. In emergencies the Patrol assumes control of law enforcement activities in these areas.

In table 2.1 a summary breakdown of on-duty hours worked by the Patrol in 1969, 1970, and 1971 shows what time was spent in major activity categories.

4. Division of Criminal Statistics (Police Information Network)

The North Carolina Police Information Network was created by legislation in July of 1969 as a new agency under the Department of Justice.

The Police Information Network was charged with the duty of providing a high-speed computerized communication system to meet the needs of law enforcement in order to provide a more effective and efficient administration of criminal justice.

Although PIN will eventually serve all levels of the criminal justice system, current capabilities focus on the information and communication needs of law enforcement agencies. A total of 119 terminals are now operational in state and local law enforcement agencies. Additional terminals are to be installed at a rate of approximately ten per month until about 250 are operational.

The Police Information Network system interfaces the North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles computer system, as well as the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer system in Washington, D. C. Information now accessible on-line to NCIC includes stolen vehicles, stolen articles, stolen guns, recovered guns, wanted persons, stolen property and stolen securities. Beginning in November, 1971, PIN expanded to include inquiry capability into the NCIC criminal history file.

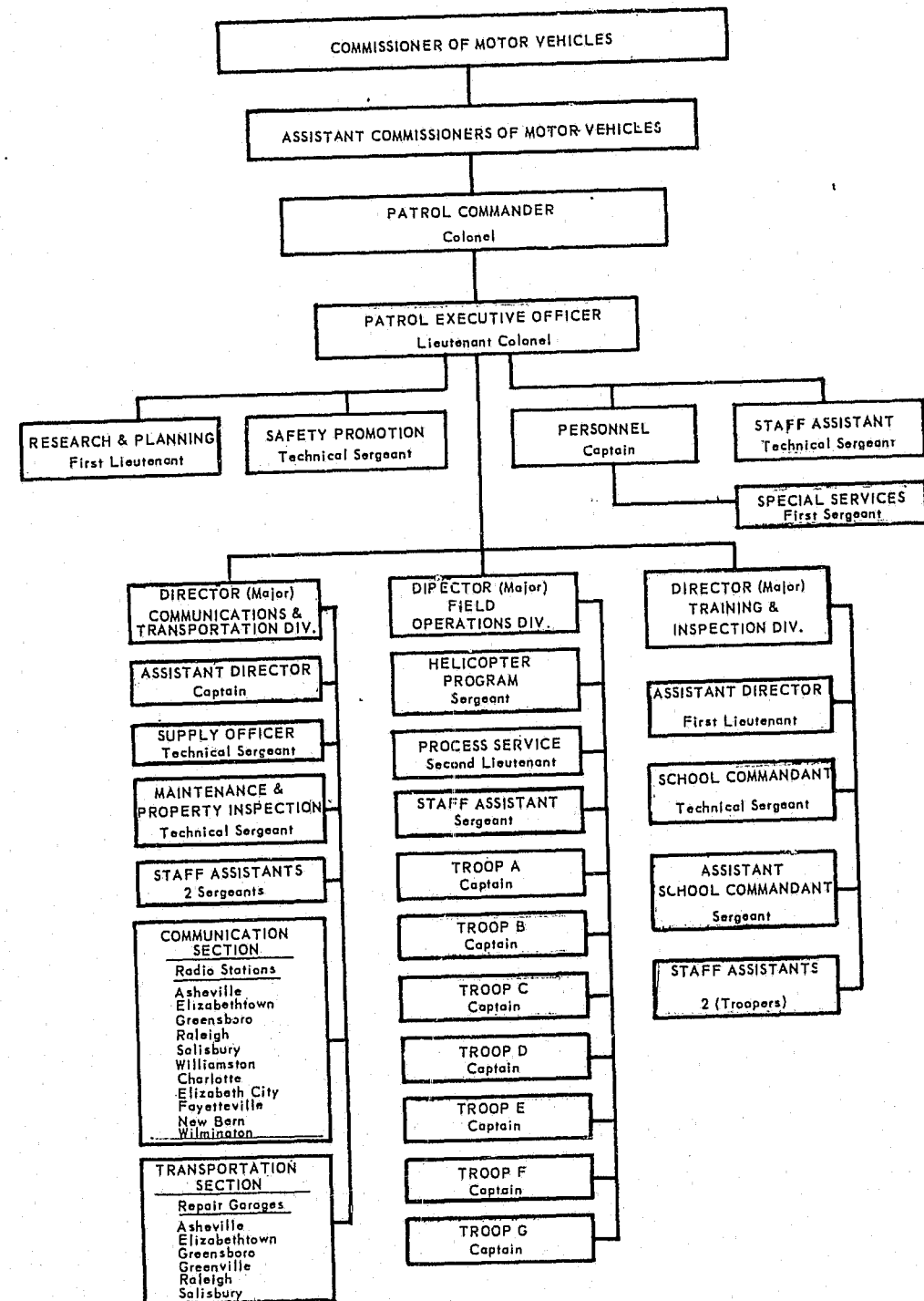
State files maintained by the Police Information Network computer include stolen vehicles, stolen boats, and stolen license plates. Additional state files will include master name index, persons (wanted and missing), stolen guns, stolen property, stolen securities, and computer criminal history.

The Police Information Network is currently implementing a Uniform Crime Reporting Program for North Carolina. All of North Carolina's law enforcement agencies are expected to submit monthly UCR crime statistic

TABLE 2.1
STATE HIGHWAY PATROLMAN HOURS EXPENDED BY ACTIVITY CATEGORY - 1969, 1970, 1971

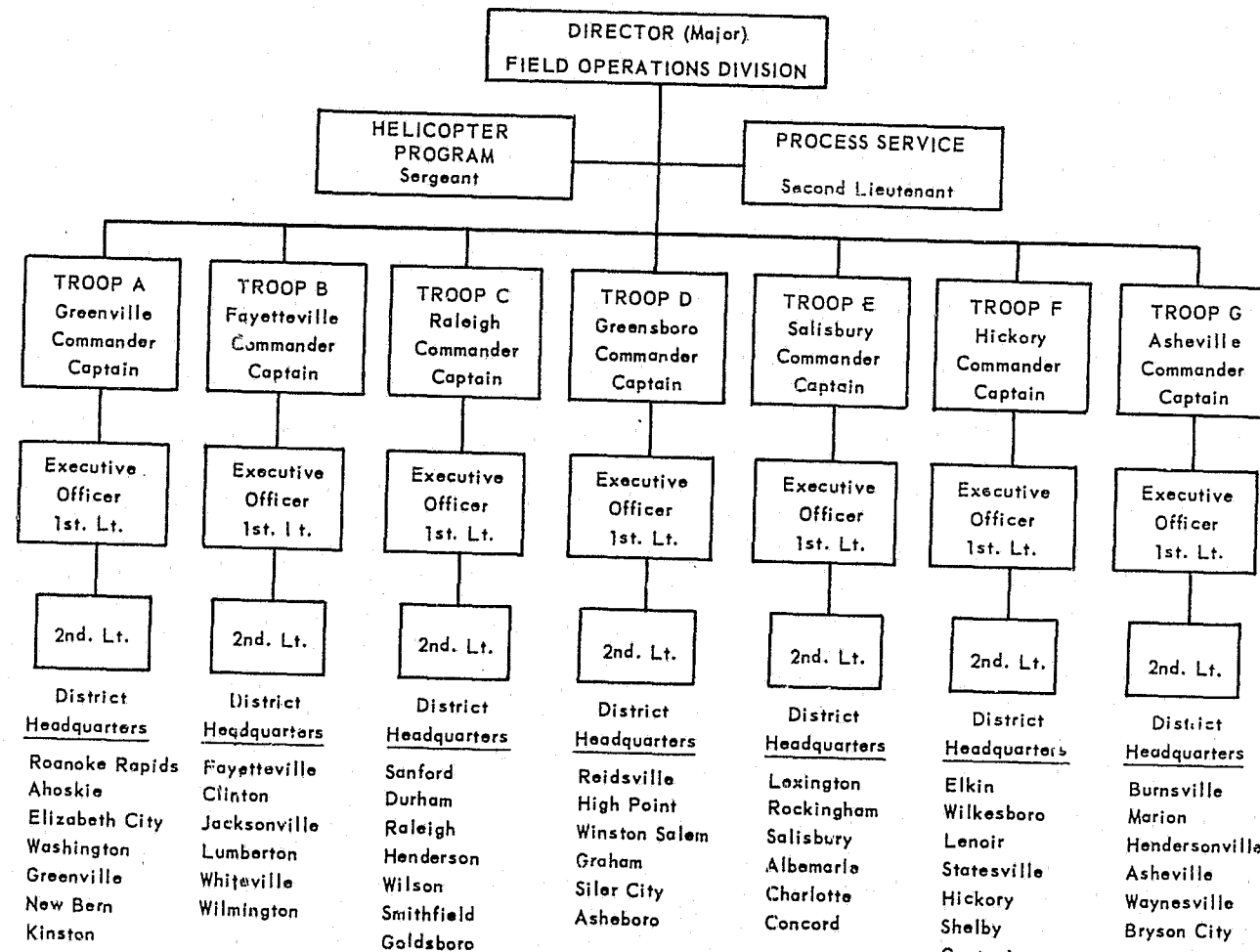
Activity Category	Hours 1969	Percent of Time - 69	Hours 1970	Percent of Time - 70	Hours 1971	Percent of Time - 72
On Duty	1,717,164	100%	1,811,304	100%	1,826,635	
On Patrol	1,208,158	70%	1,290,133	70%	1,283,603	70%
Investigating Accidents	88,437	5%	86,153	5%	92,963	5%
In Court	152,861	9%	159,839	9%	170,063	10%
Special Assignment	116,647	7%	139,821	8%	130,953	7%
In Office	100,341	6%	101,379	6%	114,205	6%
Civil Disturbances	31,512	2%	13,603	1%	13,833	0%
Traffic Direction	19,208	1%	20,376	1%	21,015	1%

Figure 2.1 North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles
STATE HIGHWAY PATROL
ORGANIZATION CHART

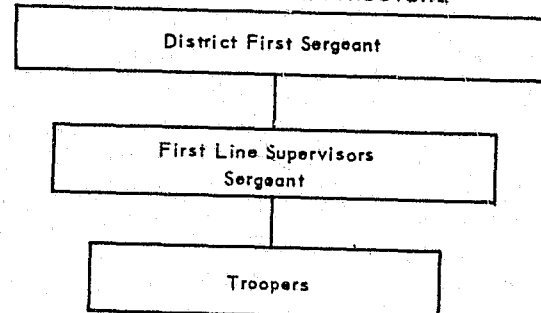


North Carolina Department of Motor Vehicles
STATE HIGHWAY PATROL
FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION

Figure 2.3



DISTRICT POSITION STRUCTURE



returns to PIN. PIN will, in turn, correlate the data and provide statistical feedback to the contributors as well as to the FBI for inclusion in National Crime Reports.

5. License and Theft Division, Department of Motor Vehicles

The License and Theft Division administers a statewide law enforcement program. Its major areas of specific responsibility are (1) Investigation of motor vehicle thefts, (2) Enforcement of the Motor Vehicle Dealers and Manufacturers Licensing Act, (3) Enforcement of license and weight laws pertaining to property carrying vehicles operating intrastate and those operating under I.C.C. Regulations, (4) Administration of the North Carolina Vehicle Safety Inspection Program, and (5) Enforcement of regulations governing stored, abandoned, or unclaimed vehicles and vehicles sold at public auction to satisfy storage and mechanics liens. General responsibility consists of enforcement of all laws and regulations pertaining to operation of motor vehicles on public highways in the State.

The Division's 83 plainclothed Investigators are stationed in a manner designed to give maximum coverage of the entire state and work in all areas of division responsibility. These officers co-operate with other state departments, local departments, and federal agencies as necessary in conducting investigations of intrastate and interstate theft ring operations. In 1971 these agents recovered more than 1,000 vehicles valued in excess of \$1.75 million. They often assist other state and local departments with training of personnel in motor vehicle and auto theft investigations.

The Division annually licenses more than 5,000 motor vehicle dealers and 17,000 salesmen. Records of each dealer are regularly examined to determine compliance with regulations governing their operation and takes necessary action when violations are noted.

Records of the approximately 5,500 garages and service stations authorized to conduct motor vehicle safety equipment inspections are audited at least semi-annually. In addition to the accomplishment of correcting more than 1,170,000 items of safety equipment annually, the records pertaining to the safety equipment inspection program have in some instances proven to be of great value in breaking major theft ring operations.

In 1971 the Division processed records on 10,025 vehicles stored by enforcement officers for various reasons and approved 4,254 requests for public auction sale of vehicles to satisfy liens for storage or repairs.

The 155 uniformed personnel are primarily utilized in enforcement of weight laws and other laws related to operation of motor vehicles. The 155 constitute the supervisory and operating personnel for the Division's 12 permanent truck weighing locations throughout the State. In 1971 the Division's plainclothed and uniformed officers combined issued 14,771 citation for various weight and license violations and made 3,489 arrests.

6. Office of Fisheries and Wildlife Resources, Department of Natural and Economic Resources

The Office of Fisheries and Wildlife was created as a result of state government reorganization. It represents a combination of the old Commercial and Sports Fisheries Division and Wildlife Resources Commission. Each of these units has law enforcement responsibilities and personnel. There are 45 commercial fisheries inspectors. These individuals have the full powers of a peace officer but, in reality, limit their activities to the enforcement of the 1969 Dredge and Fill Law. Boats and planes are used to patrol the coast. The inspectors must be high school graduates and pass a two week pre-service training program.

There are 191 wildlife protectors, including three hunter safety officers and three pilots, stationed in nine districts across the state. Wildlife protectors are granted the powers of a peace officer in enforcing laws relating to game and fresh-water fishes and other wildlife and the Boating Safety Act of 1959. In addition wildlife protectors may arrest in cases of felonies, breaches of the peace and assaults upon protectors and others when such violations are committed in their presence. Wildlife protectors must be high school graduates and pass a three-week pre-service screening and training program conducted at the Institute of Government. New protectors are then given eight weeks of further training. Both commercial fisheries inspectors are wildlife protectors routinely bear arms.

7. State Board of Alcoholic Control

The State Board of Alcoholic Control is responsible for the regulation and control of the sale of alcoholic beverages. Administratively, the Board is located within the Department of Commerce. Enforcement officers of the ABC Board are charged with the enforcement of all liquor laws and the rules and regulations of the Board. There are approximately 83 state ABC officers whose primary responsibility is to arrest persons in violation of the alcoholic beverage statute. However, these officers are empowered to make arrests for violation of any criminal statute. Their jurisdiction is statewide. An additional estimated 100 officers are employed by the 114 county and municipal alcoholic beverage control boards. ABC officers supplement rather than supplant local agencies in this area of law enforcement.

8. Office of the Adjutant General, Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs

In addition to serving as a back-up force for the United States Army and Air Force, the North Carolina National Guard may provide military support for state and civil authorities. Such support may include participation in search efforts and restoration of order and basic services in areas experiencing civil disorders or natural disasters. The Guard becomes involved in these actions at the request of the governor. Guard members receive approximately 300 hours of training per year including the hours of training specifically related to civil disorders. In addition there are teams with specialized training in the use of riot control chemical agents, infrared equipment, shotguns, and searchlights and a special lighting team.

9. Medical Examiner System

In 1967 legislation was passed which provided for a medical examiner system in North Carolina. Implementation of the system began in 1968. The medical examiner system is a division of the State Board of Health and has its administrative office at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. The chief medical examiner coordinates the handling of cases from across the State and provides technical and consultation services for the county medical examiners. The state medical examiner's staff consists of approximately 25 persons, including pathologists, toxicologists, photographers, and clerical personnel.

All 100 counties in the state now participate in the medical examiner system. There are approximately 500 medical examiners throughout the state as well as about 80 regional pathologists in local hospitals. County medical examiners are appointed by the chief medical examiner based on recommendations from county medical societies. County examiners are paid on a per-case basis to investigate and certify all violent, criminal, suspicious, and unattended deaths. The number of deaths investigated has increased rapidly from about 3,000 in 1969-1970 to 6,000 in 1970-1971 and to 9,000 - 10,000 in 1971-1972. These numbers for the most recent year represent approximately 25% of all deaths in the state. Medical examiners currently perform about 3,000 autopsies yearly.

Certified copies of medical examiners' reports are routinely submitted to law enforcement agencies and are available upon request to solicitors, defendants in criminal actions, insurance companies, and other interested parties.

10. State Civil Defense Agency, Department of Military and Veterans' Affairs

The State Civil Defense Agency provides central planning and coordination for county and municipal governments which receive funds for planning and administrative personnel through the National Office of Civil Defense. Federal funds are also available through the agency for specified equipment. The agency has no operational capabilities and is chiefly concerned with the development of plans for emergency situations which encompass all local and state agencies, including law enforcement agencies. Local Civil Defense agencies are provided guidance in the form of prototype plans developed by the state office and on-site assistance programs directed by state Civil Defense coordinators. State agencies, including the SBI, Highway Patrol and North Carolina National Guard may make use of the agency's well equipped central operations command facility during wide-spread natural disasters or civil disorders which require the involvement of these agencies.

11. Local Police and Sheriffs' Agencies

In North Carolina there are approximately 424 local law enforcement agencies including one sheriff's department in each of the state's one hundred counties. Approximately 6,400 full-time sworn officers are employed by these agencies. In addition, there are about 420 part-time and 1,000 unpaid reserve officers. These agencies function autonomously and differ greatly in the resources which are available for allocation to a varying

range of police services.

11.1 Relative Size of Law Enforcement Agencies

Sheriff's departments vary in size from one to 86 full-time sworn personnel. Of these departments 42% have less than ten men and only 26% have 25 or more men. Guilford County, in which the city of Greensboro is located, and Mecklenburg County, in which the city of Charlotte is located, have the two largest departments. There are 44 police agencies with only one full-time officer. Of the 324 police departments in the state, 217, or 67%, have less than ten full-time sworn officers, and approximately 70 agencies have 25 or more men. The largest police department is located in Charlotte and employs 495 full-time sworn officers and 106 civilian personnel.

11.2 Organization and Responsibilities

County sheriffs' departments consist of at least a sheriff, most whom have support from a number of deputies. Sheriffs are elected officials and in all cases appoint their deputies. In general sheriffs' powers are those of state-wide peace officers, although as a matter of practicality most sheriffs and their deputies confine their law enforcement activities to their immediate counties. The sheriffs also serve as jailers in 95 counties. However, the actual duties of jailers are often assumed by one designated as jailer by the sheriff, or a designated deputy. The transportation of felons or misdemeanants to a place of incarceration is an additional duty of the sheriff as is the transportation of those adjudged mentally ill for state commitment.

The duties of the sheriff are largely ministerial in nature. In North Carolina, as in other states with a strong common law orientation, the sheriff's office is the servant of the court. Consequently, the sheriff or his deputies are required to attend all sessions of the respective jurisdictional courts and serve all legal processes of the court. Over the years this duty has been an increasing burden for the sheriff. The increasing load of ministerial duties is leading to a re-evaluation of the sheriff's role in law enforcement. Two large counties in North Carolina, Gaston and Mecklenburg, now place primary county law enforcement responsibilities with well organized rural police units under a command and administrative structure separate from the sheriff. In both instances, the sheriff of the respective county retains all other traditional duties.

Sheriffs and rural police departments assist city police within the county upon request. However, tacit agreement appears to exist wherein city police confine their activities to the city limits and moderate legal extensions, while county police and sheriffs' powers are generally confined to those more or less rural areas beyond the city limits. Ministerial duties of the sheriff recognize no internal boundaries within a county. Unlike many other states, North Carolina sheriffs' departments perform only minimal road and traffic control services. With the exception of extreme emergencies, traffic law enforcement and accident investigation are functions of the North Carolina State Highway Patrol.

North Carolina has 324 municipal police forces which are authorized by G.S. 110:

"The board of commissioners may appoint town watch or police,

to be regulated by such rules as the board may prescribe."

Appropriate sections and subsections of the statute delineate the execution of the criminal process, jurisdiction, and the peace officer's authority. The range of services provided by individual police agencies varies greatly. Currently more and more agencies are developing increased capabilities to provide and participate in services to the community which go beyond the traditional roles of law enforcement. This is particularly true in large urban departments.

11.3 Interagency Relationships

Under present police organization, a number of areas of the state are served by more than one law enforcement agency. Duplicate services are provided in these instances. Any one geographical area could legally be served by a sheriff, the Highway Patrol, and the SBI; municipal departments add to the coverage within their corporate boundaries. Generally speaking, however, informal and formal agreements and policies have defined the geographical areas and types of incidents which are the primary responsibility of each agency. These responsibilities have been discussed previously. Superimposed on these jurisdictional divisions is a growing effort to increase the cooperation and assistance among all agencies. Radio dispatching and communications in general, jail facilities, records, crime laboratory services and training are areas which are receiving the most attention for cooperative efforts.

12. High Crime Incidence/Law Enforcement Activity Systems

The Division of Law and Order has identified eleven cities in North Carolina which it considers to be "High Crime Incidence/Law Enforcement Activity" areas. Although the state has only one city with a population in excess of 150,000 persons, it is clear that there are several municipalities which have high crime rates and a high degree of police activity in relation to the state as a whole. Included in the eleven cities are the ten most populous cities as well as the ten cities with the highest number of Part I offenses reported in 1971. The eleventh city, Chapel Hill, was included because although it is only the fifteenth largest city in terms of population, it ranks ninth in the number of serious crimes reported in 1971. Chapel Hill also had the highest serious crime rate per 100,000 of any city in the state in the past year (See Chapter 1, Chart).

Each of the eleven cities designated as High Crime Incidence/Law Enforcement Activity Areas had an index of serious crimes in excess of 3,000 per 100,000 population as well as a total number of serious crimes in excess of 1,800 in 1971. There was a sharp drop in the total number of Part I offenses between the eleventh city, Gastonia, with 1,827 serious crimes, and Goldsboro, the twelfth city in terms of total major crimes, with 1,245. A number of North Carolina cities had major crime rates in excess of 2,500 per 100,000 in 1971, but the small actual number of crimes committed in these localities preclude them from being labeled as high crime areas.

Figure 2.2

INDEX OF CRIME IN THE ELEVEN CITIES

	YEAR	CHARLOTTE	WINSTON SALEM	GREENSBORO	RALEIGH	DURHAM	WILMINGTON	FAYETTEVILLE	ASHEVILLE	CHAPEL HILL	HIGH POINT	GASTONIA
TOTAL CRIME INDEX	69	11,256	4,401	4,678	3,202	2,754	1,961	2,649	1,577	398	1,459	1,687
	70	12,982	5,261	5,623	4,390	3,546	2,510	2,527	1,812	661	1,891	1,997
	71	11,771	4,403	4,980	4,956	3,073	2,793	2,101	1,977	1,927	1,922	1,827
% CHANGE		.13%	22.7%	6.5%	54.8%	11.8%	42.4%	-20.7%	25.7%	384.2%	31.8%	8.3%
VIOLENT CRIME	69	2,628	1,181	1,132	577	572	372	586	158	108	89	179
	70	2,050	1,121	1,216	672	553	379	804	133	90	100	380
	71	1,971	1,211	1,338	677	476	468	476	144	388	117	243
% CHANGE		-25%	9.4%	18.2%	17.3%	-16.8%	25.8%	-18.8%	-8.9%	259.2%	31.5%	35.8%
PROPERTY CRIME	69	11,256	3,220	3,526	2,625	2,182	1,589	2,063	1,419	290	1,370	1,508
	70	10,932	4,133	4,407	3,178	2,993	2,131	1,723	1,679	571	1,791	1,617
	71	9,300	4,109	3,624	4,279	2,597	2,325	1,629	1,846	1,539	1,805	1,584
% CHANGE		-17.4%	27.6%	2.8%	63.0%	19.0%	46.3%	-21.0%	30.1%	430.7%	31.8%	5.0%
MURDER & NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER	69	78	44	57	11	14	12	17	17	4	15	13
	70	105	46	38	10	26	11	8	15	2	20	14
	71	76	47	30	13	24	20	11	15	3	17	4
% CHANGE		-2.7%	6.9%	-47.4%	18.2%	71.4%	66.7%	-35.3%	-11.7%	-25.0%	13.3%	-69.2%
FORGIBLE RAPE	69	67	28	22	18	22	6	18	7	3	4	7
	70	66	35	24	19	18	10	13	4	0	7	9
	71	98	43	24	22	26	11	11	13	10	6	8
% CHANGE		46.3%	53.6%	9.1%	22.2%	18.2%	83.3%	-38.9%	85.71%	233.3%	50%	14.3%
ROBBERY	69	422	121	129	110	118	92	151	57	10	27	13
	70	488	204	200	125	135	152	96	40	14	34	50
	71	573	199	166	191	115	139	112	46	8	35	47
% CHANGE		37.4%	64.5%	28.7%	73.6%	-2.5%	51.1%	-25.8%	-19.3%	-20.0%	29.6%	261.5%
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT	69	2,083	1,001	963	438	421	263	400	84	92	47	148
	70	1,417	863	974	518	385	206	687	75	75	49	319
	71	1,246	1,019	1,134	452	320	302	344	63	367	62	184
% CHANGE		-40.2%	1.8%	17.8%	3.2%	-24.0%	14.8%	-14.0%	-25%	298.9%	31.9%	24.3%
BURGLARY	69	4,392	1,489	1,498	816	1,174	810	833	440	138	552	692
	70	5,430	2,012	1,906	1,135	1,459	1,156	679	587	236	772	682
	71	4,938	2,242	1,527	1,308	1,220	1,198	497	536	322	825	695
% CHANGE		12.4%	50.6%	1.9%	60.3%	3.9%	47.9%	-40.3%	21.8%	133.3%	49.5%	.43%
LARCENY \$50. AND OVER	69	3,148	1,282	1,463	1,546	751	592	972	705	112	649	619
	70	4,135	1,722	1,979	2,304	1,141	812	806	770	238	880	764
	71	3,276	1,459	1,624	2,638	1,170	837	749	986	1,136	803	707
% CHANGE		4.1%	13.8%	11.0%	70.6%	55.8%	41.4%	-22.9%	39.9%	914.3%	23.7%	14.2%
AUTO THEFT	69	1,088	449	515	263	257	187	258	274	40	169	197
	70	1,367	399	522	279	393	163	238	322	97	139	171
	71	1,086	408	473	333	207	290	379	324	81	177	182
% CHANGE		-.18%	-9.1%	-8.2%	26.6%	-19.5%	55.1%	46.9%	18.3%	102.5%	4.7%	-7.6%

12.1 Charlotte Police Department

The Charlotte Police Department is responsible for providing law enforcement services for a population of 241,178 people, of which approximately 31% are blacks or members of other minority groups and 69% are white. These persons live in an incorporated area of 72 square miles.

The department is composed of a total of 601 employees, including 495 sworn officers and 106 civilians. Unsworn personnel include reserves, clerical workers, dispatchers, data processing staff members, crime laboratory technicians, and mechanics. The department's annual operating budget is approximately \$6,800,000.

The Office of the Chief supervises the activities of the three major departmental divisions, the Operations, Administrative, and Services Division, each of which is headed by an assistant chief. Included within the Office of the Chief are an administrative assistant, a legal advisor, and internal affairs and staff inspection officers.

The Administrative Division consists of bureaus for Personnel and Training, Planning and Research, and Community Relations. The Planning and Research Bureau is responsible for preparing the department's annual budget and compiles periodic reports on departmental activities. The Community Relations Bureau includes the School Safety Patrol Program and the Model Cities Section.

The Operations Division is divided into the Special Investigations Section, the Uniform Bureau, the Crime Investigations Bureau, and the Crime Prevention Bureau. The Special Investigations Section concentrates on organized criminal activity, coordinates inter-agency investigations of such activity, and investigates fraudulent business practices and advertising, confidence games, and consumer deception cases. The Uniform Bureau provides general police patrol services and conducts preliminary investigations of crimes and accidents. The Uniform Bureau's activities are directed through five geographical districts (north, east, south, west, and central) within the city. The Crime Prevention Bureau consists of the Airborne Support Section, which includes the Helicopter Unit and the Operations Analysis Unit, and the Tactical, Police Reserves, and Alcohol Safety Action Program Sections. The Tactical Section provides a flexible, mobile detachment assigned selectively to areas of high crime and accident hazards as revealed by the Operations Analysis Unit. The Investigations Bureau is made up of the Criminal Investigations Section (including Crime Against Person, Crime Against Property, and General Assignments Units), the Vice Control Section, which consists of the Vice and Narcotics Units, and the Youth Section, which handles delinquency prevention and control responsibilities for the department.

The Services Division is composed of the Central Services, Crime Laboratory, and Information Center Bureaus. The Central Services Bureau is responsible for issuance of supplies and equipment, automotive maintenance, and taxi inspection. The Crime Laboratory Bureau provides laboratory and field evidence analysis services including firearms identification; chemical, instrumental, and document analysis; photographic services, comparative micrography, and chemical tests for alcohol or drug use. The Information Center Bureau provides services in the areas of records, communications, and data processing.

According to the latest available information, approximately 6% of the department's authorized sworn positions are unfilled. The annual turnover rate among sworn personnel is about 3%.

The number of personnel assigned to the various divisions, bureaus, sections, or units is given below:

	<u>SWORN</u>	<u>UNSWORN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Administrative	9	7	16
Internal Affairs and Staff	3	1	4
Inspection Personnel and Training	3	1	4
Planning and Research	3	4	7
Community Relations	11	8	19
Patrol	309	6	315
Detective	49	5	54
Crime Prevention	27	1	28
Vice	15	0	15
Intelligence	2	1	3
Juvenile	16	2	18
Central Services	8	17	25
Crime Laboratory	11	16	27
Records	10	34	44
Communications	19	3	22

The number of personnel assigned to the various ranks or positions within the department is given below:

<u>SWORN</u>	
Chief	1
Assistant Chief	3
Major	4
Captain	12
Lieutenant	18
Sergeant	55
Patrolman	389
Detective	13
<u>UNSWORN</u>	
Reserves	74
Secretary	19
Dispatcher	3
Records Technician	6
Records Clerk	19
Crime Lab Director	1
Criminalist	5
Crime Lab Technician	8
Administrative Assistant	1
Assistant Attorney	1
Computer Programmer	1
Research Assistant	4
Accounting Clerk	1
Clerks	18
Model Cities Assistant	4
Meter Checker	5
Auto Mechanic	5
Auto Serviceman	5

All personnel have a scheduled work week of 40 hours. Exact figures for overtime hours worked are unavailable. Overtime pay or equal time off is granted as compensation for overtime worked. Sworn personnel devote an estimated 78% of their total working hours to street time (patrol, investigations, etc.), 20% of their time in court appearances, and 2% of their time to special events, such as escorts.

The Records Section of the department's Information Center Bureau operates a terminal to the Police Information Network (PIN) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). Previous to the installation of the PIN terminal, the department was one of two in the state with teletype connections to NCIC.

12.2 Winston-Salem Police Department

The Winston-Salem Police Department employs 295 full-time personnel, including 248 sworn officers and 47 civilians. The department serves an incorporated municipality of 132,913 persons living in an area of 57 square miles. Winston-Salem has proportionately more blacks than either Charlotte or Greensboro, with about 35% of Winston-Salem's population being black and most of the remaining 65% white.

In addition to the full-time personnel, the department is served by 55 volunteer officers in various ranks. The department's annual budget is about \$2,975,000.

The Chief of Police directs the operation of the department through an administrative branch which includes an administrative aide, a legal advisor, the Public Relations Unit, the Inspections and Internal Affairs units, and the Vice and Narcotics and Intelligence Units. In addition to Administration, there are the Operations and Services Bureaus, which are directly commanded by majors but which during certain hours are directed by watch commanders, who are captains.

The Operations Bureau is divided into the Detective, Supporting Operations, Community Service, and Uniform Divisions. The Detective Division includes the Juvenile and Crime Prevention Units. The Supporting Operations Division is responsible primarily for parking and traffic enforcement in the downtown area and is made up of a lieutenant, a sergeant, eight motorcycle patrolmen, and eight police traffic women, in addition to 38 part-time school guards. The Community Service Unit consists of a Family Crisis Unit, a precinct station located in the Model Cities Neighborhood, a School liaison Unit, and the Liaison Officers project which trains individuals with marginal qualifications and two LEAA funded units: The Incentive Program for Boys who wish to become police officers. The Uniform Division operates through four platoons responsible for the initial response to all calls and activities taking place on assigned beats. Included within the Uniform Division is a Tactical Platoon assigned to supplement regular beat patrolmen in selective enforcement and high crime areas.

The Services Bureau is comprised of the divisions for Technical, Personnel, and Supporting Services. The Technical Services Division is responsible for records and identification, photography, property control, and the operation of the department's Police Information Network terminal. The Personnel Service Division coordinates training, supervises the department's eight cadets, and maintains all police vehicles. The Supporting Services Division consists of the Planning and Research Unit, the Data Pro-

cessing Unit, the Warrant Squad, and the Taxicab Inspection Unit.

When last surveyed, the department had 225 authorized sworn positions, of which 8 were unfilled. The annual turnover rate was estimated to be 7%.

Personnel are distributed in the department's various bureaus, divisions, and units in the following numbers:

	<u>SWORN</u>	<u>UNSWORN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Administration	5	5	10
Inspections	1	0	1
Internal Affairs	1	0	1
Vice	6	1	7
Narcotics and Intelligence	7	0	7
Detective	14	1	15
Juvenile	5	1	6
Community Relations	15	1	16
Traffic	16	0	16
Patrol	139	1	140
Records	7	16	23
Communications	8	9	17
Personnel	2	0	2
Training	2	0	2
Planning and Research	1	0	1
Other	9	12	21

Full-time personnel are assigned to the various ranks and positions in the following numbers:

<u>SWORN</u>	
Chief	1
Major	2
Captain	6
Lieutenant	12
Sergeant	32
Patrolman	166
Detective	14
Radio	2
Records	5
Meter Checkers	8
<u>UNSWORN</u>	
Dispatcher	9
Cadet	8
Records Clerk	7
Keypuncher	3
Secretary	13
Maintenance	6
Elevator Operator	1

Sworn personnel are scheduled to work an average of 42 hours per week but actually work from 43 to 50 hours per week. Compensatory time off is granted when overtime hours are worked. Unsworn personnel rarely are required to work overtime. Officers devote 84% of their working hours to street time, 5% to time in court, 5% to handling special events, 1% in recall time for emergencies, and 5% to report writing.

In 1971, the department received 20,657 complaints of criminal activity and 8,279 accident calls. Miscellaneous calls totaled 14,322. A total of 12,216 persons were charged with criminal offenses and 5,535 were convicted.

12.3 Greensboro Police Department

The Greensboro Police Department serves a city of 144,076 persons living in an incorporated area of 59.45 square miles. The ratio of blacks to whites in Greensboro is similar to that in Charlotte, with 28.2% of Greensboro's population being black and 71.3% white.

The department has a total of 337 employees, 290 of which are sworn officers and 47 of which are civilians. In addition to these personnel are 42 part-time school crossing guards and 100 unpaid reserve officers. Unsworn employees work in areas such as records, community relations, and clerical services. The department operates on an annual budget of approximately \$4,600,000.

The Greensboro Police Department is organized in a manner similar to the Charlotte Police Department. The Greensboro Chief of Police reports directly to the city manager and supervises the department's Administrative, Operations and Staff Bureaus. The department has special units including an Underwater Recovery Team, a Bloodhound Unit, and a Bomb Search and Disposal Unit.

The Administrative Bureau consists of divisions for Vice Control, which includes a Narcotics Enforcement Unit; Police-Community Relations, Internal Affairs, Intelligence, and Research and Planning. Each of these divisions is headed by a captain, with the exception of Community Relations, which has a civilian director, and the Intelligence Division, directed by a lieutenant. Detectives and patrolmen are assigned to each division.

The Operations Bureau is responsible for the operation of the line divisions of the department. The Patrol Division of this bureau operates through four patrol platoons, a Traffic Section, a Tactical Section, a Crime and Loss Prevention Unit, and an Animal Control Section. The Criminal Investigation Division has squads for homicide, burglary, auto theft, fraud, and organized crime and major felony investigations. The Youth Division and the Police Reserve Corps constitute the remainder of the Operations Bureau.

The Staff Bureau provides organizational support for the other divisions through the supervision of the Records, Personnel, Identification, and Training Divisions.

According to the latest available figures, all of the department's 290 sworn positions are filled. The annual turnover rate is about 5%.

The distribution of personnel in the various bureaus, divisions, and units is given below:*

	<u>SWORN</u>	<u>UNSWORN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Administrative	4	3	7
Vice	8	0	8

	<u>SWORN</u>	<u>UNSWORN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Community Relations	3	3	8
Internal Affairs	2	0	2
Intelligence	2	1	3
Planning and Research	2	0	2
Patrol	213	3	216
Traffic	25	0	25
Youth	12	1	13
Detective	31	2	33
Records	8	21	29
Personnel	1	1	2
Identification	0	7	7
Training	4	10	14

* Due to an overlapping of some divisions, the figures when totalled exceed the actual total of employees.

The number of personnel assigned to various full-time ranks or positions is given below:

<u>SWORN</u>	
Chief	1
Lieutenant Colonel	2
Major	2
Captain	7
Lieutenant	14
Sergeant	34
Patrolman II	79
Patrolman I	103
Policewoman	5

<u>UNSWORN</u>	
Animal Control	2
Records Division Director	1
Community Relations Director	1
Supervisor	3
Community Service Aide	4
Identification Specialist	6
Animal Control	2
Cadet	10

All full-time personnel work a scheduled 40 to 42 hours per week and are granted compensatory time off for overtime. Sworn personnel spend 83% of their time in patrol and investigations, 5% of their time in court, 4% in special events, 1% in recall time, and 7% in other activities such as process service and training.

The department operates a Police Information Network terminal, providing access to State data banks and the National Crime Information Center.

The department made 15,714 arrests in 1971 for criminal offenses resulting in 7,415 convictions. Traffic arrests totaled 27,020 and resulted in 18,494 convictions. A total of 9,119 major crimes were reported, of which 4,069 were cleared by arrest. 526 of those arrested for major crimes were under 18 years of age.

12.4 Raleigh Police Department

The Raleigh Police Department serves the law enforcement needs of an incorporated municipality of 121,577 persons living in an area of 44.8 square miles. The ratio of blacks to whites in Raleigh is approximately the same as that in the state's other large cities, with Raleigh's population being about 23% black and 77% white.

The department employs 227 sworn officers and 40 civilians, for a total of 267 full-time personnel. There are also 35 unsworn reserves and 3 part-time school patrolwomen. The department's most recent annual budget was \$2,911,323.

Departmental organization is similar to that found in Charlotte and Greensboro. The Raleigh Police Department's three major divisions are the Administrative, Field Operations, and Special Services Divisions. The Inspections and Internal Affairs Unit reports directly to the Chief.

The Administrative Division includes units for Property Control, Personnel and Training, Planning and Research, Court Liaison, and Records and Identification. The Property Management Unit includes a taxi inspector. Records and Identification is the largest of these subdivisions in terms of number of personnel; it consists of 12 officers, 4 cadets, and 7 clerical workers.

The Field Operations Divisions consists of five Uniform Platoons and an Intelligence Platoon. One of the Uniform Platoons includes the department's Humane Officers, 6 cadets, and the school patrolwomen.

The Special Services Division is comprised of the Vice, Narcotics, and Intelligence Unit, the Consumer Protection and Organized Crime Unit, and the Juvenile and Community Relations Units. Detectives are assigned to all of these subdivisions with the exception of the Community Relations Unit. Two cadets are assigned to the Special Services Division.

When last surveyed, the department had a relatively large number of vacancies in its sworn officer complement, with 36 unfilled positions out of an authorized total of 263. There were also 40 unfilled part-time sworn positions. Annual turnover rate was 11½%.

The numbers of officers and civilians in the department's various units are as follows:*

	<u>SWORN</u>	<u>UNSWORN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Administration	1	1	2
Inspections and Internal Affairs	1	0	1
Personnel and Training	4	0	4
Planning and Research	1	0	1
Records and Identification	12	11	23
Uniform	194	19	213
Investigations	35	4	39
Vice, Narcotics, and Intelligence	7	0	7

	<u>SWORN</u>	<u>UNSWORN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Consumer Protection and Organized Crime	2	0	2
Juvenile	8	0	8
Community Relations	5	0	5
Communications	0	8	8

* An overlap of some personnel between units causes these figures to total more than the actual total.

There are the following number of personnel in the various ranks and positions:

<u>SWORN</u>	
Chief	1
Major	3
Captain	6
Lieutenant	15
Sergeant	24
Patrolman	143
Detective	28
Property Manager	1
Identification Technician	5
Taxi Inspector	1

<u>UNSWORN</u>	
Dispatcher	8
Records Clerk	5
Humane Officer	4
Cadet	12
School Patrolwoman	3
Secretary	5
Key Punch Operator	2
Maintenance	4

The scheduled work week for all full-time department employees is 40 hours. Compensatory time off is granted for overtime worked. Sworn personnel spend an estimated 60% of their working time on patrol, investigations, and calls, 3% of their time in court, 2% working special events, 1% in recall time, and the remaining 34% in specialized functions, including training.

The department has the services of a Police Information Network terminal and thereby has access to the National Crime Information Center.

In 1971 the department conducted 30,403 investigations. 14,666 adults were arrested for criminal offenses and 32,115 traffic arrests were made. A total of 1,374 juveniles were arrested. Of approximately 4,750 offenses reported, 1,500 were cleared.

12.5 Durham Police Department

The Durham Police Department serves a city of 37 square miles with a population of 95,438. Durham has proportionately more blacks than most of the state's larger cities as about 39% of the population is black and 61% is white.

The Durham Police Department has a greater percentage of black officers than any other large city; about 20% of the force is black.

The department has a total of 195 employees, including 178 sworn and 18 unsworn personnel. An additional 28 volunteer reserve officers and 23 part-time school crossing guards supplement the department's full-time force.

The Chief of Police reports directly to the city's Director of Public Safety, who also directs the fire department. Communications and training for the police and fire departments are coordinated by the Director of Public Safety. The major divisions within the police department are the Uniform Patrol, Investigations, Human Relations, Juvenile, and Auxiliary Services Bureaus. The department also has a court officer and a taxicab unit which report directly to the Chief.

The Uniform Patrol Bureau directs its operations through four platoons. Each platoon is directed by a shift commander and includes both patrolmen and public safety officers. Cadets and auxiliary officers are assigned to each shift as well.

The Investigations Bureau is divided into the Crime Against Property, Crime Against Person, and Vice and Crime Prevention Units. The Juvenile Bureau is served by auxiliary officers as well as regular patrolmen.

The Records and Identification Division consists of a Identification Bureau and sections for traffic records, data processing, microfilming, and inquiry services. Cadets and clerks make up most of the personnel assigned to this division.

All of the department's sworn positions are filled, according to a recent survey. The annual turnover rate is about 5%.

Personnel are assigned to the various departmental bureaus and divisions in the following numbers:

	<u>SWORN</u>	<u>UNSWORN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Administration	2	2	4
Internal Affairs	1	1	2
Patrol	86	28	114
Investigations	17	1	18
Vice	4	1	5
Human Relations	5	0	5
Juvenile	2	0	2
Communications	3	10	13
Records	7	7	14
Planning and Research	2	1	3
Training	3	0	3
Crime Prevention	9	0	9

Full-time personnel are assigned to the various ranks or positions in the following numbers:

<u>SWORN</u>	
Chief	1
Major	1
Captain	6

<u>SWORN</u>	
Lieutenant	8
Sergeant	10
Patrolman	86
Detective	14
Patrol Supervisor	8
Public Safety Supervisor	8
Public Safety Officer	36

<u>UNSWORN</u>	
Gadets	3
Records Clerks	10
Secretary	2
Maintainance	2

All sworn officers have a scheduled work week of 42 hours but average 4 to 8 hours of overtime weekly. Compensatory time off is earned when working overtime, and overtime pay is given when working in certain situations such as civil disorders. Sworn officers spend 92% of their working hours on street time, 3% on recall time, 2% on special events, and the remaining 5% in court appearances and other activities.

The department's Police Information Network terminal is operated by the Traffic Records Section of the Records and Identification Bureau.

In 1971 the department reported 9,324 Part I and II offenses and made 5,697 misdemeanor and 947 felony arrests. Traffic arrests totaled 10,188. Of all arrests, 71% resulted in convictions.

12.6 Wilmington Police Department

North Carolina's port city of Wilmington has a population of 46,169 living in an area of 19 square miles. Blacks compose 35% of the population and whites the remaining 65%.

The Wilmington Police Department has 97 employees. Civilians number 21 and sworn officers 76. The department's annual operating budget was last reported to be \$953,198.

The department has four main divisions, these being the Planning and Training, Uniform, Records and Identification, and Detective Divisions. Each of these divisions reports directly to the chief. The Planning and Training Division is relatively small as it has only two officers and one secretary assigned to it.

The Uniform Division is divided into three main shifts. The desk officers and dispatchers are assigned to similar shifts but organizationally are members of the Records and Identification Division. The Detective Division assigns officers to two of the three shifts.

The department last reported that of its 76 authorized sworn positions, 8 were vacant. Annual turnover rate was about 9%.

The various departmental divisions are made up of the following numbers of officers and civilians:

	<u>SWORN</u>	<u>UNSWORN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Administration	1	0	1
Planning and Training	2	1	3
Patrol	41	0	41
Traffic	6	4	10
Records and Identification	9	8	17
Communications	0	4	4
Detective	12	1	13
Vice	1	0	1

The number of personnel assigned to full-time ranks or positions is given below:

<u>SWORN</u>	
Chief	1
Captain	4
Lieutenant	5
Sergeant	7
Patrolman	51
Detective	7

<u>UNSWORN</u>	
Dispatcher	4
Meter Maid	4
Secretary	1
Records Clerk	9
Maintainance	3

All sworn officers and most unsworn employees are scheduled to work 44 hours per week. The department indicates that overtime pay, rather than time off, is given as compensation for overtime worked. Street time accounts for 83% of officers' on-duty time, 10% of their time is spent in court, 5% is devoted to special events, and 2% is spent on recall.

In 1971 the department investigated 15,727 incidents and made 10,920 arrests for criminal offenses. Of those persons arrested, 7,496 were found guilty.

12.7 Fayetteville Police Department

The Fayetteville Police Department serves the law enforcement needs of a city of 53,510 persons. Fayetteville has a larger percentage of blacks (38%) than most of the state's other major cities. One percent of the population consists of persons of other minority groups and the remaining 61% is white. The city encompasses 23.4 square miles.

There are 142 persons employed by the department, 119 of whom are sworn officers and 23 whom are civilians. The department also utilizes the services of 20 part-time school crossing guards and 25 auxiliary officers. The department when last surveyed had an annual operating budget of \$1,238,381.

The department's largest division is the Patrol Division, which is divided into four platoons. Other divisions are Training (which includes

a Speaking Bureau), Tactical, the Identification Bureau, the Vice Unit, the Property Control Unit, and the Records Unit. There is also a Detective and a Traffic Division. Juveniles are handled by the Detective Division; the Traffic Division includes a Taxi Inspector.

According to the latest survey, all but one of the departments authorized positions were filled. Annual turnover rate was reported to be 13%.

Personnel are distributed in the department's various bureaus, divisions, and units in the following numbers:

	<u>SWORN</u>	<u>UNSWORN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Administration	2	0	2
Patrol	88	0	88
Training	1	0	1
Identification	2	0	2
Vice	2	0	2
Detective	15	1	16
Traffic	9	5	14
Juvenile	1	0	1
Communications	1	6	7

Full-time personnel are assigned to the various ranks and positions in the following numbers:

<u>SWORN</u>	
Chief	1
Major	1
Captain	5
Lieutenant	1
Sergeant	16
Patrolman	88
Detective	7
Identification Bureau	2
<u>UNSWORN</u>	
Dispatcher	3
Traffic	5
Meter Maid	3
Canine	3
Secretary	9

The scheduled work week for most sworn officers is 42 hours. Compensatory time off is granted for overtime worked. Sworn officers spend 80% of their working time on patrol or investigations, 8% in court, 8% on special events, 1% on recall time, and 3% on other activities, principally on extradition of persons from outside areas.

In 1971 there were approximately 2365 major crimes investigated by the department. About 960 of these were cleared by arrest. Traffic arrests numbered about 7,500. An estimated 180 juveniles were arrested for criminal offenses.

12.8 Asheville Police Department

The Asheville Police Department serves a city of 57,681 persons living in an incorporated area of 24 square miles. Asheville's population is 80% white and 20% black.

There are 130 sworn officers and 15 civilians in the department, with an additional 12 sworn auxiliary officers. The department's most recent annual budget was \$1,332,844.

The department's main divisions are Personnel, Training, the Detective Bureau, the Records Bureau, the Identification Bureau, the Uniform Patrol Division, and the Traffic Bureau. Juveniles are handled by the Vice Squad of the Detective Bureau. The Community Service Bureau is part of the Detective Bureau. The Uniform Patrol Division is divided into three tours or squads.

The latest available data shows all of the department's authorized sworn positions as filled. The rate of Annual turnover is 7%.

There are the following number of personnel in the various departmental ranks and positions:

	<u>SWORN</u>	<u>UNSWORN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Administrative	3	0	3
Training	1	0	1
Detective	14	1	15
Vice	2	0	2
Records	5	5	10
Community Relations	6	1	7
Patrol	86	0	86
Traffic	15	0	15
Communications	3	0	3

Departmental ranks and positions consist of the following number of personnel:

<u>SWORN</u>	
Chief	1
Major	2
Captain	6
Lieutenant	7
Sergeant	6
Detective	14
Patrolman	94
Secretary	1
<u>UNSWORN</u>	
Secretary	2
Records Clerk	5
Maintenance	5
Other	3

All sworn officers have a scheduled work week of 40 hours. Those in administrative positions work an average of 20 hours overtime per week. Officers spend 74% of their working hours in street time, 10% in court, 1% in recall time and 15% working special events.

The department has terminal connections to the Police Information

Network.

In 1971 the department made 11,812 criminal arrests of which 8,794 resulted in convictions. There were 5,722 persons arrested for traffic violations, of which 4,423 were convicted.

12.9 Chapel Hill Police Department

Chapel Hill is a university town with a population of 25,537 living in an area of 8 square miles. Only 10% of Chapel Hill's citizens are black. One percent of the population is made up of other minority groups and the remaining 89% is white.

The department employs 57 persons, of whom 46 are sworn and 11 are unsworn. Three part-time school guards supplement the full-time force. The department's last reported annual operating budget was \$559,168.

Annual turnover rate was a high 15%; however, all of the department's authorized sworn positions were filled, according to the latest survey.

There are the following number of personnel in the various departmental ranks and positions:

<u>SWORN</u>	
Chief	1
Captain	1
Lieutenant	5
Sergeant	6
Patrolman	27
Detective	6

<u>UNSWORN</u>	
Dispatcher	5
Records Clerk	4
Secretary	1
Maintenance	1

The scheduled work week for all sworn officers is 42 hours. Administrative personnel and detectives actually work considerably more time per week, about 65 hours on the average. A breakdown of time spent by officers in various duties is unavailable.

In fiscal year 1969-1970, 4,294 criminal offenses were reported to the department, of which 1,080 were closed by arrest.

12.10 High Point Police Department

The High Point Police Department provides law enforcement services for a city which is 22% black and 78% white and which has a population of 62,204. High Point encompasses an area of 31 square miles.

The department has 152 employees; 138 sworn officers and 14 civilians. There are additionally 25 unsworn, unpaid reserves. The department's expenditure during the past fiscal year totaled \$1,710,541.

The department's training, crime laboratory, Animal Control, Fleet Supervision, Community Service, and Narcotics Units report directly to the Chief. A major supervises the Patrol and Traffic Divisions, the Detective Division, and the Communications, Inspection, Records, and Planning Units.

The Traffic Division includes the department's meter checkers and school safety officer. The Patrol Division is composed of five platoons.

When last reported, the department had only one vacant authorized position. Annual turnover rate was 6%.

Department personnel are assigned to the various divisions and units in the following numbers:

	<u>SWORN</u>	<u>UNSWORN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Administration	1	0	1
Training	2	0	2
Community Service	6	6	12
Juvenile	6	6	12
Vice	3	0	3
Patrol	84	0	84
Traffic	25	0	25
Detective	21	0	21
Communications	0	7	7
Records	5	0	5
Planning	1	0	1
Crime Laboratory	2	0	2

Some personnel are assigned to more than one unit, thus these figures total more than the actual number of persons employed.

There are the following number of persons in the various departmental ranks and positions:

<u>SWORN</u>	
Chief	1
Major	1
Captain	4
Lieutenant	10
Sergeant	15
Patrolman	91
Detective	12
Crime Laboratory Specialist	1

<u>UNSWORN</u>	
Dispatcher	7
Records Clerk	5
Secretary	2

All personnel are scheduled to work 42 hours per week, with the exception of clerical employees, who work 40 hours. Detectives average 20 hours of overtime per week, patrolmen 4 hours, and Administrative officers 6 to 10 hours. Sworn officers spend 78% of their time on patrol or investigations, 10% in court, 10% working special events, and 2% on recall time.

The department operates a Police Information Network terminal.

The department made 6,948 arrests for criminal offenses in 1971. 421 juveniles were arrested. Of all major crimes, 24.2% were cleared by arrest. Traffic arrests stood at 40,552.

12.11 Gastonia Police Department

The Gastonia Police Department has 85 employees and serves a city of 47,142 persons. Gastonia has relatively few blacks- 17% of the total population- compared to other cities of comparable size in the state. Whites comprise the remaining 83%. The city covers an area of 20 square miles.

Only five of the department's personnel are civilians; the remaining 80 are sworn officers.

The department is divided into an Operations Division, an Administrative and Services Division, and a Vice Control Bureau. The Operations Division is comprised of the Detective Bureau, the Supplementary force, and three Patrol shifts. The Identification Bureau, the Records Bureau, and the Special Services Bureau (Community Relations and Training) make up the Administrative and Services Division.

Personnel are assigned to the department's subdivisions in the following numbers:

	<u>SWORN</u>	<u>UNSWORN</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Administration	1	0	1
Patrol	64	0	64
Detective	8	1	9
Vice	4	0	4
Records	2	5	7
Community Relations	2	0	2
Training	1	0	1

The various ranks and positions are filled as follows:

<u>SWORN</u>	
Chief	1
Major	2
Captain	5
Lieutenant	1
Sergeant	9
Patrolman	56
Detective	6
<u>UNSWORN</u>	
Records Clerk	3
Secretary	2

Three of the department's sworn positions were unfilled at last count. The annual turnover rate was 7%.

Gastonia's police officers are scheduled to work 40 hours per week. Patrolmen work an average of 2½ hours per week overtime while officers in

supervisory positions work from 5 to 10 hours per week overtime. Additional pay or time off is provided as compensation for overtime worked. Sworn officers spend 65% of their on-duty hours on patrol or investigations, 5% of their time in court, 15% on special events, and the remaining 15% on other duties, such as bank escorts and warrants service.

In 1971, the department answered 29,147 calls. Major crimes numbered 3,497, of which 1,097 were cleared by arrest. There were a total of 4,102 traffic arrests.

13. Police Legal Advisor

Police Legal Advisors are generally engaged in the following actions:

1. Providing legal advice, consultation and services to the members of the Police Department (approximately 300 people) in both criminal and civil matters: the laws of evidence, arrest, search and seizure; the conduction of investigations; confessions and admissions; and the legal and civil rights of police officers and the individuals and society with which they deal. These legal services are available at any time of day or night --on-the-scene as well as at the office.
2. Providing assistance to Departmental administrators in planning, developing and implementing administrative orders, policies, procedures, rules and regulations.
3. Representing the Department in contract negotiation and execution; draft necessary resolutions, ordinances and statutes on the Department's behalf for submission to the respective governing bodies for enactment. Also, the Legal Advisor monitors and interprets for the Department, changes to the laws proposed and presented by others.
4. Originating and develop training materials and actively participate in police training relating to constitutional law, criminal law and procedures, case preparation, courtroom procedures and the interpretation of judicial decisions.
5. Acting as liaison between court officials, police personnel and the Police Department.
6. Participating in community programs and activities designed to broaden public interest, and to gain support for and understanding of the criminal justice system

Since the initiation of the first Police Legal Advisor Program in Winston-Salem in 1970, Durham, Chapel Hill, Raleigh, Statesville, Gastonia, and Charlotte have developed Police Legal Units.

In 1971 with the assistance of the Governor's Committee on Law and Order and the Department of Justice, additional legal services were provided to the State Bureau of Investigation. The legal services are provided by an Assistant Attorney General and an Associate Attorney General from the Department of Justice.

In May of 1972 there was organized the North Carolina Association of Law Enforcement Legal Advisors. The organization presently consists of a

president and eight members. The purpose of the organization is twofold:

1. To exchange information common to all member; and,
2. To present in legal form need for legislative change within the Criminal Justice System relative to law enforcement.

Chapter III

The Judicial System

1. General Court of Justice

During the century following the War Between the States, the administration of justice in the lower courts of North Carolina became increasingly unsatisfactory to both lawyers and laymen. The Constitution of the period provided for the Supreme Court, the superior courts, the courts of justices of the peace, "and such other courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law."

Prior to 1900, most localities were content to leave the administration of justice to the constitutionally required Supreme Court, the superior courts, and the justices of the peace. Some counties and municipalities, however, through the facility of special acts of legislation, were experimenting with the constitutionally authorized "inferior" courts--usually called "recorders courts" each with its specified jurisdiction, personnel, rules of procedures, and bill of costs. Ordinarily, the jurisdiction was limited to criminal cases with court costs collected only from convicted defendants. Unlike fines which must be paid to the county school funds, the court costs went to the general funds of the local governing units which usually appointed the judges, solicitors and clerks of the courts collecting the costs. Thus, it became apparent that if the court costs were made substantial and enough convictions could be obtained, the proceeds would not only finance the operation of the court but also provide a net profit to the local treasury.

The result of this commercial "justice" was a rash of special legislation creating inferior courts in counties, municipalities, and even in townships.

An effort to stem the tide was a constitutional amendment adopted in 1916 which prohibited further special legislation establishing such inferior courts. This amendment, however, did not abolish the previously established courts, nor did it effectively halt the proliferation of local courts with special jurisdictions, personnel, rules of procedure, and bills of cost. The Supreme Court interpreted the amendment to preclude only the establishment of inferior courts by special legislation and not the alteration of such a court after it had been established either prior to the amendment or under any general law enacted thereafter. The legislature proceeded to enact a series of "general" laws authorizing the establishment of several

different kinds of inferior courts. Once a court was established under any of these laws, the legislature by special act could change any or all of its characteristics to the same ultimate end as if the court had been initially legislated into existence by a special act.

The battle for court reform was often bitter and lasted for more than a decade. It culminated in an amendment, adopted by the voters at the general election of 1962, which completely revised the Judicial Article of the North Carolina Constitution. The revision provided for a unified "General Court of Justice" consisting of the appellate division (Supreme Court), a Superior Court division, and a District Court division. A later amendment, in 1965, authorized the creation of an intermediate Court of Appeals between the Supreme Court and the Superior courts, the purpose being to alleviate the heavy case load of the Supreme Court.

Aside from the creation of the Court of Appeals, the principal effect of the amendments was to require the gradual abolition of all existing local courts below the level of the superior courts and provide for their replacement by the district courts. The 1962 amendment directed the legislature to proceed, "as rapidly as practicable," in the creation of the local court districts and the establishment of the district courts therein. January 1, 1971, was designated as the deadline for completion of the process. Upon the establishment of district courts, all other courts below the superior court level in the counties affected cease to exist, and all cases then pending therein and their court records were transferred to the appropriate division of the new General Court of Appeals.

In complying with the mandate, the legislature decided that the district court districts should conform to the existing superior court judicial districts, and provided for a three-stage schedule of establishing the district courts within those districts. See Figure 1 indicating the judicial districts.

2. The Administrative Office of the Courts

Article IV, Section No. 15 of the Constitution of North Carolina provides for the establishment by the General Assembly of an "administrative office of the courts." Established in 1965, this state office is the principal administrative arm of the North Carolina General Court of Justice. See Figure 2 indicating the General Court of Justice. In this role, the Administrative Office aids the various departments of the general court in all areas of court administration. The Administrative Office is supervised by a Director who is appointed by the top official of the General Court of Justice, the Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court. This Director serves at the pleasure of the Chief Justice. The Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts, has the following statutory duties.

(1) Collect and compile statistical data and other information on the judicial and financial operations of the courts and on the operations of other offices directly related to and serving the courts;

(2) Determine the state of the dockets and evaluate the practice and procedures of the courts, and make recommendations concerning the number of judges, solicitors, and magistrates required for the efficient administration of justice;

FIGURE 3.1 NORTH CAROLINA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

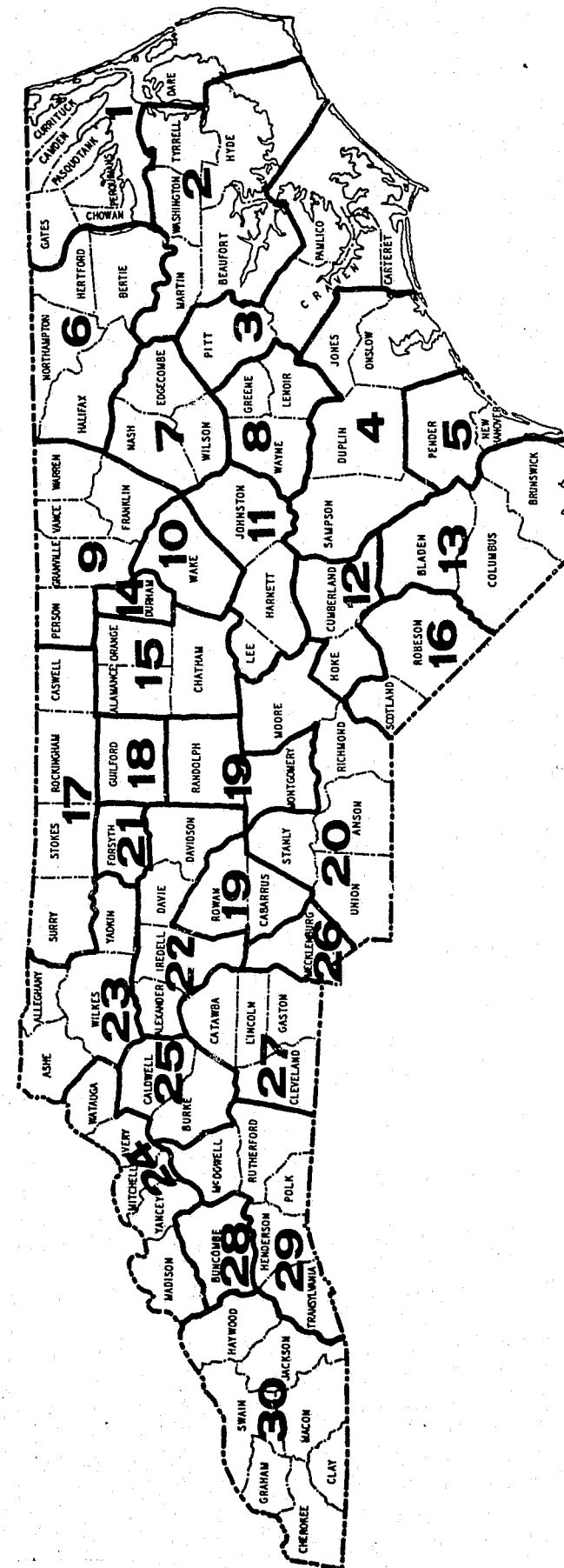
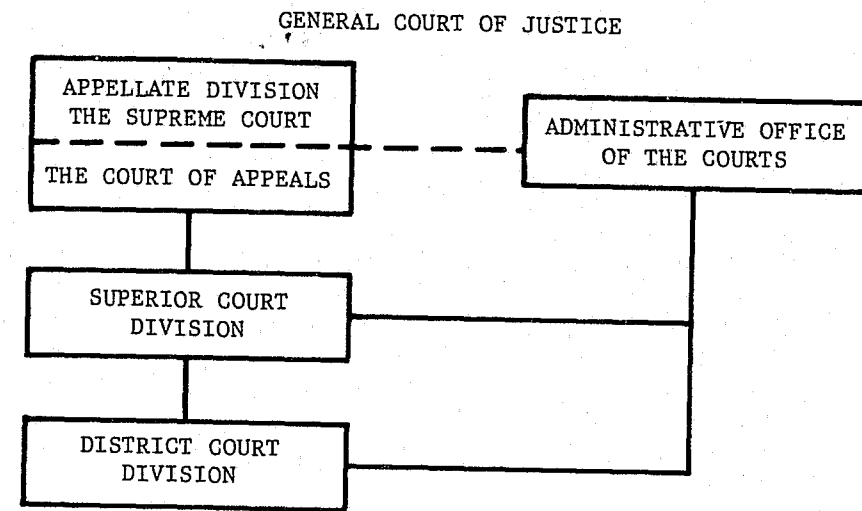


FIGURE 3.2

Under The Judicial Department Act of 1965:



SOURCE: Administrative Office of the Courts. The Judicial Department, State of North Carolina. Annual Report

(3) Prescribe uniform administrative and business methods, systems, forms and records to be used in the offices of the clerks of superior court;

(4) Prepare and submit budget estimate of state appropriations necessary for the maintenance and operation of the Judicial Department, and authorize expenditures from funds appropriated for these purposes;

(5) Investigate, make recommendations concerning, and assist in the securing of adequate physical accommodations for the General Court of Justice;

(6) Procure, distribute, exchange, transfer, and assign such equipment, books, forms and supplies as are to be acquired with state funds for the General Court of Justice;

(7) Make recommendations for the improvement of the operations of the Judicial Department;

(8) Prepare and submit an annual report on the work of the Judicial Department to Chief Justice, and transmit a copy to each member of the General Assembly;

(9) Assist the Chief Justice in performing his duties relating to the transfer of district court judges for temporary or specialized duty, and

(10) Perform such additional duties and exercise such additional power as may be prescribed by statute or assigned by the Chief Justice (General Statute S7A-343)

The Director also has the following special duties concerning the representation of persons judged to be indigent:

(1) Supervise and coordinate the operation of the laws and regulations concerning the assignment of legal counsel for indigent persons under sub-chapter IX of this chapter (7A Gen. Stat.) to the end that all indigent persons are adequately represented;

(2) Advise and cooperate with the offices of the public defenders as needed to achieve maximum effectiveness in the discharge of the defender's responsibilities;

(3) Collect data on the operation of the assigned counsel and public defender system, and make such recommendations to the General Assembly for improvement in the operation of these systems as appear to him to be appropriate; and

(4) Accept and utilize federal and private funds as available, to improve defense service for indigents. (Gen. Stat. S7A-344)

The Chief Justice also appoints an assistant director who serves at the Chief Justice's pleasure. The assistant director receives compensation for the performance of his duties the same way as the Director. The assistant director serves as the administrative assistant to the Chief Justice, and he assists the head of the General Court of Justice in the performance of his duties relating to the assignment of superior court judges, the preparation of calendars for superior court trial sessions, and the performance of additional duties which are assigned by the Chief Justice or the Director of the

Administrative Office.

The duties of both the Director and assistant director will be further articulated in the sections which describe their interaction with other officials of the General Court of Justice.

Under General Statutes S7A-342, the director has the authority to appoint such assistants and employees as are necessary for the performance of his duties. Consequently the Director has created the following staff positions which are described below.

The Assistant Counsel of the Administrative Office is an attorney on the Director's staff whose duties are to handle the various legal questions which from time to time confront the Administrative Office and the court system as a whole. This counsel also has the responsibility of writing the Administrative Office's annual report, serving on various committees related to the court system, and dealing with certain officials and questions from other states concerning the court system in North Carolina.

In May, 1972, the Administrative Office of the Courts established the position of Training Director which is primarily concerned with planning and conducting training sessions for magistrates. It is hoped that in the future these training projects will be expanded to include other court officials.

Another member of the staff is the Supervisor of the Clerks of the Superior Court who supervises the clerks in their record and bookkeeping duties and who directs a small field staff of six. This position is presently unfilled.

The Administrative Office also contains both a financial division of four persons and a personnel division of four persons which handle the fiscal and the personnel matters of the entire court system.

There is a Purchasing Officer who makes the needed purchases for the courts and the Administrative Office.

Finally, the new position of LEAA Grant Administrator was established in October, 1972, with the utilization of both state and federal funds. This new administrator handles all of the Administrative Office's LEAA grant work and serves as a liaison officer between the Administrative Office and the Law and Order Division of the Department of Natural and Economic Resources.

2.1 Court Officials of the Appellate Division

The capstone of the General Court of Justice is the Supreme Court of North Carolina. This Court consists of a Chief Justice and six associate justices who are elected by the qualified voters of the entire state for terms of eight years. The justices may succeed themselves. As the state's principal appellate body, the court hears only those cases appealed from lower courts on the grounds of error in legal procedures or error in judicial interpretation of the law. Since the establishment of the Court of Appeals in 1967, the Supreme Court's caseload has consisted primarily of cases involving questions of constitutional law, legal question of major significance for the entire state, utility commission rate - making cases, and all criminal cases in which the death penalty (prior to the United States Supreme Court's ruling in *Furman v. Georgia*) or life imprisonment is involved.

Proceedings in the Supreme Court follow the normal appellate procedure of briefs and oral argument by opposing attorneys before the entire seven-man panel. These proceedings take place on the third floor of the Justice Building in Raleigh which contains not only the Supreme Court's courtroom but the justice's chamber. During its Spring and Fall terms each year the Court receives briefs and hears oral arguments on the cases pending before it, and subsequently, files opinions on these matters with the clerk of the Supreme Court. The opinions of the Court are then printed in bound volumes known as the North Carolina Reports. The Reports have the same legal effect as acts of the General Assembly.

As previously stated, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is the highest official of the State's Judicial Department. In this capacity, the Chief Justice has been vested with numerous duties that allow for his interaction with other judicial officials. First, he holds a position of leadership on the bench of the highest state court. Second, as described above, he works closely with the Administrative Officers of the Courts with regard to court administrative matters. Third, the Chief Justice has the authority to assign the special superior court judges who are appointed by the Governor to hold court in areas where they are needed. Fourth, the Chief Justice can call retired superior court judges back to the bench to hold special sessions of court. Fifth, he appoints one district court judge in each of the State's judicial districts as the Chief district court judge. Sixth, as previously stated, the Chief Justice appoints both the director and assistant director of the Administrative Office. Finally, he attends the annual meeting of the state chief justice conference where he discusses various mutual problems with the chief justices of other states and ways of improving the administration of justice. In his court administrative duties, the Chief Justice is assisted directly by the Assistant Director of the Administrative Office of the Courts who serves by statute as his Administrative Assistant.

To aid in the performance of their duties, the entire Supreme Court is assisted by a staff which includes the Clerk of the Supreme Court, the Marshall of the Supreme Court, the Librarian of the Supreme Court, the Court's seven Research Assistants, the appellate court reporters, and a secretarial staff.

The Clerks of the Supreme Court are appointed by the court for renewable terms of eight years. For his services, the clerk is paid a salary that is fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office and approved by the court. The Clerk is vested with the authority to appoint his assistants in the numbers and at the salaries which have also been fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office. Presently, this assisting staff consists of four persons. As with the other court clerks throughout this state, the Clerk of the Supreme Court is bonded under a blanket bond purchased by the Administrative Office to guard him against any law suits which may arise from the performance of his duties. The clerk's principal duty is to keep the records of the Supreme Court and to maintain all documents relating to cases pending before the Court.

The Court's Marshall is appointed by the court and serves at the court's pleasure. His salary is fixed by the Administrative Officer of the Courts with the approval of the court. The Marshall is the court's Executive Officer, and as such he performs a number of administrative and law enforcement tasks. His main duties are as follows:

(1) At every session of court he distributes all the case materials to each of the justices and maintains the courtroom docket.

(2) He directs the court messengers.

(3) He handles a variety of administrative tasks upon their assignment.

(4) He is also a law enforcement officer with the statutory "criminal and civil powers of a sheriff, and any additional powers necessary to execute the orders of the appellate division in any county of the state." (Gen. Stat. §7A-12)

The Librarian of the Supreme Court is appointed by the court to serve at its pleasure, and he is compensated for his labors by a salary which is fixed by the Director of the Administrative Office upon approval of the court. He has the authority to appoint a library staff at a number and salary approved by the Administrative Office to assist him in his duties. At the present time this staff consists of three people. The Librarian is directly responsible for the care and the maintenance of over 70,000 volumes of the State's main law library which is located on the fifth floor of the Justice Building.

Each justice and each judge of the Court of Appeals is entitled by statute to the services of one research assistant, who must be a graduate of an accredited law school. The compensation received by each research assistant is determined by the Administrative Office and is subjected to the approval of the Supreme Court. The judges and justices of the Appellate Division are also entitled to the services of a staff of secretaries and stenographers at the number and the salaries fixed by the Administrative Officer.

The Supreme Court also appoints the Appellate Division one or more court reporters to serve at its pleasure on salaries fixed by the Administrative Officer and subjected to approval by the Court. The reporters prepare "an official synopsis of the opinions of the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, index these opinions, and prepare for the publication" of the North Carolina Reports and the North Carolina Court of Appeals Reports. The Administrative Officer by statute is responsible for contracting for the printing of these reports after consultation with the Division of Purchasing and Contract and after a comparison of prices for similar work in other states. The Administrative Officer is also presently responsible for the sale of copies of these reports to the general public and for the distribution without charge of advance sheets and bound copies of the reports to the court officials of this state and to the appropriate federal officials. The Administrative Officer is aided in these tasks by the Purchasing Officer and the Supervisor of Superior Court Clerks of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

The Supreme Court and the Appellate Division in general maintains one other asset that not only aids the Appellate Division in its work but along with the opinions of this division and the various administrative duties of the Chief Justice makes for another point of interaction between this division and other elements of state and local government. This asset is the Supreme Court Library. Among its over 70,000 volumes the Library contains such resources as "court reports, session laws, and codes of all the states of the nation" plus primary and secondary sources of law. One of the prime needs of the Library is that its volumes need to be listed and cross-referenced in an appropriate card catalog to be maintained by the staff. This Library is also used by state officials and private, local attorneys. The establishment of a copy service by the Court's Librarian in the mid-1960's has increased the number of Library users to include attorneys throughout the state, officials

of local municipal governments, and officials of other states. An exchange program is presently maintained between this Library and the state law libraries in several other states for the exchange of various state legal materials. It is also worth noting that on August 30, 1972 the North Carolina Supreme Court Library became the first high appellate court library in the nation to be designated as a depository for federal, legal materials under Public Law 92-368.

The second part of the Appellate Division is the Court of Appeals which was established in 1967 to relieve the Supreme Court of a portion of its workload. The Court of Appeals consists of one chief judge and eight judges. As the Supreme Court, the judges of the Court of Appeals hear appealed cases and decide questions of law. However, in contrast to the Supreme Court, the judges of the Court of Appeals do not hear cases en banc but they sit in panels of three when deciding cases pending before the Court. The Court of Appeals has its own clerk who is the Court's Administrative Officer, and the judges of this branch are entitled to the same research assistance, secretarial, and reporter services as the Supreme Court. These services have already been described in the above material.

A few final words concerning the justices and judges of the Appellate Division. If a vacancy in a judgeship in the Appellate Division should occur during a justice's or judge's term, the Governor has the authority to fill the open position with an appointee. The fact is that most judges gain their seat on the Appellate Division bench by this method since once an individual reaches such a position his or her re-election is almost certain. In the Appellate Division judges can only be removed from office on the grounds of misconduct by the impeachment proceedings of the legislature.

2.2 Court Officials of the Superior Court Division

There are forty-one regular superior court judges in North Carolina. Candidates for Superior judgeship are nominated by the judicial district in which they reside and are elected in a state-wide election for terms of eight years. The salaries of these regular judges are set under the Budget Appropriations Act. In this state, the regular superior court judges are required to "ride circuit". This means that these judges are required to rotate around the districts in their resident division. Thus, a judge will hold court in one district for six months before moving on to the next district. There are at present seven special superior court judges who are appointees of the Governor for four year terms. These judges are assigned by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to hold court in counties where they are needed, and more often than not, they are assigned to areas which are the closest to their permanent homes. The Chief Justice may also call retired superior court judges back to the bench to hold special sessions of court in areas where there is a case backlog. These special judges are called Emergency Superior Court Judges, and at the present time, there are nine, active judges of this nature. Each senior, regular, resident superior court judge has the authority to appoint the magistrates of a county for terms of two years upon the nomination of the clerk of the superior court. The major duty of superior court judges in the administration of criminal justice in North Carolina is to preside over trials in which the defendant is accused of a felony. In such proceedings, the judge not only interacts with solicitors, defense attorneys, and defendants but a trial jury of twelve citizens. Superior court judges also serve

an appellate function since they have the duty of presiding over misdemeanor appeals in trial de novo proceedings. Under G. S. 122-91 the resident judge of the superior court or the chief district court judge also has the authority to commit any alleged criminal indicted or charged with the commission of any felony to a State hospital for a period not exceeding sixty days for observation and treatment if the alleged criminal exhibits any tendencies of mental disorders that would impair his ability to plea to the charge against him.

The superior court solicitor represents the state in all criminal matters coming before the superior courts. Each solicitor is elected to a four year term by the voters of his solicitorial district, and each solicitor is entitled to the full-time assistance of one or more assistant solicitors who are appointed by the solicitor and who serves at his pleasure. The assistant solicitor may aid the solicitor with his caseload at the superior court level or represent the state in lesser criminal actions in the district courts. As previously stated, the positions of solicitor and assistant solicitors are full-time, and individuals filling these positions may not engage in the private practice of law. There are presently 126 solicitors and assistant solicitors in North Carolina.

The duties of the solicitor and his assistants as prescribed by statute are as follows:

- (1) They are required to prosecute in the name of the State all crimes in the superior and district levels of the General Court of Justice.
- (2) The solicitor shall prepare the trial docket
- (3) They shall advise officers of justice in their districts as to matters of law.
- (4) They shall perform such duties related to appeals in the Appellate Division from their district as the Attorney General may require.

For these duties the solicitor and his assistants receive compensation in the form of salaries provided by the Budget Appropriations Act and the same travel and subsistence expenses as other State employees.

If a vacancy should occur in mid-term, the Governor has the authority to appoint a new assistant.

In 1971 and 1972, at least two solicitorial districts, the twenty-first and the twenty sixth, established the position of Administrative Assistant for Solicitors with the aid of LEAA funding. The new assistants' duties consist of some of the pretrial administrative and investigative tasks of the solicitor and his assistants so that they can devote more time to trial preparation. The Administrative Office is planning for the anticipated need for more of these assistants.

In their duties the solicitors and their staffs not only interact with the superior and district court judges, members of the Attorney General's staff, defense attorneys, clerks of superior court, defendants, and jurors but also with such law enforcement officials as local police, highway patrol and SBI who supply the solicitor with the findings of their criminal investigation from which the solicitor fashions his case. There has been no substantial relationship found between the state prosecutor and the federal prosecutor.

At the present time, there are 100 clerks of the Superior Court in North Carolina. These court officers are elected by the qualified voters of their resident counties for terms of four years. The clerks' salaries are based upon the population of the county where they preside and are paid by the State. A clerk may receive a raise in salary based upon findings by the Administrative Officer of the Courts that one or more of the following is true:

- (1) The records and reports of the clerk meet high standards of completeness, accuracy, and timeliness, and the operations of the clerk's office are discharged with exceptional efficiency and economy, or
- (2) The responsibilities of the clerk, due to rapid population growth or rapid increase in judicial business, have increased above the average for clerks in his salary grouping.

These salary groupings are as follows:

Population of County	Clerk's Salary
Less than 10,000	\$ 7,704.00
10,000 to 19,999	8,424.00
20,000 to 49,999	11,220.00
50,000 to 99,999	12,660.00
100,000 to 149,999	14,520.00
150,000 to 199,999	17,052.00
200,000 to 274,999	18,504.00
275,000 to 349,999	19,800.00
350,000 and above	21,000.00

(Gen. State. 7A-101)

The number of salaries of assistant clerks, deputy clerks, and other employees of the clerk's are determined by the Administrative Office of the Courts after consultation with the clerk concerned. The clerk has the authority to appoint these assistants, and all personnel of his office are employees of the State. There are at present some 1,071 individuals employed as clerks of the superior court or as members of the clerk staffs.

A clerk of the superior court is responsible for all clerical and record keeping functions of the Superior and District Courts. He is aided in this task by the Clerk of Superior Court, Supervisor of the Administrative Office. He is also authorized under General Statutes 7A-103 to perform the following duties:

- (1) The clerk issues subpoenas to compel the attendance of any witness in court.
- (2) He may issue arrest and search warrants.
- (3) He has the same powers as a district court magistrate with regard to minor traffic cases.
- (4) The clerk has exclusive original jurisdiction over matters relating to the probate of wills and the administration of estates.

(5) The clerk has the authority to hear special proceedings concerning adoptions, condemnation of private land for public use, sale of land for partition, and hospitalization of mental or alcoholic patients.

(6) He is responsible for the operation of such electronic or mechanical equipment supplied by the Administrative Office for recording court proceedings if a court reporter is not available.

(7) He has the authority to nominate candidates for the position of magistrate.

In the fulfillment of the above duties, the clerk interacts with the judges of the superior and district courts, solicitors and assistant solicitors, local attorneys, law enforcement officials, magistrates, officials of the Administrative Office of the Courts, and the general public.

The books and records kept by the clerks are subjected to an annual audit by the State Auditor. As with the Clerk of the Supreme Court all clerks are bonded by a blanket bond purchased by the Administrative Office.

2.3 Court Officials of the District Court Division

The top officials of the District Court Division of the General Court of Justice are the 126 district court judges. The judges of the lower trial courts are elected from the population of their judicial districts to serve four year terms. Consequently, each judicial district in this state elects as few as two or as many as eight district court judges depending upon the number authorized by the General Assembly. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court then appoints with the aid of the Director of the Administrative Office, a chief district judge for each judicial district. These chief judges are responsible for assigning themselves and the other district judges to sessions of court and the district court magistrates to the places where they are to perform their functions. The chief district court judges also meet at a conference which is called by the chief justice once a year to discuss court problems and ways to improve the administration of justice in North Carolina.

At least once a year the district court judges have training seminars sponsored by the Administrative Office of the Courts. When called upon superior court judges lecture at district court judges seminars.

The statutory criminal court responsibilities of district court judges are as follows:

(1) They conduct preliminary hearings to determine whether or not there is probable cause to bind a defendant accused of a felony over to superior court for trial.

(2) They also have original jurisdiction over most misdemeanor cases and cases involving juvenile offenders.

Especially, in districts of a high population and a large number of district court judges, district court judges are encouraged by statute to specialize in various areas of law.

Such judges can only be removed from office by a superior judge after a sworn charge of misconduct has been received and after a due process hearing. Vacancies in the ranks of district court judges are filled by the Governor from a list of nominations which has been supplied by the district's bar.

The senior resident, superior court judge appoints in each county the number of magistrates prescribed by law from the nominations submitted to him by the clerk of each county's superior court. Presently, 516 of the 525 positions established by law for magistrates are filled. These 516 magistrates are officials of the district court, and they are subjected to the direct supervision of district court judges in non-discretionary judicial matters and of the clerks of superior court in clerical matters. Magistrates can be full time employees, and their salaries, which are paid by the State, are set by the Administrative Office after consultation with the chief district judges. If the number of magistrates prescribed by law for a certain county should prove to be inadequate for the maintenance of the judicial business of that county, the county may be authorized by the Administrative Office upon recommendation by the chief district court judge to establish more magisterial positions. The duties of the magistrate which are related to the administration of criminal justice are as follows:

(1) The magistrate may accept pleas of guilty in minor misdemeanor cases and accept waivers of trial and pleas of guilty for minor traffic cases designated by the chief District Court Judges.

(2) The magistrate's primary responsibility is the issuance of arrest and search warrants and the setting of bail.

(3) In some situations, the magistrate may also try worthless check cases for bad checks written for less than \$50.00.

A magistrate can be removed from office only after cause is shown in a hearing before a superior court judge and after his right of appeal to the Court of Appeals has been exhausted.

2.4 Indigent Defendant Representation

In cases where a defendant is accused of a major crime and is financially unable to pay for the services of an attorney, the State is required by law to provide an indigent with an attorney at State expense. The discretionary determination of indigence still lies with the trial judge in North Carolina. If the defendant is so judged, the normal practice in the courts is to appoint a local attorney to represent the indigent. However, in two, judicial districts, the Twelfth and the Eighteenth, the defense of such defendants is handled by full-time, state-paid, public defenders and their staffs of assistants. There are nine such public and assistant public defenders in this state.

With regard to the defense of indigents, it should be further noted that Director of the Administrative Office has the special duty of making certain that all statutory requirements concerning this matter have been fulfilled. This duty and the need for more public defenders have recently increased in importance since the United States Supreme Court's ruling

on June 12, 1972 which broadened considerably the definition of indigency. *Argersinger v. Hamlin* 407US25, 92 S ct 2006 (1972).

Expenditures of Assigned Counsel and Public Defenders in North Carolina

Assigned Counsel

As would be expected, the costs of the indigent defendant program have increased along with the liberalized entitlement. During the first of operation (fiscal year 1963-64), counsel was appointed in 3,003 cases and expenditures amounted to \$283,956. During the next succeeding six fiscal years, the cases and expenditures were as follows:

Fiscal Year	Cases	Expenditures
1964-65		
1965-66	3,941	\$ 390,427
1966-67	4,450	491,600
1967-68	4,652	537,216
1968-69	5,380	670,067
1969-70	5,515	767,265
1970-71	7,426	1,055,818
	9,179	1,405,413.39

Public Defender

The 1969 General Assembly, upon recommendation of the Courts Commission, elected to try a new approach to the problem of representation of indigents. It established the Office of Public Defender in the 12th and 18th judicial districts effective January 1, 1970. The 12th district office was involved in the following court appearances in 1971.

District Court	
Superior Court	634
Appellate Court	322
Total	10
	<u>966</u>

The operating expenses for the 12th district office amounted to \$61,366.98.¹

The 18th district office was involved in the following court appearances in 1971.

District Court	
Superior Court	649
Appellate Court	438
Total	17
	<u>1,104</u>

The operating expenses for the 18th district office amounted to \$80,845.23.²

¹The 12th Judicial District which includes the city of Fayetteville ranks seventh in major crime index; eighth in population; and seventh per capita.

²The 18th Judicial District which includes the city of Greensboro ranks third in major crime index, second in population; and eleventh per capita.

Public Defender -- Cases and Expenditures 1971

Judicial District	Expenditures	Total Cases	Average Cost Per Case
18th District	\$80,845.23	968 (Cases Disposed of)	83.51
12th District	61,366.98	1333 (Cases Disposed of)	46.03

It is instructive to compare the cost of the Public Defender Program in the 12th and 18th districts with the Assigned Counsel Program in North Carolina

Ten Judicial Districts with Largest Number of Criminal Cases Filed in 1971

Judicial District	Expenditures	Total Cases Filed	Average Cost Per Case
26th District (Charlotte)	\$ 174,808	953	\$ 183.42
10th District (Raleigh)	87,271	578	150.98
14th District (Durham)	92,182	572	161.15
27th District (Gastonia)	72,586	488	148.74
3rd District	61,697	423	145.85
20th District	53,938	392	137.59
19th District	44,748	390	114.73
21st District (Winston Salem)	64,369	329	195.65
9th District	45,589	296	154.01
5th District (Wilmington)	28,774	282	102.03

The Ten Judicial Districts average cost per case is \$149.42. The average cost per assigned case statewide is \$150.00. The average cost per Public Defender case (12th and 18th districts) is \$68.70

2.5 Jurors

The jury system in North Carolina provides for the most public input into the General Court of Justice. Panels of prospective jurors are selected in each county by a jury commission from the tax and the voter registration rolls. The selection of between thirty-six to forty-eight prospective jurors from these lists is a random process in order to avoid favoritism and discrimination. All exemptions from jury service prior to the passage of 1967 juror-selection law have been abolished by the legislature. An individual may only be exempted from such service on the grounds of personal hardship or because such service is detrimental to the public health, safety, and welfare. The trial juror's service is normally one week while the service of the grand jury of eighteen members is one year. In this state, no jury is used in criminal trials heard before a district court or before a magistrate, but a twelve-man jury is used in all criminal and civil proceedings at the Superior Court division level.

2.6 General Court of Justice Expenditures in 1970-71

State Expenditures for the Judicial Department	\$22,057,741.52 (26,362,971.98 (1972)
State and Local Receipts from Court Operations	\$23,332,388.59

Distribution of Receipts by type and unit of government receiving funds:

Superior and District Court Fees (State)	\$ 7,324,567.41	
Supreme Court Fees (State)	5,113.75	
Court of Appeals Fees (State)	13,407.80	
Sale of Reports (State)	36,697.08	
Law Enforcement Officers Benefit and Retirement Fund (State)	<u>1,949,757.25</u>	
Total State Revenues		<u>9,329,543.12</u>
Facilities Fees (Counties)	1,751,255.91	
Officers Fees (Counties)	922,278.62	
Jail Fees (Counties)	411,635.10	
Fines and Forfeitures (Counties)	<u>10,163,064.49</u>	
Total County Revenues		<u>\$13,247,234.12</u>
Facilities Fees (Municipalities)	120,741.25	
Officer Fees (Municipalities)	571,240.33	
Jail Fees (Municipalities)	<u>63,629.60</u>	
Total Municipalities Revenue		<u>755,611.18</u>

3. The Department of Justice

3.1 Introduction:

The North Carolina Department of Justice consists of the Office of the Attorney General, the State Bureau of Investigation, the Division of Criminal Statistics (Police Information Network), the Division of Legislative Drafting and Codification, the Division of Consumer Protection, the Division of State Agencies, the Division of Local Government, and the Division of State Highway Commission and Property Control. (Only the last six divisions will be discussed in this section). In addition, under the Executive Reorganization Bill passed by the 1971 General Assembly, the Department of Justice did receive the arson squad from the Insurance Department.

It is the duty and responsibility of the Attorney General to defend all actions in the appellate court divisions in which the State of North Carolina is either interested or is a party, and also when requested by the Governor or either branch of the General Assembly to appear for the State in any other court or tribunal in any cause or matter, civil or criminal, in which the State may be a party or interested. In addition, the Attorney General's Office, at the requests of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Utilities Commission, Commissioner of Banks, Insurance Commissioner or Superintendent of Public Instruction, prosecutes and defends all suits relating to matters connected with their Departments. The Attorney General's Office represents all State institutions whenever requested to do so by the official head of any such institution.

The Attorney General's Office consults with and advises the solicitors throughout the State of North Carolina whenever they request such assistance. Opinions are rendered upon all questions of law which are submitted by the General Assembly or by the Governor, Auditor, Treasurer or any other State Officer.

Also, the Attorney General's Office pays all money which is received for debts due or penalties to the State immediately after the receipt thereof into the Treasury.

Whenever it is deemed advisable in the public interest, the Attorney General's Office intervenes in proceedings before any courts, regulatory officers, agencies and bodies, both State and Federal in a representative capacity for and on the behalf of the consuming and using public of this State. The Attorney General has the authority to institute and originate the proceedings before such courts, officers, agencies or bodies and has the authority to appear before agencies on behalf of the State and its agencies and citizens in all matters affecting the public interest.

The State Bureau of Investigation was established in order to secure a more effective administration of the criminal laws of North Carolina, to prevent crime, and to procure the speedy apprehension of criminals. The State Bureau of Investigation assists in the identification of criminals, their apprehension, and also helps in the scientific analysis of evidence of crimes and the investigation and preparation of evidence which is to be used in criminal courts. Whenever requested by sheriffs, police officers, solicitors and judges, the State Bureau of Investigation lends its assistance to them. (See Chapter II for a more thorough description of the State

Bureau of Investigation).

The Police Information Network which is established under the Division of Criminal Statistics was established in order to devise, maintain and operate a system for receiving and disseminating to participating agencies information that will assist in the performance of duties required in the administration of criminal justice throughout North Carolina. Such information, for example, includes motor vehicle registration, drivers license, wanted and missing persons, stolen property, warrants, stolen vehicles, fire-arms registration, drugs, drug users, and parole and probation histories. (See Chapter II for a more thorough description of the Police Information Network).

The Division of Legislative Drafting and Codification of Statutes assists in the preparation of bills which are to be presented to the General Assembly at the request of the Governor, and the officials of the State and departments thereof, and also members of the General Assembly.

Funds appropriated and anticipated for fiscal year 1972-73 for the North Carolina Department of Justice.

General Fund	\$ 2,751,826.00	Presented of total General Fund	<u>2.34%</u>
Federal Funds	\$ 425,751.00	Percent of total Federal Funds in State Budget	<u>.086%</u>
Other (specify)	\$ _____		
Total	\$ 3,177,577.00	Percent of total State Budget	<u>1.43 %</u>

3.2 The Division of Legislative Drafting and Codification

The principal areas of responsibility for this division relates to:

1. Codification and Legislative Drafting.
2. General Statutes Commission
3. Criminal Code Commission

Our full time staff consists of two Assistant Attorney Generals, two stenographers and an additional Assistant Attorney General (assigned to Division 4) who works extensively in codification and bill drafting.

One Assistant Attorney General serves as Secretary to the Criminal Code Commission. The other Assistant Attorney General is Revisor of Statutes and ex officio Secretary to the General Statutes Commission.

The bill drafting and codification function is a year round activity of limited scope which expands dramatically on a seasonal basis in the months leading up to, during and immediately after the biennial session of the General Assembly.

This division coordinates receipt and assignment of all bill drafting requests addressed to the Attorney General's Office. In the 1971 Session, the

Attorney General's office staff (50 attorneys) drafted in excess of 2500 bills upon request of state government agencies or members of the General Assembly. There were 2589 bills introduced in 1971 of which members of the Attorney General's Staff drafted approximately 95%.

The Legislative Liaison Division is responsible for organization and maintenance of the Attorney General's legislative offices, prompt courteous and professional bill drafting service from the best qualified draftsmen on the Attorney General's staff. The office staff consists of the three Assistant Attorney Generals mentioned serving on a rotating basis, another attorney selected from the staff and three secretaries assigned to us by the Legislative Services Officer for the duration of the session. The office functions as a clearing house of information concerning the status of bills in the process of being drafted and as a central office to which all bill drafting requests are channeled for assignment to appropriate members of the Attorney General Staff.

The codification function begins as the first bills are drafted when tentative codification is determined and ends when the last enactment of the General Assembly has been assigned its codification and has been successfully integrated into the General Statutes by the publisher.

This division is responsible for the supervision by the Attorney General's office of the General Statute publisher in its publication of the Advance Legislative Services, the cumulative supplements to the General Statutes and any new volumes of the General Statutes.

The General Statutes Commission is a civil law revision body statutorily assigned duties in civil law reform and supervision of the General Statutes (G.S. 164-13). The General Statutes Commission also has an active legislative program in which it sponsors between twenty and twenty-five separate items of substantial legislation each session. The Commission is a nine member part-time Commission appointed pursuant to statute. Their only full time staff is the Revisor of Statutes and his steno-secretary. Their Commission meets monthly for two days (Friday and Saturday) and each of their five drafting committees meets once each month. All of these meetings are arranged for, prepared for and attended by the Revisor.

Preparation for these meetings involves extensive time consuming research and study of existing law and careful drafting of proposed legislation. In each Committee the Revisor is looked upon as a participating member as well as the principal researcher and draftsman. In the absence of the Committee, the Revisor acts as liaison between the Committees and the full Commission.

In addition to these responsibilities, the Revisor is charged with responsibility for explaining before legislative and civic groups the essence and effect of the General Statute Commission legislative proposals.

The Criminal Code Commission is a twenty-six member Commission appointed by the Attorney General pursuant to legislative resolution. (1971, R24). It is charged with the responsibility for reviewing, studying and rewriting where necessary, the criminal law and procedure of North Carolina. The Criminal Code Commission is presently engaged in a detailed and extensive review and redrafting of the State's criminal procedure law. Its goal is to have its bill in shape for submission to and enactment by the General Assembly in the 1973 Session.

They meet at least once each month for two days (Friday and Saturday). Each of the three drafting committees meet monthly as well. The sole full time staff of the Criminal Code Commission is the Assistant Attorney General who is assigned as secretary of the Commission and his stenographic secretary. Other members of the Attorney General's staff contribute their critical comments on the Commission's work based upon their experience in the criminal field.

The duties of the Assistant Attorney General who serves as secretary of the Criminal Code Commission are similar in nature to the Revisor's duties in respect to the General Statutes Commission.

In addition to these specialized duties, the attorneys assigned perform the usual duties of the Attorney General's office including the preparation of brief and oral argument of criminal cases on appeal, meeting the public and agency representatives on behalf of the Attorney General and research and preparation of advisory opinion letters.

3.3 Division of Consumer Protection

The Consumer Protection Division was established as a division of the North Carolina Attorney General's Office in 1969. One of our important functions is to protect North Carolina consumers from unfair and deceptive trade practices and to protect North Carolina business from dishonest and unethical competition.

The division employs a staff of two attorneys, five investigators, one administrative assistant, and one education specialist. The division anticipates the addition of another attorney in the immediate future, and the addition of another administrative assistant and secretary as the volume of requests for assistance continues to increase.

3.3.1 Utilities

The Utilities section of the Attorney General's office is staffed at the present time by one Assistant Attorney General.

Pursuant to G.S. 62-20, this Assistant Attorney General has the duty and responsibility, when it is deemed by the Attorney General to be in the public interest, of intervening in proceedings before the North Carolina Utilities Commission on behalf of the Using and Consuming Public, including utility users generally and agencies of the State. Such interventions and appearances include, but are not limited to, general rate cases in which the utilities make application for general increases or adjustments in all their rates and charges, limited rate changes and curtailments of service such as discontinuance of rail or motor transportation or stations. This Assistant Attorney General also has the authority to institute and originate proceedings before the Utilities Commission in the name of the State, its agencies and citizens, in all matters within the jurisdiction of the Commission and to appear before such other State and federal agencies and courts as he deems advisable on behalf of the State and its citizens in all matters affecting public utility services.

3.4 Division of Education, Labor, and Corrections

This Division is directly responsible for providing legal assistance to the following governmental agencies:

1. State Department of Public Instruction
2. State Board of Education
3. State Department of Labor
4. State Department of Correction
5. North Carolina Ports Authority
6. North Carolina Housing Authority
7. All sixteen state-supported institutions of higher learning
8. All educational institutions organized and operated pursuant to Chapter 115A of the General Statutes (community colleges, technical institutes and industrial education centers).

The staff of Division III consists of one deputy attorney general, four assistant attorney generals, and two associate attorney generals.

Education: Four of the seven attorneys in Division III devote the major part of their time to the area of education. This would include advising and representing in all state and federal courts and in all state and federal administrative agencies the State Department of Public Instruction, the State Board of Education, and all institutions of higher learning and community colleges, technical institutes, and industrial education centers. Involved in the field of general representation is giving of opinions and legal advice to individuals working in the agencies just mentioned. In addition to giving opinions and legal advice to state individuals, it is also required that the Division assist city and county boards of education and their respective superintendents and attorneys, which presently number 152 local school administrative units. Last Year, because of administrative proceedings brought by the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare against some fifty local school districts, one attorney in this Division was required to spend a considerable portion of his time participating in the defense of the local school districts.

Labor: This Division represents the North Carolina Department of Labor and provides legal advice and opinions on all matters and problems involving the field of labor law with particular emphasis on its effect upon public employees. With respect to this area, this Division is responsible for advising state agencies on how the Economic Stabilization Act and the Wage-Price Freeze implemented pursuant to the Act, affects the respective agencies. Two of the attorneys within the Division who devote most of their time to education matters handle also those matters dealing with labor.

Corrections: There are three attorneys within the Division that devote the majority of their time to advising the North Carolina Department of Correction. Encompassed within the scope of their work involves the defense of approximately five hundred annual applications for writ of habeas corpus filed in the United States District Courts throughout the State by inmates committed to the custody of the Department of Correction. Also involved is defense of actions brought by inmates against officials of the Department of Correction, solicitors and judges of the State and other governmental employees under the Civil Rights Act of 1871.

We anticipate that approximately 110 rights actions will be filed this year representing claims in excess of one hundred million dollars.

Within the Department of Correction is the Board of Paroles and the Probation Commission. This division also handles all post conviction proceedings, petitions for writ of certiorari and petitions for habeas corpus before the North Carolina Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

North Carolina State Ports Authority and North Carolina Housing Cooperation.

This Division is also responsible for giving legal assistance to both the State Ports Authority and the North Carolina Housing Corporation. With respect to the Housing Corporation, the Division is required to prepare and give final approval to construction loans, land development loans, and other loans which exceed one hundred thousand dollars in value. With respect to the Port Authority, they are involved in all types of legal transactions, including preparation of contracts, leases, and collections.

3.5 The Division of State Agencies

The principal areas of responsibility for this division relates to:

1. Acting as legal advisor to the various state agencies, boards, and commissions such as the Department of Agriculture, Department of Revenue, Department of the Treasurer, Department of Human Resources, Department of Administration, Department of Art, Culture and History, Department of Commerce, the North Carolina Drug Authority and various licensing boards throughout the state.

2. Participation in the handling of criminal appeals in the North Carolina Court of Appeals, the North Carolina Supreme Court, and the various federal courts, up to and including the United States Supreme Court.

3. Participation in the prosecution or defense of all civil suits, both trial and appellate, in the state and federal courts, which involve the state agencies which this division represents.

4. The drafting of proposed legislation for each session of the General Assembly.

3.6 The Division of Local Government

Division five is responsible for legal matters in the following major areas:

- (1) Advice to counties and municipalities generally.
- (2) State Board of Elections - County and city boards of elections
- (3) State Board of Alcoholic Control - County and city boards.
- (4) Courts, Solicitors, Administrative Office of the Courts
- (5) Department of Motor Vehicles - State Highway Patrol
- (6) Industrial Commission - Tort Claims, Workmen's Compensation.

CONTINUED

1 OF 4

We anticipate that approximately 110 rights actions will be filed this year representing claims in excess of one hundred million dollars.

Within the Department of Correction is the Board of Paroles and the Probation Commission. This division also handles all post conviction proceedings, petitions for writ of certiorari and petitions for habeas corpus before the North Carolina Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

North Carolina State Ports Authority and North Carolina Housing Cooperation.

This Division is also responsible for giving legal assistance to both the State Ports Authority and the North Carolina Housing Corporation. With respect to the Housing Corporation, the Division is required to prepare and give final approval to construction loans, land development loans, and other loans which exceed one hundred thousand dollars in value. With respect to the Port Authority, they are involved in all types of legal transactions, including preparation of contracts, leases, and collections.

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- (5) Department of Motor Vehicles - State Highway Patrol
- (6) Industrial Commission - Tort Claims, Workmen's Compensation.

- (7) Collections - Student loans, accounts - All State agencies, educational institutions.
- (8) Criminal Law- Advice to all State and local law enforcement agencies.
- (9) S.B.I. - Advice to S.B.I. - Investigative reviews, hearings.
- (10) Information tapes and bulletins for law enforcement agencies; courts.
- (11) Criminal appeals.
- (12) Trial of cases involving various agencies, State officials, and employees.
- (13) Legislative drafting - Misc. matters - Special assignments.

Division five is organized into four sections with major duties assigned. In order to handle legal matters it is necessary to cross out only section lines but divisional lines with attorneys and secretaries.

Section one has two attorneys and two secretaries. The latter are shared with two attorneys in another division. This section deals primarily with advising county and municipal officials on the multitude of problems arising in local government administration; advise to the State Board of Elections, the 100 county boards of elections and all city boards of elections. Representing the State Board in various lawsuits in State and Federal courts, lecturing at schools and seminars held for local officials, conducting hearings when election disputes are filed, etc. In addition this section advises and handles hearings and lawsuits for the State Board of Alcoholic Control, with assistance of an attorney in another division. Section one handles criminal law matters involving advice of local and State law enforcement agencies, and lawsuits against officers employed by a State agency. The S.B.I. relies upon this section for advice, representation in court, holding of hearing involving licenses of private detectives and company police.

Section one advises, solicitors, court officials, Administrative Office of the Courts, and represent these officials or employees when suit is instituted against them.

There is a vast area of law which does not fit neatly into any division or section, therefore Section One handles most of these questions or assigns them to another section.

3.7 The Division of State Highway Commission and Property Control

The State Highway Division furnishes legal counsel to the State Highway Commission and the Property Control Division and the Purchase and Contract Division of the Department of Administration. These State agencies award and administer public works contracts and deal with the acquisition, control, and disposition of real and personal property for the State. The Highway Division also handles legal matters involving Occupational Licensing Boards related to the construction industry including the Licensing Board for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, Architects, Plumbing and Heating Contractors, Electrical Contractors, and the General Contractors.

The State Highway Division is divided into the Contracts Section, the Land Section, and the Property Control Section. The division is headed by a Deputy Attorney General. The head of the division serves as Chief Counsel to the State Highway Commission and he assigns work to and supervises the members of the Attorney Generals staff assigned to his division. There are twenty-one attorneys and twenty-two secretaries presently assigned to the Highway Division, which includes four attorneys and three secretaries assigned to the Property Control Division of the Department of Administration.

3.8 Organized Crime Prevention Council

In 1971 the Department of Justice received a grant to develop and operate an Organized Crime Prevention Council in North Carolina. The Attorney General of North Carolina serves as Chairman of the Council and all statewide activities to combat organized crime are centered in the North Carolina Department of Justice. The Attorney General sees the functions and duties of the Council to be the following:

- (1) To develop a workable definition of "organized crime" in North Carolina.
- (2) To investigate and determine the size and scope of organized criminal activity in North Carolina.
- (3) To investigate and determine the effects of organized crime on the people and economy of North Carolina.
- (4) To develop a comprehensive plan to suppress organized crime and to prevent future encroachment in this state.
- (5) To determine the most efficient intelligence system for collecting and disseminating information relating to organized crime in North Carolina.
- (6) To coordinate organized crime fighting activities of all law enforcement and prosecuting agencies in this state.
- (7) To act as liaison between federal, state, and local officials in efforts to foster interjurisdictional coordination.

4. Related Judicial Activities and Information

4.1 Federal Court System in North Carolina

North Carolina is served by three Federal District Courts, the Eastern District, the Middle District, and the Western District. Each district is staffed by judges, prosecutors, clerks, marshalls, and probation officers. The Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond Virginia has original jurisdiction of cases appealed from the Federal District Courts in North Carolina. The Federal Courts in North Carolina have similar characteristics; however, there are certain differences that need to be discussed.

The Eastern District

The Eastern District Court which serves Eastern North Carolina has its principal office in the capital, Raleigh, North Carolina. To accommodate the citizenry of North Carolina the Eastern District is divided into seven divisions. These divisions are located in Elizabeth City, Washington, Wilmington, New Bern, Wilson, Fayetteville and Raleigh. The following staff serves the Eastern District.

- (1) Three District Court judges.
- (2) One United States Attorney and eight assistants
- (3) One United States Marshall
- (4) One United States Clerk and thirteen deputy clerks
- (5) One Chief Probation Officer
- (6) Each judge has one or more law clerks.

Middle District

The Middle District Court has its principal office in Greensboro, North Carolina. The district is divided into six divisions. They are located in Rockingham, Wilkesboro, Salisbury, Winston-Salem, Durham, and Greensboro. The following staff serves the Middle District Court:

- (1) Two District Court judges.
- (2) One United States Attorney and three assistants
- (3) One United States Marshall and six deputy marshalls
- (4) One United States Clerk and eight deputy probation officers
- (5) One Chief Probation Officer and ten deputy probation officers
- (6) Each judge has at least one law clerk.

Western District

The Western District which serves Western North Carolina has its principal office in Asheville. The Western District is divided into five divisions: Charlotte, Statesville, Bryson City, Rutherford and Asheville. The following staff serves the Western District Court.

- (1) Two District Court judges
- (2) One United States Attorney and three assistants
- (3) One United States Clerk and seven deputy clerks
- (4) One United States Marshall and seven deputy marshalls
- (5) One Chief Probation Officer and six deputy probation officers
- (6) Each judge has at least one law clerk

4.2 Pre-trial Evaluation Release Agency

In April of 1971, a project entirely new to the State's criminal justice system was created. The project, a Pre-trial Evaluation Release Agency located in Charlotte - Mecklenburg is to allow persons arrested, confined in the county jail, and unable to afford bail, to apply for release on their own recognizance.

The agency permits release on recognizance and allows the county to be relieved of detention responsibilities. The Pre-trial Evaluation Release Agency in Charlotte-Mecklenburg works like this:

A man arrested and charged with a crime, would be brought before a magistrate, arraigned and assigned a bond, just as usual. But at this point he would be free to appeal to the Pre-trial Release Agency. This agency would investigate the community and family ties, prior record, work record, mental condition and general character. Based upon these findings, the agency would assign him a risk index and recommend that he either be freed on his own recognizance or held for trial. It would be up to a judge,

with this risk index and recommendation before him to determine whether the arrested person would be confined or released on his own recognizance.

In Charlotte - Mecklenburg, the jail population averages approximately 300 per day, with perhaps 150 to 200 of these awaiting trial. Detention awaiting trial may exceed three (3) months. The average cost of detention is \$4.50 per day per person.

Persons released can become contributing members of society while awaiting trial, thus better able to afford their own defense. The program has become known throughout the State, and there have been numerous requests for information toward implementation of the program in other areas.

Pre-Trial Release Program

Statistics
December 3, 1972

Release	4649
Male	3570
Female	1079
16 to 25	2006
25 and Over	2643
Student	546
Employed	3471
Unemployed	576
Welfare	53
Negro	2426
Caucasian	2210
Other	13
Not Eligible	1247
Interviewed/Bonded	448
Repeaters	365
Recidivists	114
Misdemeanors Released	4341
Felonies Released	318
Supervision Only	27
Failed to Appear	58
Fugitives Apprehended	28
Fugitives Outstanding	30
Terminated	101
Revoked	3
Cases Tried	3899
Guilty	2233
Not Guilty	165
Other	1548
Total Number Closed	4020
*Time on PTR (Days)	117,358

*117,358 @ \$4.50 per day = \$528,111, Jail Cost served

This Program has spanned 117,358 jail days at \$4.50 per day representing a savings to Mecklenburg County for detention in the amount of \$528,111.

4.3 Legal Aid Societies

There are six Legal Aid Societies in North Carolina. These societies are located in the cities of Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Durham, High Point, and Chapel Hill. These organizations assist the low-income resident in the pursuit of civil remedy and thereby advance the cause of justice for all under the law.

Charlotte Legal Aid Society

Charlotte Legal Aid Society is staffed by director and three attorneys. Support for the organization comes from the Office of Economic Opportunities. The organization is mainly involved in the following civil remedies: consumer protection, housing, administrative, and domestic relations.

Winston-Salem Legal Aid Society

Winston-Salem Legal Aid Society is staffed by a director and five attorneys. Support for the organization comes from Model Cities and the Office of Economic Opportunities. The organization is primarily involved in the following civil remedies: consumer protection, housing, administrative, and domestic relations. The Winston-Salem Legal Aid Society also provide criminal assistance for the needy.

Durham Legal Aid Society

Durham Legal Aid Society is staffed by a director and four attorneys. Support for the organization from the Office of Economic Opportunities. The organization is mainly involved in the following civil remedies: consumer protection, housing, administrative, and domestic relations.

Greensboro Legal Aid Society

Greensboro Legal Aid Society is staffed by a director and one attorney. Support for the organization comes from the United Fund. The organization is primarily involved in the following civil remedies: consumer protection, housing, administrative, and domestic relations.

High Point Legal Aid Society

High Point Legal Aid Society is staffed by a director and two attorneys. Support for the organization comes from the Department of Health Education and Welfare. The organization is primarily involved in the following civil remedies: consumer protection, housing, administrative, and domestic relations.

Chapel Hill Legal Aid Society

Chapel Hill Legal Aid Society is staffed by a director and a administrative assistant. Support for the organization comes from the Department of Health Education and Welfare. The organization is mainly involved in the following civil remedies: consumer protection, housing, administrative, and domestic relations.

4.4 The North Carolina Courts Commission

After the judicial reorganization of 1962, the General Assembly voted to create temporary Courts Commission and placed upon this commission the responsibility to recommend legislation that would set up the machinery of the new General Court of Justice. For six years this temporary commission produced a number of major legislative proposals that have gradually been implemented by the General Court of Justice. Some good examples of the commission's work were the passage of the Judicial Department Act of 1965, which created the District Court Division and the Administrative Office of the Courts, and the establishment of the Court of Appeals in 1967. Because of the quality and importance of the Commission's work, the General Assembly of 1969 made the Courts Commission a permanent body with the continuing charge to oversee "the organization, jurisdiction, procedures, and personnel of the Judicial Department" and to propose legislation that will aid the Administration of justice in North Carolina. The commission consists of fifteen regular members appointed by the President of the State Senate and the Speaker of the House. This arrangement, therefore, makes for a great deal of legislative branch input into the direction which changes in the Judicial Department. The Director of the Administrative Office of the Court, a representative from the North Carolina State Bar, and a representative from the North Carolina Bar Association are ex-officio members of this body.

4.5 Law Student Solicitor Defender Internship Program

During the summer of 1971 with the assistance of LEAA a grant of \$26,620 was made to the North Carolina Internship Office for the Law Student Solicitor Defender Internship Program.

Twelve law students representing the four law schools in the State worked during the summer months in the offices of the Solicitors and Public Defenders in the various counties of the State. Among the twelve students were two females, one Indian, five White, and six Blacks.

The North Carolina Central University Law School served as the academic coordinator of the Program. Three seminars were held with the interns during the Program. As planned, the project had three primary objectives:

- (1) To provide immediate manpower assistance, through the work of law students to solicitors and public defenders in North Carolina;
- (2) To provide a beneficial practical learning experience for law students interested in the field of public prosecution and defense; and,
- (3) To provide a trained nucleus of North Carolina law graduates from which solicitors and defenders might recruit their assistants.

Participating solicitor and defender offices agreed to provide clinical internship experiences for the students. Solicitors and Defenders promised to make available on a full-time basis opportunities for:

- (1) Interns to engage in legal research on pending cases and special crimes;
- (2) Interns to advise solicitors and defenders of results of their legal research and/or investigation;

(3) Interns to accompany solicitors and defenders to court on the researched cases; and,

(4) Solicitors and Defenders to provide supervision to interns necessary for making the aforesaid opportunities worthwhile learning experiences.

From all reports the Solicitor - Defender Program served a vital need in the State. Members of the practicing bar have expressed pleasure that there will be law school graduates that will come to the bar with some appreciation of the "nuts and bolts" operation of our system of criminal justice.

In 1972 the program was again funded by LEAA and from all indications the success of the program is unquestionable.

4.6 Pending Cases in The Superior and District Court

The number of criminal cases pending in the Superior Court is increasing at an alarming rate. In Group I (Group I represents the 83 counties where the new court system was in operation in the Calendar years 1969, 1970, and 1971) the number of pending cases increased from 9,179 on December 31, 1969, to 15,586 on December 31, 1971, an increase of 69.8% within a two year period. See Tab. 3.1 & 3.2 indicating the pending cases.

Although the state of the civil docket of the Superior Court is improving, the situation cannot be viewed as satisfactory. At the end of 1971, there were more cases pending than were disposed of during the year. See Tab. 3.3 & 3.4 indicating the pending cases.

The District Court appears to be keeping reasonably abreast of both its criminal and civil dockets. See Tab. 3.5, 3.6, 3.7, & 3.8 indicating the pending cases.

Table 3.1
Criminal Cases Pending
In the Superior Court
December 31, 1969- December 31, 1971

		9,179
12/31/69	_____	11,325
12/31/70	_____	15,586
12/31/71	_____	
(In thousands)	0 5 10 15 20	

Table 3.2

Superior Court
Ten Counties with Largest Criminal Dockets in 1971

County	Pending 1-1-71	Added	Disposed of	Pending 12-31-71	Percent of Filings Disposed of
Wake (Raleigh)1	947	2,539	1,942	1,544	76.5
New Hanover (Wilmington)1	305	1,745	1,169	881	67.0
Mecklenburg (Charlotte)1	874	2,524	2,523	875	100.0
Forsyth (Winston-Salem)1	311	1,798	1,263	846	70.2
Gabarrus	770	955	991	734	103.8
Alamance	369	722	458	633	63.4
Guilford (Greensboro)1	602	1,940	1,940	602	100.0
Rowan	708	594	727	575	122.4
Orange (Chapel Hill)1	278	561	289	550	51.5
Buncombe (Asheville)1	401	790	643	548	81.4
State Mean	169	391	372	189	94.9

Table 3.3
Superior Court

Ten Counties with Largest Civil Dockets in 1971

County	Pending 1-1-71	Added	Disposed of of	Pending 12-31-71	Percent of Filings Disposed of
Mecklenburg	2,011	1,124	1,681	1,454	149.6
Wake	637	548	338	847	61.7
Forsyth	590	498	499	589	100.2
Guilford	596	543	552	587	101.7
Buncombe	560	332	455	437	137.0
Durham	534	207	314	427	151.7
Gaston	382	292	255	419	87.3
Harnett	293	187	103	377	55.1
Henderson	194	311	154	351	49.5
Franklin	247	68	18	297	26.5
State Mean	141	83	101	122	122.0

Table 3.4

Civil Cases Pending
In The Superior Court

December 31, 1967 - December 31, 1971

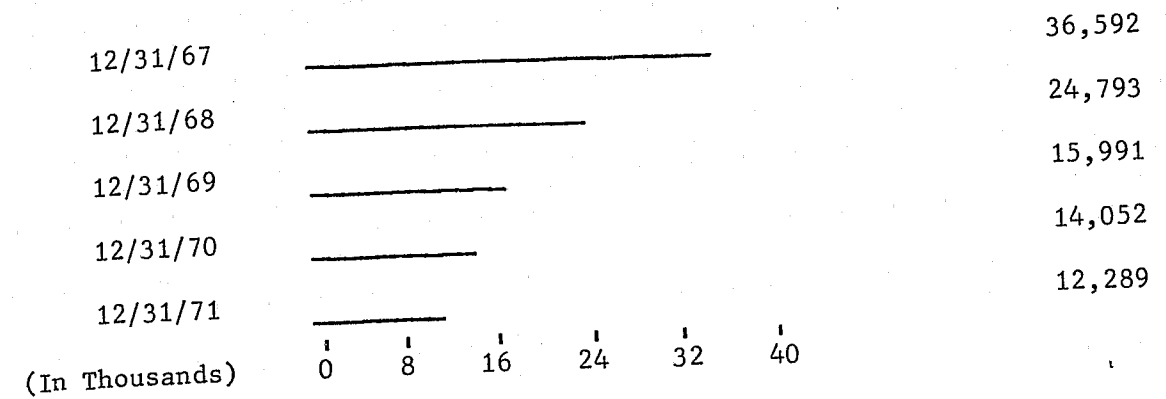


Table 3.5

District Court

Ten Counties with Largest Civil Dockets

County	Pending 1-1-71	Added	Disposed of	Pending 12-31-71	Percent of Filings Disposed of
Guilford	4,243	12,911	13,213	3,941	102.3
Mecklenburg	5,428	14,533	16,036	3,925	110.3
Wake	1,698	8,663	7,538	2,823	87.0
Cumberland	2,101	4,195	5,941	2,355	93.9
Durham	1,500	6,704	6,514	1,690	97.2
Robeson	1,618	2,541	2,488	1,671	97.9
New Hanover	1,574	2,616	2,942	1,248	112.5
Onslow	1,339	1,950	2,100	1,189	107.7
Gaston	1,002	3,647	3,571	1,078	97.9
Surry	370	2,124	1,443	1,051	67.9
State Mean	473	1,348	1,346	475	99.9

Table 3.6
District Court¹

Ten Counties with Largest Criminal Dockets in 1971

County	Pending 1-1-71	Added	Disposed Of 12-31-71	Pending	Percent of Filings Disposed of
Guilford (Greensboro)1	12,134	79,895	82,179	9,850	102.9
Wake (Raleigh)1	9,991	64,037	65,388	8,640	102.1
Mecklenburg (Charlotte)1	3,046	81,610	78,343	6,313	96.0
Cumberland (Fayetteville)1	2,692	36,440	35,082	4,050	96.3
Gaston (Gastonia)1	6,867	29,149	32,035	3,981	109.9
New Hanover (Wilmington)1	3,012	18,084	19,737	1,948	105.9
Caldwell	1,952	10,714	10,737	1,929	100.2
Buncombe (Asheville)1	1,083	24,425	23,843	1,665	97.6
Davidson	653	13,355	12,369	1,639	92.6
Gatawba	1,210	18,706	18,477	1,439	98.8
State Mean	848	9,400	9,439	809	100.4

Table 3.7
Criminal Cases Added and Disposed of
In the District Court¹

January 1, 1969 - December 31, 1971

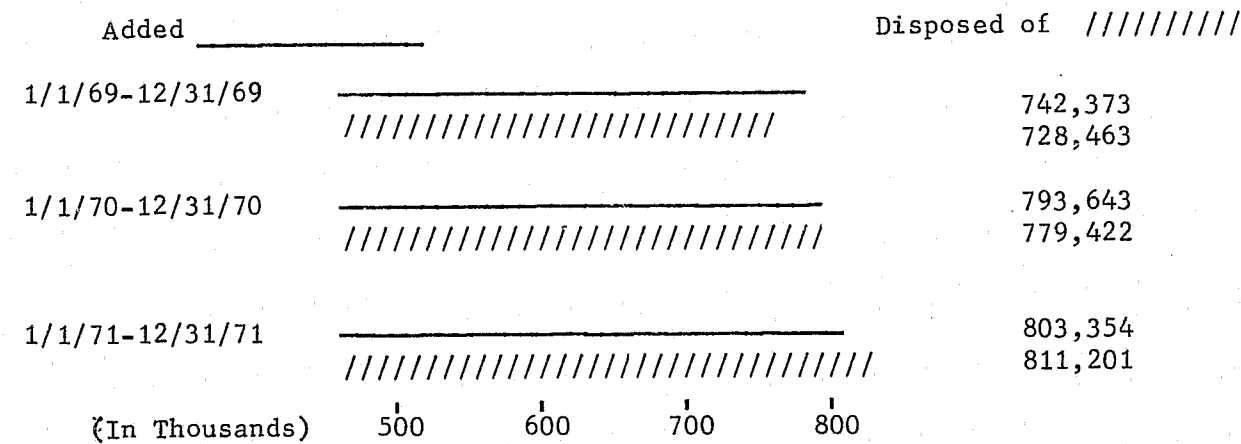
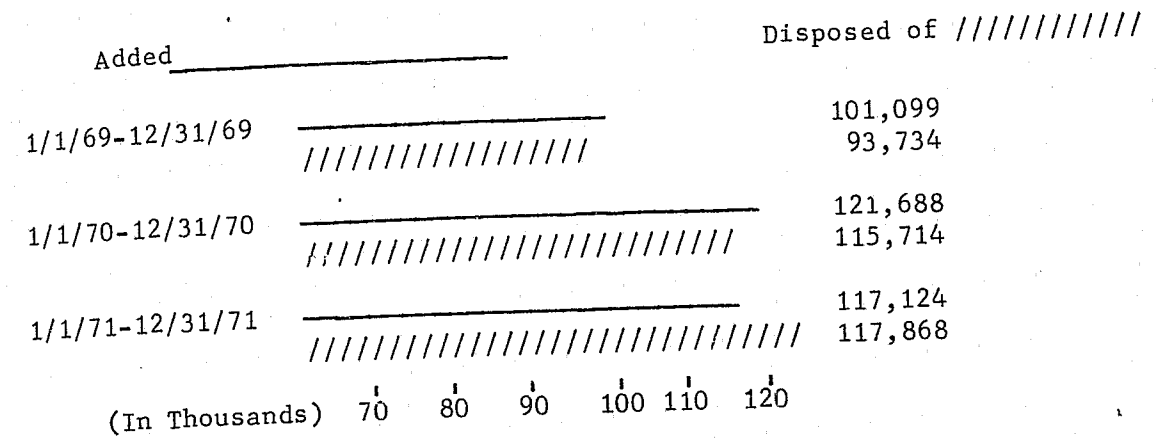


Table 3.8
Civil Cases Added and Disposed of
In The District Court
January 1, 1969 - December 31, 1971



Juvenile Justice System

North Carolina Juvenile Justice System

North Carolina's Juvenile Justice System is characterized by fragmentation and inconsistency. The direction in which a juvenile may be channeled through the system will depend on many things, including the community in which he resides. For example, some police departments have juvenile divisions specializing in juvenile problems. Other police departments deal with the juvenile offender in much the same manner as adult offenders. Figure 4.1 depicts the Juvenile Justice System, illustrating the alternative routes through which juvenile may be channeled. There are numerous alternatives facing a juvenile from the beginning to the end of North Carolina's "System".

1. Law Enforcement and Juveniles

Local law enforcement methods and procedures regarding juvenile offenders vary from community to community. Twenty-one city police departments and ten county law enforcement offices have special juvenile divisions. The smaller police departments treat the juvenile offender in much the same manner as adult offenders. Small departments throughout the State have a wide range of approaches in dealing with the juvenile, depending on the training of police personnel and the attitude of the individual community.

The larger law enforcement agencies are more consistent in dealing with the juvenile offender. Most of these departments will have officers trained and experienced in juvenile prevention, control and, to some extent, treatment. Table 4.1 shows those agencies in North Carolina which have juvenile divisions.

The Law and Order Committee adheres to the policy that all agencies of 25 men or more are eligible for LEAA funding to support a juvenile division. At the present time, there are 60 law enforcement agencies with 25 men or more. See Table's 4.2 and 4.3.

Although statistical data concerning juvenile delinquency is practically nonexistent throughout the State, some 1970 information was collected from seven (7) urban North Carolina cities. The following tables reveal information concerning offenses committed, petitions filed, and dispositions for Asheville, Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Durham, Raleigh, and Fayetteville.

Figure 4.1
 JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

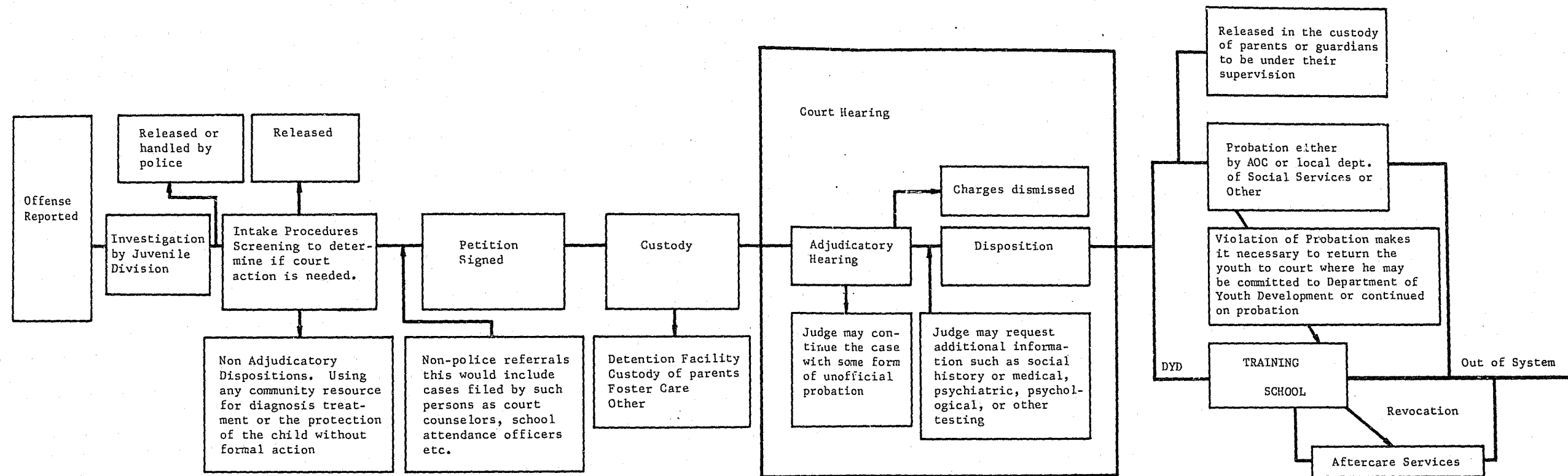


Table 4.1

Agencies in No. Car. Having Juvenile Div.

Law Enforcement Unit	1970 Population	Number Men Total Fulltime Sworn Paid	1970 Population Under 15	Number Men In Juvenile Unit
Burlington PD	35930	70	10315	3
Mebane PD	2433	9	717	1
Washington PD	8961	22	2653	3
Buncombe Co.	145046	67	40733	1
Cabarrus Co.	74629	36	21538	2
Andrews PD	1384	6	378	1
Cumberland Co.	212042	78	67413	3
Fayetteville PD	53510	119	17122	1
Dare Co.	6995	9	1845	2
Durham Co.	132681	41	36985	1
Durham PD	95438	178	12384	2
Winston Salem PD	132913	247	39184	6
Greensboro PD	144076	290	42134	13
High Point	62204	137	19087	12
Henderson Co.	42804	17	12002	1
Hendersonville PD	6443	23	1589	1
Statesville PD	19996	52	5867	2
Lenior Co.	55204	18	18029	1
Kinston PD	22309	54	6668	2
Martin Co.	24730	6	8265	4
Williamston PD	6570	16	2179	1
Charlotte PD	241178	495	75205	18
Mecklenburg Co. PD	0	103	0	2
Elizabeth City PD	14069	37	4098	2
Robeson Co.	84842	28	31226	1
Lumberton PD	16961	36	5614	1
Eden PD	15871	32	4436	1
Salisbury PD	22515	47	5239	3
Albemarle PD	11126	29	2980	1
Goldsboro PD	26810	54	8750	1
Total	1719670	2356	504635	93

Table 4.2

City Law Enforcement Agencies With 25 Men or Over

Law Enforcement Unit	Number Men Total Full-Time Sworn Paid	Number Men Total Part-Time Sworn Paid	1970 Population
Burlington PD	70	0	35930
Asheville PD	130	0	57681
Morganton PD	33	0	13625
Concord PD	38	0	18464
Kannapolis PD	35	0	36293
Lenoir PD	29	0	14705
Hickory PD	49	0	20569
Shelby PD	35	6	16328
New Bern PD	30	0	14660
Fayetteville PD	119	20	53510
Lexington PD	46	0	17205
Thomasville PD	36	0	15230
Durham PD	178	0	95438
Rocky Mount PD	67	13	34284
Winston Salem PD	247	0	132913
Gastonia PD	80	0	47142
Gaston County PD	80	0	0
Greensboro PD	290	0	144076
High Point PD	137	0	62204
Roanoke Rapids PD	29	9	13508
Statesville PD	52	0	19996
Sanford PD	36	17	11716
Kinston PD	54	0	22309
Charlotte PD	495	0	241178
Mecklenburg Count PD	103	0	0
Wilmington PD	76	0	46169
Jacksonville PD	41	0	16202
Chapel Hill PD	46	0	25537
Elizabeth City PD	37	0	14069
Greenville PD	56	15	29063
Lumberton PD	36	0	16961
Eden PD	32	0	15871
Reidsville PD	33	0	13750
Salisbury PD	47	3	22515
Albemarle PD	29	1	11126
Monroe PD	25	0	11283
Henderson PD	26	0	13896
Raleigh PD	227	0	121577
Goldsboro PD	54	0	26810
Wilson PD	65	0	29374
Total	3328	84	1553167

Table 4.3

County Law Enforcement Agencies With 25 Men or Over

County	Number Men Total Full-Time Sworn Paid	Number Men Total Part-Time Sworn Paid	1970 Population Total
Alamance County	42	0	96362
Buncombe County	67	0	145046
Cabarrus County	36	0	74629
Carteret County	46	0	31603
Catawba County	26	0	90873
Cleveland County	32	0	72556
Cumberland County	78	0	212042
Davidson County	42	0	95627
Durham County	41	0	132681
Forsyth County	74	0	214348
Gaston County	29	0	148415
Guilford County	76	0	288590
Iredell County	27	0	72197
Mecklenburg County	86	9	354656
New Hanover County	58	0	82996
Onslow County	42	0	103126
Robeson County	28	2	84842
Rockingham County	20	20	72402
Rowan County	35	1	90035
Wake County	49	0	228453
Total	944	32	2691479

The most salient feature revealed by these statistics is the large percentage of petitions filed for "running away," truancy," and "ungovernable behavior," all of which are defined as "undisciplined" acts. Winston-Salem shows that 55% of all petitions filed were for these "undisciplined acts." During this same year, 11.7% of all cases resulted in training school commitments. Undisciplined acts accounted for 49.5% of Fayetteville's petitions, with Asheville, Greensboro, Charlotte, and Raleigh ranging from 23% to 34 percent. Durham only had 14.2% of its petitions filed for undisciplined acts. Fayetteville had the highest percentage of training school commitments with 16.1 percent.

Larceny and shoplifting were the most frequent delinquent offenses committed. Raleigh showed that 15.6% of its petitions were filed for larceny, representing the highest percentage among the seven cities in this category. Charlotte ranked second having 13% of its petitions filed for larceny. Durham had 16.4% of its petitions filed for shoplifting, giving it the highest percentage for that offense within the seven urban cities. Table

4.4 indicates the actual number and percent of types of juvenile offenses filed for the seven urban centers in 1970. Table 4.5 shows petitions filed versus disposition for the urban centers.

2. Youth Service Bureaus

The Task Force on Juvenile Delinquency of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice strongly recommended the Youth Service Bureau Program as an effective method by which local communities can divert children from being adjudicated delinquents and later, criminals. They concluded that the Youth Service Bureau could serve both non-delinquents and delinquents who could be referred by parents, children themselves, schools, police, courts, other agencies, and individuals. The Youth Service Bureau Program is viewed as being a most efficient means of providing comprehensive services to children and families on a voluntary-consensus basis in the larger cities of North Carolina.

Description: The Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention Administration states that "the Youth Service Bureau is a community agency to which children can be referred rather than to the Juvenile Court if their behavior has not been so serious as to present a threat to themselves or to society.... that it must be able to offer short term crisis oriented casework to residents of the community."¹ Sherwood Norman describes a Youth Service Bureau as "an agency which promotes positive programs to remedy delinquency - breeding conditions, strengthen existing programs, and divert children and youth from the Juvenile Justice System by a non-coercive program which mobilizes community resources to solve youth problems".²

Youth Service agencies have been operating in some of the larger metropolitan areas of the United States for over ten years. Some of these have been able to reduce by 50% and more, the number of cases requiring hearing in the Juvenile Court. Those that are operating most successfully, in terms of helping to keep children out of the "official" Juvenile Justice System, are those which have the full support and cooperation of both the public and private agencies within their given jurisdiction. The services rendered by the Bureau should be easily accessible to all juveniles and especially those living in areas having a high rate of delinquency.

Need for Youth Service in North Carolina

As North Carolina becomes more urban in character, and its population continues to increase, existing traditional agencies, both private and public, cannot meet the expanding needs. These agencies have a limited capacity to cope with the new demands being placed on them because of limited budgets and the fact that they were not established for the single purpose of preventing delinquency.

¹Diverting Youth From the Correctional System: U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social and Rehabilitative Services Youth Development and DE. Prevention Administration, Washington, D. C., 1971.

²Guide for Youth Service Bureaus - A Key to Delinquency Prevention: National Council on Crime and Delinquency, New York, New York, 1970.

Table 4.4
JUVENILES HANDLED BY POLICE
ASHEVILLE

OFFENSES	1970			1969			1968			1967			1966			
	M	F	T	% Change	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T	
Burglary	33	1	34	+112.5	16	0	16	-42.9	28	0	28	-24.3	33	4	37	+27.6
Shoplifting	31	5	36	+44.0	22	3	25	-7.4	12	15	27	+107.7	9	4	13	+8.3
Larceny	6	0	6	-57.1	11	3	14	-69.6	43	3	46	+15.0	39	1	40	+53.8
Vandalism	4	0	4	-33.3	6	0	6	-73.9	23	0	23	-4.2	22	2	24	-140.0
Auto Theft	9	1	10	-25.0	8	0	8	+100.0	4	0	4	-76.5	15	2	17	-19.0
Stolen Property	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	-100.0
Assaults	7	0	7	+100.0	0	0	0	-100.0	4	0	4	-55.6	8	1	9	+50.0
Runaways	0	2	2	+83.3	7	5	12	+300.0	2	2	4	+300.0	0	1	1	-85.7
Robbery	4	0	4	+33.3	3	0	3	0.0	3	0	3	-25.0	4	0	4	-20.0
Traffic	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	-100.0	1	0	1	-75.0	4	0	4	+33.3

Table 4.5
JUVENILES HANDLED BY POLICE

CHARLOTTE

OFFENSES	1970				1969				1968				1967				1966		
	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T
Vandalism	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	313	30	343	+31.9	243	17	260	-15.3	281	26	307	+ 2.7	283	16	299
Burglary					324	40	364	+26.0	262	27	289	+32.0	204	15	219	-29.1	279	30	309
Larceny					377	37	414	- 0.7	333	84	417	-48.3	616	190	806	+ 1.8	646	146	792
Runaways					80	78	156	- 7.7	80	89	169	-25.6	87	140	227	- 0.4	113	115	228
Assaults					160	50	210	+ 2.9	137	67	204	+63.2	107	18	125	-46.8	162	73	235
Shoplifting					262	129	391	+11.4	221	130	351	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk	Unk
Traffic					94	8	102	+72.9	50	9	59	+ 1.7	51	7	58	-40.2	91	6	97
Auto Theft					60	3	63	+31.3	47	1	48	-31.4	68	2	70	-15.7	78	5	83
Disorderly Conduct					34	9	43	-30.6	44	18	62	-31.9	67	24	91	+65.5	39	16	55
Aggravated Assault					52	8	60	- 9.1	44	22	66	+100.0	24	9	33	+120.0	14	1	15

Table 4.6
JUVENILES HANDLED BY POLICE

DURHAM

OFFENSES	1970				1969				1968				1967				1966		
	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T
Larceny	75	28	103	-33.1	129	25	154	+ 10.0	125	15	140	+ 23.9	92	21	113	-30.2	143	19	162
Burglary	46	1	47	-39.7	71	7	78	+ 30.0	59	1	60	- 11.8	68	0	68	+23.6	54	1	55
Vandalism	10	0	10	-56.5	21	2	23	+109.1	9	2	11	-56.0	23	2	25	-10.7	26	2	28
Auto Theft	19	0	19	+90.0	9	1	10	- 64.3	28	0	28	+33.3	20	1	21	+110.0	10	0	10
Aggravated Assault	11	1	12	+300.0	4	0	4	-71.4	14	0	14	+40.0	10	0	10	- 23.1	12	1	13
Assault	6	1	7	- 50.0	11	3	14	+40.0	5	5	10	+66.6	4	2	6	0.0	6	0	6
Robbery	1	0	1	+100.0	0	0	0	-100.0	3	1	4	-66.6	12	0	12	+300.0	4	0	4
Disorderly Conduct	0	1	1	-75.0	2	2	4	- 50.0	7	1	8	+14.3	7	0	7	+100.0	0	0	0
Weapons	4	0	4	+100.0	2	0	2	- 66.6	5	1	6	+100.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0
Runaways	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	-100.0	0	1	1	-50.0	1	1	2	- 75.0	6	2	8

Table 4.7
JUVENILES HANDLED BY POLICE

FAYETTEVILLE

OFFENSES	1970				1969				1968				1967				1966		
	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T
Larceny	73	30	103	- 4.6	--	---	108	+ 16.1	---	---	93	- 45.0	---	---	169	+ 23.4	---	---	137
Burglary	56	4	60	+150.0	--	---	24	- 59.3	---	---	59	- 9.2	---	---	65	+ 41.3	---	---	46
Vandalism	10	1	11	- 26.7	---	---	15	- 1.6	---	---	16	- 15.8	---	---	19	+ 11.8	---	---	17
Assault	6	2	8	- 53.6	--	---	23	+ 35.3	---	---	17	+ 6.3	---	---	16	+128.6	---	---	7
Auto Theft	12	2	14	+700.0	--	---	2	- 60.0	---	---	5	- 72.2	---	---	18	+200.0	---	---	6
Aggravated Assault	3	0	3	0.0	--	---	3	+ 50.0	---	---	2	- 71.4	---	---	7	+ 75.0	---	---	4
Runaways	4	3	7	+700.0	--	---	1	+100.0	---	---	0	0.0	---	---	0	-100.0	---	---	6
Arson	3	1	4	+100.0	--	---	2	+100.0	---	---	0	-100.0	---	---	2	0.0	---	---	2
Weapons	1	1	2	+100.0	--	---	1	0.0	---	---	1	+100.0	---	---	0	-100.0	---	---	4
Narcotics	1	1	2	+100.0	--	---	0	0.0	---	---	0	0.0	---	---	0	0.0	---	---	0

Table 4.8
JUVENILES HANDLED BY POLICE

GREENSBORO

OFFENSES	1970				1969				1968				1967				1966		
	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T	% Chg.*	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T
Larceny	351	110	461	- 2.9	375	73	448	+ 16.4	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	322	63	385	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
Vandalism	139	15	154	-19.8	171	21	192	+ 12.3					164	7	171				
Burglary	134	9	143	- 2.7	142	5	147	+ 6.5					122	16	138				
Runaways	74	100	174	+79.4	49	48	97	+ 9.0					47	42	89				
Traffic	102	12	114	+72.7	56	10	66	+29.4					41	10	51				
Assaults	50	11	61	+13.0	37	17	54	+116.0					19	6	25				
Disorderly Conduct	32	18	50	+66.7	14	16	30	- 31.8					26	18	44				
Aggravated Assault	34	11	45	- 6.3	40	8	48	+100.0					22	2	24				
Auto Theft	34	2	36	-23.4	47	0	47	+147.4					18	1	19				
Sex Offenses	5	1	6	-84.2	12	26	38	+245.5					4	7	11				

* % change from 1967

Table 4.9
JUVENILES HANDLED BY POLICE

RALEIGH

OFFENSES	1970				1969				1968				1967				1966		
	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T
Vandalism	27	2	29	- 62.3	72	5	77	- 1.3	75	3	78	+ 69.6	46	0	46	+100.0	22	1	23
Larceny	86	23	109	- 6.8	107	10	117	- 1.7	109	10	119	+ 52.6	69	9	78	- 20.4	76	22	98
Burglary	50	0	50	- 47.9	94	2	96	+37.1	68	2	70	+ 62.8	42	1	43	- 27.1	59	0	59
Auto Theft	29	1	30	+ 66.7	17	1	18	-18.2	20	2	22	+120.0	10		10	- 23.1	13	0	13
Assault	26	12	38	+171.4	13	1	14	+ 27.3	9	2	11	- 15.4	12	1	13	+116.7	5	1	6
Aggravated Assault	6	2	8	- 46.7	14	1	15	+ 36.4	7	4	11	+ 57.1	7	0	7	- 22.2	7	2	9
Disorderly Conduct	5	2	7	0.0	7	0	7	- 30.0	9	1	10	+ 42.9	6	1	7	0.0	5	2	7
Drunkenness	8	0	8	- 11.1	8	1	9	+350.0	2	0	2	- 50.0	3	1	4	+100.0	2	0	2
Liquor Laws	13	1	14	+180.0	4	1	5	+ 25.0	4	0	4	+100.0	0	0	0	-100.0	1	0	1
Robbery	4	0	4	+100.0	2	0	2	+100.0	0	0	0	+100.0	1	0	1	0.0	1	0	1

Table 4.10
JUVENILES HANDLED BY POLICE

WINSTON-SALEM

OFFENSES	1970				1969				1968				1967				1966		
	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T	% Chg.	M	F	T
Burglary	153	1	154	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vandalism	60	6	66																
Larceny	80	41	126																
Assault	22	7	29																
Auto Theft	23	0	23																
Aggravated Assault	15	1	16																
Disorderly Conduct	9	1	10																
Sex Offenses	8	0	8																
Robbery	6	0	6																
Liquor Laws	3	0	3																

Table 4.11
 SELECTED CITIES - JUVENILES PROCESSED - DISPOSITION
 1970

COURTS	NUMBER JUVENILES						DISPOSITION						
	M	F	T	W	B	O	PRO-BATION	DIS-MISSED	TRAINING SCHOOL	CONTIN-UANCE	TRAINING SCHOOL SUSPENDED	SPECIAL	N/A
(Asheville) Buncombe Co.	473	153	634	362	208	N/A 64	201	118	50	215	---	58	---
(Fayetteville) Cumberland Co.	347	142	515	152	76	N/A 257 10	244	99	88	3	4	24	53
(Durham) Durham Co.	432	122	554	218	336	---	61	388	45	11	1	---	---
(Winston-Salem) Forsyth Co.	259	117	579	N/A	N/A	N/A	187	105	68	51	16	64	1
(Greensboro) Guilford Co.	794	286	1304	443	624	N/A 11 2	563	418	157	69	1	74	22
(Charlotte) Mecklenburg Co.	979	340	1695	590	720	N/A 9	569	203	229	169	4	339	182
(Raleigh) Wake Co.	444	144	661	172	145	N/A 271	214	275	38	26	0	28	40

Source: Compiled by the Juvenile Section of the Law and Order Division

Table 4.12
 JUVENILE PETITIONS FILED BY OFFENSES FOR SELECTED CITIES - 1970

OFFENSE	COURT													
	(Asheville) Buncombe Co.		(Fayetteville) Cumberland Co.		(Durham) Durham Co.		(Winston-Salem) Forsyth Co.		(High Point/ Greensboro) Guilford Co.		(Charlotte) Mecklenburg Co.		(Raleigh) Wake Co.	
Larceny(not shoplifting)	32	5.0%	48	8.4%	54	9.7%	28	3.6%	133	10.1%	220	12.6%	114	15.6%
Violation of Probation	56	8.8%	51	8.9%	---	---	51	6.5%	219	16.6%	220	12.6%	21	2.9%
Running Away	32	5.0%	83	14.5%	25	4.7%	88	11.3%	145	11.0%	182	10.4%	64	8.8%
Breaking and Entering	48	7.5%	36	6.3%	14	2.5%	15	1.9%	110	8.3%	166	9.5%	29	4.0%
Truancy	100	15.6%	65	11.3%	9	1.6%	124	15.9%	140	10.6%	144	8.2%	62	8.5%
Shoplifting	54	8.5%	14	2.4%	91	16.4%	52	6.7%	112	8.5%	127	7.3%	38	5.2%
Vandalism	18	2.8%	18	3.1%	10	1.8%	52	6.7%	69	5.2%	91	5.2%	47	6.4%
Breaking and Entering, Larceny	0	0	44	7.7%	19	3.4%	68	8.7%	31	2.3%	86	4.9%	41	5.6%
Assault(not aggravated)	78	12.2%	14	2.4%	24	4.3%	12	1.5%	63	4.8%	86	4.9%	19	2.6%
Ungovernable Behavior	84	13.1%	107	18.6%	44	7.9%	108	13.9%	110	8.3%	77	4.4%	72	9.9%
Driving w/o License	17	2.7%	11	1.9%	11	2.0%	4	0.5%	24	1.8%	62	3.5%	45	6.2%
Aggravated Assault	3	0.5%	16	2.8%	---	---	51	6.5%	20	1.5%	51	2.9%	28	3.8%
Unauthorized Use of Auto	20	3.1%	18	3.1%	34	6.1%	43	5.5%	24	1.8%	97	5.5%	26	3.6%
Other	97	15.2%	49	8.5%	218	39.4%	83	10.7%	120	9.1%	142	8.1%	124	17.0%

Table 4.12
 JUVENILE PETITIONS FILED BY OFFENSES FOR SELECTED CITIES - 1970

OFFENSE	COURT													
	(Asheville) Buncombe Co.		(Fayetteville) Cumberland Co.		(Durham) Durham Co.		(Winston-Salem) Forsyth Co.		(High Point/ Greensboro) Guilford Co.		(Charlotte) Mecklenburg Co.		(Raleigh) Wake Co.	
Larceny(not shoplifting)	32	5.0%	48	8.4%	54	9.7%	28	3.6%	133	10.1%	220	12.6%	114	15.6%
Violation of Probation	56	8.8%	51	8.9%	---	----	51	6.5%	219	16.6%	220	12.6%	21	2.9%
Running Away	32	5.0%	83	14.5%	26	4.7%	88	11.3%	145	11.0%	182	10.4%	64	8.8%
Breaking and Entering	48	7.5%	36	6.3%	14	2.5%	15	1.9%	110	8.3%	166	9.5%	29	4.0%
Truancy	100	15.6%	65	11.3%	9	1.6%	124	15.9%	140	10.6%	144	8.2%	62	8.5%
Shoplifting	54	8.5%	14	2.4%	91	16.4%	52	6.7%	112	8.5%	127	7.3%	38	5.2%
Vandalism	18	2.8%	18	3.1%	10	1.8%	52	6.7%	69	5.2%	91	5.2%	47	6.4%
Breaking and Entering, Larceny	0	0	44	7.7%	19	3.4%	68	8.7%	31	2.3%	86	4.9%	41	5.6%
Assault(not aggravated)	78	12.2%	14	2.4%	24	4.3%	12	1.5%	63	4.8%	86	4.9%	19	2.6%
Ungovernable Behavior	84	13.1%	107	18.6%	44	7.9%	108	13.9%	110	8.3%	77	4.4%	72	9.9%
Driving w/o License	17	2.7%	11	1.9%	11	2.0%	4	0.5%	24	1.8%	62	3.5%	45	6.2%
Aggravated Assault	3	0.5%	16	2.8%	---	----	51	6.5%	20	1.5%	51	2.9%	28	3.8%
Unauthorized Use of Auto	20	3.1%	18	3.1%	34	6.1%	43	5.5%	24	1.8%	97	5.5%	26	3.6%
Other	97	15.2%	49	8.5%	218	39.4%	83	10.7%	120	9.1%	142	8.1%	124	17.0%

Table 4.12
 JUVENILE PETITIONS FILED BY OFFENSES FOR SELECTED CITIES - 1970

OFFENSE	COURT													
	(Asheville) Buncombe Co.		(Fayetteville) Cumberland Co.		(Durham) Durham Co.		(Winston-Salem) Forsyth Co.		(High Point/ Greensboro) Guilford Co.		(Charlotte) Mecklenburg Co.		(Raleigh) Wake Co.	
Larceny(not shoplifting)	32	5.0%	48	8.4%	54	9.7%	28	3.6%	133	10.1%	220	12.6%	114	15.6%
Violation of Probation	56	8.8%	51	8.9%	---	----	51	6.5%	219	16.6%	220	12.6%	21	2.9%
Running Away	32	5.0%	83	14.5%	26	4.7%	88	11.3%	145	11.0%	182	10.4%	64	8.8%
Breaking and Entering	48	7.5%	36	6.3%	14	2.5%	15	1.9%	110	8.3%	166	9.5%	29	4.0%
Truancy	100	15.6%	65	11.3%	9	1.6%	124	15.9%	140	10.6%	144	8.2%	62	8.5%
Shoplifting	54	8.5%	14	2.4%	91	16.4%	52	6.7%	112	8.5%	127	7.3%	38	5.2%
Vandalism	18	2.8%	18	3.1%	10	1.8%	52	6.7%	69	5.2%	91	5.2%	47	6.4%
Breaking and Entering, Larceny	0	0	44	7.7%	19	3.4%	68	8.7%	31	2.3%	86	4.9%	41	5.6%
Assault(not aggravated)	78	12.2%	14	2.4%	24	4.3%	12	1.5%	63	4.8%	86	4.9%	19	2.6%
Ungovernable Behavior	84	13.1%	107	18.6%	44	7.9%	108	13.9%	110	8.3%	77	4.4%	72	9.9%
Driving w/o License	17	2.7%	11	1.9%	11	2.0%	4	0.5%	24	1.8%	62	3.5%	45	6.2%
Aggravated Assault	3	0.5%	16	2.8%	---	----	51	6.5%	20	1.5%	51	2.9%	28	3.8%
Unauthorized Use of Auto	20	3.1%	18	3.1%	34	6.1%	43	5.5%	24	1.8%	97	5.5%	26	3.6%
Other	97	15.2%	49	8.5%	218	39.4%	83	10.7%	120	9.1%	142	8.1%	124	17.0%

Table 4.12 cont'd.

OFFENSE	COURT						
	(Asheville) Burcombe Co.	(Fayetteville) Cumberland Co.	(Durham) Durham Co.	(Winston-Salem) Forsyth Co.	(High Point/ Greensboro) Guilford Co.	(Charlotte) Mecklenburg Co.	(Raleigh) Wake Co.
TOTALS	639	574	554	799	1320	1751	730
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Compiled by Juvenile Section of the Law and Order Division

In the most basic sense, the need for Youth Service Bureaus is documented by the large number of children being processed through the State's juvenile courts. A very high percentage of these children are pushed through the juvenile system for non-criminal acts such as truancy, running away, and uncontrollable behavior at home. It is generally agreed that the most effective prevention takes place before the child is adjudicated delinquent. Labeling a child "delinquent" most often works against the child's chances for successful relationships at home, at school, and in his community.

There are three basic inter-related functions of a Youth Service Bureau as described below.

- (1) Linking youth to appropriate services: In order to carry out this function, the Youth Service Bureau must know what resources are available in the community. It must know what services are provided by each public and private agency, what their objectives are, who they accept as clients and what their rationale is for selection, how services are rendered, and under what circumstances service is refused, given, and terminated. A partial list of agencies which must be consulted includes: legal and medical professions, chamber of commerce, industry, business community, public and private schools, N. C. Council on Mental Retardation, social service departments, police agencies, courts, and all other civic and religious organizations within the community. As the Bureau becomes increasingly more familiar with available community resources, those needs which are not being met should surface.
- (2) Developing new resources: Research should be a built-in function of the Bureau. Due to the nature of its activities, the Bureau should have an excellent opportunity to recognize the need for and develop new resources within the community. If needs are documented and priorities established, local leaders should be more receptive to developing programs to meet those needs.
- (3) Modifying systems: Joint planning among the multitude of community agencies is imperative if community resources are going to be utilized to the fullest extent. In order that the system of services be improved, each agency must be willing to coordinate services with each other. Duplication of efforts can be reduced and complementary services can be more closely coordinated. This strengthens the services which are available to our youth. However, before this can be accomplished, an educational process must be instigated. The Bureau should play the leading role in stimulating the various agencies to find out how their services fit into the total community effort.

In summary, we find that numerous children throughout the State are needlessly thrown into the formal Juvenile Justice System. Existing community resources are not being used in the most effective manner, and communities are slow to identify gaps in the existing juvenile services. One possible solution to the above problems is to develop Youth Bureaus to coordinate and develop services within our local communities.

3. Foster Care Services

The economic, social, and cultural demands placed upon families make

Table 4.13
Existing Youth Service Bureaus and Related Facilities in North Carolina

Facility	Location	Year Created
Youth Service Bureau	Winston-Salem	1968
Youth Service Bureau	Greensboro	1970
Youth Service Bureau	Cumberland Co.	1972
Youth Service Bureau	High Point	1972
Youth Service Bureau	Swannanoa	1970
Community Juvenile Services	Region A	1970
Juvenile Detention and Diagnostics Center	Charlotte	1970
Juvenile Detention Center	Wilmington	1971
Janus House	Chapel Hill	1971
Juvenile Shelter	Eubank	1971
Lighthouse Shelter	Manteo	1972

the task of child rearing complicated and difficult. Parents must not only provide a nurturing, stimulating, and challenging home environment where children learn the behavior, values, and ethics of society, but they must also coordinate for the child the use of those community resources and institutions which are established to enrich family life and advance society.

It is generally agreed that a child achieves his maximum potential within the intimacies of his own family group. However, society is both obligated and prepared to impose on this family life when circumstances warrant intervention in the area of child-rearing practices. Parents do not have the right to abuse, neglect, corrupt, or exploit their child. Intervention by society must be expressed as a social service which engages both personal and community resources.

By laws, the North Carolina Department of Human Resources, Office of Social Services is the public institution which has the power and the duty to promote the welfare of the dependent and delinquent child, and to provide for the placing and supervision of dependent, delinquent, and mentally retarded children. The North Carolina General Assembly has given the Office of Social Services broad duties and responsibilities in the area of child placement and child caring. Whether imposed by the court, or given voluntarily, the placement of a child away from his parents is a serious responsibility. All possible resources within the family group should be exhausted before placement is decided upon. A careful study of the child and his family must be included in the casework plan.

Foster care for most children should not be considered a final solution to the problem, but rather a temporary plan to provide the child with consistent care by substitute parents until his own parents can be helped to assume greater responsibilities as parents or to reach a decision to free the child to form new family ties, either with relatives or through adoption.

Foster care usually begins when parents see that they are unable to care for their child and express a request for voluntary placement or when a court-imposed separation is deemed necessary for the protection of the child.

The funding resources for foster care of a child vary with the case situation. The General Assembly of North Carolina makes appropriations to the Office of Social Services for the purpose of providing assistance to needy children and paying their necessary subsistence in agency foster homes. Aid to Families with Dependent Children payments may be authorized for an eligible child after he has been removed from his own home or the home of a specified relative by court order and placed by a county department of social services in licensed foster home care, licensed group care home, or in a child caring institution which is licensed or approved by the Office of Social Services. Eligibility for AFDC funds is based on whether or not the child received this type of aid in his own home. The second funding resource is the State Foster Home Fund. Those children who are ineligible for the AFDC funds are covered by this resource. The county assumes 100% care of the children placed in foster home care, with a reimbursement of \$40 per child/per month from the State.

The Office of Social Services formulates State standards for licensing for the purpose of deciding who is eligible for a foster home license and identifying the steps necessary to obtain a license. The Office must also receive and review applications for licenses from county departments, private child caring institutions, and private adoption agencies.

4. Group Care Homes

The Group Care Home is one specialized resource which should be a part of a whole, broad spectrum of services offered by a department of social services and available in the community. A group care home is a facility for the care of a child in a place of residence of a family or single person who receive as many as five, but no more than nine, non-related children. Group care homes are specifically designed to serve these purposes: (1) provide emergency care for children whose placement is sudden and unplanned; (2) provide temporary care for children who are ready to leave institutional or residential treatment settings; and (3) provide care for those children who cannot accept a close relationship with parental substitutes, but can relate as part of a group to parent figures and be enriched through peer relationships.

Children for whom group homes are being used range from dependent children who need temporary care to pre-delinquent children who are in danger of becoming delinquent. While group care homes cannot be the answer to many of the dilemmas placement agencies face in foster care, group care homes are additional resources for those children who can use and who need a group experience. The home is one of a variety of facilities that most communities generally need.

There are standards that have been established for group care homes. Child care duties should be shared by two responsible adults. Schools, churches, transportation, medical, and recreational facilities must be accessible to the location of the group care home. The home must have adequate space for the comfort of both the foster family and the children. The agency must provide support, encouragement, and guidance in order to sustain group home parents in their work.

5. Private Child Caring Institution

Private child caring institutions throughout the State have traditionally played a major role in providing children with some semblance of home life. At the present time, there are thirty privately-operated residential child caring institutions in the State. These facilities provide supervision and guidance to approximately 3,000 children.

6. Charter and Licensing

These thirty institutions are chartered by the State of North Carolina. The foster homes are licensed by the Office of Social Services. Seventeen (17) of these child-care institutions were organized and are owned and operated by fraternal and civic organizations.

As of August, 1972 there were 2,432 licensed foster homes in the State as well as 11 private group homes. A total of 5,359 children were receiving foster care as of August, 1972. It is important to note that only 1.5% of children receiving foster care were adjudicated delinquent. The bulk of foster care is given to neglected and dependent children. There is a great demand for foster care for delinquent children who are presently living in home environments which are undesirable.

7. Institutions for the Emotionally Disturbed Child (State Operated)

The State Board of Mental Health operates two institutions for the emotionally disturbed child. The Wright School, located in Durham, accepts children between the ages of six and twelve. The school is open to both male and female and can accommodate up to (twenty-four) 24 children. The average length of stay for these children is five months, with some exceptions.

The second institution, the Children's Psychiatric Institution, located in Butner, is divided into two sections. One section can accommodate twenty children between the ages of four and twelve, and the other section can care for twenty-four children between thirteen and eighteen years of age.

Existing Private Child Caring Institutions

The child caring institutions generally accept physical custody of a child by contractual agreement with parents and/or guardians. Table 4.14 reveals the existing facilities in North Carolina.

Funding Sources for Child Caring Institutions

The child caring institutions receive funding from a variety of sources. The following represents a list of sources now being utilized by the institutions: - State funds. The North Carolina General Assembly makes appropriations to seven of the thirteen institutions which are not owned and operated by religious denominations.

Table 4.14
Lists of Child Caring Institutions Located in North Carolina
Showing Sponsorship, Sex, Race, Capacity, and Date Established

Denominational Sponsored Name	Location	Age Range	Sex	Race	Capacity	Date Estab.
Barium Springs Home	Barium Springs	6-14	M-F	All	120	1891
Church of God Childrens Home	Kannapolis	2-12	M-F	W	52	1945
Elon Home for Children	Elon College	6-14	M-F	All	70	1907
Episcopal Child Care Services*	Charlotte	6-14	M-F	All	48	1887
Falcon Children's Home	Falcon	6-12	M-F	W	75	1909
Free Will Baptist Children's Home	Middlesex	5-12	M-F	W	63	1920
Grandfather Home For Children	Banner Elk	6-14	M-F	All	84	1914
Mills Home(Baptist Childrens Home, Inc.)*	Thomasville	6-14	M-F	W	265	1885
Kennedy Home(Baptist Childrens Home, Inc.)	Kinston	6-14	M-F	W	120	
Broyhill Home(Baptist Childrens Home, Inc.)	Asheville	6-14	M-F	W	24	1971
Odum Home(Baptist Childrens Home, Inc.)	Pembroke	6-14	M-F	W & Ind.	25	1940
Greer Home(Baptist Childrens Home, Inc.)	Chapel Hill	6-12	F	W	5	
Methodist Homes for Children*	Raleigh	6-14	M-F	W	144	1899
Nazareth House	Raleigh	6-14	M-F	All	30	1900
Nazareth Home for Children	Rockwell	6-14	M-F	All	64	1903
Presbyterian Home for Children	Black Mountain	6-12	M-F	W	60	1904
The Children's Home	Winston- Salem	6-16	M-F	All	245	1911
Fraternal and Civic Sponsored						
Alexander Children's Center(1)	Charlotte	5½- 11½	M-F	All	30	1888 1947
Alexander Schools, Inc.	Union Mills	6-14	M-F	All	150	1924
Boys Home of N.C., Inc.	Lake Wac- camaw	10-16	M	All	110	1955
Boys Home of N.C., Inc.	Charlotte	10-16	M	All	10	1970
Boys Town of Charlotte	Charlotte	8-16	M	All	10	1969
Central Orphanage	Oxford	6-12	M-F	All	150	1883
Crossnore School	Crossnore	6-16	M-F	All	180	1913
Eliada Homes, Inc.	Asheville	2-18	M-F	All	96	1903

Table 4.14 Cont'd

Denominational Sponsored Name	Location	Age Range	Sex	Race	Capacity	Date Estab.
Junior Order Childrens Home	Lexington	6-14	M-F	W	111	1928
Oxford Orphanage	Oxford	4-16	M-F	W	305	1873
Pittsboro Christian Home	Pittsboro	6-12	M-F	W	24	1952
Snipes Orchard Home	Conover	6-16	M	W	41	1945
South Mountain Institute	Nebo	6-14	M-F	All	55	1920

*Indicates those Institutions which operate Foster Homes for children under 6 years

(1) This institution was reorganized in 1947 as a school for the emotionally disturbed.

- All institutions accept donations, gifts, and memorials.
- Institutions receive fees from families when they are able to pay, as well as payments from social security and veteran's administration agencies.
- AFDC and State Boarding Home fees are accepted by ten of thirteen fraternal and civic-owned institutions and by seven of the seventeen church-owned facilities.
- All thirty institutions accept financial assistance from the Duke Endowment Fund.
- Four of the fraternal and civic-owned institutions receive budgeted appropriations from their respective sponsors; two receive appropriated funds from the United Fund Services. Ten of the church-sponsored institutions receive budgeted funds from their respective denominational sponsor. The others obtain funds through special appeals for financial support from churches, individuals, agencies, and civic organizations.

8. Juvenile Detention Facilities

Juvenile detention is the temporary care of delinquent or alleged delinquent children who require secure custody in physically restricting facilities pending court disposition or transfer to another jurisdiction. Detention care is not meant to be an emergency placement for delinquent children whose home situations are intolerable, but who are otherwise capable of making an adequate adjustment pending court action. Temporary shelter care in foster or group homes should be available in every community to meet the emergency placement need of delinquent children who do not require secure custody. Combining detention and shelter care in one facility creates problems for children and staff and must be avoided.

The above paragraph is a statement of philosophy on detention service as presented by the Department of Social Services in its publication, North Carolina Minimum Standards for the Operation of Local Confinement Facilities. The Office of Social Services has statutory responsibility for the licensing, inspection, operation, and supervision of local confinement facilities in North Carolina, detention homes included.

Table 4.15

Juvenile Detention Facilities In North Carolina

Facility	Bed Capacity	No. of Staff	Number of Children Held 1/1/71 thru 12/31/71				Total
			White		Non-White		
			M	F	M	F	
Buncombe Co. Receiving Home	16	7 full time	127	88	50	18	283
Durham Co. Juvenile Det. Center	16	3 full time & 1 relief	50	26	64	24	164
Forsyth Co. Youth Center	17	7 full 3 part	167	81	207	90	545
Gaston Co. Juv. Detention Home	11	4 full 3 part	124	97	25	23	269
Guilford Co. Juv. Detention Home	24	12 full 4 part	350	187	233	114	884
Lower Cape Fear Juv. Serv. Cen.	18	8 full 7 part	9/72 Open				
Mecklenburg Co. Juv. Diagnostic Center	32	18 full 3 part	215	119	263	121	718
Wake Co. Juv. Det. Home	14	5 full 4 part	106	80	118	29	333

*Mecklenburg Co. (5 additional personnel are employed under a Federal Intervention and Diversion Program)

Juveniles who require detention, but do not live in these urban counties, are either detained in the local jail, which in most cases is unacceptable, or detained in one of the detention centers on a per diem basis if they live in close proximity.

Special requirements must be met if local jails are to be used as detention facilities for juveniles. Unfortunately, many jails in the State cannot, or do not, meet these requirements and as such, provide no suitable facilities where juveniles can be placed in secure custody. During 1971 there were 1,708 juveniles under sixteen years of age confined in county jails throughout North Carolina. This is compared to 3,206 juveniles held in the seven detention centers in the State. Tables 4.15 and 4.16 list the number of children detained in detention and jail facilities throughout the State. Ultimately it is hoped that confining juveniles in county jails will be discontinued.

Table 4.16
Children Under 16 Held in County Jails During 1971

Counties	White		Non-White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1. Alamance	28	12		
2. Alexander	5	6	12	2
3. Alleghany	3			
4. Anson	3			
5. Ashe	5	2		
6. Avery		1		
7. Beaufort	7		8	1
8. Bertie				
9. Bladen	13		4	2
10. Brunswick				
11. Buncombe	3		1	
12. Burke				
13. Cabarrus	16	6	17	1
14. Caldwell	21	3		3
15. Camden				
16. Carteret	10	5		3
17. Caswell				
18. Catawba	29	23	7	
19. Chatham				
20. Cherokee				
21. Chowan				
22. Clay				
23. Cleveland	2		1	
24. Columbus	13	6	7	4
25. Craven	21	7	18	9
26. Cumberland	94	56	29	23
27. Currituck	7			
28. Dare	2		1	
29. Davidson	28	23	8	1
30. Davie				
31. Duplin	13		4	1
32. Durham			4	3
33. Edgecombe	14	5	11	3
34. Forsyth	9		9	
35. Franklin	3		2	
36. Gaston	1			
37. Gates				
38. Graham		1		
39. Granville	1			
40. Greene				
41. Guilford	1		1	
42. Halifax	18	10	12	2
43. Harnett				1
44. Haywood	9	5		
45. Henderson	24	7	3	1
46. Hertford	2		1	
47. Hoke	1	1	12	3
48. Hyde				

Table 4.16 Cont'd

Counties	White		Non-White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
49. Iredell	4	9	6	
50. Jackson	1	6		
Subtotal	411	194	178	63
51. Johnston	7	1	3	
52. Jones	3			
53. Lee				
54. Lenoir	2		1	
55. Lincoln	2	1		
56. Macon				
57. Madison				
58. Martin				
59. McDowell	14	12		
60. Mecklenburg				1
61. Mitchell				
62. Montgomery	1		7	1
63. Moore				
64. Nash	12	5	5	2
65. New Hanover	95	30	92	16
66. Northampton	3		2	
67. Onslow		1		
68. Orange				
69. Pamlico				
70. Pasquotank				
71. Pender	1	2	1	2
72. Perquimans				
73. Person		2	1	
74. Pitt	9	1	83	95
75. Polk				
76. Randolph	19	2	6	1
77. Richmond	9	2	11	1
78. Robeson	38	13	14	4
79. Rockingham	3	4	2	3
80. Rowan	33	4	8	
81. Rutherford	6	3	1	
82. Sampson	6	4	7	2
83. Scotland	12	10	7	4
84. Stanly	6	4	2	
85. Stokes				
86. Surry			1	
87. Swain				
88. Transylvania				
89. Tyrrell				
90. Union				
91. Vance				
92. Wake	1	1		1
93. Warren			1	
94. Washington			1	2
95. Watauga	5			
96. Wayne	25	18	17	7

Table 4.16 Cont'd

County	White		Non-White	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
97. Wilkes				
98. Wilson	5		9	2
99. Yadkin				
100. Yancey				
Subtotal	317	119	282	144
Total	728	313	460	207

The increased mobility of people, the expansion of social services, and greater recognition of the importance of safeguarding continuity of responsibility for children have increased the demand for cooperative services between agencies across state and national boundaries. Interstate planning for children is part of a total program of services for families and children. If it appears that a family or other resource in a community at a distance can better facilitate the child's needs, the desirability of crossing state lines is accepted. A child in out-of-state placement, however, must be assured of the same protection and services available in his own state and of a return to his home state if living arrangements prove not to be in his best interest. However, if the child has been adjudged delinquent, or is a runaway, special procedures under the Interstate Compact on Juveniles are followed.

Nowhere are the advantages of interstate planning and cooperation better realized than in the area of child placement. All State Departments of Social Services (Public Welfare) have a mutual understanding of the principles and procedures of interstate placement and of what is involved in making and responding to a request for placement consideration.

If a North Carolina social services agency requests service in other states, the agency must first prepare a letter of inquiry to the other state. This letter of request should include: (1) plan of services for the child; (2) a report of the child's health; (3) a report of the child's psychological examination; (4) name and address of the proposed foster parents; (5) a clear statement of the legal status; (6) copies of any court orders concerning the child; and (7) services requested of the out-of-state agency and frequency of reports desired. The letter is then sent to the North Carolina State office of Social Services, Family and Children's Service Section, for review and transmittal to the receiving state. On receipt of information from the other state, the agency evaluates the terms of the plans for the child. If placement in another state is to the child's advantage, the agency confirms the plan in writing, setting forth its responsibilities and the service requested of the out-of-state agency. The confirming correspondence is sent to the Family and Children's Service Section for review, transmittal, and issuance of Interstate Placement Agreement.

When the request is from other states for service in North Carolina, the same letter of inquiry must be submitted. The county department of public welfare interviews the persons indicated in the request from the out-of-state agency, and evaluates the foster home in relation to the plans of service and

the needs of the child. At this point, the agency sends a written report of its findings to the American Public Welfare Directory and to the Family and Children's Services Section for transmittal to the out-of-state agency. If placement is approved and made, the county department supervises as closely as needed in the particular situation. The agency submits written reports at the intervals requested by the out-of-state agency.

State responsibility for the placement of children in North Carolina is placed in the Family and Children's Service Section. When requests for placements are made by the county department of social services, the Section determines if the Interstate Placement law applies. The State office reviews the evaluations of the foster home, makes final approval of service for the child, in writing, and reviews all reports on placement from the out-of-state agency. This procedure is followed in cases of requests from other state agencies for services in North Carolina and requests from North Carolina agencies for services in other states.

Licensing of foster homes in Interstate Placement of Children is required in three specific cases: (1) the prospective home is that of non-relative; (2) a licensed foster family decides to move to another state and takes North Carolina children already in their care; (3) a foster family licensed in another state moves into this state with a child or children already in care.

In cases where interstate placement occurs in group care facilities and private schools, the request is routed through the Family and Children's Services Section. The State Office determines services when it is determined that placement no longer meets the child's need. The same procedures apply whether North Carolina is requesting service of an out-of-state agency or an out-of-state agency is requesting service of North Carolina. No service or approval of placement can be given to a group child care or educational facility that has not signed a statement of compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The Interstate Compact on Juveniles is a contractual agreement among states which has the force of statutory law in each member state. This agreement is not in conflict with the existing juvenile law of the state. It was designed to cover multi-state problems affecting juveniles and to safeguard the welfare of delinquent and runaway juveniles in movement across state lines. A Juvenile Compact Administrator, appointed by the Governor of each member state, carries out the terms and provisions of the Compact. The Compact enables the local authority (either court or Department of Social Services) to plan within a legal framework for supervision of the juvenile in the place which offers him the best opportunity to succeed and to have a means of following his progress and of making alternate plans, if indicated. The Compact also provides a structure whereby the rights of the child are protected and he may be returned by his voluntary consent or by judicial order. Similarly, the Compact provides legal machinery for the return of non-delinquent runaways when the usual informal means fail or are not available. Juveniles served by the Compact include non-delinquent runaways, delinquent runaways, juveniles on probation, and juveniles on conditional release or parole.

Two methods are incorporated in the return of runaways. The first informal method is the one used when the runaway is willing to return to his home state. The Compact provides for the informal return through the

use of the form, Consent for Voluntary Return (DSS-CW-113, Form III). The second formal method is instituted, depending on the type of runaway. The proper authority in the home state is responsible for making the plan for the supervision of a juvenile on probation or conditional release. If he feels that the child may have a better chance of adjustment in another state, a request for investigation and permission for transfer is sent to the other state. Upon receipt of the request for investigation, the local authority in the receiving state makes a home study and informs the local authority in the sending state of its findings and recommendations either for or against placement. If the receiving state accepts responsibility for supervision, the local authority in the sending state structures the transfer by initiation of a memorandum of understanding to be signed by all parties, i.e. juvenile, parent or guardian, sending state, and receiving state. The sending state is responsible for any costs of transporting the delinquent juvenile. The responsibility of supervision after transfer is assumed by the receiving state, reporting quarterly to the sending state through the office of the Compact Administrator.

All fifty states participate in the Interstate Compact on Juveniles.

10. The Office of Mental Health

The North Carolina Office of Mental Health was created by the 1963 General Assembly to replace the North Carolina Hospitals Board of Control which had operated since 1943.

The Office of Mental Health has jurisdiction over all of the State's mental hospitals, all of the State's residential centers for mentally retarded, and joint State and community-sponsored mental health clinics and centers. The Office of Mental Health is also responsible for licensing certain medically-oriented care facilities in the community and for administering special programs for alcoholics and disturbed children.

The Office is governed by a fifteen-member board appointed by the Governor. The State Board determines the policies and approves the internal regulations of the agency.

Presently, there are four mental hospitals in the State. These are:

- (1) Broughton Hospital, Morganton, North Carolina
- (2) Cherry Hospital, Goldsboro, North Carolina
- (3) Dorothea Dix Hospital, Raleigh, North Carolina
- (4) John Umstead, Butner, North Carolina

In fiscal year 1970, there were 14,175 persons admitted to these hospitals. This was a one percent decrease over FY 1969.

There are also four residential centers for retarded children located in the State. Each of these serves a particular region of the State, drawing its residents from that area and providing services to nonresident retardants within that region. The following map, Figure 4.2 gives the location of the centers and the area served by each.

Initially, diagnostic evaluations carried on by the centers for the retarded were done for the purpose of pre-admission screening. In 1961, Murdoch Center began to extend comprehensive evaluation services to persons in the community who were not candidates for admission. By the end of 1964, similar

clinics were functioning at the Caswell and Western Carolina Centers.

The Office of Mental Health, in cooperation with local Boards of Mental Health, establishes and maintains Mental Health Clinics and satellite mental health services throughout the State. Currently, there are 55 mental health clinics and centers in operation in North Carolina.

While these clinics were not set up primarily to serve retarded people, many of the retarded who have emotional problems are served. In addition, many of the clinics do psychological evaluations for the schools, and some counsel parents. All make referrals to available resources. In some, supportive casework and psychiatric treatment are available to retarded patients and their families.

During the past several years, an increasing number of clinics have added special programs to their traditional out-patient services in an attempt to reach more people. They have now instituted programs for adolescents, the elderly, alcoholics, and drug abusers.

11. North Carolina Council on Mental Retardation

In discussing juvenile delinquency, it is imperative to include mentally retarded juvenile offenders. In discussing this facet of delinquency, we are relying heavily upon a study prepared by the North Carolina Council on Mental Retardation, entitled "The Study of the Juvenile Retarded Offender". From data revealed by the above study, it was concluded that approximately 57 percent of those children tested upon entering the institutional system displayed an IQ of 84 or below. As a general rule adopted by the Board of Youth Development, children will not be accepted who have an IQ below 50. It was estimated by the Youth Development staff that approximately 90% of their children were emotionally or educationally retarded. The solution to this problem appears to rest within the local community. The environment which produces a high rate of delinquency also appears to perpetuate mental retardation. This environment is one lacking the opportunities for the youth to develop wholesome contacts and outlets for his physical and mental well-being.

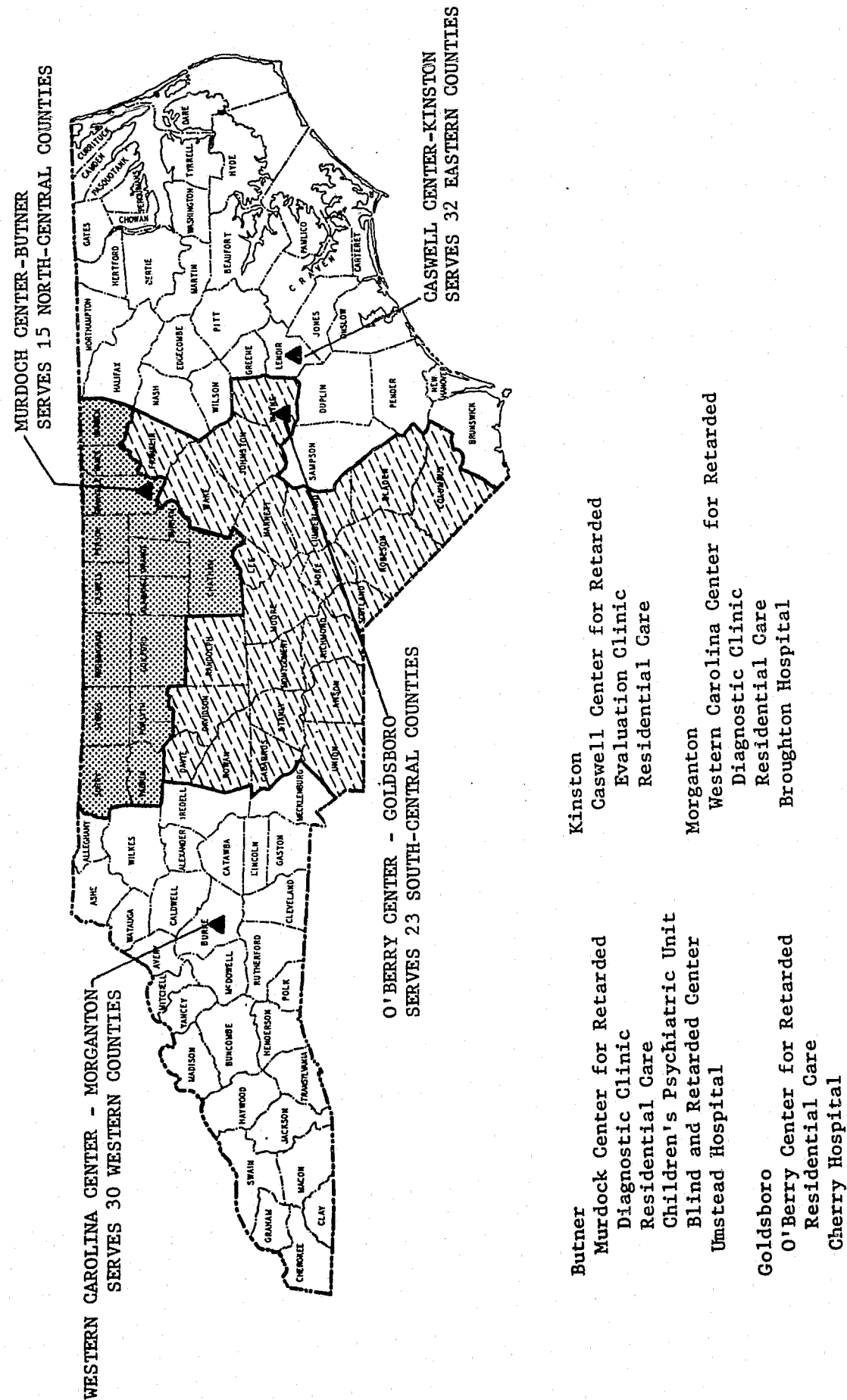
As a result of the Council's report on the mentally retarded juvenile offender, it becomes necessary to carefully examine those State agencies which provide services to the mentally retarded youth of our State. It becomes surprisingly clear that we are failing to detect these children early enough and provide them with the services that could help prevent them from becoming involved with the Juvenile Justice System.

The latest figure on the number of mentally retarded persons in North Carolina is estimated at 150,000, being approximately three percent of the State's total population.* Of this 150,000, only about 6,000, or four percent, are so severely handicapped as to require institutional care. This means that 96 percent of the State's mentally retarded citizens live, some with relatives and others independently, and function in the communities of our State. Estimated number of persons at different levels of mental retardation are as follows:

Mildly Retarded	IQ(50-70)	133,500
Moderately Retarded	IQ(35-50)	9,000
Severely Retarded	IQ(20-35)	5,250

Figure 4.2

Regions Served By State Centers For The Retarded



Profoundly Retarded	IQ(0 -20)	<u>2,250</u>
Total		<u>150,000</u>

The mentally retarded delinquent is a follower; he is easily influenced. It is he, rather than the instigator, who is more easily apprehended. He is truly a reflection of his environment, in that often being incapable of independent thought, he relies on the influences around him; in the case of poor social conditions, the wrong human influences may actively encourage him to become a delinquent.

Obviously, there is no simple solution to juvenile delinquency even for children living under the most ideal circumstances. The retarded child must receive assistance from his local community if he is to be given an opportunity to avoid the Juvenile Justice System.

Created in 1963 by the General Assembly, the North Carolina Council on Mental Retardation is an interagency body in that various agencies and departments of State government concerned with different aspects of mental retardation are represented on the Council.

The Council is comprised of 18 members, all appointed by the Governor. They are: two persons who, at the time of their appointment, are members of the Senate; two persons who, at the time of their appointment, are members of the House of Representatives; a representative of the State Board of Health; a representative of the Office of Mental Health; a representative of the State Board of Education; a representative of the Office of Social Services; a representative of the Office of Youth Development; a representative of the North Carolina Association for Retarded Children; and eight (8) other persons appointed without regard to employment or professional association.

By law, the Council was charged "to study ways and means of promoting public understanding of mental retardation problems in North Carolina; to consider the need for new State programs and laws in the field of mental retardation; and to make recommendations to, and advise, the Governor on matters relating to mental retardation."

With the availability of Federal funds, the Council had the additional, but integral, responsibilities of developing a comprehensive planning document and advising on proposals for the construction of facilities for the retarded. The results of this planning effort have been compiled in the Council's Mandate for Tomorrow, published in 1965.

In order to accomplish its goals on the local level, the Council has developed a new type of worker--the community coordinator. These workers are designed to be "generalists" in the field of mental retardation. They act as local organizers of local efforts in initiating and expanding services to meet the needs of the retarded. They do not run the local programs or force action upon people. However, they do act as catalysts in bringing together local groups who are interested in and concerned about mental retardation so that they might combine their efforts. They try to prevent duplication of services by different agencies and groups and also bring about closer communication and cooperation among these agencies or groups to provide more and better services for the retarded. The community coordinator is also a source of referral to any agency or group in refer-

ence to funding and to individuals in informing them where they can obtain appropriate services for the retarded.

The Council has put much emphasis on community services for the retarded. The goal is to make available, in as many communities as possible, basic services to the retarded. In order to accomplish this, the Council, through its local coordinators, has encouraged the creation of local mental retardation planning councils throughout the State. Thus far, more than sixty of North Carolina's one hundred counties have established these planning councils which have been very successful in focusing local interest on the problems of the retarded and initiating programs for this segment of our society.

The Council is a permanent interagency body with the purpose of studying statewide problems of mental retardation and coordinating programs of all state and private agencies attempting to alleviate this problem.

12. 1919 Juvenile Court Legislation

North Carolina's Juvenile Court System was created through legislation enacted in 1919, which designated the Clerk of Superior Court as Judge. The juvenile courts were characterized by informal court proceedings, private hearings, and little or no record keeping. Statewide uniformity was nonexistent. The North Carolina Administrative Office of the Courts states that "due to the absence of unifying forces and to the fact that the 1919 legislation defined jurisdiction broadly and left procedures to the discretion of the judge, individual counties have operated quite independently and differently. With the advent of the district court system in North Carolina and its embodiment of the former "juvenile courts," studies indicated that the juvenile law was often discordantly interpreted and that most communities had established their particular local procedures in every significant aspect of the judicial process as it related to juvenile cases."

13. Juvenile Court System

C. 1. Domestic Relations Courts

In the 1950's, domestic relations and juvenile courts were established in seven urban counties which incorporated the juvenile court and other jurisdiction over adults involving family matters. Since that time, laws governing juvenile jurisdiction and procedures have been rewritten. In 1965, the General Assembly enacted the Judicial Department Act of 1965 which provided for a uniform system of district courts to serve the entire State. Juvenile jurisdiction is now part of the responsibility of the district courts and, as of December, 1970, there were no county-supported domestic relations courts.

14. District Court System

Under North Carolina's existing court system, the district court judge is the juvenile judge. The district court judge also has criminal misdemeanor jurisdiction and limited civil jurisdiction. While North Carolina's present system is superior to the old system, several areas of concern do exist. Only in urban areas is it possible for one judge to specialize in domestic relations and juvenile cases within the district courts. During the transitional period, it has become obvious that few judges have the necessary training and experi-

ence to adjudicate juvenile cases. Because of the quasi-legal history of juvenile matters and the lack of training by the judges, juvenile court philosophy and constitutional safeguards are sometimes abused.

For fifty years, juvenile matters have been thought of as social in nature; therefore, many judges place a low priority on juvenile cases within the legal system.

15. 1969 Act To Revise and Clarify the Jurisdiction and Procedures Applicable to Children in the District Court

The above legislation marks another milestone in improving North Carolina's Juvenile Court System. This legislation more precisely defines jurisdiction, updates procedures to comply with new constitutional requirements, and incorporates juvenile jurisdiction into the district court. As a result of this legislation, the Committee on Family and Juvenile Services was appointed to recommend uniform practices and procedures to regulate the processing cases. The Committee published the "Rules of Procedure Applicable to Children in the District Court" to accomplish this objective. This publication has been widely circulated throughout the State and has contributed greatly to improvement of uniform procedures.

Jurisdiction

Juvenile procedures in the District Court are applicable to children less than sixteen years of age who fit into any of four categories--delinquent, undisciplined, dependent, or neglected--or who come within the Interstate Compact on Juveniles. Juvenile jurisdiction may be exercised only by the district judge, thus excluding magistrates from hearing juvenile cases.

The four categories of jurisdiction are listed below:

1. "Delinquent" - a child who has committed a criminal offense (under State law or local ordinance), including motor vehicles violation, or a child who has violated the conditions of his juvenile probation.
2. "Undisciplined Child" - a child who has committed a noncriminal act, such as being unlawfully absent from school, regularly disobedient to parents beyond their disciplinary control, regularly found in places where it is unlawful for a child to be, or who has run away from home.
3. "Dependent Child" - a child who is in need of placement, special care, or treatment because there is no parent to be responsible for care or whose parent is unable to provide care.
4. "Neglected Child" - a child who does not receive proper care or supervision or discipline, or who has been abandoned, or who is not provided necessary medical or remedial care, or who lives in "an environment injurious to his welfare," or who "has been placed for care or adoption in violation of law."

16. Juvenile Probation

As revealed by Figure 4.1, depicting the Juvenile Justice System, juvenile probation services may be provided by (1) the county social service department; (2) the District Court Counselor Service; (3) a private group designated by the Chief District Judge. Court services related to neglected and dependent children are administered by the County Social Ser-

vices Departments throughout the State. Court services involved with delinquent and undisciplined children may be administered by any of the three (3) above mentioned agencies, depending upon the judicial district in which the child resides.

Court Counselor Services of the Administrative Office of the Courts

Prior to July 1, 1971, Court Counselor Services were made available to any district court district having a county with a population of 85,000 or more, according to the latest federal decennial census. Because of population increases reported by the 1970 federal decennial census and a recent legislative revision lowering the required county population to 84,000, fifteen (15) districts qualify for Court Counselor services. If all fifteen (15) districts decide to utilize the Court Counselors' services, 34 counties would be under the Court Counselor system. This would leave 66 counties receiving juvenile court services from the local county social services departments.

The court order placing a child on probation must include the following: (1) it must specify conditions of probation designed by the court to meet the needs of the child (the statute suggests six (6) possible conditions of probation); (2) it must specify the period of time that the child is to be on probation. The court may review a child's progress on probation at any time during the period of probation and change the conditions or period of time as appropriate in the particular case (after notice and a hearing). At the end of the period of probation, the child must appear with the juvenile probation officer for a hearing before the judge so that the probation may be ended or continued under the same or modified conditions or so that the court may "enter such other order as the court may find to be in the best interest of the child."

17. Juvenile Petitions Filed in 1971

In 1971 there were 17,722 juvenile petitions filed in district courts throughout the State. During this same year there were 13,583 children appearing before the courts for the first time. Approximately 26 percent of the petitions filed were for undisciplined acts. Petitions for misdemeanor offenses accounted for 8,832 (67.5%) of the total 13,078 delinquent petitions filed in 1971. Table 4.17 lists the petitions filed per region in 1971.

18. Office of Youth Development

The North Carolina General Assembly enacted legislation in 1943 creating the Board of Juvenile Correction. The Board's name was changed to the North Carolina Office of Youth Development by legislation enacted in 1971. The Office is required to accept and train all delinquent children of all races and creeds under the age of eighteen as may be sent by the judges of the juvenile courts or by judges of other courts having jurisdiction, provided such persons are not mentally or physically incapable of being substantially benefited by the program. The Office is governed by a board of nine members, all of whom are appointed by the Governor.

State Training Schools

The Board functions as the policy-making body for the entire program of the Office of Youth Development, including the administration of all eight juvenile correctional institutions. It is responsible to the Governor in

Table 4.17
Offenses Alleged in Juvenile Petitions and
Number of Children Before Courts for First Time
January 1, 1971 - December 31, 1971

Region	Delinquent			Misdemeanor	Offenses			Undisciplined		
	Capital	Felony	Other		Probation Violation	Truancy	Other	Total	Children Before Court for First Time	
A	0	41	174	2	217	26	21	47	264	194
B	1	79	319	121	520	146	212	358	878	799
C	0	23	188	48	259	49	68	117	376	327
D	0	20	115	15	150	70	50	120	270	348
E	4	37	366	48	455	110	51	161	616	540
F	1	974	2,068	305	3,348	365	517	882	4,230	2,608
G	4	273	1,535	548	2,360	441	658	1,099	3,459	2,517
H	0	35	120	38	193	96	39	135	328	226
J	13	203	924	168	1,308	190	219	409	1,717	1,260
K	3	73	134	31	241	20	26	46	287	284
L	2	131	380	31	544	43	53	96	640	478
M	2	74	422	87	585	116	176	292	877	1,070
N	0	114	260	56	430	69	77	146	576	543
O	0	74	726	97	897	134	37	171	1,068	690
P	3	202	592	129	926	186	135	321	1,247	960
Q	1	60	368	30	459	149	72	221	680	550
R	0	40	141	5	186	11	12	23	209	189
Total	34	2,453	8,832	1,759	13,078	2,221	2,423	4,644	17,722	13,583
Percent	.2	18.8	67.5	13.5	100%	47.8	52.2	100%		
Percent of Total					73.7					26.3

Source; AOC Annual Report, 1971.

carrying out its responsibilities. The director of each school, who performs his duties as administrative head of his individual school, is responsible to the Commissioner of Youth Development, who, in turn, is responsible to the Board. As a supplement to these administrative duties, the Office of Youth Development (through legislation effective January 1, 1970) receives all commitments from the juvenile courts. Previously, adjudicated delinquents who were committed to training school were committed directly by the juvenile court to the individual schools under the Office of Youth Development.

These eight juvenile institutions located throughout the State are structured to provide programs fitted to meet specific needs of the students. The institutional program is designed primarily for behavioral rehabilitation by incorporating various areas of academic, vocational, social, and medical, and psychological services. Because approximately 90 percent of the juveniles within the correctional institutions are termed mentally or educationally retarded, special education and ungraded programs are utilized to supplement conventional education methods.

General Training School Descriptions

1. Education

Richard T. Fountain, Samuel Leonard, and Dobb's School for Girls are designed primarily to accommodate the younger juveniles committed to the Department. These schools are structured to meet the educational needs of the students through the eighth grade. In December, 1969, Samuel Leonard School was accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, becoming the first elementary correctional school to receive accreditation by a regional educational body. The Richard T. Fountain School is limited to children aged fourteen and under, while Samuel Leonard accommodates boys ranging from age nine to sixteen, with the vast majority between twelve and fourteen. Exposure to prevocational training is offered to these children in order that they may discover a vocational area which suits their individual interest and abilities.

The remaining training schools offer academic programs which extend through the twelfth grade. Prevocational and vocational training programs receive more emphasis in those training schools which are structured to accommodate the older students. Stonewall Jackson and Cameron Morrison Schools have the most extensive vocational programs within the eight training schools. The Office of Youth Development, in cooperation with the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Public Instruction, recently remodeled and expanded facilities to house the vocational training program at Cameron Morrison School. This expansion has greatly improved the quality and capability of the school's vocational training program.

In addition to the vocational training programs, most students are involved in labor assignments within the training schools. Most of these assignments are associated with the operation of the institutions such as farm operations, laundry, food service, printing shops, etc. All of the schools, with the exception of C.A. Dillon and the Juvenile Evaluation Center, have farms which provide a large portion of poultry, pork, dairy and vegetable products consumed by the students. The benefits of the work program are twofold; (1) the student learns from his job and (2) operating costs for the school are reduced. It appears that the schools are attempting to place priority on the learning experience gained by the student instead of just utilizing labor to operate the school facilities. Legislation was recently

Table 4.18
Juvenile Correctional Institutions

Training Institution	Established	Acreage	Enrollment June 1972	Location
Richard T. Fountain	1925	675	162	Rocky Mount
Samuel Leonard	1959	228	116	McGain
Stonewall Jackson	1909	984	241	Concord
Cameron Morrison	1925	761	259	Hoffman
Dobb's School for Girls*	1944	495	120	Kinston
Samarkand Manor*	1918	450	223	Eagle Springs
C.A. Dillon**	1968	88	119	Butner
Juvenile Evaluation Center***	1961	212	221	Swannanoa

1,511

Total
* All Girls School
** Co-educational
*** Includes Both Reception and Treatment Units

enacted to provide token payment (not to exceed 10 cents an hour) for work performed by students within the institutions. This provides the students with some small measure of reward for their labor, possibly improving their morale. In the past, the eight training schools have had no effective mechanism for coordinating and supervising volunteer efforts. Currently, with funding from an LEAA discretionary grant, the Office of Youth Development is attempting to implement a program to utilize community resources in the rehabilitation of youth. Three field representatives work throughout the states, seeking to develop various forms of volunteer services, including time, money, and gifts such as furniture. The training of volunteers by training school staff members, project directors, the community advisory councils, and professional consultants not only heightens community awareness of the problems of these children, but also provides an additional source of support for the treatment of incarcerated youth.

2. The Juvenile Evaluation Center

The Juvenile Evaluation Center and the C.A. Dillon School provide services to the committed child that are not found in the other schools; therefore, they are being discussed separately. The Juvenile Evaluation Center in Swannanoa offers clinical evaluation and orientation to those juveniles (both sexes) whose problems and needs must be analyzed. In describing the Juvenile Evaluation Center, it is necessary to discuss it as two distinct facilities. These two functioning sections at the Center are referred to as the Reception and Treatment Units, with average daily populations of 100 and 200 respectively.

The Reception Unit acts as a diagnostic center for the 27 western North Carolina counties. All juveniles in these counties committed to the Office of Youth Development are sent to the Reception Unit for testing and diagnosis as to treatment. Also, due to available space, there are some referrals from other parts of the State as well. After an initial evaluation period of four (4) to six (6) weeks, the students are either transferred to other institutions of juvenile incarceration, or retained at the Center for more extensive clinical analysis.

The Social Services Department of the Reception Unit is staffed by a social service supervisor, one psychologist, two juvenile evaluation counselors, one consulting psychiatrist, one secretary, and one records clerk. This department investigates facets of psychological behavior of each adjudicated delinquent. In an effort to consolidate the most salient program for the particular students, recommendations for future training of the juvenile are recorded in a day-to-day plan. Results have thus far proved highly favorable.

The treatment unit of the Center handles referrals from all other juvenile institutions who are identified to be in need of clinical services. Also, special referral cases, such as the physically or mentally handicapped, the epileptic, or pregnant girls, are transferred to the Center for treatment.

The clinical division of the Juvenile Evaluation Center functions as the research unit, investigating all social and psychological demographics which possibly may have led to the initial difficulty in the child's behavior. All workers within the clinical division are skilled specialists in the fields of social work, psychiatry, and medicine. All students entering the Juvenile Evaluation Center are routinely examined and tested by the unit's social, psychological, and medical staff. A psychiatrist is also available for referrals of seriously retarded or disturbed students. An obstetric program

is coordinated with Memorial Mission Hospital in Asheville in an effort to provide both proper care for the mother-to-be and the child, with proper placement procedures following postnatal care. Placement of the infant is usually with relatives or in foster homes. Adoption procedures and counseling are available through the Office of Social Services or a private adoption agency. However, very few infants are given up for adoption.

Educational facilities are provided to give each student an opportunity of an educational program suited to meet his (or her) individual needs and capabilities. Naturally, students within the Reception Unit are not placed in formal, structured educational programs until the duration of their stay at the Center can be determined. The educational staff includes 21 academic teachers (and 3 aides), one librarian, and one music instructor. All students are given vocational instructions, whether it be practical or academic. In addition, each student, depending upon his physical capacities, is instructed in various forms and degrees of recreation. Funding of such educational processes is attributed, in part, to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

All students are provided proper living facilities in the four (4) cottages for girls and nine (9) cottages for boys. A staff of 45 counselors supervises the Center's activities.

3. C. A. Dillon

The most modern and innovative of the State juvenile institutions is the C.A. Dillon School at Butner. C. A. Dillon distinguishes itself by offering special programs to those juveniles termed either "aggressive" and "aggressive mentally retarded". Except for the Juvenile Evaluation Center, the clinical services available here are more extensive than within most other units. The students can receive either medical or psychological aid from the unit's social or nursing staff; an area doctor and dentist are also available for more extensive treatment.

C. A. Dillon has a capacity of 113 students (co-ed), the majority of whom have been referred from other training institutions. Students are transferred here from other units because of recurrent emotional flareups which often precede disruptive behavior. Efforts to correct this situation primarily center around self-evaluation by the student of himself and his present situation, either through group or private sessions.

Located on an 88-acre campus in Granville County, the unit, with its staff of 68, offers academic, vocational, and recreational instructions to the student. Although the academics aim more at individualized instruction and are less structured than at the other schools, they nonetheless provide the students with an elementary background in the areas of academics, home economics, woodworking, and engine repair.

Cottage life at C. A. Dillon is similar in many ways to life within the other units. Certain precautionary measures, however, are taken at Dillon which are not evident at the other schools. For example, each youth is locked in his room at night and must be checked at least every 30 minutes.

C. A. Dillon began receiving the more aggressive juvenile delinquents on April 1, 1968. Juveniles range in age from twelve (12) to eighteen (18), with the mean age being approximately fourteen (14). The unit accepts students from all parts of North Carolina, with most students coming as

referrals from other units.

During the biennium 68-70, C. A. Dillon established yet another unit for the moderately or mildly aggressive/retarded. Consequently, this correctional center now has adequate facilities to cope with, train, and/or educate most juvenile delinquents who are aggressive or aggressive and retarded.

A program which should be recognized at Dillon concerns "human relations development." This is a project funded through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to improve the relationship of youth to adults by total involvement of the staff and the student body. Utilizing "circle sessions," students and staff members hope to improve communications and interpersonal relationships through group interaction. This is the first such project in the eastern United States. It is to be expanded in this region to 15 schools with Fountain School becoming the second school in the state to receive training in "human relations" and communications.

A more controversial program at Dillon is the use of "chemotherapy." Chemotherapy is the use of tranquilizing or other drugs to control aggressive behavior. Although the potential hazards of chemotherapy cannot be overlooked, it is beyond the limitations of this plan to study the benefits or repercussions of such a program. Questions such as the administration of the drugs, their aftereffects on the child when he is released from the school, and the therapeutic value of the program cannot be answered at this time. The chemotherapy program is not being criticized because sufficient information is not now available. However, such a program should be thoroughly examined at a future date because the hazards associated with the program are real and should be acknowledged.

4. Summary

Programs within the training schools are fairly uniform. Richard T. Fountain, Samuel Leonard, and Dobbs School for Girls are structured to accommodate the younger children committed to the Department. Stonewall Jackson, Cameron Morrison, and Samarkand Manor are designed to care for the older children. The curriculums include both academic and vocational training with varying degrees of counseling from social workers, teachers, and cottage personnel. The Juvenile Evaluation Center and C. A. Dillon School have specialized treatment programs for students who cannot be accommodated at the older schools. All of the schools have one need in common-- the need for additional professional staff to provide frequent, professional counseling. The following section on commitments will reveal many other problems experienced by the various schools.

19. Present Philosophy on Juvenile Justice

Since the turn of the century, North Carolina has followed, in theory, the "parens patriae" doctrine. The Juvenile delinquent is under the protection of the State, and the concept of punishment is replaced with treatment and rehabilitation. Theoretically, proceedings are not adversary, therefore, the rules of criminal procedure are inapplicable. The Gault decision in 1967 by the U. S. Supreme Court has seriously challenged many of the practices which are prevalent in North Carolina.

In reality, there are serious reservations about the "parens patriae" role of the State. It should not be concluded that the State is intentionally ignoble about the fulfillment of its responsibilities. Only two groups

recognize the State's failure to acknowledge the challenge of providing for its wayward youth. With the exception of the family of the delinquent child and the individuals working in the juvenile justice system, the public seems unaware of the vast need for improvement. Public apathy is devastating when dealing with the conscience of the State. Unfortunately, improvement of the juvenile system is rarely found in a politician's campaign platform. The General Assembly has, however, expressed the role of the State in the General Statutes:

G.S. 7A-277...Jurisdiction and Procedure Applicable to Children, states, "The purpose of this article is to provide procedures and resources for children under the age of sixteen years which are different in purpose and philosophy from the procedures applicable to criminal cases involving adults. These procedures are intended to provide a simple judicial process for the exercise of juvenile jurisdiction by the district court in such manner as will assure the protection, treatment, rehabilitation or correction which is appropriate in relation to the needs of the child and the best interest of the state. Therefore, this article should be interpreted as remedial in its purposes to the end and that any child subject to the procedures applicable to children in the district court will be benefited through the exercise of the court's juvenile jurisdiction." The above paragraph should reflect the essence of our philosophy in court procedures for children less than sixteen. In reality, the intention of the State is not fulfilled in the courts, in juvenile probation or juvenile institutions.

G.S. 7A-286, Disposition, "The judge shall select the disposition which provides for the protection, treatment, rehabilitation or correction of the child and the available resources, as may be appropriate in each case." The judge may select any number of alternatives for disposition, but the most abused alternative is G.S. 7A-286 (5), which reads..., "Commit the child to the care of the North Carolina Board of Juvenile Correction (State Office of Youth Development) to be assigned to whatever facility operated by such Board as the Board or its administrative personnel may find to be in the best interest of the child. Said commitment shall be for an indefinite term, not to extend beyond the eighteenth birthday of the child, as the Board or its administrative personnel may find to be in the best interest of the child, provided that, if a child is engaged in a vocational training program when he becomes eighteen years of age, the Board may extend the indefinite term of such child beyond the eighteenth birthday until the vocational training program is completed. The Board or its administrative personnel shall have final authority to determine when any child who has been admitted to any facility operated by the Board has sufficiently benefited from the program as to be ready for release. At the end of any term, the Board shall notify the court that the child is ready for release and shall plan for the return of the child to the community in cooperation with the juvenile probation officer or the family counselor or such other appropriate personnel as may be available. If the Board finds that any child committed to its care is not suitable for the program of any facility operated by the Board, or that further court action is needed to protect the best interest of the child at the end of his term, the Board shall make a motion in the cause so that the court may enter an appropriate order." There appears to be an inconsistency between the philosophy advocated by G.S. 7A-277 and the amount of appropriations awarded to the entire Juvenile System each biennium by the General Assembly. This undoubtedly is detrimental to the Board in attempting to achieve the objectives designated by the General Assembly. The limitations placed upon the Board due to inadequate financing are compounded by the heterogeneous composition of the

offenses and behavioral and environmental characteristics of the juvenile committed by the District Courts.

Juvenile authorities throughout North Carolina have been advocating community based treatment for juvenile offenders during the past year. Training school commitments have been decreasing and, as of June, 1972, only 1,511 juveniles were housed in the eight state training schools. This is compared to over 2,000 commitments in 1970. Decrease in training school commitments reflect both an increase in available community based services such as youth service bureaus and a changing philosophy of community based juvenile treatment as opposed to treatment in large institutions.

In order to perpetuate this trend and meet the demands placed on it, the Department must find financial resources to provide smaller, community based facilities such as Janus House, the Department's only half-way house which is located in Chapel Hill. The Department has shown a desire and willingness to provide the leadership and expertise necessary to make North Carolina a leader in juvenile treatment. It is hoped that the Department will be able to secure the necessary financial resources to fulfill this leadership role.

Table 4.6 reflects the number of commitments to the various training schools between July 1, 1971 and June 30, 1972. It appears from this data that approximately one out of four admissions are juveniles who have been committed before.

Table 4.19
Admissions to Training Schools - July 1, 1971 - June 30, 1972

	New Admissions	Returned From Condition Release	Discharge	Total	Percentage of Total who have been in training schools previously
Reception Unit of Juvenile Evaluation Center	413	12	4	429	3.73%
Juvenile Evaluation Center	0	69	10	79	100%
C. A. Dillon School	17	38	6	61	72.131%
Dobbs School for Girls	80	16	0	96	16.667%
Richard T. Fountain School	138	39	3	180	23.333%
Stonewall Jackson School	192	51	16	259	25.869%
Samuel Leonard School	122	29	4	155	21.290%
Cameron Morrison School	225	80	8	313	28.115%
Samarkand Manor	212	58	2	272	22.059%

The Adult Corrections System

1. Introduction: Corrections Through the Community, Law Enforcement and Court System

Too often, a description of the correctional system has been a review of the departments of probation, institutional corrections and parole. However, it is crucial to stress at the onset, that probation, institutional corrections, and parole are not the total correctional system. Rather, they are the latter part of the correctional system. The community, law enforcement, the local jail system, and the court system, though rarely identified as correctional agents, have rare, and often the best opportunities for positively assisting and redirecting individuals who have exhibited deviant behavior.

For one lesson to be learned from working in and for corrections as many are doing, is that rehabilitation through juvenile and adult institutional corrections is extremely difficult. With a failure rate of 67% through recidivism over a five year period in adult corrections, we should be asking if we are adequately using every available alternative to incarceration. Perhaps our most effective correctional devices available within our Criminal Justice System are not even in what is usually described as "the correctional system." Quite possibly, the use of community resources by law enforcement for resolving minor problems before they become serious, and effective sentencing for community rehabilitation with the use of community resources (which may include probation participation) are far better than incarceration for most offenders, naturally with the exception of those dangerous to society who should very definitely be incarcerated.

Consider the opportunities law enforcement has to serve our common goal of rehabilitating deviants and making society safer. As the reader knows, law enforcement officers see problems developing every day in their work. And so often, they are able to assist individuals in minor trouble through the use of community resources and their own time, rather than having to book the individual. Today, many law enforcement agencies have begun to create community relations units or community resource training specialists for the entire force in an effort to encourage problem resolution prior to it becoming too serious. Certainly it will be helpful to study this problem and to see whether law enforcement should assume community relations and community resource referral efforts as an official responsibility tandem with patrolling and apprehension.

Also, there are many areas within our court system which will be useful to review, with our common goal of improving and pursuing every correctional device available outside of our institutional system, to better assure the rehabilitation of the offender and a safer society.

First, thought and study could be given to the use of community resources for resolving problems brought to the attention of those in the court system. One of the most difficult decisions a judge must make comes when he has a borderline case between sentencing with incarceration or probation. Often, because a satisfactory system for the use of community resources has not been developed, whether it be for alcoholic or drug problems, or whatever, the judge reluctantly must give an active sentence. This simply should not have to happen. We must develop stronger community resources, both volunteer and governmental. Volunteers, especially, can be as helpful, if not more helpful, in the court system as in the corrections system.

As an introduction, the reader is asked to consider an irony of our Criminal Justice System. As you know, usually the victim is the forgotten man in court. Rather than first finding ways the offender can make retribution to the victim for the crime committed, more effort often is focused on the offender and how to punish him. And when the punishment is incarceration, the ex-offender often eventually returns to society as a professional criminal to plague society. Usually, the victim receives no retribution, the offender is punished to the extent of becoming a professional criminal, and eventually, he comes out again to commit crimes on other innocent citizens.

Everybody loses. And this is why we must review and call for improvement of our entire Criminal Justice System. It is why we must ask for better correctional services. It is why we must ask for greater equality in sentencing. It is why we must try to find ways to resolve as many problems as possible in the community with the assistance of law enforcement and the courts; for rehabilitation through our institutional correctional system is difficult at best, and too often fails. The challenge is to find ways that law enforcement and the court system can work with members of the community, volunteers, local family counseling clinics, local AA societies, local mental health clinics, drug houses, Youth Service Bureaus, employers, local government officials, and other organizations interested in dealing with this problem at the community level, where we have a better chance of success.

The challenge is to find ways by which law enforcement and our court system can resolve individuals' problems, as much as possible right in the community. Just as institutional corrections is making every effort to be community-based, so every effort at the use of community resources should be made by those in law enforcement and the court system.

As every part of our Criminal Justice System must be reviewed, so must our present system of sentencing. In fact, the North Carolina Penal System Study Committee, which was organized by The North Carolina Bar Association at the request of Governor Robert W. Scott, has suggested that a pressing problem which merits further study before any specific recommendations can be made, is "the great disparity between length of sentences imposed upon individuals with like offenses." Too often, sentences meted out in one part of the State are so different from another that there is no way to achieve equality in treatment, which surely is a goal of our justice system.

Certainly continuous efforts should be made to improve this situation, for inequities between sentences for the same type crime make rehabilitation extremely difficult.

However, there are reasons for our difficult present situation. In North Carolina, there is little provision for allowing judges the opportunity to review the standards they use in giving sentences with those of judges in other judicial districts. Also, newly appointed judges are given little orientation in the theories of sentencing and rehabilitation before they begin to actually sentence individuals for crimes. Within our present situation, once a judge is appointed, he becomes so busy just in his court work that he has little opportunity to reflect on his methods of sentencing, and how the sentence can be used as a rehabilitative device.

Our present situation needs improvement. There is very real need to do more, to allow judges time to review their own sentencing theory. In this light, recommendations are needed for developing a stronger system for providing judges new and better ways to review their own sentencing methods. Perhaps, also, a program might be designed for assisting newly appointed judges for preparing for their responsibility.

Certainly there is much to be done. The recidivism rate is scandalous. And there is reason to believe that a repeater is more likely to commit a felony, the more serious crimes, than a misdemeanor. He has learned the professional skills of crime in the correctional institution. Ramsey Clark, in Crime in America, states that repeaters are responsible for 80% of all felonies.

One goal for everyone working in our criminal justice system must be to subject as few as possible to the negative peer culture existing within the inmate society in many of our correctional institutions. The setting itself is not advantageous for rehabilitation. This is why institutional corrections must become as community-based as is possible. It is also why law enforcement and the court system must become as community-based as is possible.

The goal is not to coddle criminals. The goal is, and must be to rehabilitate the offender so he can learn to cope with society legally, and thus make our society a safer place in which to live. And such lessons can best be learned in the community. They are not easily taught in institutional settings.

Incarceration for all but those dangerous to society is a poor solution. Community-based resolution of most problems must be our goal. It is written in The House of the Dead, which is about prison life, that "The degree of civilization in a society can be judged by entering its prisons." Perhaps we in North Carolina can someday asked to be judged not by what we are doing in our prison alone, but more by what we are doing in our communities. Certainly there is a growing interest by concerned individuals in most all our North Carolina communities to do more to improve our system for rehabilitation.

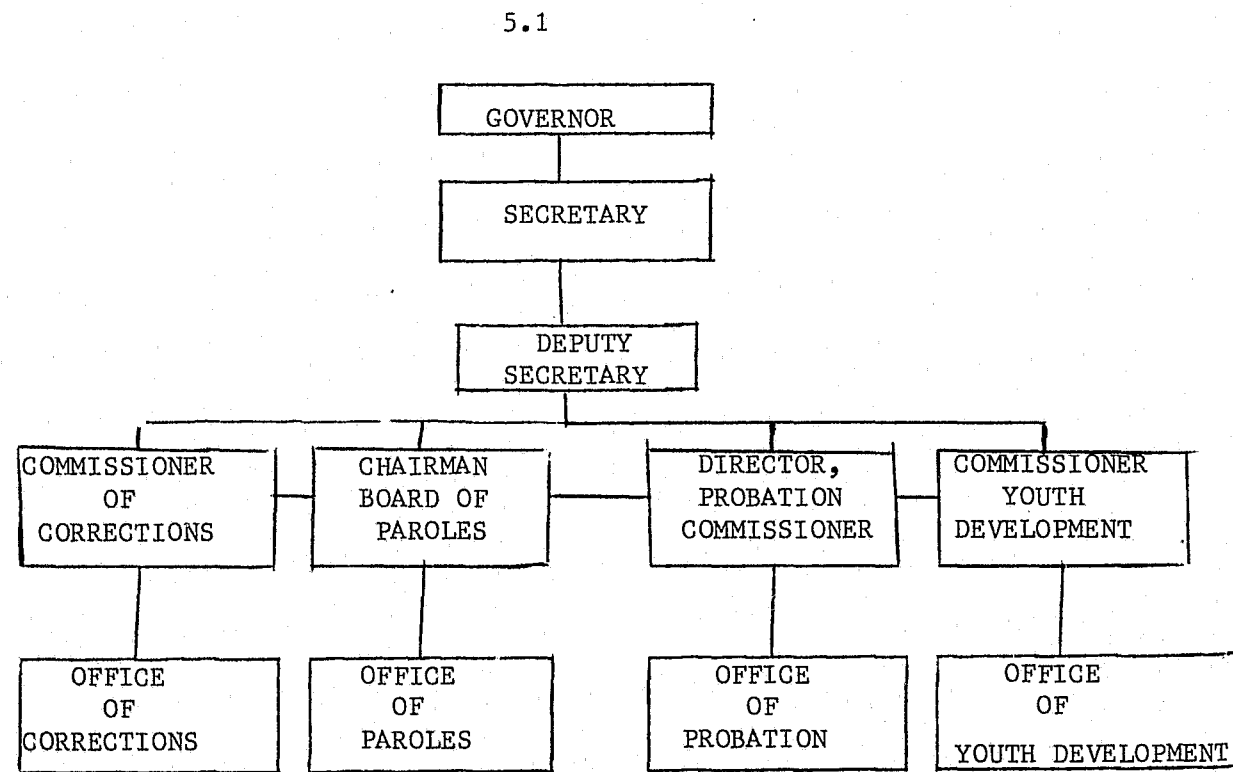
Recent efforts by "The Correctional System" in becoming more community-based have centered around the Volunteer Program, The Pre-release Program, The Study Release Program and the Vocational Rehabilitation Program. Assistance for the ex-offender's re-entry into society has increased with the establishment of the Late Parole Assistance Program of the Board of Paroles, and the Jobs for Ex-Offenders Programs and the Concentrated Employment Program of the Department of Correction.

These three programs, though limited in staff, deal with this State's high recidivism rate, and the lack of planned assistance being provided for many inmates leaving the institutional system. In 1971, those leaving institutional corrections without planned assistance totaled 7,834. Such a figure should show how far we have to go.

In addition, it should be noted that of the 13,539 individuals who left the institutional correctional system in 1971, 6,526 separated from the Department of Correction after serving sentences of six (6) months or less. With improved alternatives to institutional corrections within our communities, perhaps fewer of these short sentence offenders would have to be introduced to the negative culture of institutional corrections which often times breeds recidivists. Herein lies another community challenge.

2. The Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control

On July 14, 1971 the General Assembly ratified the Executive Organization Act of 1971, which calls for the Creation of the Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control by July 1, 1972. To be transferred under the new principal department are the Departments of Correction and Youth Development, the Probation Commission and the Board of Paroles. Governor Scott appointed George W. Randall as Secretary and he was sworn into office on March 28, 1972. Ralph Edwards was appointed the Deputy Secretary. Many offices that were operating autonomously prior to government reorganization are now functioning as offices under the Secretary. Among such offices are personnel, fiscal affairs, food services, farm operations, and data processing. Figure 5.1 indicates, in chart form, the organization of the Department.



General Fund Appropriation¹

	1971-72	1972-73
Office of Correction	25,874,249	27,541,080
Office of Youth Development	7,841,134	8,035,973
Office of Probation	3,674,700	3,699,763
Office of Paroles	1,611,480	1,635,591

Number of Officers Serving Population in Institutions, Schools, Divisions

Office of Correction	2,115 ²	(10-9-72)
Office of Probation	268 ³	(10-9-72)
Office of Paroles	104 ⁴	(10-9-72)

1. This does not include funds for 5% legislative increases and merit salary increases.
2. Number of officers in Correctional Series in 80 correctional institutions.
3. Number of Probation Officers through Division Level (Includes 18 Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors).
4. Number of Division and District Parole Officers (Includes six (6) Division Supervisors and two (2) institutional parole officers).

Population Served by Offices

Office of Correction	9,958	(1971 Average)
Office of Probation	24,314	(10-25-72)
Office of Paroles	3,277	(12-31-71)

3. The Office of Correction

3.1 Organization and Responsibilities

A State Prison Department was created through legislation in 1957 by separating the prison activities from those of the State Highway Commission. The Prison Department received all powers pertaining to prison control and management and all prison properties. In 1967 the name of the Department was changed, by the General Assembly, to the Department of Correction (G.S. 148).

The Commission of Correction consists of seven members appointed by the Governor for four-year terms. The Commission meets at least once in each ninety days and may hold special meetings at the request of its chairman, to adopt general policies and budgetary proposals and to advise with the Commissioner. The Commissioner of Correction is the executive head of the Department, and in that capacity, administers the affairs of the Department in accordance with the law and the general policies and regulations adopted by the Commission.

The Department of Correction is charged with receiving and keeping in safe custody all persons assigned or committed to the State prison system. The Department is also responsible for developing effective correctional and rehabilitative programs for prisoners so that upon release they will be better prepared to make a successful community adjustment. Within this scope the Department receives eight types of offenders:

1. Individuals committed to the Department of Correction for safe keeping as assistance to local communities.
2. Individuals committed for up to 90 days prior to sentencing for pre-sentence diagnostic studies.
3. Appealees who have not been granted bail or released on recognizance pending their appeal outcome.
4. Committed Youthful Offenders (CYOs) from 16 through 20 years of age (about 700) who receive indeterminate sentences which allows for conditional or unconditional release at any time after commitment.
5. Regular youthful offenders from 16 through 20 years of age (about 1700) who have received either fixed term or indeterminate sentences and are sentenced as regular adult offenders but who are segregated from the adult population.
6. Adult offenders receiving indeterminate sentences who can be conditionally released or unconditionally discharged at any time after serving the minimum time less gain time for good behavior.
7. Individuals convicted on charges of public drunkenness sentenced for 30 days to six (6) months with conditional discharge possible at any time and unconditional discharge possible at any time after 30 days.
8. Adults sentenced to fixed terms from 30 days to life and to death.

The following tables will give an overview of pertinent organizational data regarding number of individuals incarcerated and correctional staff.

Also included is unit capacity, the separation location, age, marital status, and educational level of those who left the Department of Correction in 1971, as well as those committed in 1971 to the Department of Correction by age, marital status, educational level and length of sentence.

3.2 Capabilities and Programs

The Department of Correction had an average inmate population of 9,958 in 1971, residing in 76 correctional institutions throughout the state. With the exception of the following institutions, each unit had an average population of less than 200 residents: Caledonia (468), Central Prison (1,233), Correctional Center for Women (358), Harnett (409), Odom (298), and Polk Youth Center (448). The correctional philosophy behind efforts for rehabilitation is first based on establishing proper control within the institutions away from those who show a potential for rehabilitation. Concurrently, community-based programs are in operation, as well as the use of every available community resource in the community such as the community college system, volunteers, Vocational Rehabilitation, etc.

3.3 The Work Release Program

a. History

The work release program in North Carolina is the oldest and most extensive state operated work release program in existence. In 1956, W. F. Bailey, then North Carolina Director of Prisons, and V. L. Bounds, then a Professor of Public Law and Government at the University of North Carolina, went to Wisconsin to study the Huber Law, which enabled county jail inmates in Wisconsin to continue their regular employment in the free community. From the information gathered on this trip, Mr. Bounds drafted a bill which would allow an inmate of the North Carolina Prison system, who was recommended by the sentencing court, to participate in a work release program.

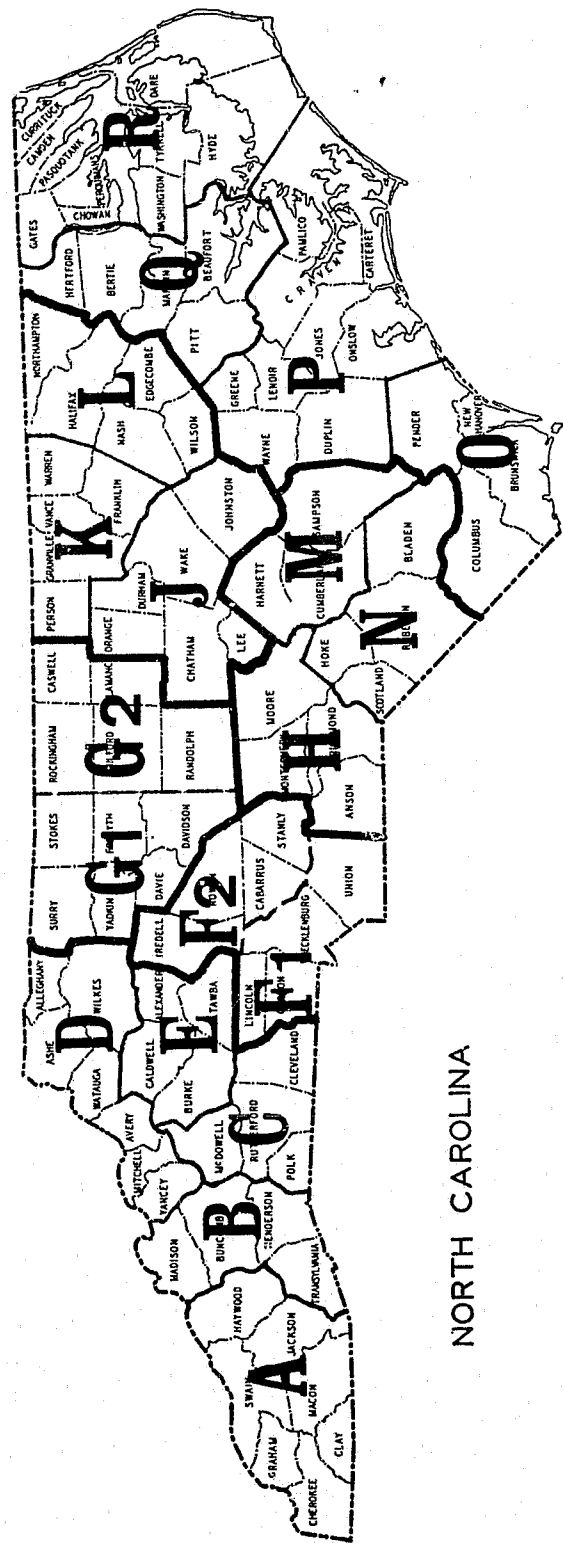
In 1957, a legislative committee re-wrote the bill, which became effective on July 1 of that year, so that only those misdemeanants with not more than six months previous prison service were granted work release privileges. Because of these and other restrictions, only a dozen or so inmates were declared eligible for the program in the succeeding two years. Subsequent legislation has expanded and changed the work release provisions. As a result, there are approximately 1,000 men on work release at the present time in North Carolina.

b. Applicable Law

Section 148-33.1 of the North Carolina General Statutes provides that the Board of Paroles may authorize the Department of Correction to grant work release privileges to any inmate in the prison system. If the prisoner has a determinate sentence and has not served a fourth of this sentence, or if he has an indeterminate sentence and has not served a fourth of his minimum sentence, the Board of Paroles must seek the recommendation of the presiding trial judge. If a sentence is for five years or less, the trial judge may recommend to the Department of Correction that the inmate be given work release privileges. In such a case, the recommendation of the Board of Paroles is not needed.

FIGURE 5.2

N. C. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS DISTRICTS



NORTH CAROLINA

WESTERN AREA (A, B, C, D, E)
 Area Administrator:
 Dr. Jim White
 Region A: W. H. Caldwell
 Region B: B. O. Brown
 Region C: Steve Lee
 Region D: R. K. Hayes
 Region E: Fulmer Rudisill

NORTH PIEDMONT AREA (G₁, G₂)
 Area Administrator:
 Frank Hall
 Region G₁: W. C. Brown
 Region G₂: B. F. Turner

NORTH CENTRAL AREA (J, K, L)
 Area Administrator:
 Harold Lilly
 Region J: Frank Gunter
 Region K: J. L. Bryant, Jr.
 Region L: C. T. Caudle

SOUTH PIEDMONT AREA (F₁, F₂)
 Area Administrator:
 R. S. Lowe
 Region F₁: Jerry Allen
 Region F₂: Bill Ritchie

SOUTH CENTRAL AREA (H, M, N)
 Area Administrator:
 Reid Suggs
 Region H: Jerry Cole
 Region M: R. C. Dickerson
 Region N: Joseph Brooks

EASTERN AREA (O, P, Q, R)
 Area Administrator:
 K. B. Bailey
 Region O: A. B. Whitfield
 Region P: Pete Barnett
 Region Q: J. R. Langley
 Region R: Frank Mahan

Table 5.1

Number Of Inmates And Correctional Officers
 At
 North Carolina Correctional Facilities

Facility	Inmates (1971 Average)	Correctional Officers (10-9-71)	Classification
Central Prison	1,233 ²	219	Maximum reception center, hospital
Correctional Center for women	358	81	Females, reception center
North Central Area			
Region J			
Central Youth Center	*		medium, youth
Polk Youth Center	448	97	medium, youth
Wake Advancement Center	42	8	Pre-release
Johnston Youth Center	93	13	Misdemeanant
Sanford Advancement Center	39	7	Pre-release
Orange	58	12	Misdemeanant
Durham	73	14	Work release
North Central Correctional Center	*		minimum, reception
Region K			
Umstead Youth Center	116	8	minimum, custody
Granville	46	13	Misdemeanant
Person	77	14	Minimum
Vance	57	13	Minimum
Warren	49	13	Minimum
Franklin	83	12	Minimum, reception center
Region L			
Odom Prison	298	95	Felon, Close/medium
Caledonia Prison	468	98	Felon, close custody
Halifax	75	23	Misdemeanant, medium
Nash Advancement Center	67	13	Pre-release
South Central Area			
McCain Sanatorium	127	28	Medical
Region H			
Anson	87	13	Minimum, work release
Richmond	113	12	Pre-release, work release
Montgomery	67	13	Misdemeanant-Youth
Moore	89	28	Felon, medium
Region M			
Harnett Youth Center	409	85	Medium/Maximum
Sampson	107	27	Felon, medium custody

* Combined with Central Prison figures

Table 5.1 Cont'd.

Facility	Inmates (1971 Average)	Correctional Officers (10-9-72)	Classification
Region N			
Scotland	110	14	Misdemeanant
Robeson	101	35	Medium/minimum
Bladen	200	14	Misdemeanant
<u>Eastern Area</u>			
Region O			
Columbus	123	27	Felon, medium custody
New Hanover	103	17	minimum, re- ception center
Pender	175	25	Felon, medium custody
Region P			
Goldsboro Youth Center	71	5	medium, youth
Greene	69	16	minimum recep- tion center
Duplin	42	12	Misdemeanant, youth
Carteret	115	13	Misdemeanant
Region Q			
Washington	101	28	Felon, medium custody
Gates	88	12	Misdemeanant
Currituck	103	23	Felon, medium custody
Region R			
Martin	80	14	Minimum, mentally re- tarded youth
<u>North Piedmont Area</u>			
Region G 1			
Guilford I	103	17	minimum, ad- vancement center
Davidson	92	12	work release
Forsyth Advancement Center	92	13	Pre-release, work release
Stokes	85	15	work release
Davie	79	12	minimum re- ception
Yadkin	114	40	Felon, medium custody
Region G 2			
Blanch Prison	66	44	Felon, medium custody
Alamance	106	10	minimum work release
Caswell	96	20	Felon, medium custody
Guilford II	38	12	minimum recept.
Randolph	130	29	Felon, medium custody
Rockingham	87	14	minimum work release, pre- release

Table 5.1 Cont'd.

Facility	Inmates (1971 Average)	Correctional Officers (10-9-72)	Classification
<u>Southern Piedmont Area</u>			
Region F 1			
Lincoln	118	12	Minimum felon, misdemeanant
Gaston	109	14	Misdemeanant, youth
Mecklenburg I	140	13	Pre-release, work release
Mecklenburg II	164	14	Minimum reception
Union	115	28	Felon, medium custody
Region F 2			
McDowell	118	44	Felon, medium custody
Rowan	111	17	medium, work release
Stanly	117	28	Felon, medium custody
Cabarrus	92	15	Minimum, work release
<u>Western Area</u>			
Region A			
Craggy Prison	205	51	Felon, medium custody
Henderson	83	13	Misdemeanant
Region B			
Haywood	53	11	Misdemeanant
Region C			
McDowell	101	25	Felon, medium custody
Rutherford	80	13	Misdemeanant
Cleveland	118	37	Felon, medium custody
Region D			
Avery	78	20	Misdemeanant
Watauga	56	13	Misdemeanant
Yancey	81	30	Felon, medium custody
Wilkes	99	15	Minimum Ad- vancement center
Region E			
Burke	50	11	Misdemeanant- youth
Caldwell	84	13	Misdemeanant
Alexander	78	13	Misdemeanant- youth
Catawba	116	13	Minimum

1. Includes all persons in correctional officer series - Correctional officer through Correctional Major - assigned to prison units. This is a count of actual employees, not positions.

2. Includes inmates of North Central Correctional Center.
 3. Includes personnel of North Central Correctional Center and Central Youth Center.

Table 5.2
 CAPACITY AND POPULATION
 OF
 NORTH CAROLINA PRISON FACILITIES 1971

Unit	Present Capacity	Average 1971 Population June, 1972	Present Population As Of 6/30/72
Alamance	100	106	103
Alexander	100	78	80
Anson	75	87	91
Avery	100	78	66
Bladen	100	200	124
Blanch Prison	190	66	62
Burke	75	50	49
Cabarrus	100	92	92
Caldwell	100	84	86
Caledonia	500	468	467
Carteret	100	115	113
Caswell	100	96	102
Catawba	140	116	121
Central Prison ¹	1,500	1,233	1,010
Cleveland	100	118	102
Columbus	100	123	116
Correctional Center for Women	500	358	368
Wake Advancement Center	104	42	52
Craggy Prison	250	205	218
Currituck	125	103	127
Davidson	100	92	93
Davie	100	79	91
Duplin	100	42	43
Durham	100	73	63
Forsyth Advancement Center	150	92	92
Franklin	100	83	79
Gaston	100	109	106
Gates	100	88	110
Goldsboro Youth Center	75	71	71
Granville	75	46	50
Greene	100	69	82

¹ Central Prison is made up of three separate units: Central Prison, North Central Correctional Center and Central Youth Center. The figures for Central Prison include all of these figures.

Table 5.2 Cont'd.

Unit	Present Capacity	Average 1971 Population	Present Population As Of 6/30/72
Guilford I	116	87	86
Guilford II	125	111	113
Halifax	100	75	75
Harnett Youth Center	500	409	423
Haywood	75	53	48
Henderson	100	83	86
Iredell	100	118	128
Johnston Youth Center	150	93	76
Lincoln	100	117	-
McDowell	100	101	102
Martin	75	80	52
Charlotte Advancement Center	130	140	161
Mecklenburg II	120	164	177
Montgomery	100	67	96
Moore	125	80	113
Nash Advancement Center	100	67	67
New Hanover	75	175	179
Odom Prison	300	298	283
Orange	100	58	62
Pender	100	103	100
Person	100	77	90
Polk Youth Center	500	448	430
Randolph	150	130	129
Richmond	75	85	72
Robeson	175	101	208
Rockingham	100	87	95
Rowan	200	116	156
Rutherford	100	80	94
Sampson	100	107	114
Sanford Advancement Center	42	39	38
Scotland	100	110	119
Stanly	100	117	123
Stokes	16	85	101
Union	100	115	125
Vance	100	57	56
Warren	75	41	43
Washington	100	101	111
Watauga	100	56	42
Wilkes	150	99	71
Yadkin	100	114	115
Yancey	100	81	92
Umstead Youth Center	124	116	110
McGain Sanatorium	116	127	136
Western Correction Center	460	-	62
Totals	11,417	10,639	10,416

Table 5.3

Separations by Locations

12/31/71

SEPARATION LOCATION	DISCHARGE						COURT						PAROLE						COND. REL.						TOTAL
	MIS ¹		FEL ²		MIS		FEL		MIS		FEL		MIS		FEL		MIS		FEL		MIS		FEL		
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	
<u>Western Area</u>																									
Region AB																									
Haywood	67	3	2	8	10	7	5	94	27	121															
Craggy Prison	108	16	7	18	52	2	2	158	94	252															
Henderson	116	3	3	14	7	2	2	168	15	183															
Region C																									
McDowell	117	2	1	9	4	11	4	173	18	191															
Rutherford	2	20	2	17	1	1	3	3	62	65															
Cleveland																									
Region D																									
Avery	56		5	3	6	1	3	68		68															
Watauga	47		3	1	6	8	3	79	12	91															
Yancey	1	2			8			1	28	29															
Wilkes	74	20	7	12	18	12	11	120	69	189															
Region E																									
Burke	57	2		8	7	7	4	90	19	109															
Caldwell	113	4	2	16	15	7	1	150	23	173															
Alexander	69	3	2	13	8	9	2	126	23	149															
Gatawa	169	5		19	22	1	6	203	40	243															
<u>North Piedmont A</u>																									
Region G1																									
Guilford I	79	17		16	45	5	26	115	103	218															
Davidson	191	4	5	32	12	4	3	264	23	287															
Forsyth Advancement	114	19	15	14	53	17	23	163	113	276															
Stokes	102	11	3	7	20	6	9	121	51	172															
Davie	121	2	29	6	9	34	2	203	16	219															
Yadkin		10			6		3	1	19	20															

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Table 5.3 Cont'd.

Type Separation

SEPARATION LOCATION	DISCHARGE						COURT						PAROLE						COND. REL.						TOTAL
	MIS		FEL		MIS		FEL		MIS		FEL		MIS		FEL		MIS		FEL		MIS		FEL		
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	
<u>Region G2</u>																									
Blanch		7		1	6																				
Alamance	149	7	3	23	24	8	6	200	17	248															
Caswell	2	7			10			2	25	27															
Guilford 2	215	9	13	24	10	44	8	322	38	360															
Randolph	4	11		1	26	2	3	7	64	71															
Rockingham	102	8	2	10	9	4	4	127	31	158															
<u>Region F1</u>																									
Lincoln		22			39																				
Gaston	174	2	2	19	22	10	8	274	53	327															
Mecklenburg 1	202	23		22	35	15	18	275	110	385															
Mecklenburg 2	316	10	26	14	13	77	7	547	48	595															
Union	2	15		2	15			5	49	54															
<u>Region F2</u>																									
Iredell	3	12		1	11																				
Rowan	165	20	7	24	25	13	5	239	66	305															
Stanley	7	14		2	21			9	69	78															
Cabarrus	149	7		23	13	11	2	202	30	232															
<u>North Central Area</u>																									
Central Prison	353	60	26	53	129	80	25	540	249	789															
Correction Ctr. Wom.	264	35	6	32	82	28	15	334	145	479															
Dorothea Dix	14	3						15	5	20															
Cherry Hospital	15	7			1			15	8	23															
<u>Region J</u>																									
Central Youth Cent.		2			4			8	8	8															
Polk Youth Center	1	17		2	22	5	85	41	137	145															
Wake Advancement Ct.	31	20		5	31	1	6	145	34	179															
Johnston Youth Center	98	3		14	3	19	18	38	34	22															
Sanford Advancement C.	28	9	1	7	19	2	3	38	34	72															
Orange	117	3	1	8	7	4	3	146	17	163															
Durham	118	7	4	16	26	4	6	162	49	211															

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Table 5.3 Cont'd.

SEPARATION LOCATION	Type Separation										TOTAL	
	DISCHARGE		COURT		PAROLE		COND. REL.		TOTAL			
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL		
Region K												
Unstead	63	9			8	10	25	56	104	83	187	
Granville	90	2	4		7	5	1		107	7	114	
Person	53	3			5	19	2	4	63	33	96	
Vance	53	5	1		7	18	2	4	82	36	118	
Warren	76		2		6	5	15	1	100	9	109	
Franklin	183	2	16		7	8	3		222	12	234	
Region L												
Odom	3	8										
Caledonia	4	18	1			8		1	3	24	27	
Halifax	79		3	5		24		4	6	78	84	
Nash	150	9	2		3	1	1		100	2	102	
South Central Area					17	25	5	10	181	46	227	
N.C. Sanitorium	110	5	6	1	6	3	23	3	161	18	179	
Region H												
Anson	116	7	3									
Richmond	152	3	1		11	11			143	18	176	
Montgomery	56	1	2		7	6	2	2	176	12	188	
Moore	2	14			7	8	7		94	12	106	
Region M					1	9	1	1	5	37	42	
Harnett Youth Center	127	10	13									
Sampson	5	7			42	43	17	22	261	96	357	
Region N												
Scotland	150	4	3									
Robeson	111	17	3		19	12	17	2	210	28	238	
Bladen	236	6	7		25	58	7	8	148	116	264	
Eastern Area					29	5	8	3	314	23	337	
Region O												
Columbus	2	8										
New Hanover	252	23	6		41	26	21	7	2	53	55	
Pender	2	18			47	13	10	3	356	101	457	
Region P												
Goldsboro Youth Ct.	99	10	1		12	18	16	23	135	55	190	
Greene	38	4			10	17	7	1	60	28	88	

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Table 5.3 Cont'd.

SEPARATION LOCATION	Type Separation										TOTAL
	DISCHARGE		COURT		PAROLE		COND. REL.		TOTAL		
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	
Duplin	45	3			9	8	17	8	77	22	99
Carteret	295	5	9		12	5	9	1	346	13	359
Region Q-R											
Martin	211	5	3		24	28	45		295	38	333
Washington	2	13				21		4	3	46	49
Gates	206	2	5		19	11	4	3	245	17	262
Currituck	3	14				14			3	38	41
Not Reported		10		1		17	11	15	12	65	77
Total	7106	728	266	43	830	1439	729	555	9981	3558	13539

Table 5.4
Separations By Education

EDUCATION	Type Separation										TOTAL
	DISCHARGE		COURT		PAROLE		COND. REL.		TOTAL		
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	
No Formal Schooling	194	22	7		19	43	28	6	260	84	344
1st Grade	64	3	5		1	6	5	2	75	16	91
2nd Grade	96	7	2	2	7	22	15	2	127	43	170
3rd Grade	219	11	6		18	29	22	3	279	51	330
4th Grade	285	31	11	3	27	57	28	3	372	121	493
5th Grade	338	27	15	1	24	41	45	17	446	106	552
6th Grade	455	57	17	2	42	95	48	24	607	241	848
7th Grade	648	52	22	2	79	108	81	43	925	274	1199
8th Grade	973	124	38	4	125	218	92	88	1409	589	1998
9th Grade	1005	102	34	4	135	188	109	109	1492	511	2003
10th Grade	1024	97	36	10	140	164	97	105	1457	488	1945
11th Grade	704	83	26	4	71	186	56	75	980	438	1418
12th Grade	898	93	35	9	118	199	85	63	1264	454	1718
1 Year College	55	4	3	1	7	35	3	5	74	54	128
2 Years College	78	6	3	1	11	24	10	6	116	43	159
3 Years College	19	2	3		3	6	2	2	29	11	40

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Table 5.4 Cont'd.

Type Separation

EDUCATION	DISCHARGE		COURT		PAROLE		COND. REL.		TOTAL		TOTAL
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	
4 or more yrs. col.	32	4	2		3	15	3	2	45	24	69
Not reported	19	3	1			3			24	10	34
Total	7106	728	266	43	830	1439	729	555	9981	3558	13539

Table 5.5
Separations by Marital Status
Type Separation

MARITAL STATUS	DISCHARGE		COURT		PAROLE		COND. REL.		TOTAL		TOTAL
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	
Single	2646	401	87	17	295	709	349	402	3902	1916	5818
Married	2347	211	95	20	367	469	140	90	3295	1076	4371
Separated	1174	53	53	3	114	135	89	34	1533	291	1824
Divorced	729	50	22	2	45	70	119	19	986	184	1170
Widowed	197	11	7	1	9	55	32	10	247	87	334
Other	1								2		2
Not Reported	12	2	2			1			16	4	20

Total	7106	728	266	43	830	1439	729	555	9981	3558	13539

Table 5.6
Separations By Age
Type Separation

AGE	DISCHARGE		COURT		PAROLE		COND. REL.		TOTAL		TOTAL
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	
16 and under	16	1	1			2	1	4	28	11	39
17	144	3	6	2	22	7	40	25	284	51	335
18	215	12	9	3	36	23	56	50	398	111	509
19	288	28	6		48	62	48	96	473	222	695
20	281	34	8		42	73	38	78	424	226	650
21	325	46	10	1	46	86	25	69	484	256	740
22	330	46	6	2	47	99	12	33	474	243	717

Table 5.6 Cont'd.

Type Separation

AGE	DISCHARGE		COURT		PAROLE		COND. REL.		TOTAL		TOTAL
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	
					42	102	10	25	429	242	671
23	294	51	6		43	81	6	13	397	200	597
24	276	49	8	1	33	91	8	13	333	191	524
25	233	36	10	6	24	80	4	12	283	172	455
26	201	42	9	4	26	53	10	12	277	121	398
27	205	25	11	3	31	58	10	8	242	138	380
28	165	33	6	1	29	53	11	12	264	125	389
29	186	29	3	2	28	37	7	7	237	92	329
30	161	17	9	1	21	42	7	9	205	100	305
31	155	25	5	2	16	35	8	3	191	74	265
32	141	21	12	2	15	36	8	8	226	79	305
33	177	16	6	1	15	36	8	7	212	77	289
34	157	16	3	4	16	31	5	7	206	53	259
35	145	11	8		17	24	15	5	191	61	252
36	148	18	2		14	20	16	6	206	64	270
37	169	11	7	1	8	35	15	6	224	55	279
38	165	13	7	1	23	20	10	7	220	52	272
39	164	13	8		20	17	18	5	167	46	213
40	135	14	3	1	11	22	9	2	222	52	274
41	173	18	5	1	19	23	17	2	192	33	225
42	144	5	6		14	23	13	2	192	33	225
43	155	10	8		17	21	24	4	212	44	256
44	166	9	5		13	23	14	2	206	40	246
45	153	10	7	1	16	12	18	1	199	34	233
46	129	7	5		12	9	19	2	166	23	189
47	138	10	5		5	14	15	3	168	30	198
48	108	6	9		10	17	14		145	29	174
49	113	6	5		14	18	24	3	159	34	193
50	116	6	5		10	7	18	1	152	20	172
51	96	6	2		8	6	18	2	128	16	144
52	83	5	2	1	6	3	11	1	104	16	120
53	92	3	8		5	4	15	2	124	14	138
54	75	1	2		3	7	10	2	90	10	100
55	70	3	1	1	2	8	11	3	85	15	100
56	71	1	1		3	6	12	2	87	9	96
57	55	2	2		4	9	6		68	12	80

Table 5.6 Cont'd.

Type Separation

AGE	DISCHARGE		COURT		PAROLE		COND. REL.		TOTAL		TOTAL
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	
58	49		1	1	2	6	15	2	68	9	77
59	42	3	6		1	4	12		61	8	69
60 and Over	202	7	12		8	30	46	6	270	48	318
Total	7106	728	266	43	830	1439	729	555	9981	3558	13539

Table 5.7
Separation by Length of Sentence
Type Separation

LENGTH OF TERM	DISCHARGE		COURT		PAROLE		COND. REL.		TOTAL		TOTAL
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	
6 Months or less	5542	49	181		109	6	417	1	6470	56	6526
7 Months to 1 Year	753	42	32		297	33	59	8	1327	98	1425
1 to 2 Years	715	274	42	2	383	278	218	131	1863	798	2661
2 to 5 Years	78	241	7	13	33	561	30	320	258	1442	1700
5 to 10 Years	9	56	4	13	6	357	5	83	49	723	772
10 Years to Life	5	25		11	2	201		12	8	368	376
Life				3					1	27	28
Not reported	4	41		1		3			5	46	51
Total	7106	728	266	43	830	1439	729	555	9981	3558	13539

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Table 5.8
On Work Release
How Placed

12/31/71

LOCATION	PAROLE		COURT		TOTAL		TOTAL	
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL		
<u>Western Area</u>								
Region AB							53	
Haywood		20	18	11	4	31	22	86
Craggy Prison		5	39	32	10	37	49	53
Henderson		11	4	32	6	43	10	
<u>Region C</u>								
McDowell								76
Rutherford		10	7	54	5	64	12	46
Cleveland			34		12		46	
<u>Region D</u>								
Avery								17
Watauga		7		10		17		2
Yancey							2	137
Wilkes		11	33	72	21	83	54	
<u>Region E</u>								
Burke		9	4	17		26	4	30
Caldwell		18	4	42	16	60	20	80
Alexander		10	7	33	4	43	11	54
Catawba		26	20	92	11	118	31	149
<u>North Piedmont A</u>								
Region G1								173
Guilford 1		31	55	55	32	86	87	56
Davidson		14	6	29	7	43	13	125
Forsyth Advancement		19	38	50	18	69	56	25
Stokes		22	3			22	3	59
Davie		17	3	34	5	51	8	
Yadkin								

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Table 5.8 Cont'd.

On Work Release
How Placed

12/31/71

LOCATION	PAROLE		COURT		TOTAL		TOTAL
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	
<u>Region G2</u>							
Blanch							
Alamance	17	6	32	14	49	20	69
Caswell		1	1	1	1	2	3
Guilford 2	17	5	27	13	44	18	62
Randolph							
Rockingham	3	3	17	2	20	5	25
<u>South Piedmont Area</u>							
<u>Region F1</u>							
Lincoln	1	49		23	1	72	73
Gaston	34	24	33	6	67	30	97
Mecklenburg 1	33	61	211	22	244	83	327
Mecklenburg 2	1	7	28	1	29	8	37
Union			2		2		2
<u>Region F2</u>							
Iredell							
Rowan	28	17	44	6	72	23	95
Stanley				1		1	1
Cabarrus	27	39	49	19	76	58	134
<u>North Central Area</u>							
Central Prison	11	12	24	8	35	20	55
Correction Center Women	8	41	1	3	9	44	53
Dorothea Dix							
Cherry Hospital							
<u>Region J</u>							
Central Youth Center							
Polk Youth Center							
Wake Advancement Center	13	36	26	34	39	70	109
Johnston Youth Center							

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Table 5.8 Cont'd.

On Work Release
How Placed

12/31/71

LOCATION	PAROLE		COURT		TOTAL		TOTAL
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	
<u>Region J Cont'd.</u>							
Sanford Advancement Center	13	22	21	8	34	30	64
Orange		2	1		1	2	3
Durham	16	12	15	8	31	20	51
<u>Region K</u>							
Umstead			4	1	4	1	5
Granville			1	3	3	12	15
Person	2	9	12	8	17	29	46
Vance	5	21	1	2	7	7	14
Warren	6	5	1	2	7	7	14
Franklin	3	10	2	3	5	13	18
<u>Region L</u>							
Odom						1	1
Caledonia		1	1		1		1
Halifax	7	28	20	7	27	35	62
Nash							
<u>South Central Area</u>							
N.C. Sanitorium	1				1		1
<u>Region H</u>							
Anson	13	19	21	11	34	30	64
Richmond	11	4	36	5	47	9	56
Montgomery	17	9	11	2	28	11	39
Moore							
<u>Region M</u>							
Harnett Youth Center	43	45	22	26	65	71	136
Sampson							
<u>Region N</u>							
Scotland	2	9	13	4	15	13	28
Robeson	7	40	34	22	41	62	103
Bladen			14	1	14	1	15

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Table 5.8 Cont'd.

LOCATION	On Work Release How Placed						TOTAL		TOTAL
	PAROLE		COURT		MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL					
<u>Eastern Area</u>									
Region O									
Columbus		5		1			6		6
New Hanover	38	56	31	14	69	70			139
Pender		2		1		3			3
Region P									
Goldsboro Youth Center									
Greene	3	4	1	2	4	6			10
Duplin	1				1				1
Carteret	13	1	1	1	14	2			16
Region QR									
Martin									
Washington	57	5	5		62	5			67
Gates		14		5		19			19
Currituck	52	2	11	3	63	5			68
Not Reported	1	26		6	1	32			33
	1	4	3		4	4			8
TOTAL	735	933	1339	449	2074	1382			3456

Table 5.9

LOCATION	Off Work Release Why Removed														TOTAL		TOTAL	
	DISCHARGE		PAROLE		ESCAPE		INFRAC		ADMIN		HEALTH		JOB		MIS	FEL		
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL				
<u>Western Area</u>																		
Region AB																		
Haywood	13	1	2	4	3	5	1	1	1	6				2	1	22	18	40
Craggy Prison	16	3	6	14	1	4	9	11	1	4	1					34	36	70
Henderson	12	1	4	1	2		3	1	7	2	1			4		33	5	38

Table 5.9 Cont'd.

LOCATION	Off Work Release Why Removed														TOTAL		TOTAL	
	DISCHARGE		PAROLE		ESCAPE		INFRAC		ADMIN		HEALTH		JOB		MIS	FEL		
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL				
Region C																		
McDowell																		
Rutherford	31	2	8	4	2		3	2	2	3				2		48	11	59
Cleveland		3		3					2	2					1		11	11
Region D																		
Avery																		
Watauga	1						1		7					6		16		16
Yancey	2									2						2		2
Wilkes	28	10	15	17	6	6	7	5	9	10				4		69	48	117
Region E																		
Burke																		
Caldwell	10		3	1	1		1		1							16	1	17
Alexander	28	5	11	8	1		9	2	4	3	1			1		55	18	73
Catawba	17	4	6	6	3	2	2		5	3	1					34	15	49
	78	3	10	10	5		11	3	8	2				2		114	18	132
<u>North Piedmont A</u>																		
Region G1																		
Guilford 1																		
Davidson	52	15	9	36	12	11	6	8	7	20	1				1	87	91	178
Forsyth Advancement	25	2	9	5	1	2	1		1			2				37	11	48
Stokes	33	10	11	24	2	4	3	1	2	9		1	1	4	52	53	105	
Davie	4		1						3		2	1	12	2	22	3	25	
Yadkin	24		3	2	3	1	5	2	7	6			4	1	46	12	58	
Region G2																		
Blanch																		
Alamance	27	5	12	16		4	3	1	2	3		1				44	30	74
Caswell										1						1		1
Guilford 2	15	1	4	3	2	4	6	1	4	1				1		32	10	42
Randolph														3	2	18	5	23
Rockingham	12		1			2	1	1	1									

Table 5.9 Cont'd.

LOCATION	Off Work Release Why Removed																TOTAL	TOTAL
	DISCHARGE		PAROLE		ESCAPE		INFRAC		ADMIN		HEALTH		JOB		TOTAL			
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL		
<u>South Piedmont Area</u>																		
Region F1																		
Lincoln		10	1	26		7	1	12	1	28		2		1	3	86	89	
Gaston	30	3	6	9	5	3	9	2	3	4			3	2	56	23	79	
Mecklenburg 1	123	18	16	18	19	7	42	20	27	9	4	1	17	11	248	84	332	
Mecklenburg 2	6	1	2	4	1	1	2	2	8	2		1	1		20	11	31	
Union																		
Region F2																		
Iredell																		
Rowan	27	3	12	10	1	1	4	4	7	3		1	5	1	56	23	79	
Stanley										1						1	1	
Cabarrus	49	4	9	8	3	4	7	6	4	13	1	1		4	73	40	113	
<u>North Central Area</u>																		
Central Prison	17	5	5	2	1		3		2	10					28	17	45	
Correction Center Wm	6		2	18		1	1	5							7	24	31	
Dorothea Dix																		
Cherry Hospital																		
Region J																		
Central Youth Center																		
Polk Youth Center																		
Wake Advancement Ct.	24	23	3	21	3	3		2	12	14	1		2	2	45	65	110	
Johnston Youth Center																		
Sanford Advancement Ct.	23	8	1	15		3	4	1	3	7			1	1	32	35	67	
Orange	1														1		1	
Durham	13	3	4	7	2	2	5	2	3	6			1		28	20	48	
Region K																		
Umstead																		
Granville				1					1						1	1	2	
Person	1			2		2		1	1	3					2	8	10	
Vance	5	1	4	8	4	4	3	8	3	13			3	1	22	35	57	
Warren	1			3					1			5	1		7	4	11	

Table 5.9 Cont'd.

LOCATION	Off Work Release Why Removed																TOTAL	TOTAL
	DISCHARGE		PAROLE		ESCAPE		INFRAC		ADMIN		HEALTH		JOB		TOTAL			
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL		
Franklin	2	1	1	4		1		1	1	3			1	1	5	11	16	
Region L																		
Odom																		
Caledonia										1						1	1	
Halifax	1														26	27	53	
Nash	12	4	4	10	1		6	5	3	8								
<u>South Central Area</u>																		
N. C. Sanitorium	1														1		1	
Region H																		
Anson	12	3	5	3	3	8	3	3		9			4		27	26	53	
Richmond	22	2	2	2	2	1	8	2	6	2			2		42	6	48	
Montgomery	3		4	5	1	1	2	2	2	1			5		17	9	26	
Moore																		
Region M																		
Harnett Youth Ct.	15	5	9	15	5	7	8	12	14	12			7	1	58	52	110	
Sampson																		
Region N																		
Scotland	5	2	3	2			2	1	3		1		1	4	15	9	24	
Robeson	10	5	12	35	1	6	7	12	1	4			7	5	38	67	105	
Bladen	5		1		1		3		1				1		12		12	
<u>Eastern Area</u>																		
Region O																		
Columbus										1						1	1	
New Hanover	37	12	9	33	4	5	11	11	6	20			3	2	70	83	153	
Pender										1					1		1	
Region P																		
Goldsboro Youth Ct.				1					1				2	6	6	8	14	
Greene	1		2	2					1						1		1	
Duplin							1		1						7		7	
Carteret	5																	

Table 5.9 Cont'd.

LOCATION	Off Work Release Why Removed																
	DISCHARGE		PAROLE		ESCAPE		INFRAC		ADMIN		HEALTH		JOB		TOTAL		TOTAL
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	
Region QR																	
Martin	21	2	5	8	4		12	1	5				13	1	60	12	72
Washington		5		3		2		2		7						19	19
Gates	38		5	1			5		3				4		55	1	56
Currituck	1	4		5		3		2		8					1	22	23
Not Reported			1		1	1							1		3	1	4
TOTAL	943	189	243	435	106	117	221	158	196	267	14	11	131	56	1854	1233	3087

Table 5.10
Work Release Population
Time on Program

12/31/71

LOCATION	Time on Program												TOTAL		TOTAL		
	1 Month		1-6Month		6-12Month		1-2 Year		2-3 Years		3 Years		MIS	FEL			
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL					
Western Area																	
Region AB																	
Haywood			9	7									9	7		16	
Craggy Prison	2		5	13	1	7	1						9	20		29	
Henderson	5		5	4		1							10	5		15	
Region C																	
McDowell																	
Rutherford	6		17	5	4	2		1	1				28	8		36	
Cleveland		3		25		7								35		35	
Region D																	
Avery																	
Watauga	1												1			1	
Yancey																	
Wilkes		1	22	12	2	10	2	2		1			26	26		52	
Region E																	
Burke	2	1	5	2	3								10	3		13	
Caldwell	3	1	13	3	3	1							19	5		24	
Alexander	6	1	7	4	3			1					16	6		22	

Table 5.10 Cont'd.

Work Release Population
Time on Program

12/31/71

LOCATION	Time on Program												TOTAL		TOTAL		
	1-Month		1-6Month		6-12 Month		1-2 Years		2-3 Years		3 Years		MIS	FEL			
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL					
Catawba	6	4	23	15	4	2		2					33	23		56	
North Piedmont Area																	
Region G1																	
Guilford 1	1	3	9	21	1	10		4					11	38		49	
Davidson	1		8	5			1						10	5		15	
Forsyth Advancement	2	3	16	14		1		1					18	19		37	
Stokes																	
Davie	2		8		1	1							11	1		12	
Yadkin																	
Region G2																	
Blanch																	
Alamance	1	1	7	5	4	1		3					12	10		22	
Caswell	1			1									1	1		2	
Guilford 2	4		7	8	1								12	8		20	
Randolph																	
Rockingham		1	2	1									2	2		4	
South Piedmont Area																	
Region F1																	
Lincoln		4		15		4		3						26		26	
Gaston	11	2	16	12	1	2		1		1			28	18		46	
Mecklenburg 1	15	2	16	21	4	7		2		1			35	33		68	
Mecklenburg 2	2	1	10	2		1							12	4		16	
Union	2												2			2	
Region F2																	
Iredell																	
Rowan	4	1	18	6		2		6					1	22	16	38	
Stanley																	
Gabarrus	5	10	22	18	2	2		1					29	31		60	
North Central Area																	
Central Prison	3	4	4	4									7	8		15	
Correction Ctr. Wom.			3	27			5		3				3	35		38	
Dorothea Dix																	

Table 5.10 Cont'd.

LOCATION	Work Release Population												12/31/71		
	Time on Program												TOTAL		
	1-Month		1-6Month		6-12 Month		1-2 Year		2-3 Years		3 Years		TOTAL		
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	TOTAL
Cherry Hospital															
Region J															
Central Youth Center															
Polk Youth Center															
Wake Advancement Ct.		4	3	14		5		1					3	24	27
Johnston Youth Center															
Sanford Advancement	3	1	4	10		2		1					7	14	21
Orange				2				1						2	2
Durham	4	1	2	4		4		1					6	10	16
Region K															
Umstead													3		3
Granville			3										1	6	7
Person			1	3		2			1				4	11	15
Vance	1	1	3	8		1		1						3	3
Warren				1		2									
Franklin			1	4				1					1	5	6
Region L															
Odom															
Caledonia															
Halifax															
Nash	2	2	6	16		2							8	24	32
South Central Area															
N. C. Sanitorium															
Region H															
Anson		1	13	12	2	2		2					15	17	32
Richmond	1	1	9	4									10	5	15
Montgomery	3	3	10	3									13	6	19
Moore															
Region M															
Harnett Youth Cent.	2	3	10	19	1	9		1					13	32	45
Sampson															

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Table 5.10 Cont'd.

LOCATION	Work Release Population												12/31/71		
	Time on Program												TOTAL		
	1-Month		1-6 Month		6-12 Month		1-2 Year		2-3 Year		3 Years		TOTAL		
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	TOTAL
Region N															
Scotland	1		2	6	1	2				1			4	7	11
Robeson	2	4	9	12	1	15		3					12	34	46
Bladen			1		1	1							2	1	3
Eastern Area															
Region O															
Columbus				5										5	5
New Hanover	1	4	13	16	2	11	1	6					17	37	54
Pender		1		1										2	2
Region P															
Goldsboro Youth Ct.															
Greene							1							1	1
Duplin															
Carteret	3	1	4	1									7	2	9
Region QR															
Martin	6	1	9	2		1							15	4	19
Washington		1		8		2		1						12	12
Gates	4	2	12	1	1	2	1						18	5	23
Currituck		2		13		5		5						25	25
Not Reported			1	1		2	1					1	2	4	6
TOTAL	118	76	368	414	43	137	7	57	1	5		2	537	691	1228

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Other portions of the statute provide for the establishment by the Department of Corrections of such rules and regulations as are necessary to implement the program and for the disbursement of earnings of the work release inmate. It is further stipulated that the State Department of Labor shall exercise the same supervision over conditions of employment for inmates on work release as it does for free persons.

The statute also grants the Department of Correction the authority to designate and adapt facilities under its jurisdiction as work release and is authorized to contract with city or county authorities for housing work release inmates in suitable local facilities. Administering each area is an Area Administrator. Within each of the six (6) areas are from two (2) to five (5) regions containing from two (2) to seven (7) institutions. In some regions each component institution may have work release inmates along with their regular population. The number of units housing work releasees varies with the varying numbers and characteristics of work release inmates. Any institution not classified as "close custody" may house work releasees. Ten specialized units in the system are designated specifically for the work release program. The work release program for the entire state is administered by the Supervisor for Inmate Job Placement.

d. Recommendation and Selection of Work Release Inmates
1. Recommendation

The process of assigning an inmate to the work release program may be initiated by several different referral sources. Upon recommendation of the sentencing judge, an inmate may be placed under consideration for work release by the Department of Correction. When an inmate is received at a prison unit to serve a term not exceeding five years, and there is a recommendation from the court that he be granted the option of serving the sentence under the work release program, the officer in charge of the unit explains the option and the conditions of work release to the inmate. If he desires to apply, assuming he has immediate prospects of a job, his application is forwarded to the Inmate Job Placement Office at the Department of Correction for consideration.

2. Selection

After the inmate has been recommended for work release by one of the procedures outlined above, the application form, containing pertinent information about the prospective employer and the inmate, is sent to the Supervisor of Inmate Job Placement. He then screens the records, makes the final evaluation, and transacts the necessary paper work to place the inmate in the program.

In determining eligibility for work release the inmate's entire record is reviewed, and many factors are taken into consideration. He must first be classified as honor grade. Information obtained from the officer in charge of the inmate's unit (as recorded in the inmate's file) is also considered. Such information consists of the inmate's attitude, including how well he gets along with other inmates, his personal habits, and other subjective factors. Included also are such data as whether the inmate has had any infraction (if so, of what nature), and how the unit officer would rate the individual as an employee prospect. Automatically excluded from the program are those inmates who were on escape as of July 15, 1967, or who have escaped from the system since that date. Excluded also are those inmates who have escaped at any time from the work release program. The escape exclusions are modified in the case of an inmate in the last 60 days of his sentence for whom work release is an integral part of his pre-release program.

Other exclusions include those with a detainer pending or those serving life sentences. If the inmate is serving a second or third sentence, if he has been convicted of public drunkenness, or if he has committed infractions within the prison system, his chances of being approved for work release are diminished.

In borderline cases, factors such as dire needs of dependents or other extenuating circumstances are taken into consideration. With the exception of those automatically excluded for the above reasons, no hard and fast criteria are adhered to, each case being judged on its individual merits. When a difference of opinion arises among those evaluating an inmate, a discussion of the different factors is conducted in order to arrive at a satisfactory disposition. In such cases, as one administrator put it, "Ninety-nine percent of the time, agreement is finally reached."

Records of the approval process are placed in the applicant's file, and if he is approved, pertinent information from the file is sent to the Department of Social Services of the county in which the inmate's dependents reside. At the same time, information on the amount of money needed for the support of the inmate's dependents, and instructions concerning payments for this purpose are requested from the county Department of Social Services. Of course, if the inmate has no dependents, the Department of Social Services is not involved.

The officer in charge of the inmate's unit is notified of the disposition of the application. If the inmate is approved for work release privileges, he is usually transferred to the institution where his job has been obtained and where he is ultimately to be released. A few inmates are sent for various reasons to institutions which are not located where the inmate will reside upon release. If the inmate is disapproved for work release privileges, he stays in the regular population of his assigned unit.

It is possible for an exemplary inmate to be placed on work release at an institution than approved post facto by the Department of Correction. Such men are prisoners who have been sentenced to five years or less and who have been recommended by the sentencing judge for work release privileges. The Department of Correction screens all inmates, however, and the vast majority of those assigned to work release immediately after arriving in prison must wait 30 days while the screening process is being implemented. An exception to this policy is made where the inmate is placed on work release on the same job he held prior to incarceration. In such cases he may be placed on work release within a couple of days. However, his file is still processed in the same manner as all other applicants, and if he does not meet some of the criteria, he is immediately removed from the program. It should be noted that neither the court nor the Board of Paroles can place an inmate on work release without the approval of the Department of Correction. The Department of Correction, however, is required to have only the approval of the court or the Board of Paroles; both are not required. See Tables 5.8, 5.9, and 5.10.

e. The Program
1. Population

The total number of men on work release at any given time averages approximately 1,000 inmates or 10 per cent of the total population in the North Carolina penal system. Of this number, the state's work release population averages 45 per cent misdemeanants and 55 per cent felons at

any given time. Since misdemeanants serve shorter terms, more misdemeanants go through the program than do felons. According to estimates of administrators, the time spent by inmates on work release ranges up to four or more years, with the average time spent on work release being about six months.

2. Employers

Employers represent the gamut of businesses in the free community. According to work release officials, employer response to the work release program has been very enthusiastic. A representative of the prospective employer usually interviews the inmate at his prison unit. If an interview is to be held away from the institution, a correctional officer accompanies the inmate to the employer's place of business. Employers accept the responsibility of treating the inmate fairly and paying him the going wage for his services. Someone at the employer's place of business is designated as the inmate's work supervisor. In the event of an infraction of prison rules by the inmate, this supervisor reports it to the inmate's prison unit. The work supervisor is given a check list to aid him in discharging this responsibility. The Department of Correction periodically contacts the employer on the inmate's progress and performance at work.

The Department also maintains scrutiny over the wages paid by the employer to the inmate. If the employer is not paying the inmate the prevailing wage, the inmate is aided in finding another job. If the employer has overtime work for the inmate, arrangements are made so that the employer returns the inmate to his unit after work.

3. Transportation

Work release officials estimate that the Department of Correction provides transportation for 70 percent of the inmates in the program. This transportation is normally available to work release inmates, but some of them take buses to work and some are transported to work by the employer or fellow "free-world" employees. The inmate is charged \$1.00 a day for transportation furnished by the Department. If the inmate does not use Department of Correction transportation, he is not charged by the Department but pays for this out of his earnings in the same manner as "free world" employees.

4. Earnings and Disbursements

If an inmate is paid by check, he endorses it for deposit to his credit in the Work Release Bank Account. The officer of his unit then sends the check to the Supervisor of Inmate Job Placement who transmits it to the Accounting Section of the Department of Correction where the appropriate deductions and disbursements are handled. If an inmate is paid in cash, the cash is deposited in the inmate's trust fund bank account at his unit, where upon a check is drawn and sent through the same channels listed above.

From the funds deposited in his name, the inmate is allotted \$10.00 a week for expenses. The inmate is permitted to have in his possession at any given time up to \$10.00. Additional funds may be approved in specific cases by the Job Placement Supervisor. The Department deducts \$3.15 from the inmate's account for room and board each day he works, not to exceed \$15.75 weekly. If he uses transportation by the Department as described above, \$1.00 a day is deducted for this expense. Out of the first money earned by the inmate, \$50.00, designated as release money, is deducted from his account and retained in his work release account. Then, using the schedule arranged by the Department of Social Services for disbursement to his dependents. When these requirements are met, the inmate may transfer any funds exceeding \$250.00 to a savings account in a local bank.

Any remaining money may be withdrawn by the inmate through a special request. Amounts not exceeding \$25 may be withdrawn upon approval of his unit Supervisor, while amounts exceeding \$25 must have the approval of the Supervisor for Inmate Job Placement before withdrawal. Upon release, the inmate is issued a check drawn from the accumulated funds in his account.

5. Food and Clothing

The unit in which the inmate is housed supplies a lunch for him to take to work. If the inmate so desires, he may buy his lunch at the company cafeteria or at a restaurant close to his place of employment. The inmate must receive special authorization for eating outside the premises of his employment. If the inmate occasionally has to work overtime, the officer in charge of the unit may instruct the cook to prepare sandwiches for him. If the inmate must work a late shift on a regular basis, the officer instructs the cook to reserve food from the evening meal.

The Department of Correction issues, at no charge to the inmate, unmarked green prison work clothes to any inmate who desires to use them in his employment. Each work release unit maintains a supply of unmarked prison uniforms for this purpose. If the inmate wears such clothes, the laundering is done for him by the Department of Correction. If the inmate chooses to buy his own clothes, he may do so, but he must have his clothes laundered at his own expense. An inmate may not wear a combination of civilian and prison clothing, nor may he wear civilian clothes one day and prison clothes another. However, if an inmate desires to wear prison clothes until he amasses enough funds to buy his own, he may change from prison clothes to civilian. Conversely, if he desires to change from civilian clothes to prison uniforms, he may do so, providing he does not vacillate from one to the other on a regular basis.

6. Removal from Program

a. Expiration of Sentence and Parole

According to administrators, approximately 53% of all work release inmates complete the program in the sense that these men are not removed before expiration of their sentence or before they are paroled. Eighteen per cent are removed because of rule violations and 29% are removed from work release for administrative reasons.

b. Disciplinary Reasons for Removal

The most frequent disciplinary reasons for removing men from the work release program are escapes and consumption of alcohol. If an inmate is caught or reported taking as little as one drink, he is considered to have violated the trust and good faith associated with assignment to the work release program. An investigation is undertaken by officials at the work release unit, and if it is determined that the inmate has in fact been guilty, he may be removed from the program and sent back to a regular institution, losing honor grade status. Unit officials may exercise a certain amount of discretion in such matters and consider mitigating circumstances in making decisions about removing inmates from the program.

Six per cent of those removed from work release are removed because of escape. An unauthorized absence for any amount of time constitutes an escape. Some extenuating circumstances modify the rule, of course. Should an inmate's foreman neglect to notify the unit that the inmate must work overtime, and the inmate misses his regular transportation to the unit, he is not held liable for the misunderstanding. If the inmate leaves his place of employment and there is some doubt as to whether he was given authorization for his absence, he is not charged with escape if he returns within a reasonable time.

A few inmates are removed from the program as a result of possession of contraband including possession of over \$10.00 in their pockets. Other violations include mailing unauthorized mail and cashing checks which are supposed to be endorsed to his unit. Minor infractions, such as an argument on the job or insubordination, are handled as the circumstances require. If there is a personality conflict between the inmate and a fellow worker or a work supervisor, the inmate is often allowed to change jobs to alleviate the situation. If the inmate frequently gets into arguments for no apparent reason, he is removed from the program. The supervisor on the job accepts as part of his responsibility reporting to the unit any arguments or other violations of prison rules.

c. Administrative Reasons for Removal

Some inmates are removed from the program through no fault of their own for various administrative reasons. Occasionally an inmate is removed from the program because of his health. An inmate may get injured or become ill so that he is of necessity removed at least temporarily from the program. An inmate may also request to be transferred back to a regular unit.

If an inmate loses his job through no fault of his own, he is given ten days in which to locate another job. He is given assistance in locating another job by the officials at his unit. Thus, very few inmates are removed from the program for lack of work.

In other cases, inmates are taken from the work release center and sent to a pre-release center a few weeks prior to their release. Usually, transfer to the pre-release program is at the inmate's request so that he may be housed for his last few weeks in the county of his pending release.

7. Classes

Academic and vocational classes are usually not offered on a scheduled basis in the work release program. A few of the units have evening classes for work releasees on such subjects as banking, health, and governmental agencies. Such classes are taught by volunteers from the free community. Some units have a well-organized General Education Development high school program taught in the evening.

8. Visiting Privileges

Home visits are available to inmates who have been in the work release program for 30 to 60 days, depending upon the unit where the inmate is quartered. After extensive investigation by an officer of the inmate's unit, an application is sent to the Commissioner of Correction, who must approve before the inmate is allowed a home visit. Prerequisites for home visits involve (1) satisfactory performance on the job, (2) satisfactory attitudes and conduct, and (3) favorable home circumstances. All of these factors are thoroughly examined before an application is submitted to the Commissioner for home visits.

Home visits are used as part of the reward system and as another step in the process leading to the inmate's eventual return to the community. Home visits usually begin with an overnight visit. Most visits usually last for two nights, but these are customarily limited in practice to one visit per month. The visiting privilege has not been abused by the work release population and has, in fact, been quite successful according to administrators.

Inmates on work release may receive visitors in the institution on any Sunday between 12:00 noon and 4:00 P. M. Visitors are permitted to bring

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picnic lunches which may be consumed by the inmate and his visitor at picnic tables provided at the unit. Lunch containers are given a routine inspection when the visitors enter the unit.

3.4 The Pre-Release Program

1. History

The pre-release program in North Carolina is closely associated with the work release program. Legislation enabling implementation of a pre-release program was not necessary, as the authority to permit inmates to leave the custody of Department of Correctional personnel for certain purposes was already well-established by work release legislation.

The pre-release program began in North Carolina with discussions in 1966 of the pilot project to be implemented in Sanford, a town of 15,000 people. Discussion sessions involved the Commissioner of Correction, the Deputy Commissioner, laymen, educators, and others. Late in 1966, a road camp was renovated at Sanford. Bars, locks and steel doors were removed, and the two cell blocks (within one building) were converted into two open bedroom style facilities with space for fifteen residents in each bedroom. Between the two bedrooms a lounge for reading and relaxation was constructed. Other buildings of the old road camp underwent minor renovation. All retaining fences and other accoutrements of a confinement facility were removed. By January 27, 1968, the facility was ready, and the first inmates in North Carolina's pre-release program were received at Sanford Advancement Center. One year after it opened its doors, the Center had processed a total of 113 men.

Sanford is one of five "advancement" centers, or pre-release units in the North Carolina Department of Correction. Wake Advancement Center in Raleigh, was built in 1966. The prison unit in Forsyth County (Winston-Salem) was designated an Advancement Center in July, 1970. More recent advancement centers have been established in Nash County and Charlotte, N.C. and Wilkes County. For simplicity and because this is the type of program and physical facility that could be readily adopted on a larger scale, only the program at Sanford Advancement Center is described here.

2. Selection

The following considerations are involved for selection to the Sanford pre-release program:

- (1) Inmate must be in honor grade status
- (2) Inmate must be in either "A" or "B" health grade (i.e., working grade)
- (3) Amount of time remaining (figured on basis of maximum projected release date)
 - a. Minimum Time - 6 months
 - b. Maximum Time - 2 years
- (4) No persons convicted under the youthful offender act
- (5) No public drunks
- (6) Interview success
- (7) Priority given men with longer terms
- (8) Residence planned in Lee County (Sanford) or surrounding counties

Every 90 days, the Sanford Center asks the record department of the Department of Correction for a list of inmates to be released in Lee and surrounding counties.

It is principally from this list that inmates for the pre-release unit are selected. The unit supervisor reviews the records of the men to be released, taking into consideration the factors listed above, as well as recommendations by the officers in charge of other units where the inmate had been housed. If, on the basis of his record, the inmate is accepted, he is interviewed at his unit by the Supervisor of the Sanford unit. Only a very small percentage of otherwise qualified inmates are disqualified as a result of the interview.

Fifty-five percent of the population at the Sanford Center is comprised of inmates from Sanford and Lee County. The other five counties share the remainder of the population at the unit. The population at Sanford stays an average (mean) of 15.7 months at the institution. The overall count at Sanford in January, 1969, was 34, with a capacity of 42. The January count included seven misdemeanants and 27 felons.

3. Staff

There are ten members of the staff at Sanford. There is a Supervisor, and Assistant Supervisor, a Counselor, an administrative officer in charge for the day, a kitchen supervisor, one correctional officer, one correctional officer trainee, and two secretaries.

The inmate staff consists of a cook, a driver and grounds-keeping personnel. Such men are ineligible for the pre-release program for various reasons but often become eligible during their time at the Center and are placed on the program.

4. The Program

The program itself differs little from the work release program. For all practical purposes, the program is an extension of the work release idea to include pre-release characteristics. In terms of employment the men are treated in exactly the same manner as are work releasees in work release centers. However, their off-work hours are spent somewhat differently.

For example, at Sanford if an inmate does not have a high school diploma or its equivalent, he is required to attend classes at the Center two nights a week for two hours each night until he can pass the tests for the GED certificate. Inmates are tested for academic ability the same day they arrive at the Center. The classes are taught by part-time certified teachers, the material supplied by cooperating community colleges in the area.

Other inmates take courses in vocational training, such as welding, at a technical school in the area. As part of this program, it is planned to utilize the services of inmates elsewhere in the system who have expertise in certain fields. These inmates could be transferred to Sanford to teach the men various trades which they know. From time to time, unscheduled classes are taught regarding such topics as securing credit and loans, and other courses relevant to men about to be released from prison. Volunteers from the community teach the courses, and according to work release administrators, they receive avid support from the inmates.

5. Leaves and Recreation

Home leaves are granted to those men who have been at the unit for 30 days or more and are otherwise eligible. The criteria for eligibility are

much the same as were delineated for the work release program. The Sanford inmate, however, is given longer leaves and is given leaves more often than are inmates at work release units. Maximum leave time is three days. The inmate amasses leave time on the basis of two days each month, and he gets 6 holidays per year. It is possible under the rules at Sanford for an inmate to take four three-day weekend leaves in one month. In practice, however, very few inmates get more than one or two leaves per month.

Sick leave is amassed at the rate of one half per month. If the inmate has an accumulation of sick leave time just prior to release, such accumulation is taken off the end of his sentence. During such time as the inmate is sick, per diem and transportation fees are not deducted from his account.

A variety of recreation is available to the inmate at Sanford. Each Sunday, transportation is provided to various churches in town. Participation in community activities by some inmates consists of activities as varied as singing in church choirs and rendering assistance at Boy Scout meetings. Inmates are taken to movies, fishing, and to ball games. Men not eligible for home leave are given first consideration for being taken to the movies. Staff members accompany inmates to movies, while free citizens usually take inmates to church. The usual variety of sports is available, and game materials such as dominoes and checkers are provided.

6. The Community Guidance Committee

In an effort to involve the local community in center activities, a planning and guidance committee was formed during the very first days of the center's existence. The committee has twelve members who are businessmen, clergy, bankers, law enforcement officers, newspaper men, and educators.

The Committee has been active and apparently successful in getting the community interested in the Center and in rendering advice and service to the Center. Most of the recreational programs, the church attendance privileges, sick leave, vacation, holidays, home leave - indeed, the name of the Center itself - were suggested by the Committee. Other Committee innovations include permission for the inmates to open savings accounts at local banks, activating inmates as members of the local Rescue Squad, and formation of a Chapter of the "Jaycees" at Sanford Advancement Center.

3.5 The Education Program

The past years have seen a system of Education for those in the Department of Correction evolve which in many of its aspects is unique. Through a cooperative arrangement with the Department of Community Colleges, a wide variety of programs in Academic, Technical, and Vocational Curricula are available to inmates who can be released from work quotas and who are sufficiently motivated to avail themselves of these opportunities.

The fifty-five institutions of the Community College System are spread strategically across the State, often located in close proximity to the units. This, in some cases, enables the Colleges and Technical Institutions to provide both on-site and off-site instruction. There are programs in adult basic education, technical business, vocational trade, high school refresher and avocational courses. Most of these courses have the same content as those offered the regular students of the Community Colleges and are frequently taught by the same instructors.

Basically, there are four types of Educational Programs in this System, most operating through the assistance of the Department of Community Colleges and Department of Public Instruction.

1. The Traditional Programs

These are educational situations which are modeled to some extent along the lines one would find in public school setting. They are found almost exclusively in situations involving youthful offenders who have not been removed from the public school scene for any length of time, and who are more familiar with this type of approach.

Operated by the Department of Correction at the Correctional Center for Women, Polk Youth Center and Harnett Youth Center, these in-house academic schools provide basic adult education and high school courses. The vocation schools include: small engine repair, auto repair and body work, carpentry training, and electrical school, brick masonry, an electrical lineman school, a welding school, a cooking school, a small appliance repair course, and a business machine repair course.

2. The On-site Program

These are Educational Programs which are conducted within a correctional setting and are usually offered after normal working hours; i.e., at night or on Saturdays. The instructional staff is provided by a cooperating institution of the Community College system. Instructional supplies and equipment are provided by the Department of Correction, the Department of Community Colleges or both.

3. The Off-site Programs

These are educational situations which are conducted away from a correctional setting and within a facility of a cooperating institution of the Community College System. The classes are segregated in that our population and the members of the regular student body normally have no contact during the periods of instruction. The instructional staff, educational supplies, and equipment are provided as in the On-site situations.

4. The Study Release Approach

A Study Release situation exists when, after screening and approval is given by the Raleigh headquarters, a student inmate is given a full-time or part-time educational assignment. Most of those selected attend an institution of the Community College System. They are enrolled in a variety of course offerings and are considered by the school officials as bona-fide members of the regular student body. They attend classes in appropriate civilian attire and return to a correctional setting at the end of the school day.

Only at institutional levels does the Department have position assignments for certified special educational teachers. System-wide this involves some thirty teachers with the highest concentration found in our Raleigh institutions; i.e., Central Prison, the North Carolina Correctional Center for Women, and Polk Youth Center.

The bulk of the instruction outside of the Raleigh area is now being conducted on a cooperative basis between the Department and many community colleges throughout the state.

In terms of resources available to the Department in providing educational services, active working relationships are maintained with the following agencies:

1. The State Department of Public Instruction
2. The State Department of Community Colleges
3. The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
4. The Greater University System
5. Private Institutions of Higher Education
6. The State Library
7. The Employment Security Commission
8. The State Planning Task Force
9. Department of Natural and Economic Resources, Law and Order Division
10. The Department of Mental Health
11. The Veterans' Affairs Commission

At Polk Youth Center, in addition to the regular Instructional Program, a class in Freshman English is being taught through the North Carolina State University's Division of Continuing Education. This is an on-site situation with a member of the University Staff providing the instruction. This course carries college credit which is transferable.

Funding is provided through a Federal Grant, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, and interested Community Volunteers.

In all educational situations, efforts are made to develop the skills, attitudes, and abilities of each inmate learner, fostering an acceptable adjustment to a correctional situation and for a successful re-entry into the free community upon parole or release.

The approach, through the professed comprehensive "open-door philosophy" of the Community Colleges, provides the Department with more realistic methods in coping with inmate educational needs and differences than do the more traditional aspects of correctional education practices and techniques.

Listed next is a representative type of courses which have been or are now being offered to inmates through this cooperative effort:

Basic Education
Brickmasonry
Small Engine Repair
Small Motor Repair
Cooking
Carpentry Training
Welding
Electronics
Heavy Equipment Mechanics
Heavy Equipment Operators
Diesel Mechanic
Auto Mechanic
Electric Linesman

Furniture Repair
 Furniture Upholstering
 Mechanical Drafting and Design
 Business Administration
 Typing
 Machine Shop Operator
 Electronic Servicing

Course length in terms of contact hours varies with the majority falling into the three to four month range. Some programs are perhaps too short, or the content has had to be diluted in order to fit the correctional system needs. This is an area which is under study at the present. It is felt that it does not defy a solution.

Operating concurrently with trade and vocational offerings are the purely academic features of the curriculum. The objective is to inject basic adult education as a part of the educative process with special emphasis being placed on reading skills and word mastery. Another prime consideration in this respect is to qualify as many people as possible for the High School Equivalency Certificate (G.E.D.).

5. Library Services Program

Five institutions of the State Department of Correction are recipients of Federal monies made available under the provisions of Title IV of the Library Services and Construction Act. To date the designated institutions and amounts received are as follows:

Central Prison.....	\$ 10,300.00
Caledonia Correctional Center.....	10,300.00
Harnett Youth Center.....	8,700.00
N. C. Correctional Center for Women.....	800.00
Polk Youth Center.....	5,500.00
Odom Correctional Center.....	6,000.00
Graggy Prisons.....	300.00
TOTAL	\$ 55,900.00

Proposals were submitted to and processed by Mr. Phillip S. Ogilvie, the State Librarian, assisted by Mrs. Marion Leith, Miss Madge Blalock, and Mr. Charles Fox. These grants made possible a desperately needed infusion of up-to-date reading materials into some of the institutional libraries. The bulk of the purchases were in the area of fictional readings.

Acquisitions by number of volumes of titles are indicated below:

Central Prison.....	2,000 volumes
Caledonia Prison.....	2,000 volumes
Harnett Youth Center.....	1,600 volumes
N.C. Correctional Center for Women.....	1,200 volumes
Polk Youth Center.....	590 volumes

The Department has been invited to submit proposals for participation in this program for a second year. Proposals will follow the general pattern of those employed for the initial grants. However, all funds for the fiscal year 1971-1972 will be channeled into the new Western Correctional Center at Morganton and Odom Correctional Center in Jackson.

6. The High School Equivalency Program

In cooperation with, and under the auspices of the Department of Community Colleges, the General Education Development Test is administered to inmates in our system. The program is now nine years old and has produced well over 1,500 graduates.

Periodic examinations are held during the course of the academic year, and those inmates who have prepared to take this examination are sent to a facility of the community college system or transferred to an appropriate Correctional Centers for test purposes. Records and results of the examinations are maintained in each of our centers. Reports are forwarded to the Raleigh office are on an "on-call basis who take the examination, and the results are prepared to send the Data Processing Section and be put in the inmates permanent record.

7. The Study Release Program

The Study Release Program is a cooperative effort between the North Carolina Department of Correction, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Department of Community Colleges, and other educational institutions in the State. The five (5) year Experimental Program gives selected inmates the opportunity to pursue their academic or vocational interests at nearby educational institutions. The inmates participate as regular students and return to the correctional subsidiary at the end of the school day.

On July 29, 1968, the Education Office received a proposal from Wilson County Technical Institute in Wilson, North Carolina, stating that they would admit ten (10) inmates into a full-time course of study at the Institute for the 1968-1969 school year.

On August 5, 1968, the Education Office received a similar proposal from Forsyth County Technical Institute in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, stating that they would also accept ten (10) inmates into their program.

A special Study Release Screening Committee was created in the Department to interview inmates who were interested in the Program. The Committee met in each area of the State during August and selected twenty (20) inmates who were referred to the Technical Institutes for further consideration. The inmates were selected on the basis of a five-point scale. If an inmate received an average of 3.0 or better, he was recommended for the Program. Those inmates referred had to comply with regular application procedures of the educational institutions.

The twenty inmates were accepted by the Institutes - ten (10) at Wilson Tech and ten (10) at Forsyth Tech. The inmates were given counseling and additional tests by the schools to help determine which curriculum the students should follow.

The programs available to the Study Release inmates were as follows:
 Wilson Tech.

- Auto Mechanics
- Diesel Mechanics
- Heavy Equipment Operator
- Electronic Servicing
- Welding
- Machine Shop Operator

Table 5.11
G.E.D. Test Results From July 1, 1970 To August 1, 1971

	#Tested	#Passed	#Failed	%Passed	%Failed
1. Central Prison	50	28	22	70.0	30.0
2. Polk Youth Center	119	90	29	75.6	24.4
3. N.C.C.C. For Women	54	34	20	63.0	37.0
4. Harnett Youth Center	65	44	21	68.0	32.0
5. Umstead Youth Center	55	21	34	45.0	55.0
6. Goldsboro Youth Center	9	4	5	45.0	55.0
7. Odom Prison	20	13	7	65.0	35.0
8. Caledonia Prison	11	11	0	100.0	0.0
TOTALS	383	245	138	66.7	33.4

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Forsyth Tech.

Agricultural Business Technology
Business Administration
Electronics Technology
Manufacturing Engineering Technology
Mechanical Drafting and Design
Ornamental Horticulture Technology
Painting Management Technology
Graphic Arts and Printing
Carpentry
Automotive Mechanics

Tuition and fees were waived by the Technical Institutes according to the State Board of Education "Tuition Policy Affecting Students Who are Prison Inmates." Other expenses such as clothing, books, and laundry were paid with money from the Inmate Welfare Fund.

Transportation was provided by the two subsidiaries. As the year progressed, it was determined that the use of a station wagon or some other less distinctively marked vehicle would be preferable over the use of a prison bus.

None of the twenty (20) students were ever in serious academic difficulty. Five (5) students at Forsyth Tech. were elected to the Student Council and one (1) was elected a class officer.

Of the original twenty (20), eight (8) were paroled before they completed the program, seven (7) did not finish because of disciplinary reasons, four (4) graduated, and one (1) was still continuing a two-year program.

1969 - 1970

The Study Release Screening Committee met in each area of the state in June to interview all of the inmate applicants for the 1969-1970 school year.

Inmates approved and recommended by the Committee were accepted by the following institutions:

Fall 1969

10-Forsyth Technical Institute in Winston-Salem
10-Wilson Technical Institute, Wilson
1-Asheville - Buncombe Technical Institute, Asheville
1-Wayne Community College, Goldsboro
1-W.W. Holding Technical Institute, Raleigh

Winter 1970

1-Central Piedmont Community College, Charlotte
5-National School of Heavy Equipment, Charlotte
1-University of North Carolina at Charlotte
1-W.W. Holding Technical Institute at Raleigh

31 Total

Tuition and fees were waived by the Community Colleges and Technical Institutes. The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation met many of the financial demands such as tuition for the National School of Heavy Equipment, books, clothing, spending money, etc. The expenses for the inmate attending the University of North Carolina at Charlotte were paid by G. I. Bill benefits.

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None of the Study Release inmates were ever in any serious academic difficulty. Seven (7) consistently made the President's or Dean's list. One (1) was selected Student of the Month for March.

Of the original thirty-one (31), one (1) was paroled before he completed the program, seven (7) did not finish because of disciplinary reasons, twenty-two (22) graduated, and one (1) was still continuing.

1970-1971

One of the problems faced during the first two years of the program was not effectively communicating to the inmates and the Department personnel the purpose of Study Release, how to apply, when to apply, where the program was offered in the State, etc. Thus, it was decided to develop an application form for the interested inmate to complete and return to the central office. A memorandum was sent in April, 1970, to all Area Administrators, Rehabilitation Personnel, and Subsidiary and Institution Superintendents, explaining the program, the schedule of the Study Release Screening Committee, etc. Enclosed with the memorandum were inmate application forms. It was hoped that by involving more Department personnel, a greater number of inmates would be reached.

More than one hundred and twenty (120) applications were received in the Study Release Section. Although it was a smaller response than hoped, it was comparatively greater than had been received before.

Then it was decided to reduce the number of persons on the screening Committee and include more representatives from the field subsidiaries. The Committee, which interviewed applicants in June, 1970, was composed of representatives from the Education Office, a psychologist, a member of the Central Classification Committee, a representative of the custody staff in the area where the Committee was interviewing and a representative of the rehabilitation staff in the same area.

Inmates were approved and accepted by the following institutions:

2	- Cape Fear Technical Institute, Wilmington
3	- Central Carolina Technical Institute, Sanford
13	- Central Piedmont Community College, Charlotte
8	- Forsyth Technical Institute, Winston-Salem
9	- Gaston College, Dallas
4	- Goodwill Industries, Charlotte
5	- Goodwill Industries, Winston-Salem
6	- Isothermal Community College, Spindale
1	- James Sprunt Technical Institute, Kenansville
1	- Montgomery Technical Institute, Troy
1	- N. C. Central University, Durham
3	- Rowan Technical Institute, Salisbury
1	- Rowan County Vocational Workshop, Salisbury
4	- St. Augustine's College, Raleigh
1	- University of North Carolina, Charlotte
17	- W. W. Holding Technical Institute, Raleigh
2	- Western Piedmont Community College, Morganton
14	- Wilson County Technical Institute, Wilson
95	TOTAL

Thus far, 8 have been removed from the program because of disciplinary reasons and 15 have been paroled or released.

1971-1972

New Approach

The Study Release Screening Committee has been discontinued and the Department is now encouraging applications throughout the year. The program is emphasized in March, since meeting in June often made the applications too late for consideration by the educational institutions.

To facilitate the selection of inmates for the Program, the following application procedure has been established for 1971-1972:

1. The inmate may obtain Study Release applications at the subsidiary or the institution where he is housed.
2. The inmate is requested to fill out the application in triplicate. One copy is sent to the Study Release Section of the Education Office, another to the Subsidiary Superintendent, and the other to the Correctional Programs Director or Supervisor (or other designated person).
3. It is requested that the Superintendent complete the Study Release Evaluation Form and return it to the Study Release Section with his recommendation.
4. After the Correctional Programs Director or Supervisor (or other designated person) has received the application, it is requested that he or a special Regional Selection Committee interview the inmate, complete the Study Release Interview Sheet, and return it to the Study Release Section with their recommendation.
5. If it is felt that the inmate is a good candidate for the program and would need Vocational Rehabilitation assistance if he were approved, it is requested that the local Vocational Rehabilitation Office be notified of the application so that their preliminary investigation can begin.
6. The final decision for Department of Correction approval is made in the Study Release Section. The decision is based on the information provided in the above mentioned forms, and the information recorded in the Study Release Candidate Profile, a summary of the inmate's social, academic, and criminal history. (If the inmate has requested to attend school outside his region, approval is given by the Study Release Section pending approval by those officials concerned in the Region where he would be transferred).
7. The Correctional Programs Director or Supervisor, the Superintendent, and the inmate are notified of the decision. If the inmate has been approved, all concerned personnel will be notified by the Study Release Section and, if necessary, the inmate will be transferred to the appropriate subsidiary.
8. It is requested that a copy of the Study Release inmate's grades be forwarded to the Study Release Section to be kept in his main jacket and educational file.
9. It is also requested that a report of disciplinary action involving Study Release inmates be sent to the Study Release Section where it will be filed in the inmate's main jacket and educational file.

Table 5.12 shows the expansion of the Study Release Program since its inception.

Table 5.12
Educational Institutions Which Have Been Involved With The Study Release Program
(Covers Period August, 1968 - February, 1972)

Western	A	Haywood	Haywood Technical Institute	Clyde
	B	Henderson	Blue Ridge Technical Institute	Hendersonville
	C	Cleveland	Cleveland Technical Institute	Shelby
		McDowell	McDowell Technical Institute	Marion
		Rutherford	Isothermal Community College	Spindale
	D	Watauga	Appalachian State University	Boone
		Wilkes	Wilkes Community College	Wilkesboro
	E	Burke	Western Piedmont Community College	Morganton
		Caldwell	Caldwell Community College	Lenoir
		Catawba	Catawba Valley Technical Institute	Hickory
South Piedmont	F ¹	Gaston	Gaston College	Dallas
		Lincoln	Lincoln Center of Gaston College	Lincolnton
		Lincoln	Abernathy Chevrolet(OJT) by Gaston	Lincolnton
		Charlotte Adv. Center	Central Piedmont Community College	Charlotte
		Charlotte Adv. Center	The University of N.C. at Charlotte	Charlotte
	F ²	Charlotte Adv. Center	Goodwill Industries	Charlotte
		Rowan	Rowan Technical Institute	Salisbury
		Rowan	Rowan County Vocational Workshop	Salisbury
North Piedmont	G ¹	Davidson	Davidson Community College	Lexington
		Forsyth Adv. Center	Forsyth Technical Institute	Winston-Salem
		Forsyth Adv. Center	Goodwill Industries	Winston-Salem
		Forsyth Adv. Center	Piedmont Aerospace Institute	Winston-Salem
		Guilford #1	Guilford Technical Institute	Jamestown
	G ²	Guilford #1	University of N.C. at Greensboro	Greensboro
		Alamance	Technical Institute of Alamance	Burlington
		Guilford #2	Business Career Institute	Greensboro
		Guilford #2	Guilford Technical Institute	Jamestown
		Guilford #2	A & T University	Greensboro
		Randolph	Randolph Technical Institute	Asheboro
		Rockingham	Rockingham Community College	Reidsville

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Table 5.12 Cont'd.

North Central	J	Sanford Advancement Center	Central Carolina Instit.	Sanford
		Durham	N. C. Central University	Durham
		Durham	Durham Technical Instit.	Durham
		N.C.C.C. for Women, Wake Advancement Center, N.C. Correctional Center	W.W. Holding Tech. Insti.	Raleigh
		Wake Advancement Center	N.C. State University	Raleigh
		N.C.C.C. Wake Advancement Center	Shaw University	Raleigh
		Wake Advancement Center	St. Augustines College	Raleigh
		N.C. Correc. Center for Women	Wake County Vocational	Raleigh
		Orange	University of N.C. at	Chapel Hill
		Vance	Vance Technical Instit.	Henderson
K	Nash Advancement Center	Nash Technical Institute	Nashville	
	L	Nash Advancement Center	Wilson Co. Technical Ins.	Wilson
		Nash Advancement Center	Wesleyan College	Rocky Mount
South Central	H	Montgomery	Sandhills Community Coll.	Southern Pines
	M	Harnett Youth Center	Fayetteville Tech. Insti.	Fayetteville
	N	McGain	Sandhills Community Coll.	Southern Pines
		Robeson	Pembroke State University	Lumberton
Eastern	O	New Hanover Advancement Center	Cape Fear Technical Inst.	Wilmington
		New Hanover Advancement Center	Carolina School of Busin.	Wilmington
		Currituck	College of Albemarle	Elizabeth City
		Duplin	James Sprunt Tech. Insti.	Kenansville
		Goldsboro Youth Center	Wayne Community College	Goldsboro

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3.6 The Community Volunteer Program

The Community Volunteer Program was started as a pilot program in Mecklenburg County in 1969, and has now been instituted for most of the Correction Centers throughout the state. The Volunteer Program has provided the avenue for individuals of the free community to help the inmates improve upon the social and cultural skills that are required to make a reasonable adjustment to the community. The Volunteer Program has enabled individuals from the free community to become both a friend and resourceful person to the inmates by making the inmates aware of the community services and resources available to them, and by giving them assistance in taking advantage of these services. All minimum custody honor grade inmates are eligible to be considered for participation in the Volunteer Program. The inmates and Volunteers who are approved may join each other for any legitimate outside activity such as cultural and educational events, attending athletic events, hunting, fishing, etc. Each Volunteer is encouraged to maintain their interaction with the inmate until both feel that the assistance is no longer required.

1. Who May Participate as a Volunteer

Any responsible citizen approved by the Unit Superintendent can become a Volunteer worker. Citizens who care about their neighborhood, city, state, and nation, can provide valuable community service as Volunteers. Housewives, lawyers, psychiatrists, businessmen, tradesmen, ministers, teachers, retirees, school counselors, policemen, firemen, and other people from all walks of life can join the offensive against the cancerous growth of crime in our communities. There is also a need for group sponsorship with the Volunteer Program. Group Sponsorship is when a group (College, church, or civic organization) is interested in providing friendship, fellowship, guidance, and sometimes monetary assistance such as financing correspondence courses, picnics, etc. Age is of little concern and educational level may vary from a grammar school background to a PH.D. level. Each of them can help if interested in the betterment of mankind.

2. The Role of the Volunteer Program

The potential benefit of an effective Volunteer Program can hardly be measured in dollars and cents. One benefit is the enhanced gain in public understanding of corrections which can come from the participation of volunteers from the community in the programs of the Correctional Agency. It is widely recognized that Corrections has failed to convince the community that its involvement is necessary for successful rehabilitation. Also, it has done very little to let people know its problems and successes. But, volunteers who understand these things from their experience with inmates, can carry home to their community and friends what corrections is and can do.

The Volunteer is able to help the inmate improve upon the social and cultural skills that are required to make a reasonable adjustment to the community. As a Volunteer, he can be a friend and resource person by making the inmate aware of all the community services and resources available to him and by giving him assistance in taking advantage of these services. Equally important, he can bring the inmate into contact with churches, unions, lodges, employment services, family services, and others with whom he may have social interaction. After the inmate is released, the Volunteer is encouraged to maintain his friendship at least until both feel that the assistance is no longer required. Some individuals may not wish to sponsor an inmate on a one-to-one basis. The help and service of these individuals is utilized within the institution in recreation, counseling, secretarial chores, etc.

3. Guidelines for Volunteers and Inmates Community Leave and In-Unit Volunteer Program

1. The inmate and volunteer must remain together at all times.**
2. After the inmate is released, paroled, or conditionally released, the inmate and volunteer should maintain their interaction until both feel that the assistance is no longer needed.**
3. Participation in the Community Volunteer (Leave) Program for newly received and newly promoted honor grade inmates will be left to the Unit Superintendent. However, inmates who are not honor grade may participate in the In-Unit Volunteer Program with the approval of the Unit Superintendent.**
4. The Department of Correction does not have the authority to grant leaves outside the State of North Carolina.*
5. No overnight visits will be allowed under the Community Volunteer Program. Midnight will normally terminate a Community Volunteer Leave unless further permission is given by the Unit Superintendent.*
6. Volunteers are urged to visit Correctional Centers at a time which is mutually acceptable to the Volunteer and the Unit.*
7. Before arriving at the Unit to take an inmate out on a Volunteer Pass, the subsidiary staff should be notified so that the proper papers can be completed.*
8. The Department of Correction reserves the right to search all Volunteers who are working with inmates in the Unit and/or on special projects which have been approved by the Unit Superintendent.*
9. As a general rule, one Volunteer will be permitted to take one inmate into the community on a leave. However, the Unit Superintendent may grant special permission for a Volunteer to be responsible for one to five inmates.*
10. The Volunteer and inmate should have in their possession at all times the telephone number of the subsidiary while on a community leave.**
11. The Volunteer should always bring the inmate into the subsidiary and report the results of the leave.*
12. The inmate must return with the same Volunteer as listed on his temporary pass, unless prior approval for change was given by the Unit Superintendent or other designated personnel.**
13. Should any violation occur by an inmate on pass, the Volunteer is to notify the officer-in-charge or return the inmate to the subsidiary immediately and give details of the violation.*

*Volunteer

**Volunteer & Inmate

14. If the inmate and Volunteer must be late in returning from an activity, the Volunteer should call the Unit and advise the officer in charge of their estimated time of arrival and reason for late arrival.**
15. A Volunteer worker should neither borrow money from nor lend money to an inmate. However, Volunteers can make contributions of money, materials, facilities, etc., through the Unit.*
16. The inmate is not allowed to visit in the home of his relatives, girlfriend or girlfriend's relatives except with the approval of the Unit Superintendent, Regional Superintendent and relatives with whom the visit is scheduled. Normally, the Home Leave Program should be used for this purpose.**
17. The hours that Volunteers will spend working at the Units with inmates or special projects will be regulated according to Unit policies.*
18. Normally an inmate is not allowed to engage in any work with a Volunteer. The purpose of this rule is to guard against the inmate being exploited. However, this should not exclude the inmate from helping with activities normally shared between friends.**
19. Neither the Volunteer nor the inmate shall use or consume any alcoholic beverages or illegal drugs, stimulants, or sedatives while participating in the Program at the Unit or while on a leave in the community.**
20. A woman cannot sponsor a male inmate, but a wife and husband may serve as a Volunteer in the Leave Program. However, a woman may serve as a Volunteer at the Unit - clerical, tutoring, advisory committee member, etc.*

3.7 North Carolina Correctional Center for Women

Within an enclosed 10 acre plot of land, the North Carolina Correctional Center for Women operates to provide housing for all female offenders 16 years of age and older who have been tried, convicted, and sentenced to at least a six months' term in prison. The facility, usually housing 350 inmates, consists of 20 buildings and is staffed by approximately 125 professionals, custodial, and technical employees. These individuals are responsible for fulfilling the two fold purpose of custody and rehabilitation.

Upon arrival at the Center an inmate is first received by a correctional officer in the Administration Building. At this time she is officially taken into custody by the Department of Correction. Her commitment papers are checked to be sure that all legal matters are in order. She is then taken to the reception center where she begins a ten days to two weeks stay. The purpose of this stay in reception is to give the new inmate the chance to become acquainted with the center and begin to adjust to this new phase of her life. This time also affords the staff the opportunity to become better acquainted with the new inmate. Too, she is isolated for a short time from the general population to allow for completion of physical and mental examinations. The new inmate has a complete physical examination and receives any treatment that is necessary. If the court so orders

Table 5.13 COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER PROGRAM SUMMARY

LOCATION	LEAVES GRANTED		INMATES PARTICIPATING		WHITE		NEGRO		INDIAN		OTHER RACES		VOLUNTEERS PARTICIPATING
	MISD	FELONS	MISD	FELONS	MISD	FELONS	MISD	FELONS	MISD	FELONS	MISD	FELONS	
WESTERN AREA													
WESTERN CORR CNTR													
REGION AB	585	886	119	161	80	124	28	37	16	37	16	390	
HAYWOOD	320	215	73	35	42	17	26	18	5	18	88	88	
HENDERSON	112	422	37	167	36	110	1	57		57	190	190	
Craggy Prison													
REGION C		2010		452		235		215		215	2	193	
CLEVELAND		1357		305		226		79		79		304	
MCDOWELL		588		110		74		36		36		343	
RUTHERFORD	819		190		150		40						
REGION D													
AVERY	4		4		4		9		6	14		4	
WATAUGA	578	230	106	23	82	9	20	14		62		118	
WILKES	157	481	64	172	54	110	10	67		67		272	
YANCEY		149		113		46						51	
REGION E													
ALEXANDER	424	273	91	56	79	41	11	15		15		110	
BURKE	173	188	74	57	57	29	20	27		27		99	
CALDWELL	1179	747	311	129	266	104	400	12		12	5	782	
CATAWBA	1172	1373	343	285	244	153	99	132		132		835	
NORTH PIEDMONT A													
REGION G1													
DAVIDSON	1395	597	346	105	236	76	110	30		30		467	
DAVIE	194	144	88	56	66	25	22	31		31		135	
FORSYTH ADVANCEMEN	345	1921	109	539	35	159	41	226		226		1494	
GUILFORD 1	120	742	39	206	26	107	22	83		83		244	
STOKES	695	1597	214	692	170	214	43	475		475		1090	
YADKIN		3		3		3						3	
REGION G2													
RANDOLPH	382	1555	97	370	55	227	24	143		143		600	
ALAMANCE	775	954	507	636	302	225	205	411		411		762	
CASWELL		307		192	97	97		95		95		354	
GUILFORD 2	590	241	173	72	103	27	68	44		44		219	
ROCKINGHAM	90	186	44	80	29	35	15	45		45		138	

Table 5.13 Cont'd. COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER PROGRAM SUMMARY

12/31/71

LOCATION	LEAVES GRANTED		INMATES PARTICIPATING		WHITE		NEGRO		INDIAN		OTHER RACES		VOLUNTEERS PARTICIPATING
	MISD	FELONS	MISD	FELONS	MISD	FELONS	MISD	FELONS	MISD	FELONS	MISD	FELONS	
SOUTH PIEDMONT A													
REGION F1													
GASTON	1227	1286	287	216	186	92	100	120	1	4			415
LINCOLN		1647		594		274		317			3		706
MECKLENBURG 1	3114	1548	1038	669	501	350	532	314	8	2			1105
MECKLENBURG 2	841	716	246	119	148	52	96	65	2	2			421
UNION	67	966	50	331	33	138	17	193					671
REGION F2													
TREDELL													
ROWAN	1228	1890	359	450	267	262	168	187					1266
CABARRUS	812	200	196	72	171	31	25	36		5			190
STANLEY		967		244		148		96					319
NORTH CENTRAL AR													
CENTRAL PRISON	107	1657	37	271	33	153	4	118					1739
RAL CORR CEN WOM													
OTHER WOMEN													
DOROTHEA DIX													
CHERRY HOSPITAL													
REGION J													
JOHNSTON YOUTH CEN	231	142	55	45	42	26	12	15	1	4			92
DURHAM	583	1011	165	196	87	96	78	100					599
ORANGE	219	214	68	57	42	22	26	25					107
CENTRAL YOUTH CEN		142		39		22		17					38
POLK YOUTH CENTER		395		99		83		14				2	105
NORTH CENT COR CEN	301	1823	75	271	68	142	7	129					297
SANFORD ADVANCE CE	628	2241	92	238	63	145	29	91		2			676
WAKE ADVANCE CEN	103	1033	54	530	38	285	16	243					1651
REGION K													
FRANKLIN	505	126	142	38	99	27	43	11					212
VANCE	596	350	93	85	71	19	22	66					185
WARREN	282	63	102	28	83	17	19	11					79
GRANVILLE	81	39	32	12	12	5	20	7					54
PERSON	72	328	36	149	14	42	22	107					277
UMSTEAD	223	459	107	203	73	119	34	84					321
REGION L													
HALIFAX													
NASH	251	383	48	104	30	55	18	49					144
CALEDONIA		390		203		55		148					232
DOMM		543		116		63		51		2			96

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Table 5.13 Cont'd. COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER PROGRAM SUMMARY

12/31/71

LOCATION	LEAVES GRANTED		INMATES PARTICIPATING		WHITE		NEGRO		INDIAN		OTHER RACES		VOLUNTEERS PARTICIPATING
	MISD	FELONS	MISD	FELONS	MISD	FELONS	MISD	FELONS	MISD	FELONS	MISD	FELONS	
SOUTH CENTRAL AR													
N C SANATORIUM	270	706	76	222	49	103	18	110	9	9			492
REGION H													
ANSON	748	1256	204	291	115	96	85	195	4				854
MONTGOMERY	1567	439	840	207	624	64	216	143					832
MOORE	130	2052	29	442	18	228	11	201		13			471
RICHMOND	518	138	103	32	56	17	33	15	14				132
REGION M													
SAMPSON	39	1344	9	242	9	138		99					210
HARNETT YOUTH CEN	449	927	94	202	67	99	21	74	6	28			204
REGION N													
BLADEN	428	244	185	66	98	15	60063	80033	30013	30000			220
ROBESON	232	2184	85	456	29	109	23	181	33	166			499
SCOTLAND	1049	1227	255	161	20084	66	93	85	76	39	2		782
EASTERN AREA													
REGION O													
COLUMBUS		105		63		33		25				5	63
NEW HANOVER	509	1117	138	206	115	75	23	130				1	319
PENDER		2685		607		357		244				6	540
REGION P													
GREENE	28	315	18	162	17	40	1	126					77
CARTERET	63	26	55	10	41	8	13	2			1		50
DUPLIN	577	667	226	210	119	76	107	134					274
GOLDSBORO YOUTH CT	503	642	129	195	110	65	16	110	3	20			306
REGION QR													
CURRITUCK		471		198		67		131					233
GATES	105	39	45	11	25	11	20						53
MARTIN	473	290	167	119	101	63	66	56					733
WASHINGTON	371	908	149	354	87	118	63	239					567
PITT													
TOTAL	29639	55507	9118	14841	25941	7044	3005	87301	30251	30480	8	7	29193

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Table 5.14 Cont'd.

COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER PROGRAM SUMMARY

12/31/71

LOCATION	CHURCH		ALCOHOLICS CHURCH AND ANONYMOUS		CHURCH AND OTHER		SPONSOR HOME		SPORTS & ENTERTAINMENT		CIVIC		PERSONAL BUSINESS		OTHER		TOTAL		TOTAL
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	
SOUTH CENTRAL AR																			
N C SANATORIUM	79	279	1	4	29	173	37	54	95	168	7	13	4	10	18	5	270	706	976
REGION H																			
ANSON	24	23			386	687	331	540	3	4	1		2		1	2	748	1256	2004
MONTGOMERY	1110	118			44	40	353	275	55	6	1		1		3		1567	439	2006
MOORE	60	399	37	426	20	519	4	470	8	178		8		11	1	41	130	2052	2182
RICHMOND	122	6			173	42	34	52	186	36			3	1		1	518	138	656
REGION M																			
SAMPSON	29	251	8	86	2	113		165		701				9		19	39	1344	1383
HARNETT YOUTH CENT	19	94	159	33	108	359	71	211	81	219	4	5	3	6	4	0	449	927	1376
REGION N																			
BLADEN	57	9				1	355	230	15	4					1		428	244	672
ROBESON	67	799	33	170	33	268	73	778	8	100			6	23	12	46	232	2184	2416
SCOTLAND	151	174	4	5	254	358	534	531	63	64			42	92	1	3	1049	1227	2276
EASTERN AREA																			
REGION O																			
COLUMBUS		33				34		20		9			2		1	6		105	105
NEW HANOVER	167	383	7	17	43	96	176	415	2	7			2	1	113	197	509	1117	1626
PENDER		697		24		324		946		309			3		58	324		2685	2685
REGION P																			
GREENE					16	107	2	46		1			1		9	61	28	315	343
CARTERET					1	1	18	13	42	11				1	2		63	26	89
DUPLIN	333	232	31	26	41	111	59	137	60	97	1	1	11	5	41	58	577	667	1244
GOLDSBORO YOUTH CT	131	117	136	26	69	124	70	270	58	66	3	3	4	10	32	26	503	642	1145
REGION QR																			
CURRITUCK		19				199		79		134			24		1		15		471
GATES	5				26	20	59	19	15								105	39	144
MARTIN	100	65	138	3	127	100	72	77	33	32				1	3	12	473	290	763
WASHINGTON		96		1		116	368	602	2	77			3	1	2	11	371	908	1279
PITT																			
TOTAL	8767	13467	2826	2950	5399	12285	8047	16824	2956	6691	555	924	193	544	896	1822	29639	55507	85146

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Table 5.15

COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER PROGRAM SUMMARY

12/31/71

VIOLATIONS

LOCATION	INFLUENCE ALCOHOL		LATE		FAILED TO RETURN		DISTURBANCE NO CRIME		CHARGED WITH CRIME		INFRACTION		OTHER VIOLATION		TOTAL		TOTAL		
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL			
WESTERN AREA																			
WESTERN CORR CNTR																			
REGION AB																			
HAYWOOD			4						1								5	5	
HENDERSON									2								2	2	
Craggy Prison																			
REGION C																			
CLEAVLAND				5								1					12	12	
MCDOWELL				1		1			5			2				9	2	11	
RUTHERFORD	1		1		3		1		5										
REGION D																			
AVERY																	2	2	4
WATAUGA					2		1										4	4	
WILKES																			
YANCEY																			
REGION E																			
ALEXANDER					2		1										4	1	5
BURKE									1			1					3	3	12
CALDWELL									2								6	3	9
CATAWBA									1										
NORTH PIEDMONT A																			
REGION G1																			
DAVIDSON												1					15	5	20
DAVIE																	1	36	37
FORSYTH ADVANGEMEN																		2	2
GUILFORD 1																	8	33	41
STOKES																			
YADKIN																			
REGION G2																			
PANDOLPH																	3	11	14
ALAMANCE																	3	10	13
CASWELL																		4	4
GUILFORD 2																	8	3	11
ROCKINGHAM																	1	2	3
BLANCH																			

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Table 5.15 Cont'd.

COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER PROGRAM SUMMARY

12/31/71

LOCATION	VIOLATIONS																TOTAL
	INFLUENCE ALCOHOL		LATE		FAILED TO RETURN		DISTURBANCE NO CRIME		CHARGED WITH CRIME		INFRACTION		OTHER VIOLATION		TOTAL		
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	
SOUTH PIEDMONT A																	
REGION F1																	
GASTON	3		1	2	3	4											
LINCOLN		9		55		13			1		2		5		7	6	13
MECKLENBURG 1	71	27	17	7	12	12				1	1				102	85	85
MECKLENBURG 2	5		2	3	4	1						1	1		12	5	17
UNION	1	4		7		3							2		1	16	17
REGION F2																	
IREDELL																	
ROWAN	8	2	2	7	7	8			3				6		20	23	43
CABARRUS	2		2		4								1		8	3	11
STANLEY		1				4					1			1		7	7
NORTH CENTRAL AR																	
CENTRAL PRISON			3	1	3												
RAL CORR CEN WOM						1							2		2	1	11
OTHER WOMEN																	
DOROTHEA DIX																	
CHERRY HOSPITAL																	
REGION J																	
JOHNSTON YOUTH CEN																	
DURHAM	9		2	3	1	1					1				15	5	20
ORANGE		1	2	1	1				1		1		2		6	3	9
CENTRAL YOUTH CEN		3		2													
POLK YOUTH CENTER												1					6
NORTH CENT COR CEN	1	1	1		4	1								1		1	1
SANFORD ADVANCE CE	1																2
WAKE ADVANCE CENTE		2	2	24		2									1		1
															2	28	30
REGION K																	
FRANKLIN		1															1
VANCE		1			1												1
WARREN				2											1	1	2
GRANVILLE	2			3	1											2	2
PERSON	3	1		14					1						4	3	7
UMSTEAD		2		1		1	1								4	16	20
						1										4	4
REGION L																	
HALIFAX																	
NASH				2													2
CALEDONIA				15													16
COOK														1			1

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Table 5.15 Cont'd.

COMMUNITY VOLUNTEER PROGRAM SUMMARY

12/31/71

LOCATION	VIOLATIONS																TOTAL
	INFLUENCE ALCOHOL		LATE		FAILED TO RETURN		DISTURBANCE NO CRIME		CHARGED WITH CRIME		INFRACTION		OTHER VIOLATION		TOTAL		
	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	
SOUTH CENTRAL AR																	
N C SANATORIUM	2	3		1	1	3								1	4	7	11
REGION H																	
ANSON	4	5		2	1	7			1	1		1		1	6	17	23
MONTGOMERY	7	1	2	3	6	1			1					1	16	6	22
MOORE		3		10	2	8									2	21	23
RICHMOND	2				1	2									3	2	5
REGION M																	
SAMPSON		1				2					1					4	4
HARNETT YOUTH CEN	1	1			1	2									2	3	5
REGION N																	
BLADEN	6	2			2	3			4						12	5	17
ROBESON	1	10				5					1				1	16	17
SCOTLAND	11			1	2				1	3					14	4	18
EASTERN AREA																	
REGION O																	
COLUMBUS																	
NEW HANOVER	6		2	3	2	2									10	5	15
PENDER		2		58		10										70	70
REGION P																	
GREENE		1														1	1
CARTERET	1		1											1	2	1	3
DUPLIN						2			2						2	4	6
GOLDSBORO YOUTH CT		1			3				1	2	1	1	1		6	2	8
REGION QR																	
CURRITUCK																	
GATES			1		1					1					2	1	3
MARTIN	3	2			1	1			1						5	3	8
WASHINGTON		4	12	14	2	1			1	1		1			15	21	36
PITT																	
TOTAL	176	146	70	276	78	155	1	2	23	21	7	24	9	11	364	635	999

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or if it is deemed necessary by the administration, she will also undergo a series of psychiatric examinations. Each inmate is given a battery I.Q. and personality tests. Before leaving reception, she attends a meeting at which parole regulations are explained to her. Another meeting is conducted by the correctional officer at which rules and regulations and various opportunities available at the center are discussed. The Trust Fund Officer also discusses with the new girls their individual accounts and how the trust fund is set up.

Soon after her arrival, the new inmate is seen by one of two social workers. At this time, the complete medical history of the inmate is obtained, her version of the crime, and other pertinent data are recorded. A Correspondence-Visitor's List is compiled, consisting of those individuals with whom the inmate wishes to correspond or from whom she wishes to have visit.

After being tested by the psychologist and examined by the staff physicians, she is now ready "to be classified." This procedure involves the inmate's initial assignment to a work project. She comes before a classification committee which consists of the Superintendent, the nurse, psychologist, principal of the school, and the enterprise supervisors. At this time, all information gathered from the girl's stay on reception is considered. The committee discusses with the girl the various alternatives, and tries to consider her feelings in making the work assignment. However, the Center's responsibilities and needs take precedence in this decision. She may be assigned to the laundry which does laundry for several prison units or the laundry operated by the inmates and staff located at Wake Memorial Hospital. Another alternative lies in the sewing plant where all cotton uniforms for inmates in the entire system and uniforms for the custodial staff are made. Frequently a new inmate may be assigned to the group that is responsible for the upkeep of the grounds at the Center. If she has cook's or waitress's experience and the kitchen is in need of help, she may be assigned to the dining room. Such work projects as the highway cleaning crew, which cleans the Highway Commission Building and other state buildings, the greenhouse, where flowers and shrubs are grown for state buildings, the beauty shop, and the hospital, are assignments usually given to inmates who have already served time at the Center.

Upon receiving her work assignment, the new inmate is then ready to join the general inmate population. She is assigned to a building on the basis of her age. All youthful offenders, 21 years of age or younger are housed together. Those women 22 to 39 who are first offenders are housed together. These inmates live in cottage-like dormitories where each inmate has a private room, furnished with a bed, a bureau chest, a wardrobe, a table and a chair. There are "community" baths in these cottages. First offenders 40 years of age and older live together and one building houses those who are recidivists. The facilities for these inmates are large dormitory-like structures where inmates sleep in big rooms in bunk beds and have personal lockers for clothing and other belongings. Again "community" baths are provided here.

Thereafter, programs are available similar to those throughout the system. The Correctional Center for Women provide the following services and programs: medical services, psychiatric and counseling services, education program, study release, work release, community volunteer program, pre-sentence diagnostic program, religious program, a committee youthful offender program, recreation program, intern program.

3.8 Staff Development (See Chapter VI)

3.9 Diagnostic Services

Adult offenders who are felons receive a complete diagnostic evaluation prior to program assignment, while adult misdemeanants receive a less exhaustive diagnostic study unless they are committed for a pre-sentence investigation. All youthful offenders (16 through 20), whether formally committed as such or not, receive diagnostic services.

3.10 Highway Road Quota

The 1971 General Assembly acted upon legislation that would decrease, and eventually end, all highway work done by residents of correctional facilities. At this time, there are some 800 men of the 1800 still required to maintain the State's highways. By July 1, 1973, the remaining 800 will no longer be assigned to road squads and will be available to participate in treatment programs. There will, however, be work release inmates performing maintenance jobs for the Highway Department. In 1971, of the 76 prison units in the State, 44 were those where the main enterprise was highway maintenance. This, of course, has decreased with the decrease in the number of men required to perform the jobs.

3.11 Jobs for Ex-Offenders Program and the Concentrated Employment Program

The Jobs for Ex-Offenders Program (Jobs) and the Concentrated Employment Program (CEP) represent a state-wide effort for assisting the ex-offender in finding suitable employment as he reenters our North Carolina community. Unfortunately, the resources available are very small when considering the number of persons who left our correctional institutions in 1970 without any formal assistance whatsoever. The table on Separation Location in 1970 shows that 7,230 individuals who had been convicted for misdemeanants and 877 individuals who had been convicted for felonies returned to our society without any assistance to better assure successful re-entry into the community. The Jobs Program has a staff of 14 with 13 Job Developers attempting to cover 5 to 6 areas of the state. Major emphasis is given to developing jobs which have stability and potential commensurate with the potential and career goals of the ex-offender.

The Concentrated Employment Program is hopefully an improvement on the under staffed Jobs Program as 16 persons are concentrating their efforts for providing more thorough re-entry services to the ex-offender as he moves into the North Piedmont area of the state including Winston-Salem, High Point and Greensboro. This program will attempt to assist the 1,200 inmates of the Department of Corrections residing in the area's institutions. It will provide four (4) weeks of pre-release orientation for about one-half of the above mentioned inmates. Intensive job development efforts will be undertaken for all interested inmates by employment teams, which will assist released ex-offenders with re-entry problems, such as, transportation to and from the job, and will provide post-release counseling and follow-up in order to assist the inmate in his transition from prison to the community and to increase the probability of job retention.

3.12 Prison Enterprises

Prison enterprises include laundry work for men and women, manufacture and printing of highway signs by men, sewing by women, farming and operation of canneries by men, manufacture of license plates by men, and the operation of the print shop and duplicating plant by men. Also, there are maintenance crews which involves small construction work.

3.13 The Corrections Intern Program

During the summer of 1970, 23 interns, graduate and undergraduate students, worked as interns throughout the correctional system. The year 1971 saw an increase in the number of interns to approximately 50, some serving for more than just the summer months as the intern program has developed into a year-round program. Not only is it hoped that the experience of serving as an intern will cause many students to choose their professional career in corrections, but also that interns will serve as a credible witness for the operations within the correctional system. The interaction between the inmates, interns and correctional officers is seen as a healthy experience for all concerned.

3.14 Health Services

The Department of Correction provides complete medical services and extensive mental health services for individuals within the correctional institutions. Central Prison Hospital, a 100 bed unit, has the following facilities: Post-operative Recovery Room, Pharmacy with FT registered, Blood Bank, Physical Therapy Department, Rehabilitation Inpatient Unit, Rehabilitation Outpatient Unit, Psychiatric Inpatient Unit, Psychiatric Outpatient Unit, Psychiatric Partial Hospitalization Program, Psychiatric Emergency Services, Organized Outpatient Department, Basic Emergency Department. To give some overview of the size of health services provided, over 5,000 physical therapy procedures, and 900 surgical procedures were made in 1970. In addition, the Department opened in November 1971 an 84 bed hospital in Central Prison. The first occupants are Pre-sentence Diagnostic cases as recommended from the courts.

Naturally, community hospitals are used when it is not possible to bring the inmate to the Central Prison Hospital because of an emergency. Also, when services not available at Central are needed, community hospitals with the appropriate services are used.

Table 5.16 gives a summary of work done in Central Prison Hospital in 1971.

3.15 Chaplaincy Services

The Chaplaincy Services' primary function is to pastor to the needs of those in the institutions which fall under the responsibility of the Department of Correction. In order to do this effectively, much time and careful preparation is spent in administration, training, teaching and listening. Charged with this overall responsibility are Chaplains John M. Crow and Kenneth D. Cannady, who serve as chaplains for the Department. Theirs is the job of overseeing the spiritual and religious services of the state-wide institutions within the Department. Administratively, this means keeping in touch with as many of the individual units as is possible both by

Table 5.16

Hospital Annual Report for Year, 1971.

Summary of work done in Central Prison Hospital during year, 1971.

By Doctors:	Hamilton (general surgery)-----	388
	I. W. Rose (general surgery)-----	638
	Wright (eyes)-----	685
	Daniel & Rhodes (urology)-----	520
	Harer & Moore (orthopedics)-----	1047
	Owen (psychiatry)-----	1945
	Martin, Bell, Coffey (dentists)-----	201
	Garrabrant (E.N.T.)-----	362
	Logan (E.N.T.)-----	384
	Thomas (medicine)-----	2487
	Bellamy & Grant (cardiovascular)-----	610
	Meltzer (general medicine)-----	1136
	Mann (neurology)-----	46
	H. Rose (thoracic surgeon)-----	8
	H. Rose & Davis (thoracic surgery)-----	13
	Allen-Adcock-Mann (neurosurgery)-----	27
	Hart (plastic surgery)-----	25
	Ebert & Fells (plastic surgery)-----	53
	Bevin, Ebert, Garter (plastic surgery)-----	310
	Hitch (dermatology)-----	192
	Broughton (general medicine)-----	886
	Chamblee (eyes)-----	1
	Dental Procedures (Dentists)-----	17302
	Dental Laboratory Procedures-----	3316
	Radiologists-----	8621
	Mental Health Clinic-----	7382
Anesthetists:	Wilkerson-----	89
	Goodman-----	17
	Addison-----	20
	Haizlip-----	16
	Rowland-----	25
	Beveridge-----	4
	Killeen-----	4
	Millens-----	13
	West-----	9
	Tripp-----	9
	Womble-----	18
	Campbell-----	9
	Eastman-----	1
	Kilfoil-----	11
	McKean-----	7
	Holmes-----	5
	Green-----	1

Table 5.16 Cont'd.

Hospital Annual Report for Year 1971.

Patients admitted to the hospital-----	1360
Patients discharged from the hospital -----	1371
Diagnosis on discharged patients-----	1465
Average number of patients in hospital during 1971-----	52.3
Operations-----	880
Patients admitted to State Hospital, Raleigh, N.C.-----	19
Patients admitted to State Hospital, Goldsboro, N.C.-----	29
Sick Call (a.m. 2513) (p.m. 4907) total-----	7420
X-Ray work done-----	36218
Treatments in Physiotherapy-----	4666
Laboratory tests made-----	95685
Optical glasses issued-----	1151
Optical glasses repaired-----	152
Artificial eyes issued-----	5
New men from courts examined-----	1877
Deaths-----	6

personal visitations on the sight and supervision of the religious activities which are being conducted in the institutions themselves. To help in the religious programming of the Department, the recruiting and training of chaplains is an ongoing program. At present, within the Raleigh area itself, namely Central Prison, the Correctional Center for Alcoholics, Central Youth Center, Correctional Center for Women, and Polk Youth Center, some twenty to twenty-three are involved in various levels of training under the supervision of Mr. Crow and Mr. Cannaday. Four year interns in Chaplaincy Services are in training at Central Prison. Four men are in a first quarter of Clinical Pastoral Education at the Correctional Center for Alcoholics. One man is under supervision as a part time chaplain in the Correctional Center for Alcoholics and eight part time student chaplains are under supervision in the three other institutions in the Raleigh area. These eight men are funded by the Reynolds Endowment Program at Duke University and are "on loan" to the Department of Correction and are financed by Duke Divinity School.

Another dimension of the training program is a course which is offered by Duke Divinity School and is at present being taught at Polk Youth Center with Mr. Cannaday serving as instructor. The course is entitled "Pastoral Care in an Institutional Setting." Some twelve men are involved in this course over a period of one year. There are a few part time chaplains serving in the various institutions throughout the state and both Departmental Chaplains serve as consultants, not only to the institution, but to these men who are serving the Department of Correction on a part time basis. Both Departmental Chaplains are involved in staff training and group work with the inmate population within the Raleigh area. It is a part of the responsibility of the chaplains to recruit men from the various seminaries within a feasible geographical area of our state and from time to time visit the seminaries in recruiting men for training within the Clinical Pastoral Education setting of the Department.

One important involvement for Chaplaincy Services in recent months has been a cooperative venture between the North Carolina Council of Churches and the Chaplaincy Service. With the cooperation of and the involvement with Commissioner Lee Bounds, the Council of Churches has invited pastors of the various denominations across the state to Raleigh for a two-day reflection seminar. These seminars have involved the various administrative leaders in the Department as well as those who are charged with the responsibility for the institution itself. These seminars have been instrumental in introducing quite a large number of pastors to both the institution and the persons working within the institution.

3.16 Vocational Rehabilitation Program (See Chapter VII)

3.17 Home Leave Program

During the latter months of 1971, the Department of Correction initiated a home leave program for honor grade residents of correctional facilities. The resident may request a 24 hour home leave through the captain of superintendent of the unit. A thorough investigation is carried out in the resident's home community; with input from the family, neighbors, and law enforcement officials. If the report from the community indicates a willingness for the resident to visit the town, and if the unit officials approve the visit, the resident is allowed to travel to his home for a 24 hour period. The resident or his family must provide transportation or money for public transportation. Those residents who are approved for

home leaves are eligible for such a leave once every 30 days at the discretion of the unit head.

Figure 5.17 indicates the number of leaves granted. This includes leaves granted to those on work release.

3.18 The Division of Research and Planning

The Division of Research and Planning has various responsibilities. The obvious correctional philosophy behind many of its efforts is the development of community resources (local, state, and federal) to assist the Department in the rehabilitation and treatment of the offender.

Specifically, the Division staff is responsible for planning and processing all grants-in-aid with such programs as the Governor's Committee on Law and Order, the Department of Labor, and other funding sources. In addition, the Division is responsible for stimulating assistance and developing cooperative arrangements with other community and state resources.

Other responsibilities include conducting evaluations of present programs, collecting and analyzing facts about inmates, and conducting applied research as needed. The capital improvements budget for the General Assembly is also prepared by the Division.

Table 5.17

Temporary Leaves

12/31/71

LOCATION	HOME		TOTAL	LOCATION	HOME		TOTAL
	MIS	FEL			MIS	FEL	
<u>South Piedmont Area</u>				Warren	2	8	10
Region F1				Franklin	8	48	56
Lincoln	4	224	228	Region L		4	4
Gaston	104	156	260	Odom		4	4
Mecklenburg I	184	336	520	Caledonia	1	9	10
Mecklenburg II	33	44	77	Halifax			
Union	2	4	6	Nash	79	260	339
Region F2				<u>South Central Area</u>			
Iredell				NC Sanitorium			
Rowan	52	145	197	Region H			
Stanley		5	5	Anson	45	84	129
Cabarrus	63	62	125	Richmond	55	31	86
<u>North Central Area</u>				Montgomery	7	7	14
Central Prison	33	42	75	Moore		4	4
Correction Ctr. Wom.	11	144	155	Region M			
Dorothea Dix				Harnett Youth Center	48	191	239
Cherry Hospital				Sampson		2	2
Region J				Region N			
Central Youth Cent.	7	16	23	Scotland	33	52	85
Polk Youth Center		12	12	Robeson	46	353	399
Wake Advancement Cent.	240	860	1,175	Bladen	38	18	56
Johnston Youth Center				<u>Eastern Area</u>			
Sanford Advancement	69	377	446	Region O		3	3
Orange	5	2	7	Columbus			
Durham	19	110	129	New Hanover	40	152	192
Region K				Pender		2	2
Umstead	2	9	11	Region P			
Granville	2	6	8	Goldsboro Youth Center			
Person	2	55	57	Greene			
Vance	38	79	117				

Table 5.17 Cont'd.

Temporary Leaves

12/31/71

LOCATION	HOME		TOTAL	TYPE VIOLATION		FIRST		OTHER		TOTAL	
	MIS	FEL		MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL	MIS	FEL
Duplin				Influence Alcohol	1	1	4	1	5	6	
Carteret	6	2	8	Late	1	1	1	1	2		
Region Q - R				Fail to Return	2	7	8	9	17		
Martin		40	82	Disturb No Crime		1	1	1	1		
Washington		91	91	Charged with Crime		3	2	3	2		
Gates		6	29	Infraction							
Currituck	23	6	29								
Not Reported		129	129								
TOTAL	1343	4184	5527	TOTAL	3	1	12	15	15	16	31

4. The Office of Probation

Created in 1937, the Office of Probation is authorized to accept from the Courts any person convicted of an offense other than one punishable by death or life imprisonment.

4.1 Organization and Responsibilities

Figure 5.3 reports the organizational structure of the Probation Department. There are five members of the Commission responsible for policy, operations, and budget decisions. The Director of Probation is the administrative head of the Department and he has a staff which maintains the extensive records (accessible on the Corrections Department computer) and plans for improvement of the Department services.

The many functions of the Probation Department are illustrated in Figure 5.4. The primary duties are to assist the Courts as an investigative arm to gather background information to guide in sentencing and then to supervise convicted offenders, both youth (16-20) and adult, who have been sentenced to probation rather than an institutional correctional facility. Probationers sentenced in other States but residing in North Carolina are included. The Probation Department in its supervisory role is in contact with the public, and with potential employers and other community resources for probationers. Figure 5.5 indicates the five probation divisions in North Carolina

PERSONNEL

FIELD STAFF

DIVISION "A"

HARRY W. DOUGLASS, Probation Division Supervisor
New Bern, North Carolina
HAROLD E. BOWERS, Assistant Supervisor
Elizabeth City, North Carolina
ROBERT L. EVERETT, Assistant Supervisor
Kinston, North Carolina

DIVISION "B"

GORDON G. SAULS, Probation Division Supervisor
Tarboro, North Carolina
ALLEN S. HARPER, Assistant Supervisor
Smithfield, North Carolina
HAYDEN W. GLOVER, Assistant Supervisor
Henderson, North Carolina

DIVISION "C"

E. L. McBRYDE, Probation Division Supervisor
Wadesboro, North Carolina
JOHN T. WILSON, Assistant Supervisor
Monroe, North Carolina
DON R. JACKSON, Assistant Supervisor
Lumberton, North Carolina

Figure 5.3 Cont'd.

REEVES L. WALKER, Assistant Supervisor
Rockingham, North Carolina

DIVISION "D"

C. M. CLODFELTER, Probation Division Supervisor
Lexington, North Carolina
IRA C. ROACH, Assistant Supervisor
Reidsville, North Carolina
WILLARD DEAN, Assistant Supervisor
Greensboro, North Carolina
VON E. EVERHART, Assistant Supervisor
Lexington, North Carolina

DIVISION "E"

BOB G. BEAM, Probation Division Supervisor
Asheville, North Carolina
W. H. Hall, Assistant Supervisor
Hickory, North Carolina
MRS. SAMMIE LOU ANDERSON, Assistant Supervisor
Newland, North Carolina

4.2 Capabilities and Programs

Figure 5.6 shows the field divisions of the Probation Department and the staff assigned to each division. The personnel includes five Division Supervisors, twelve assistant supervisors, 215 male probation officers and 35 female probation officers. All but 5.5 percent of the officers are college graduates.

The following are five programs of the Probation Commission, many of which will be expanded or developed in early 1972:

1. Staff Development and Educational Enrichment Program
2. The Volunteer Program
3. Specialized Officer Program
4. Model Team Program
5. Intern Program

4.3 Staff Development and Educational Enrichment Program (See Chapter VI)

4.4 The Volunteer Program

The Probation Commission has recently initiated the Volunteer Program for probationers. This allows volunteers from the Community to assist probationers who request having someone act as an advocate in the probationer's efforts to live in the community with no further encounters with law enforcement officials.

Volunteers in Probation (Courts Program)

This allows volunteers to assist probationers who request having someone to act as a friend, helper and partner in the probationer's efforts to live in society without creating problems as in the past. The volunteer program focuses on the problem that probation officers with their heavy case-

FIGURE 5.4
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT

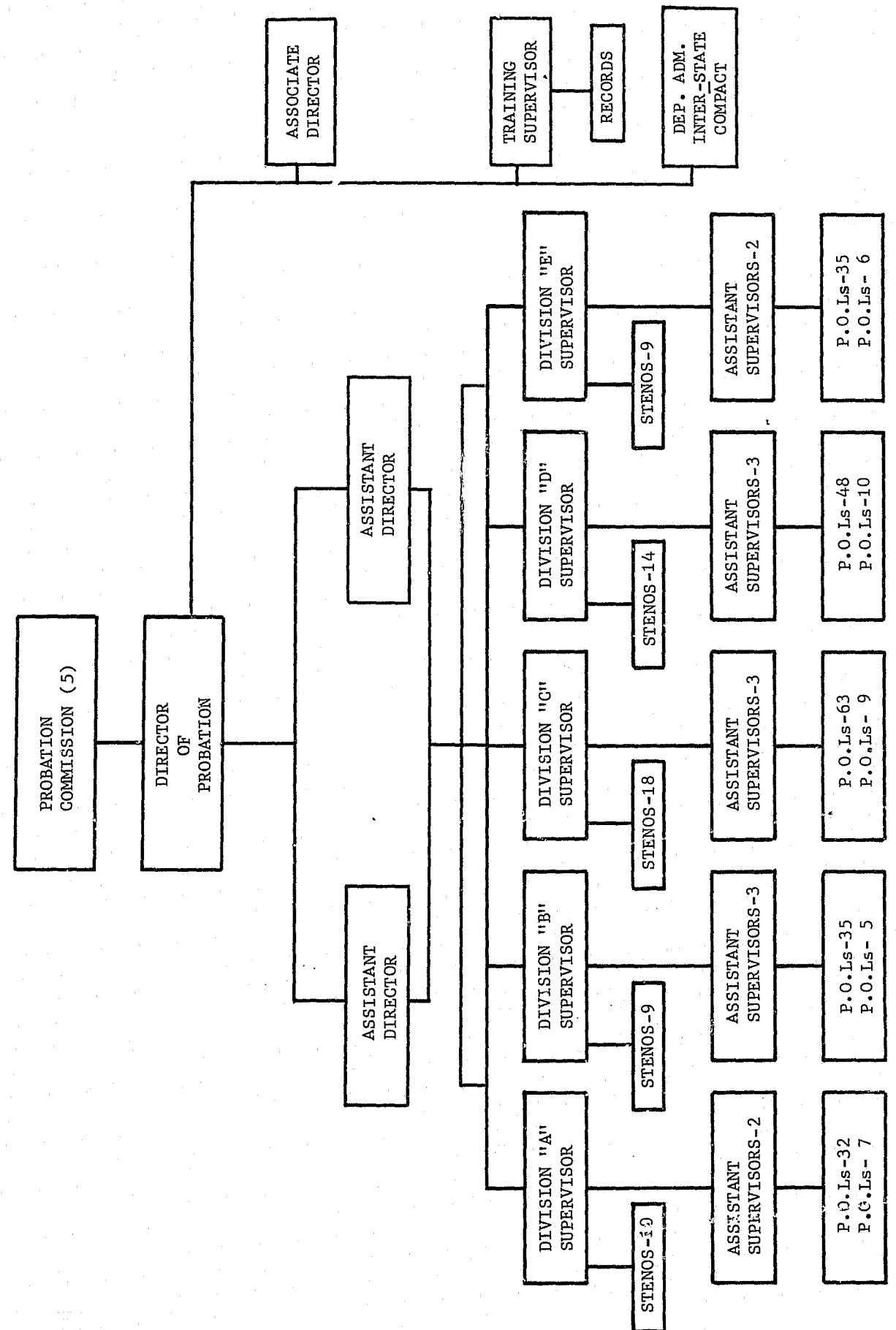
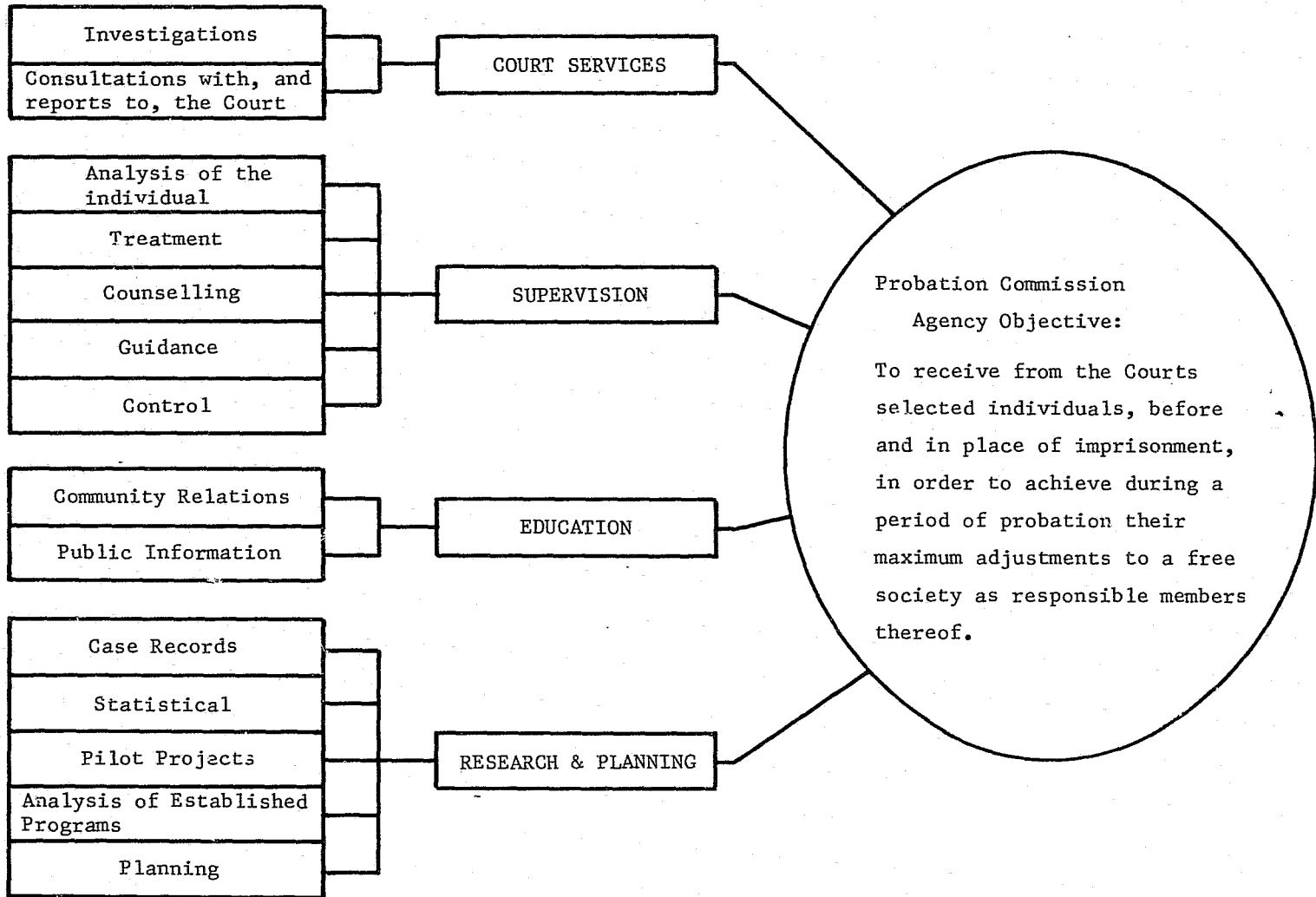
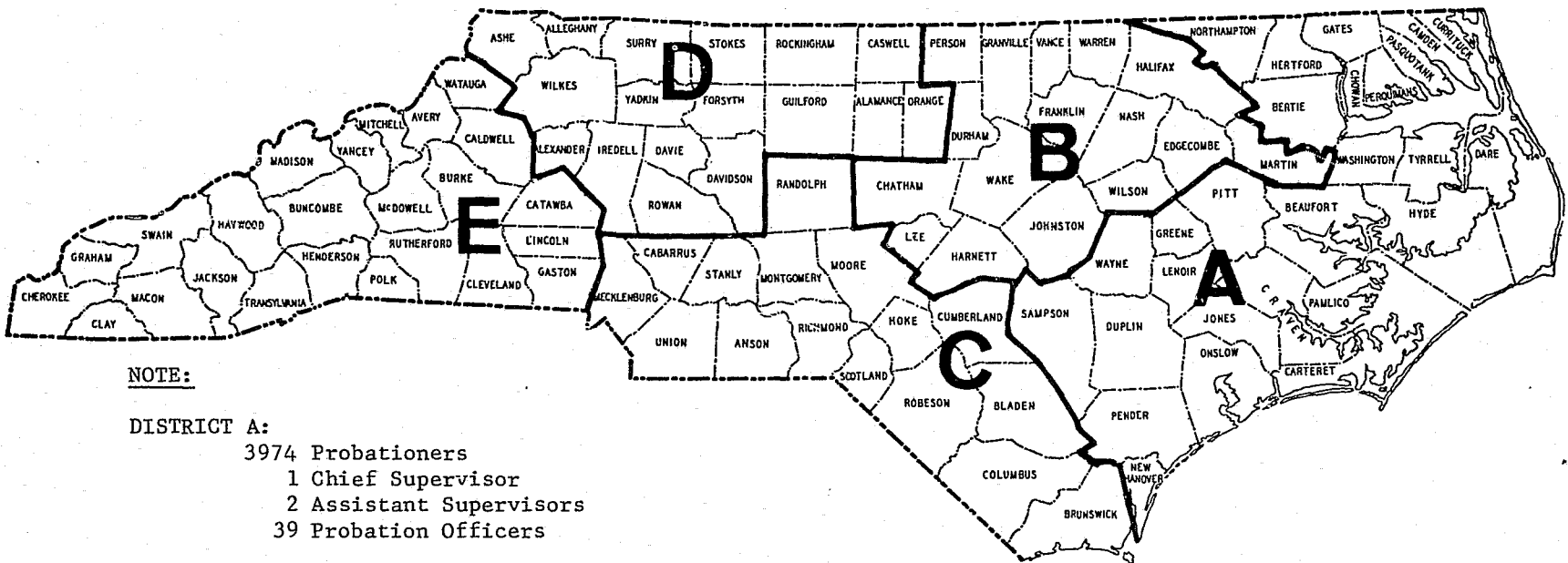


FIGURE 5.5
FUNCTIONS OF THE PROBATION DEPARTMENT



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FIGURE 5.6
FIVE PROBATION DISTRICTS IN NORTH CAROLINA - SEPTEMBER 30, 1972



NOTE:

- DISTRICT A:**
 - 3974 Probationers
 - 1 Chief Supervisor
 - 2 Assistant Supervisors
 - 39 Probation Officers
- DISTRICT B:**
 - 3785 Probationers
 - 1 Chief Supervisor
 - 3 Assistant Supervisors
 - 40 Probation Officers
- DISTRICT C:**
 - 7002 Probationers
 - 1 Chief Supervisor
 - 3 Assistant Supervisors
 - 72 Probation Officers

- DISTRICT D:**
 - 6061 Probationers
 - 1 Chief Supervisor
 - 3 Assistant Supervisors
 - 58 Probation Officers
- DISTRICT E:**
 - 3355 Probationers
 - 1 Chief Supervisor
 - 2 Assistant Supervisors
 - 41 Probation Officers

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loads need assistance from the community in serving needs of the probationer.

The first responsibility was the preparation of a standard volunteer training program which was required for those wishing to become Probation Volunteers. Probation officers are naturally involved in planning the training program. After the volunteer training program was prepared and approved, those probation officers wishing to participate in the volunteer program will encourage citizens to volunteer their assistance, similar to the very successful Department of Corrections Volunteer Program, on a one-on-one basis, for any probationer requesting such.

Those accepted as trained volunteers of The Volunteer Program are encouraged to help probationers with whatever problems he wishes to share, as well as to assist his family whenever needed and when possible. Probationers will also be encouraged to suggest who they would like as a volunteer in case they have someone in mind whose assistance they would appreciate. Ex-probationers who have shown an interest in helping others will also be encouraged to volunteer to help those going through problems they know and have experienced. The National Court Volunteer Program will be utilized as well as other national sources of successful volunteer program in probation.

4.5 Specialized Officer Program

For some time the Probation Commission has had a program for those with alcoholic problems whereby recovered alcoholics serve as specialized Probation Officers. These officers work with probationers convicted for public drunkenness or who exhibit alcoholic problems. Presently there are nine (9) such Probation Officers now employed.

Probation officers have also been assigned to specialized supervision of the drug offenders. The drug problem is increasing and many are being sentenced for probation, specialized drug officers are also needed. Therefore, two individuals who know drug problems, who may have successfully worked in local drug houses or have some special ability through their past experience to relate with the drug offender in a healthy and positive manner for rehabilitation purposes, will be employed on a pilot basis.

Also, as specialized officers, two ex-offenders will be employed as Probation Officers Assistants. It is believed that not only may rehabilitated ex-offenders prove to be effective officers, but that such an effort should and must be made by the Commission to serve as an example to employers throughout the state that ex-offenders can be effective and successful employees. Probation officers are often encouraging employers to hire probationers, and can more effectively do so when it can be said that the Commission has faith enough in ex-offenders to hire them as well.

4.6 Model Team Program

5 Team Management units have been established and are operational, one in each 5 probation regional divisions. 5 to 8 probation officers have pooled their probationers and share a common responsibility for them. These 5 model teams are testing and demonstrating alternative approaches deemed important for creating a more effective probation system in North Carolina. These alternative approaches are being used as both experience and research have shown them to be most beneficial in assisting and overseeing the probationers' re-adjustment with society.

Some general aspects of the program are described below:

1. Rather than having a probationer assigned to a specific probation officer, the alternative method allows for the probationer to be assigned to the Model Team of Officers.

a. Determining Specific Needs

Members of the team will determine the specific needs of the probationer jointly with the probationer, who should be a part of the decision - making process rather than the traditional recipient of the decision. Determination of the probationer problem, the officer most capable of dealing with the problem, and the intensity of contact, as well as all efforts at probationer involvement will be done with the coordination and approval of the judge.

b. Choosing the Specific Officer

Members of the team will jointly decide who has primary responsibility for the probationer basing the decision on which officer is best able to handle a certain type case. Like most professionals, probation officers are more effective with certain types, such as youthful offenders, alcoholics, adult offenders, offenders with marital problems, etc. This approach will allow the team member most capable to handle more of the type cases he is more effective with.

c. Determining Intensity of Contact

The team in consultation with the probationer as much as possible, will classify the probationer concerning his need for contact with the Probation Officer to assist him in legally and successfully coping with society. Experience and research shows that certain probationer types will re-adjust to society without need for much assistance from the Probation Officer, while others need much more contact and assistance. Accordingly, new probationers will be classified concerning their contact needs high intensity contact, medium intensity contact, low intensity contact. In this way, the Probation Officer can further utilize his time by concentrating more of his efforts on those who need him, and less on those who don't.

d. Probationer Involvement

A word of explanation is needed concerning whether it will be possible to involve the probationer in the decision making process about his future under probation. The primary impetus for this process is to force the probationer to make a rational, responsible decision about the future of his life, a process he has shown through his conviction to be unable to adequately perform well to that date. It is well realized that this process will be difficult, not only for the probationer, but equally for the probation officer. Nevertheless, it is precisely this process of responsible decision-making about the future of one's life which must be learned by the probationer. Encouraging the probationer to be a part of the decision - making process will often lead the probationer to thinking about and better planning his life, as well as hopefully better understanding and identifying with the probation assistance given.

Admittedly there will be many probationers who will not choose to be part of the decisions, regarding probationer needs, which probation officer can best suit the needs, and whether the needs for society and the probationer demand high, medium or low contact surveillance.

Re-evaluation from time to time by the team and the probationer in terms of needs and goals and who the probation officer primarily responsible for the probationer should be, will also be a helpful process.

2. The probation model teams are utilizing the services of the volunteer from the community. This volunteer will be available to assist the probation officer with any difficulties he may encounter in working with the probationers. This assistance from the volunteer will relieve the probation officer of some of the demands placed upon him by a heavy caseload. The volunteer will act as an advocate for the probationer and above all, function as an interested friend.

3. Some model teams are utilizing the experience and knowledge of specialized officers. These individuals are recovered alcoholics, drug addicts, and ex-offenders. The Probation Commission has utilized the services of the recovered alcoholic in working with probationers who are convicted of public drunkenness or who exhibit alcoholic problems. There are, at this time, eleven such officers working with the alcoholic probationers.

Since the drug problem has increased tremendously in recent years, the Probation Commission feels that services of individuals who know drug problems are needed. Therefore, two individuals who are familiar with the drug scene, who may have successfully worked in local drug houses or have some special ability or experience with drugs and the drug users will be employed as specialized officers.

Also, two ex-offenders will be employed as assistants to Probation Officers. It is believed that, not only may rehabilitated ex-offenders prove to be effective officers, but that the Commission should serve as an example to potential employers that ex-offenders can be effective and successful employees.

4. The services of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation are being utilized by the Probation Officers of the model team. Vocational Rehabilitation will serve as a career development and employment service for locating job training opportunities for probationers. Such opportunities are career oriented and require skills that can be developed. All community resources, such as the Community College System, the Development of Public Instruction, halfway houses, Alcoholics Anonymous, drug houses and counseling centers, etc. are utilized. Every effort is made to assure that those accepting jobs and developing careers have proper opportunities, training and otherwise, to best assume their legal place in society.

4.7 The Intern Program

The Probation Commission feels that through the use of college students, it can provide extra assistance for over-burdened Probation Officers, providing meaningful experiences in field work for interested students, and have access to a group of interested and somewhat experienced individuals as potential employees. The students who are in their Junior or Senior year, are selected by the Probation Officer, his supervisor, and the students professor. Each student will work at least 9 hours per week for a three-hour course. They will be working with the courts, completing records and files, and supervising a limited number of probationers. The program will be operating with the assistance of several colleges throughout the state.

4.8 Probation Population

The Probation Commission once again surpassed all previous records in the number of new probationers received during any 12 month period, when the Courts of North Carolina placed 12,219 adult offenders under probation supervision during calendar 1971. This allowed our Department to provide the services to more delinquents for less money than any other correctional agency.

Probationers Received in 1971-----	12,219
Cases Closed by - Expiration-----	5,176
Termination-----	4,375
Death-----	161
Cancellation-----	39
Renovation-----	2,082
Total number under probation-December 31, 1971-----	22,632
Net Gain-----	386

4.9 Probation Cost

The following data reveals that probation as a community based rehabilitation program is the least expensive means available through which to deal with the delinquent adult population; that the monies paid into the Court by our probationers reflect a sum three times the Probation Department budgetary expenditures.

Average Daily Population-----	22,597
Total Budget Expenditures-1971-----	\$3,288,585.76
Cost per day for one probationer-----	.40
Cost per day to keep one inmate in prison-----	9.00
Savings per day per probationer-----	8.60
Savings per day for caseload-----	194,334.20
Savings per year for caseload-----	70,931,983.00
Probationers paid into the Courts in fines, costs, restitution, and non-support-----	10,724,516.65

4.10 Documentary Film

A grant from the Law and Order Committee enabled the Probation Commission to produce a 28-minute color documentary film "A Reasonable Alternative". This film was released in early 1971. Since this time it has been shown by the following television stations.

Channel 2 - Greensboro	Channel 6 - Wilmington
Channel 9 - Greenville	Channel 13 - Asheville
Channel 14 - Hickory	Channel 12 - Winston-Salem
Channel 11 - Durham	Channel 8 - High Point

In addition, this film has been shown by probation personnel to 81 civic, educational and religious groups. The Probation Department is very pleased with the response to this film.

4.11 Court Services - Pre-Sentence Investigation

Probation Officers provide services to every Court with criminal

jurisdiction in North Carolina. Even though the General Statutes provide that investigations be made on all felony cases before a defendant is released on probation or suspended sentence, it is impossible to comply with the law due to the lack of personnel. However, probation officers were able to conduct 11,874 pre-sentence investigations for the Courts during 1971. Every case investigated did not result in a probationary sentence and conversely, every case received did not have a pre-sentence investigation conducted. In addition, investigations were made, for the Department of Correction's Diagnostic Center in order that they might have social backgrounds on the individuals being evaluated.

4.12 Interstate Compact

The office of the Interstate Compact for Probation had a most active year. This compact enables the various states to serve as each other's agents in the supervision of persons on probation. It provides an effective method of permitting probationers to leave one state and take up residence in another state or to visit in another state. However, the sending state retains control of each of its probationers.

Number of North Carolina probationers being supervised out of state as of January 1, 1971-----846

Number of North Carolina probationers sent out of state in 1971-----580

Number of North Carolina probation cases closed out of state in 1971-----580

Number of North Carolina probationers being supervised out of state as of December 31, 1971-----846

Number of out of state probationers being supervised by North Carolina as of January 1, 1971-----328

Number of out of state probationers received in 1971-----248

Number of out of state probation cases closed in 1971-----202

Number of out of state probationers being supervised by North Carolina as of December 31, 1971-----374

4.13 Absconders

During calendar 1971, 250 North Carolina probationers were returned to North Carolina as absconders or violators. As of December 31, 1971, out of state agencies had in their possession approximately 500 warrants and capias calling for the arrest of probationers wanted in North Carolina. Included in this figure are those who are known to be presently serving active prison terms and against whom our warrants have been lodged as official detainers.

4.14 Post-Probation Survey

The major highlight of 1971 must be the results of a Post-Probation Survey, funded by a grant from the Law and Order Committee.

This survey was conducted by interviewing 900 former probationers throughout North Carolina. Each had been away from supervision from three to five years.

The survey revealed that:

- 50.2% had no criminal activity since leaving probation supervision.
- 33% had traffic or alcohol related offenses.
- 11% misdemeanor offenses against person and property.
- 1.5% felony offenses.
- 4.3% all other offenses (drugs, non-support, bad checks, etc.)
- 77.7% of all those interviewed had incomes better than the state average.

The conclusion drawn from this survey is that probation offers a safe (to society) economical means for rehabilitating our delinquent citizens.

We could find no evidence that probation places any stigma on the individual as compared with that found attached to prison releases or parolees returning to the community.

The results of our survey further revealed that unlike most crime patterns, there was little or no relationship between the original offenses for which the individual was placed on probation and any subsequent criminal offenses.

Persons Placed On Probation By County - 1971

County	County	County	County
Alamance 85	Davidson 273	Madison 13	Stokes 42
Alexander 51	Davie 30	Martin 42	Surry 124
Alleghany 29	Duplin 67	McDowell 48	Swain 45
Anson 81	Durham 278	Mecklenburg 733	Transylvania 53
Ashe 99	Edgecombe 111	Mitchell 5	Tyrrell 1
Avery 11	Forsyth 544	Montgomery 42	Union 75
Beaufort 68	Franklin 77	Moore 118	Vance 140
Bertie 57	Gaston 209	Nash 126	Wake 345
Bladen 52	Gates 1	New Hanover 270	Warren 35
Brunswick 38	Graham 6	Northhampton 36	Washington 26
Buncombe 153	Granville 75	Onslow 69	Watauga 24
Burke 72	Greene 17	Orange 97	Wayne 88
Cabarrus 171	Guilford 605	Pamlico 21	Wilkes 217
Caldwell 113	Halifax 103	Pasquotank 63	Wilson 134
Camden 8	Harnett 112	Pender 70	Yadkin 63
Carteret 108	Haywood 107	Perquimans 7	Yancey 14
Gaswell 46	Henderson 93	Person 65	11,853
Gatawba 154	Hertford 54	Pitt 398	Cases received in
Chatham 78	Hoke 152	Polk 14	December 1970, pro-
Cherokee 29	Hyde 9	Randolph 126	cessed in January,
Chowan 29	Iredell 219	Richmond 87	1971 - 625
Clay 23	Jackson 51	Robeson 427	Cases received from
Cleveland 119	Johnston 195	Rockingham 200	out of state - 209
Columbus 119	Jones 26	Rowan 196	GRAND TOTAL - 12,687
Craven 212	Lee 114	Rutherford 80	
Cumberland 943	Lenoir 132	Sampson 105	
Currituck 11	Lincoln 35	Scotland 167	
Dare 42	Macon 21	Stanly 85	

5. The Office of Paroles

5.1 Organization and Responsibilities

An Act of the 1955 General Assembly of North Carolina (G.S. 148) created a Board of Paroles with authority to grant paroles to persons held by virtue of any final order or judgement of any court of this State in any prison, jail, or other penal institution of this State or its political subdivision. (Figure 5.7 presents the organization of the Board with staff size). The Act stipulated that the Board of Paroles should consist of three members to be appointed by the Governor from persons whose recognized ability, training, experience and character qualify them for service on the Board. In the exercise of their functions of parole selections, release, discharge or revocation, the Board has complete jurisdiction. The Act further stipulated that the Board should assist the Governor in the exercise of his constitutional power of commutations, pardons, reprieves and extraditions.

Parole, of course, is the release of a prison inmate, after a portion of his or her sentence has been served, under the supervision of the Board of Paroles and its officers to an approved plan for residence and employment and under conditions which permit his or her return to prison on revocation of parole in the event of misbehavior.

Parole envisions appraisal of a prison inmate during his or her period of incarceration to determine whether the granting of parole is compatible with the best interests of the inmate and the best interests of society. Under existing rules and regulations of the Board of Paroles it is necessary for an inmate to have an offer of gainful employment or satisfactorily show that he or she will not become a public charge upon release on parole.

Objectives of the Board of Paroles are to reform the committed offenders and to protect the public from harm by those committed. The functions exercised by the Board in carrying out these objectives are illustrated in Figure 5.8.

The Parole Board operates in a number of closely related areas:

5.2 Death Sentence Investigations

Complete investigations are conducted into the background of the offender, the crime itself, the communities reaction toward the sentence pronounced, the feelings of the family of the deceased or injured party, and all other aspects of the case. From this study, all information gathered as well as the Board's recommendation are made available to the Governor at the appropriate time for whatever action he deems necessary.

5.3 Life Sentence Investigations

The Board interviews and investigates all inmates under a life sentence after the individual has served 10 years on that sentence. The investigation is similar to the death sentence investigation, after which a recommendation can be made to the Governor for whatever action he deems appropriate.

FIGURE 5.7
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART SHOWING LINES OF AUTHORITY:

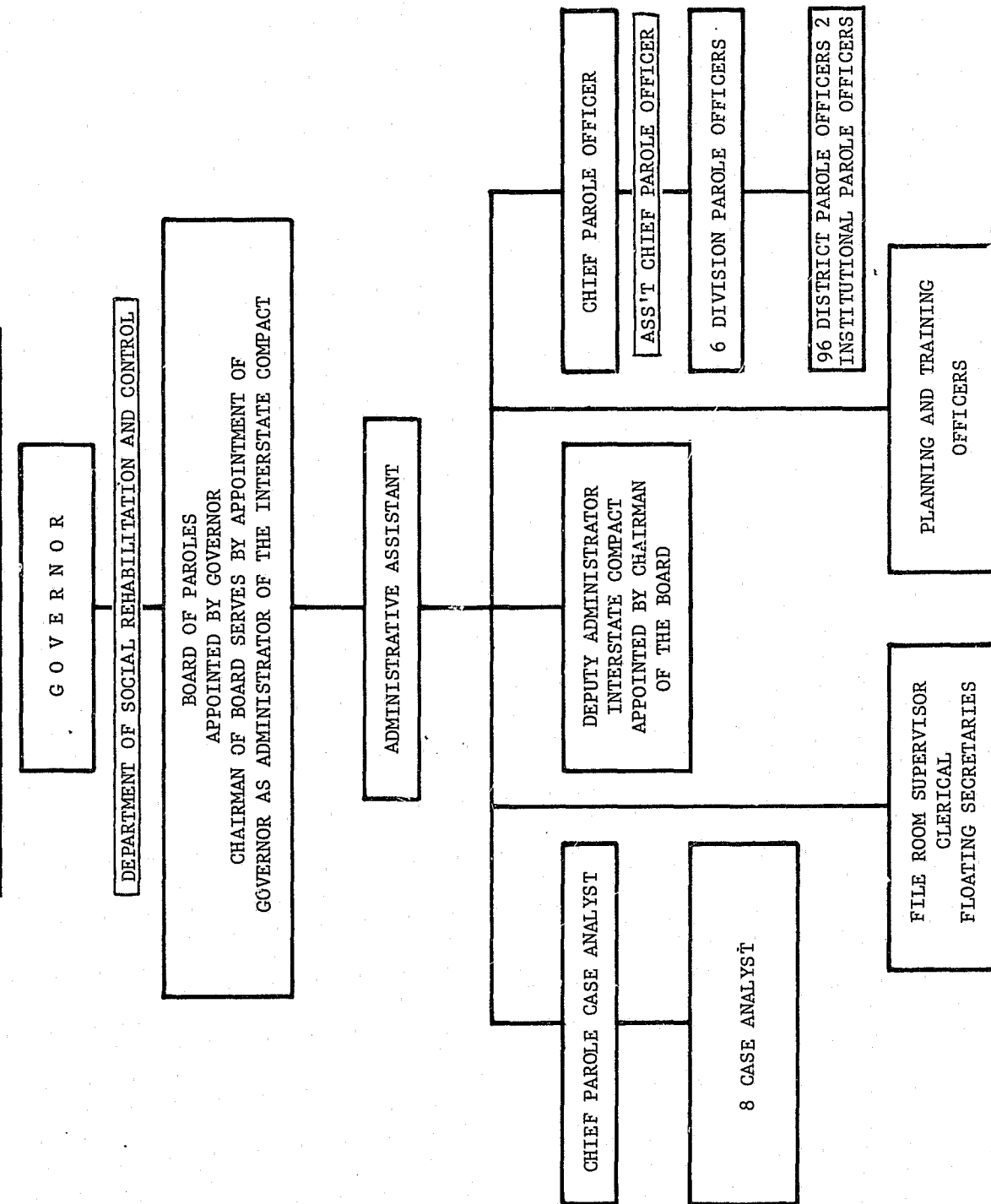
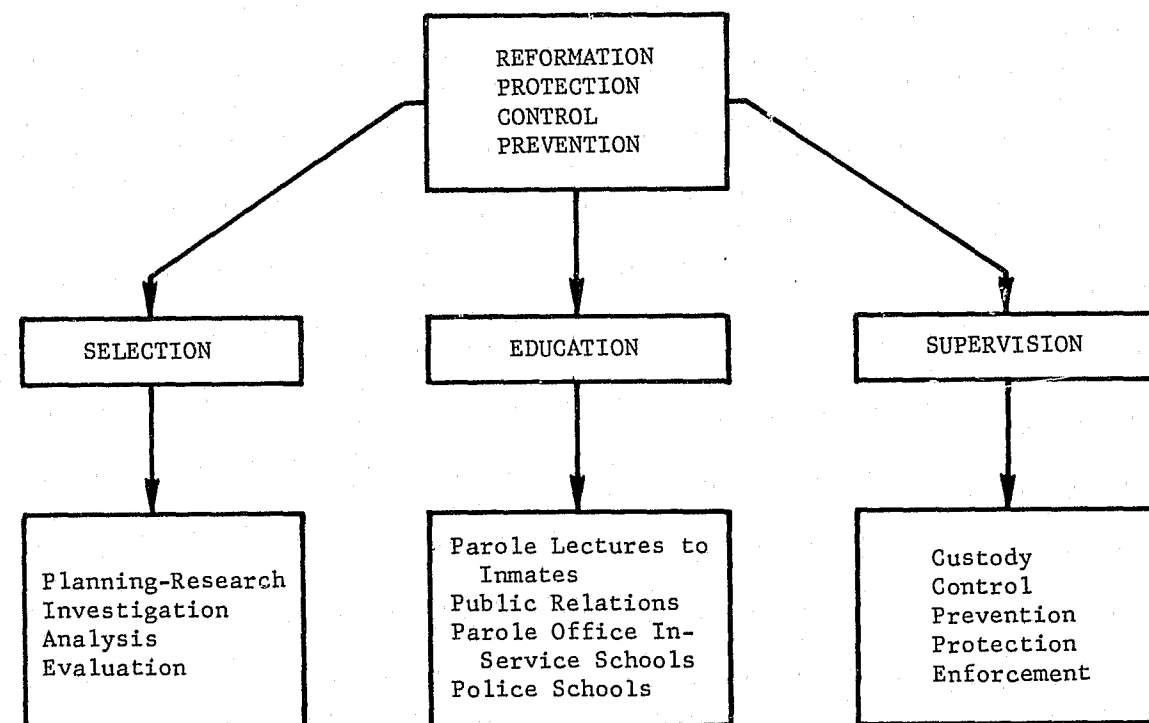


FIGURE 5.8
NORTH CAROLINA BOARD OF PAROLES
PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONS



5.4 Regular Parole

Every inmate who has served one-fourth of his minimum sentence is eligible for parole, and is automatically considered 60 days prior to his eligibility date provided the set sentence is of one year duration or longer. In addition, any individual who has served 10 years on his sentence is eligible for parole consideration and is automatically interviewed by a member of the Parole Board to determine if further investigation should be conducted for parole.

5.5 Conditional Release for Committed Youthful Offenders

The 1967 General Assembly inacted legislation whereby judges could sentence youth (16 through 20) on an indeterminate sentence to the custody of the Commissioner of Corrections for treatment and supervision, and at such time as is thought appropriate by the Board of Parole may be conditionally released under the supervision of the Board. The said supervision can be continued until the maximum discharge date of the inmate's sentence, with the time the individual spends under supervision of a Parole Officer counted as time served on the sentence.

5.6 Conditional Release Through The Indeterminate Sentence

Individuals receiving sentences for a minimum and a maximum term are subject to be considered for conditional release at any time after having served the minimum time less earned allowance for good behavior. The Commissioner of Correction is authorized to discharge the individual unconditionally, or he may be conditionally released under the supervision of a Parole Officer. The decision for conditional release is made in coordination with representatives of the Board of Parole and The Department of Corrections.

5.7 Late Parole Assistance Program

Individuals who are within months of release from prison by expiration of their sentence, and are to be returned to society within a short time are considered for release under supervision of a Parole Officer provided a plan of residence and employment is available or can be developed. If such a plan can be developed, and is thought to be in the best interest of society and the individual, a temporary parole is granted within 90 days of the release date to assist his successful re-entry into society. Ordinarily, this type of inmate would be released without any assistance for finding a home, and employment for supporting himself.

5.8 Temporary Parole

The Board is also involved in the temporary parole program of release of inmates from prison confinement for a definite period of time in cases of critical illness in the immediate family, release for physical examination or treatment, and similar specialized releases. Each such release requires investigation, analysis, and evaluation.

5.9 Work Release

G.S. 148-33 provides that whenever a person is sentenced to the State Prison System for a term not exceeding five years, the sentencing

judge may recommend to the Department of Correction that the inmate be granted work release privileges. Work release is a program of releasing an inmate into community employment by day with his return to prison custody at night, designed to reintergrate the inmate into the community while helping him to earn money and support his family while serving his sentence.

5.10 Conditional Release for Those Convicted for Habitual Drunkenness

Persons committed to the Department of Corrections for habitual drunkenness usually receive indeterminate sentences. After receiving such treatment as is available, the individual is conditionally released under the joint supervision of personnel of the Board of Parole and the Department of Correction.

5.11 Interstate Compact Agreement and the Detainer Agreement

All fifty states and many foreign countries participate in accepting and releasing parolees under the Interstate Compact. Individuals serving sentences in the North Carolina prison system may be paroled to another state provided both the sending and receiving state concur. The Detainer Agreement is similar to the Interstate Compact Agreement and is used by some 40 states, including North Carolina.

5.12 Inmate Orientation

Periodic lectures are conducted by Parole Officers at each correctional institution outlining procedures, requirements and programs of release available to all incarcerated individuals.

5.13 Vocational Rehabilitation Program

Physically and mentally handicapped individuals receiving treatment and training while incarcerated through the assistance of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation continue to receive such benefits while under Parole supervision.

5.14 Staff Development Program (See Chapter VI)

5.15 Capabilities and Budget

By September, 1971, supervision of parolees is carried out by eighty-four parole officers organized into six divisions, supervised by a Divisional Parole Officer Supervisor. These divisions are shown in Figure 5.9. An orientation session is held for new parole officers and subsequent training is in the form of advisory bulletins on recent legislation and decisions affecting parole.

The Board of Paroles, again utilizing the computer facility of the Department of Corrections, provides extensive information on its activities on an annual basis. The average caseload per officer in December 1970 was 51.6. The estimated cost for each parolee per day was \$.99. In addition, parolees earned \$9,600,616 in taxable income; indirect savings in terms of terminated welfare payments amounted to \$308,100.00.

Besides supervising parolees, the parole staff in 1970 made 8,135 pre-parole investigations, conducted 4,388 camp interviews, and completed 541 out-of-State investigations. Board interviews totaled 1,896.00.

The budget for the Parole Board is shown below:

1971-72	\$ 1,611,480.00
1972-73	\$ 1,635,591.00

Division Supervisors

Southeastern Division

Roy Sandlin
P. O. Box 197
Wrightsville Beach, N.C.
Telephone 256-3210

Northeastern Division

F. Marne Godwin
Box 51
Gatesville, N.C.
Telephone 357-4786

Central Division

Thomas E. Perry
P. O. Box 802
Wendell, N. C.
Telephone 365-7168

Eastern Piedmont Division

Robert B. Saunders
P. O. Box 9
Graham, N. C.
Telephone 226-8565

Western Piedmont Division

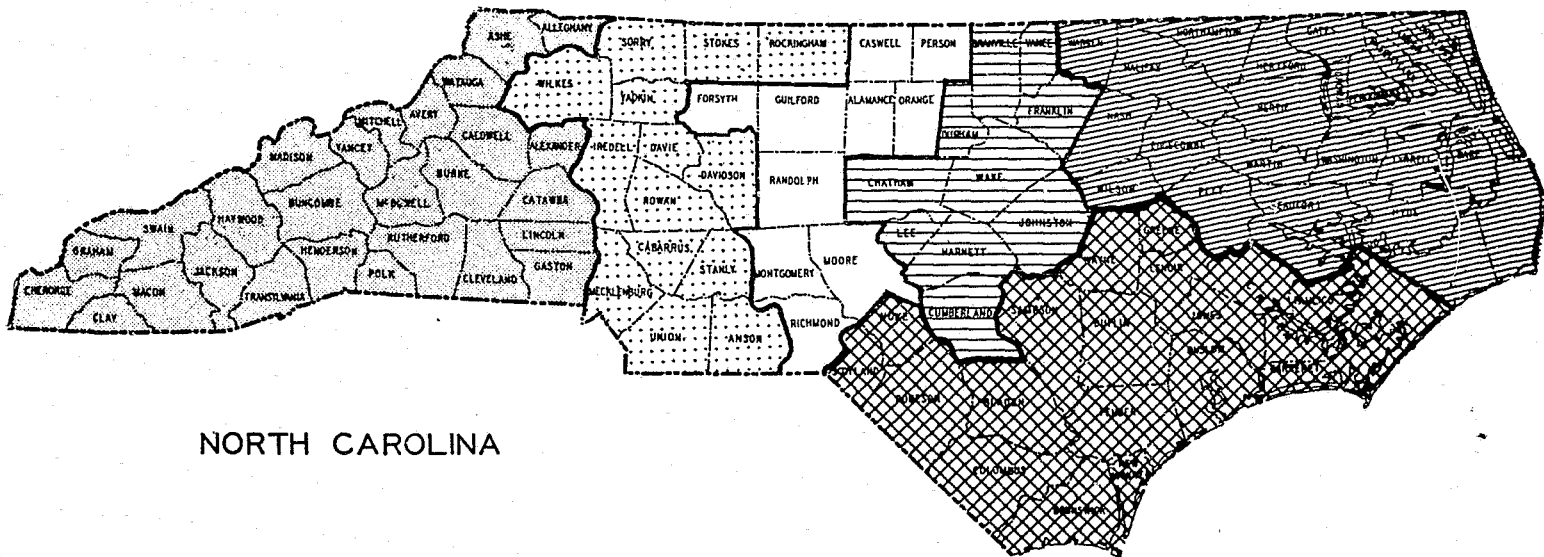
C. P. Head
P. O. Box 831
Lexington, N. C.
Telephone 249-9443

Western Division







Robert Amos
638 West 7th Street
Newton, N.C.
Telephone 464-4512

FIGURE 5.9

SIX PAROLE DISTRICTS IN NORTH CAROLINA



NORTH CAROLINA

-  WESTERN DIVISION - 13 OFFICERS
-  WESTERN PIEDMONT DIVISION - 16 OFFICERS
-  EASTERN PIEDMONT - 17 OFFICERS
-  CENTRAL DIVISION - 23 OFFICERS
-  NORTHEASTERN DIVISION - 15 OFFICERS
-  SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION - 18 OFFICERS

225

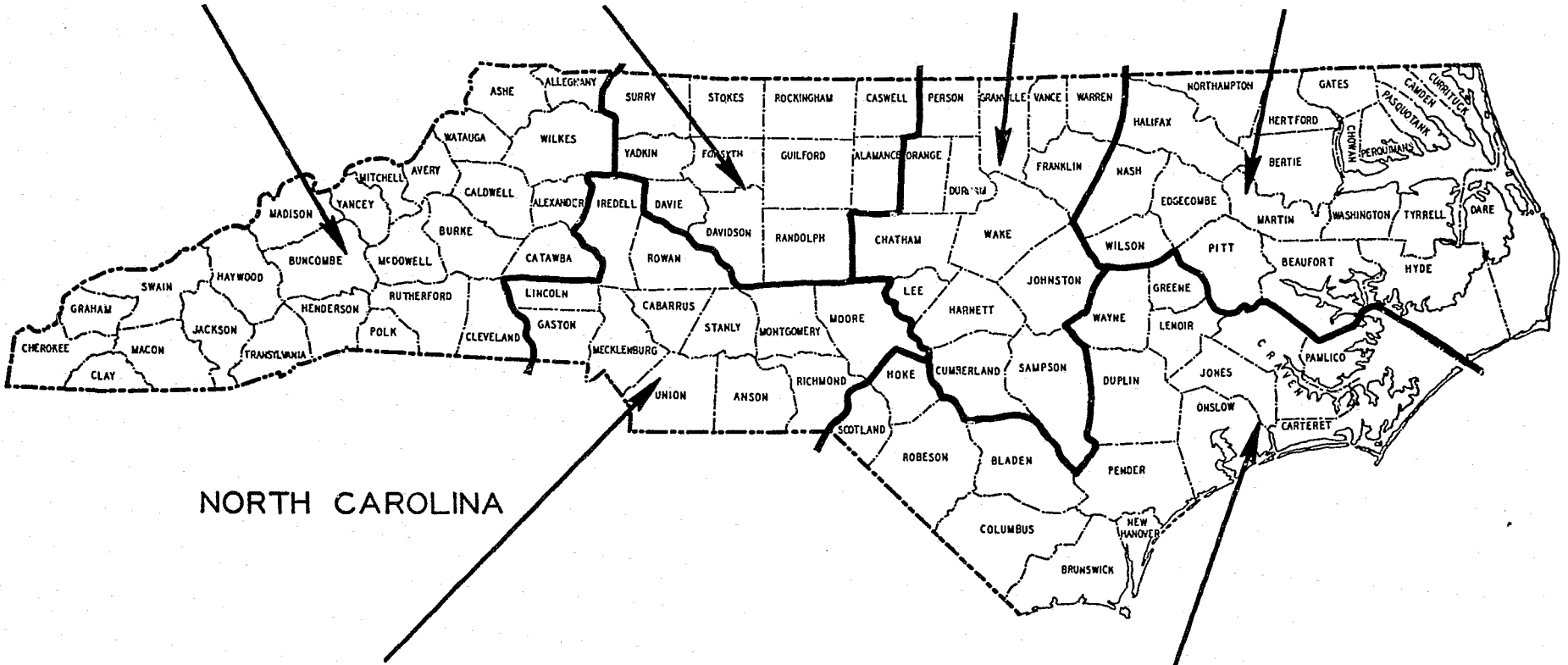
WESTERN AMOS
13 Officers
26 Counties
Region A, B, C, D,
E.

EASTERN PIEDMONT - SAUNDERS
17 Officers
11 Counties
Region G

CENTRAL - PERRY
23 Officers
14 Counties
Regions J, K, M.

NORTHEASTERN - GODWIN
15 Officers
20 Counties
Regions L, Q, R.

FIGURE 5.10



NORTH CAROLINA

WESTERN PIEDMONT - HEAD
16 Officers
12 Counties
Regions F, H

RECAP:
100 Counties

SOUTHEASTERN - SANDLIN
18 Officers
17 Counties
Regions N, O, P.

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6. Jail and Detention Services

6.1 Local Detention in North Carolina

The responsibility for jails in North Carolina is shared by the sheriff or his appointed deputy, the county commissioners and the Jail and Detention Services of the State Department of Social Services. The sheriff supervises the administration of the Facility while the county commissioners are generally responsible for financing the jail. The Jail and Detention Services is responsible for the enforcement of statutes and minimum jail standards enacted to assure humane and secure keeping of the incarcerated.

These local confinement facilities are mainly county jails, although many cities and towns operate small lockups to hold suspects while awaiting transfer to county jails. In addition to detaining those persons not released on bail or their own recognizance before trial, the jails are sometimes used to hold misdemeanants on short sentences (less than 30 days by law) and detained juveniles when no other facilities are available. Juvenile detention facilities are operated in eight counties for holding children awaiting adjudication by the juvenile courts.

Every county in North Carolina is required by law to operate a jail; however, the physical condition of the facilities varies from the newest concepts found in new jails to archaic and deficient conditions found in the older facilities. While the State Department of Social Services has closed four such inadequate jails, many of the counties needing new facilities or major renovation have proceeded on local initiative to effect corrective action as indicated in Table 5.18 herein reports the capacity, personnel and average daily population passing through the jails in North Carolina in 1972.

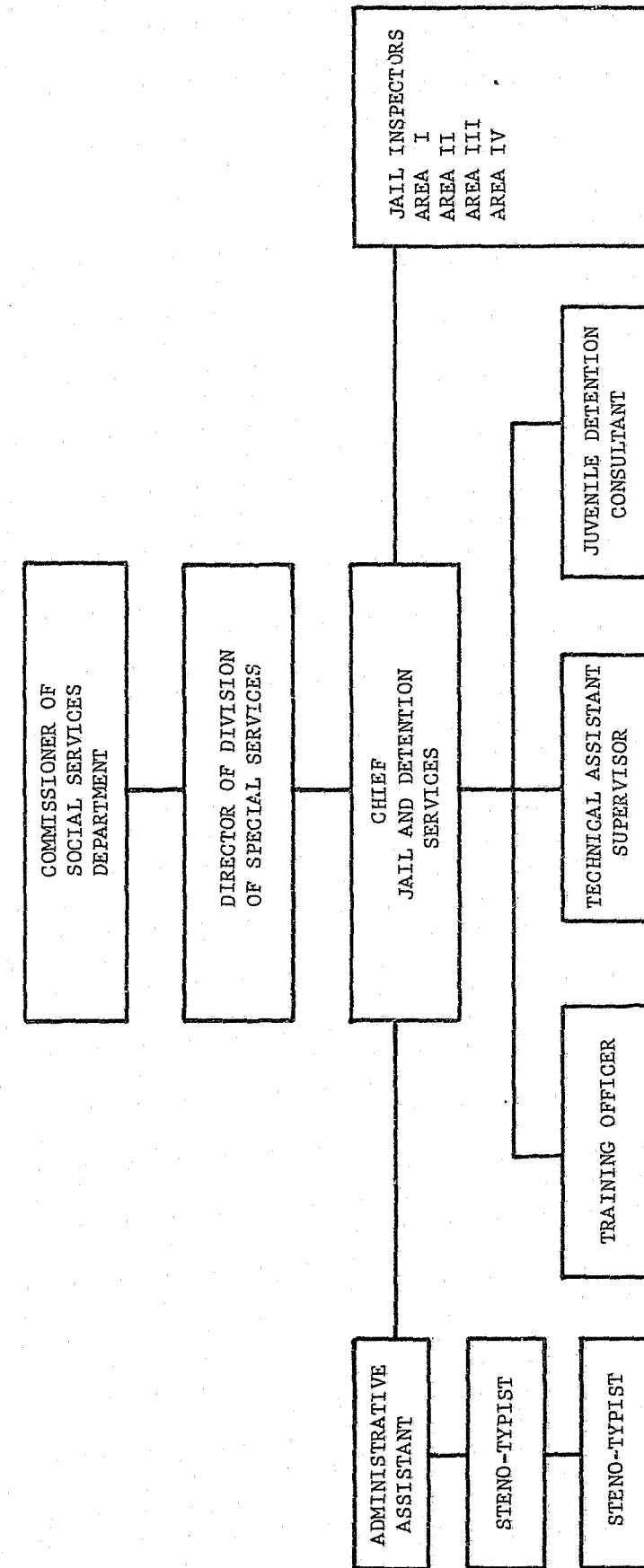
By law, North Carolina counties are authorized to establish regional jails serving counties in contiguous groups. One such regional jail serving the counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans and Camden has recently been completed and is now in operation. This concept is being considered by counties in other areas of the state, but there has been no firm commitment at the time of this writing for other regional jails.

6.2 Organization of Jail and Detention Services

The Jail and Detention Services is a section of the Department of Social Services, and functions under the direction of the Commissioner and the Chief of the Jail and Detention Services, in the administration of an inspection, training and technical assistance program serving local governmental needs in the area of confinement. Components of the program include continuing consultation and inspection of local confinement facilities in North Carolina by four field inspectors to assess needs and deficiencies in the various facilities and to submit written recommendations of such inspections and consultations to appropriate officials of local government. In addition to field staff consultation services, specialized technical assistance is provided by the Design Specialist who assists local officials as well as architects in the formulative stages of planning for adequate confinement facilities and reviews preliminary and working plans and specifications to assure compliance with minimum jail standards, sanitation requirements and State Building Code requisites. The approval of final architectural plans and specifications for the construction of new jails or for major renovations is an integral element of the technical

FIGURE 5.11

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
JAIL AND DETENTION SERVICES



assistance activity. The development and publishing of minimum jail standards, accomplished November 6, 1968, fulfills the legislative mandate (G.S. 153-52) and provides the working medium for the conduct of jail inspections, jail management requirements, training requisites and defines in detail the physical properties required of confinement facilities. Training is coordinated by the Training Officer who functions both as resource person and instructor to present a comprehensive program of instruction in essential areas of jail management. Emphasis is directed to the legal, supervisory, medical and administrative aspects of jail management, and specialized programs are provided for juvenile detention professionals and sub-professionals. The Juvenile Detention Consultant functions in the broad area of evaluating detention needs, consultative services, and providing liaison between the counties and state government in necessary administrative activities.

The Jail and Detention Services Section has the responsibility for evaluation of existing confinement facilities on the basis of official semi-annual inspection reports, for submitting appropriate recommendations to local government officials relative to deficiencies, and to provide the technical base for closure proceedings when the Commissioner closes facilities where minimum standards are not met and where no alternative is provided by the local governing body by taking appropriate corrective action to render conditions of confinement and treatment of prisoners acceptable. The Jail and Detention Services further functions as a unit to provide guidance to administrators of local confinement facilities in all essential aspects of jail management, relying upon pertinent statutory requirements in jail related areas or upon minimum jail standards which define the legal duties of those responsible to supervise inmates in such a manner that safe custody and control are assured and that inmate health and essential welfare needs are properly met at all times.

6.3 Training (See Chapter VI)

6.4 Juvenile Detention

A statewide study is presently being conducted by the National Juvenile Detention Association to ascertain feasibility of new detention facilities serving either individual counties or regions where no detention facilities are available for holding the unadjudicated child. An LEAA grant has provided funds to the State Department of Social Services for this study, and results should be published early in 1973. This same grant source has provided the salary and supportive means for the Juvenile Detention Consultant position. An immediate goal of the Jail and Detention Services is to utilize this study for action directed to providing alternatives to placing children in jails. Application of any forthcoming programs to this end will enable emanate from the juvenile detention consultant.

6.5 Objectives of the Jail and Detention Services

It is anticipated that the following additional services will be provided by the Jail and Detention Services during the next biennium.

Broader and more comprehensive training to persons with administrative and supervisory responsibilities at local confinement facilities will be instituted.

Table 5.18 Cont'd.

SELECTED INFORMATION ON NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY JAILS

County	Jail Capacity	Personnel	Population (Daily-Average)(**)
Madison	21	6	
Martin	29	7	8
Mitchell	20	5	3
Montgomery	38	6	3
Northampton	31	7	6
Pamlico	18	5	2
Pender	22	3	4
*Perquimans	16	4	2
Polk	8	6	6
Stokes	20	4	8
Swain	48	8	8
Transylvania	24	5	9
Tyrrell	11	3	2
Warren	29	4	11
Washington	34	8	2
Yancey	13	3	3

Table 5.19

CONDITIONS OF COUNTY JAILS AS OF OCTOBER, 1972

I. Counties Needing New Jails (23)

- *Ashe
- **Avery
- Burke
- **Caswell
- Catawba
- *Cherokee
- *Chowan
- **Clay
- **Cleveland
- *Cumberland
- Durham
- *Franklin
- Gates
- *Guilford
- **Moore
- New Hanover
- *Polk
- *Rockingham
- **Rutherford
- **Stokes
- Surry
- *Watauga
- Wilson

- * New Jail planned
- ** New jail under construction

Table 5.19 Cont'd.

II. Counties Needing Major or Minor Renovation (20)

- * Alamance
- * Alleghany
- ** Buncombe
- Dare
- * Duplin
- * Haywood
- Henderson
- Johnston
- * Madison
- * McDowell
- * Montgomery
- Nash
- ** Northampton
- * Pender

Table 5.19 Cont'd.

CONDITIONS OF COUNTY JAILS AS OF OCTOBER, 1972

II. Counties Needing Major or Minor Renovation (20)

Richmond
 Robeson
 ** Swain
 * Transylvania
 * Warren
 * Washington

* Renovation Planned
 ** Renovation in Progress

Table 5.19 Cont'd.

CONDITIONS OF COUNTY JAILS AS OF OCTOBER, 1972

III. County Jails Within Acceptable Standards (57)

Alexander	Martin
Anson	Mecklenburg
Beaufort	Mitchell
Bertie	Onslow
Bladen	Orange
Brunswick	Pamlico
Cabarrus	* Perquimans
Caldwell	* Pasquotank
Carteret	* Camden
Chatham	Person
Columbus	Pitt
Craven	Randolph
Davidson	Rowan
Davie	Sampson
Edgecombe	Scotland
Forsyth	Stanly
Gaston	Tyrrell
Graham	Union
Granville	Vance
Greene	Wake
Halifax	Wayne
Harnett	Wilkes
Hertford	Yadkin
Hoke	Yancey
Hyde	
Iredell	
Jackson	
Jones	
Lee	
Lenoir	
Lincoln	
Macon	
* Albemarle District Jail	

Table 5.18

SELECTED INFORMATION ON NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY JAILS

County***	Jail Capacity	Personnel	Population (Daily - Average)(**)
<u>100,000+ Population</u>			
Buncombe	345	20	114
Cumberland	132	23	104
Durham	170	14	101
Forsyth	202	18	87
Gaston	165	15	
Guilford	344	51	279
Mecklenburg	384	55	379
Onslow	69	10	27
Wake	131	13	103
<u>50,000 - 99,999 Population</u>			
Alamance	56	10	33
Burke	15	5	8
Cabarrus	64	29	25
Caldwell	76	6	
Catawba	65	7	37
Cleveland	68	7	28
Craven	90	4	29
Edgecombe	84	5	21
Halifax	64	5	19
Iredell	60	9	36
Johnston	38	5	27
Lenoir	52	17	
Nash	62	7	21
New Hanover	88	22	54
Orange	38	21	11
Pitt	82	13	46
Randolph	76	6	16
Robeson	104	7	27
Rockingham	38	9	22
Rowan	81	8	38
Union	56	6	31
Wayne	80	9	43
Wilson	74	5	28
<u>25,000 - 49,999 Population</u>			
Beaufort	46	13	15
Bladen	64	10	15
Carteret	28	7	17
Chatham	25	6	10
Columbus	47	20	16

** Based on figures for January - June of 1972

*** From 1970 Preliminary Census Figures

Table 5.18 Cont'd.

County***	SELECTED INFORMATION ON NORTH CAROLINA COUNTY JAILS		
	Jail Capacity	Personnel	Population (Daily-Average) (**)
Duplin	32	8	12
Franklin	30	4	3
Granville	38	10	
Harnett	28	8	7
Haywood	70	6	9
Henderson	55	7	15
Lee	44	8	16
Lincoln	35	8	18
McDowell	58	8	16
Moore	35	8	13
*Pasquotank	35	6	2
Person	38	5	6
Richmond	44	6	5
Rutherford	58	10	13
Sampson	64	13	15
Scotland	64	14	13
Stanly	54	5	22
Surry	28	4	18
Vance	56	5	17
Wilkes	52	5	10
<u>Less than 25,000</u>			
Alexander	28	9	5
Alleghany	13	4	3
Anson	38	11	18
Ashe	16	6	3
Avery(closed;prisoners housed in adjoining counties)			4
Bertie	33	5	12
Brunswick	20	8	13
Camden *			
Caswell	8	5	4
Cherokee	19	7	11
Chowan	16	4	4
Clay	8	7	7
Currituck	18	2	3
Dare	16	10	4
Davie	19	6	7
Gates	12 Holding	2	
Graham	10	6	2
Greene	22	8	3
Hertford	17	3	9
Hoke	31	11	13
Hyde	20	5	2
Jackson	24	6	11
Jones	18	6	3
Macon	11	6	3

* Figures Reflect Old Jails Prior to Occupation of Regional Jail October, 1972

SELECTED INFORMATION ON NORTH CAROLINA CITY JAILS

CITY	CAPACITY
*Ahoskie	11
*Andrews	6
*Angier	8
Apex	4
*Atlantic Beach	2
*Aulander	4
Ayden	13
Bailey	4
*Belhaven	4
*Benson	8
Bethel	12
Burlington	8
Canton	9
*Carolina Beach	10
*Chapel Hill	8
*Cherryville	15
Clayton	5
Creedmoor	6
Davidson	4
Dunn	16
Eden	16
Edenton	4
Elizabeth City	2
*Elkin	9
*Ellerbe	12
Enfield	18
Erwin	2
*Fair Bluff	6
*Fairmont	8
Farmville	16
*Forest City	4
*Fountain	8
*Fremont	6
Franklinton	16
Fuquay	6
*Gibsonville	3
*Granite Falls	6
Hamlet	7
Hickory	38
Highlands	4
*Hot Springs	2
*Kannapolis	13
Kenly	6
*Kernersville	16
*Kings Mtn.	7
Kinston	52
*Liberty	10
*Littleton	8
Madison	8
*Maxton	6
Mayodan	5

<u>CITY</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>
*Mebane	8
*Middlesex	4
Morehead City	8
Mooreville	12
*Mount Airy	12
Murfreesboro	8
*North Kannapolis	20
*Oak City	2
*Old Fort	2
Pembroke	6
Pikeville	3
*Pilot Mtn.	5
*Pine Level	3
*Princeton	3
Red Springs	12
*Reidsville	12
*Roanoke Rapids	24
*Robersonville	4
Rocky Mount	24
*Roseboro	2
Rowland	10
Saint Pauls	18
Scotland Neck	10
Selma	3
Siler City	6
Southern Pines	16
*Spring Hope	8
*Stantonsburg	4
*Tabor City	10
Tarboro	8
Thomasville	10
*Vanceboro	8
*Valdese	8
Wake Forest	5
*Wallace	10
*Warsaw	8
Wendell	12
Weldon	10
*Whitakers	4
Wrightsville Beach	14
Zebulon	14
	Holding Cell

* Needs Minor or Major Renovation

This new perspective on training will be designed so that trainees will achieve more understanding of the humanitarian aspect of prisoner treatment, as well as to strengthen the administrative and security responsibilities of personnel of local confinement facilities. Primarily, the objective will be to prepare these persons so that they might provide professional services to the incarcerated.

The training will also be directed toward more public concern and support for more adequate facilities and personnel. Information programs for public consumption on jails and juvenile detention facilities will be provided. Community involvement in prisoner treatment will be an objective in the forthcoming biennium. The support of rehabilitative functions in the community is essential to prepare the prisoner for release and to assist in making him a productive citizen.

Continuing emphasis on the upgrading of local confinement facilities towards meeting requirements of the minimum standards will be provided. Many new facilities are now functioning in the state, and by the end of the 1973 biennium, it is anticipated that inadequate facilities will be fastly disappearing.

6.6 Alternative to Confinement - Pre-trial Release

An alternative to extensive or long-term use of county jails and lockups is that of pre-trial release. North Carolina has relied primarily on either bonded release (mostly in urban areas) or third party survey (usually in rural areas) to implement this release. In addition, North Carolina law authorized the use of the criminal summons in place of the arrest warrant in cases in which the defendant is thought reliable; information available suggests that the device is not frequently used. The State also has a (1967) statute explicitly authorizing officials to release defendants on their personal recognizance when those defendants appear likely to return. Implementation, thus far, has been mainly on a pilot study or experimental basis in a few more urban counties of the State.

The Criminal Justice Training and Education System

1. Introduction

Urbanization has created an awareness that criminal justice agencies must be more adequately prepared to handle problems of greater scope and magnitude than ever before. Law enforcement has long recognized that the population increase in the United States has brought a natural increase in the number of crimes and the number of police officers necessary to keep the peace. Urbanization has resulted in greater numbers of people clustering together and has multiplied the opportunities for the lawless to operate. This profound change in the very structure of our existence has in many instances seriously strained normal relationships and has notably increased social tensions.

In attempting to improve the criminal justice system we should never overlook giving attention to the most vital asset of the system, people. While it is often tempting to concentrate on the development of exotic equipment we must temper this desire with the realization that the most advanced equipment is ineffective without properly educated and trained personnel to operate it. Education and training must be viewed as the crux of any program of improvement. Until we can get the criminal justice system to become totally aware of the potential of education and training and until we can get it to accept properly trained and educated personnel into it, with the proper incentives, we will not have succeeded in upgrading criminal justice techniques into the twentieth century.

Have the individual units and elements of the criminal justice system in North Carolina adequately made available to, made provisions for, and required of, all personnel within the system the necessary degree of quantity and quality training and education to properly and adequately equip them to capably and efficiently respond to the present day needs and demands with which they are confronted.

Before attempting to knowledgeably respond to this question it is necessary to examine, study and collate some of the individual components of the existing educational and training system. Prior to the recent legislative creation of the North Carolina Criminal Justice Training and Standards Council (more fully described hereinafter), which perfected its organization on September 1st of this year, there was not an officially designated agency or association empowered or charged with the responsi-

bility of establishing unified and standardized criminal justice educational and training courses and standards in North Carolina. Heretofore the degree and content of such training has rested solely within the discretion of the administrative head or body of each individual unit of authority. In many departments this authoritative discretion has not been utilized at all while in others it has been applied with great diversity.

In the attempt to prepare an over-view of the education and training components of the existing criminal justice system in this state it is necessary to examine the requisite departmental qualifications for recruitment and the incentives and rewards made available to entice new employees into and to retain experienced personnel within the criminal justice system.

As the competency of the system is so dependent upon the human (personnel) component of its make-up it is equally important that the reader by ever mindful of the pre-service background qualifications required for recruitment and the in-service incentives made available to experienced personnel, with major emphasis directed toward local law enforcement officers. For education and training programs to be most beneficial to the individual he should possess sufficient general educational foundation which enables the ready reception and retention of training course content with the ability to exercise the requisite personal judgment to properly apply the knowledge and learning he has acquired in the expedient performance of duties. Thought should also be given as to the types and degrees of personal incentives made available to criminal justice personnel, especially in the law enforcement area, to interest and entice them to seek such employment and when once acquired to retain them within their positions of experience in the system.

To evidence the degree, or total lack thereof, of education and training, requirements for recruitment and the personal incentives available to personnel in the present day system the following analytic narrative and survey tables are being included for some of the larger and more prominent elements of the system.

2. Local Law Enforcement Salary and Background Information

The Law and Order Division annually delivers to each of the known existing local police and sheriff's departments of this state a lengthily "Law Enforcement Information Survey" in which each is requested to supply the requisite information for its individual department. It should be specifically noted that this is a self-analysis and that the information supplied thereby could be somewhat inflated to make the department appear more qualified and better organized than it actually is. The following information was compiled from copies of this self-analysis survey received in February 1972 from 424 individual law enforcement agencies (police and sheriff) in North Carolina. Included within this survey are 6,356 full-time paid sworn personnel with the full authority to exercise the power of arrest. (Table 6.1). Of this total number of law enforcement personnel there are 1,669 full-time paid sworn and 102 part-time sworn individuals within the 100 Sheriff's Departments of this State. (Table 6.2). Also included within the total of paid-sworn personnel there are 4,687 full-time and 318 part-time local police officers. (Table 6.3). Located within the seven Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) of this State there are 2,850 full-time and 94 part-time paid sworn local enforcement officers. (Table 6.4). Of the aforementioned total law enforcement personnel 2,025 full-time and 20 part-time are employed by the police departments of the eleven Major Crime Cities.

(Table 6.5). It is of paramount importance at this time to note that 48.3 percent of the total number of local enforcement agencies in North Carolina are comprised of five or less personnel.

During the year 1971 a total of 788 employees terminated law enforcement duties for reasons other than retirement in 392 reporting departments. At the time the survey was made there were 252 full-time vacancies in authorized positions for sworn personnel in 407 reporting departments and 200 part-time vacancies in authorized positions for sworn personnel in 401 reporting departments. The report of 402 agencies indicates the need for 1,879 additional sworn full-time paid officers (above the present authorized number) to provide an adequate level of police sheriff service in their respective jurisdictions. This would be an average of 4.67 employees for 402 agencies. The 1971 turnover rate of personnel was 10.2 per cent in 392 reporting agencies, exclusive of retiring personnel.

Table 6.1

N.C. Criminal Justice Research Division

N.C. Division of Law and Order Statistics

Total Law Enforcement Personnel

REGION	NUM. MEN TOTAL FULLTIME SWORN PAID	NUM. MEN TOTAL PARTTIME SWORN PAID
Region A	110.	7.
Region B	284.	14.
Region C	180.	15.
Region D	98.	4.
Region E	221.	10.
Region F	1370.	43.
Region G	1348.	38.
Region H	130.	17.
Region J	735.	55.
Region K	144.	10.
Region L	263.	56.
Region M	296.	29.
Region N	173.	7.
Region O	227.	2.
Region P	451.	23.
Region Q	218.	61.
Region R	108.	29.
TOTAL	6356.	420.

Table 6.2
Total Sheriff

REGION	NUM. MEN TOTAL FULLTIME SWORN PAID	NUM. MEN TOTAL PARTTIME SWORN PAID
Region A	36.	0.
Region B	94.	2.
Region C	75.	0.
Region D	51.	3.
Region E	64.	0.
Region F	251.	12.
Region G	325.	20.
Region H	46.	8.
Region J	144.	0.
Region K	53.	3.
Region L	27.	5.
Region M	111.	0.
Region N	62.	2.
Region O	76.	0.
Region P	159.	6.
Region Q	52.	28.
Region R	43.	13.
TOTAL	1669.	102.

Table 6.3
Total Police

REGION	NUM. MEN TOTAL FULLTIME SWORN PAID	NUM. MEN TOTAL PARTTIME SWORN PAID
Region A	74.	7.
Region B	190.	12.
Region C	105.	15.
Region D	47.	1.
Region E	157.	10.
Region F	1119.	31.
Region G	1023.	18.
Region H	84.	9.
Region J	591.	55.
Region K	91.	7.

Table 6.3 Cont'd.

Total Police

REGION	NUM. MEN TOTAL FULLTIME SWORN PAID	NUM. MEN TOTAL PARTTIME SWORN PAID
Region L	236.	51.
Region M	185.	29.
Region N	111.	5.
Region O	151.	2.
Region P	292.	17.
Region Q	166.	33.
Region R	65.	16.
TOTAL	4687.	318.

Table 6.4

Total SMSA

SMSA	NUM. MEN TOTAL FULLTIME SWORN PAID	NUM. MEN TOTAL PARTTIME SWORN PAID
Asheville SMSA	217.	4.
Charlotte SMSA	745.	23.
Durham SMSA	299.	2.
Fayetteville SMSA	207.	21.
Greens.-H-Point SMSA	889.	10.
Raleigh SMSA	314.	33.
Wilmington SMSA	179.	1.
TOTAL	2850.	94.

Table 6.5

Total Major City

IDENT	NUM. MEN TOTAL FULLTIME SWORN PAID	NUM. MEN TOTAL PARTTIME SWORN PAID
Asheville PD	130.	0.
Fayetteville PD	119.	20.
Durham PD	178.	0.
Winston Salem PD	247.	0.
Gastonia PD	80.	0.
Greensboro PD	290.	0.
High Point PD	137.	0.
Charlotte PD	495.	0.
Wilmington PD	76.	0.
Chapel Hill PD	46.	0.
Raleigh PD	227.	0.
TOTAL	2025.	20.

Table 6.6

Fringe and Supplemental Benefits

CODE	EXTRA PAY FOR HAZARD- OUS DUTY	UNIFORM OR ALLOWANCE	EQUIPMENT (GUNS, BELT ETC.)	VACATION LEAVE	SICK LEAVE
	Percent No.	Percent No.	Percent-No.	Percent-No.	Percent-No.
0. None	92.5 (384)	6.3 (26)	17.8 (74)	9.6 (40)	17.8 (74)
1. Partial Payment	0.5 (2)	7.7 (32)	13.5 (56)	0.7 (3)	1.0 (4)
2. Total Payment	3.4 (14)	81.0 (336)	62.7 (260)	83.9 (348)	75.7 (314)
Don't Know	3.6 (15)	5.1 (21)	6.0 (25)	5.8 (24)	5.5 (23)

Table 6.6 Cont'd

CODE	RETIREMENT	LIFE INSURANCE	FALSE ARREST INSURANCE	HOSPITAL INSURANCE	WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION
	Percent-No.	Percent-No.	Percent No.	Percent-No.	Percent No.
None	41.4 (172)	43.4 (180)	74.9 (311)	37.6 (156)	14.5 (60)
Partial Payment	45.5 (189)	14.2 (59)	3.1 (13)	23.4 (97)	6.3 (26)
Total Payment	8.2 (34)	37.3 (155)	14.2 (59)	34.2 (142)	73.3 (304)
Don't Know	4.8 (20)	5.1 (21)	7.5 (31)	4.8 (20)	6.0 (25)

It is generally recognized in law enforcement that three or more years of experience with adequate training is necessary to prepare an officer to handle the normal incidents he encounters in performing line duty. Why did the hereinabove referred to 788 experienced officers resign? What remuneration is being offered to incite new recruits to fill these vacancies and to prevent or retard the creation of additional vacancies by loss of even greater numbers of experienced officers?

Some informational factors which may be considered as relevant in speculating upon these questions may among others be as follows:

Inadequacy of fringe and/or supplemental benefits such as insufficient Annual Leave, Sick Leave, Holiday Leave. Of 401 enforcement agencies observed the average Annual Authorized Vacation Leave was 9.92 days. Of 400 agency observations the average authorized Holiday Leave was 3.03 days.

The manner and means by which officers are, or are not, compensated for overtime duty may be an element of consideration by personnel as to job contentment. In 244 (58.8%) of the 425 departments there is no payment or compensatory time off. Some 35 (8.4%) allow the personnel to elect between payment or compensatory time.

Table 6.6 gives a composite view of the status and applicability of the customary types of fringe and supplemental benefits which local law enforcement agencies make available to personnel.

Last, but probably of paramount consequence, consideration must be extended to the question as to adequacy of salary compensation for enforcement personnel.

In North Carolina the total expenses incurred for the maintenance of local law enforcement agencies (county and municipal), including salaries, is completely a local unit governmental obligation with no State assistance or contribution whatsoever toward mitigation. As a consequence salaries are very divergent from one local unit to another. The Law and Order Committee has heretofore declared that the annual compensation of a law enforcement officer below the sum of \$5,200 was grossly inadequate and has therefore funded salary supplement projects to upgrade a portion of such salaries to a minimum of \$5,200. Many of the law enforcement officers receiving sub-standard salaries of necessity have to secure second jobs for additional income in order to sustain their families.

Presently there is reliable indication that this matter of inadequate salaries and fringe benefits will be discussed and deliberated before the forthcoming session of the State Legislature. In one piece of proposed legislation which has already been drafted the minimum law enforcement salary has been designated at \$6,000 with the State granting financial assistance for such salaries on a matching/contribution ratio.

The following narrative and tables are submitted here for the purpose of presenting and formulating the present condition and status of local agency law enforcement salaries.

Average Annual Salaries of Local Law Enforcement Personnel

Title	No. Units	No. Men	Low	High	Average
Sheriffs & Police	366	366	\$1,540	\$22,500	\$8,078.42
Deputies & Patrolmen	316	3,872	1,200	9,351	6,954.69
Sheriffs	85	85	1,540	17,400	9,459.14
Chiefs of Police	282	282	1,800	22,500	7,633.60
Deputy Sheriffs	85	946	1,200	8,238	6,520.39
City Patrolmen	231	2,926	2,500	9,351	7,095.10

(See Tables Nos. 6.7, 6.8, and 6.9 for Regional Averages)

In the Top Eleven Crime Cities the average annual salary for the Chief of Police is \$17,499.73 and that of City Patrolmen in the same area is \$8,047.91 (Table No. 6.10).

In the counties which comprise the seven Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas of the state the average annual salary of the Sheriff is \$13,665.10 and that of the Deputy Sheriff in the same area is \$7,152.87. (Table 6.11). For a complete listing of each county and city salary average within the SMSA's reference is made to Table No. 6.12.

Regional & State Average Salary all Law Enforcement Agencies (County & Municipal)	Table 6.7		Table 6.9		Table 6.8	
	Chiefs & Sheriffs	Patrolmen & Deputies	Chiefs	Patrolmen	Sheriffs	Deputies
REGION A	6,625	5,026	5,546	4,859	8,783	5,446
REGION B	7,318	6,465	7,318	6,465	9,012	6,327
REGION C	7,644	6,230	7,146	6,175	7,563	5,308
REGION D	7,006	5,257	6,572	5,214	7,640	5,912
REGION E	7,290	6,076	7,190	6,142	12,126	6,896
REGION F	9,500	7,541	8,917	7,675	10,697	6,790
REGION G	9,927	7,850	9,661	8,206	10,573	5,647
REGION H	7,163	5,504	6,445	5,408	11,150	7,267
REGION J	9,896	7,186	9,632	7,164	8,560	6,367
REGION K	7,956	5,950	7,729	5,761	12,600	7,250
REGION L	6,724	6,502	6,457	6,450	9,821	6,667
REGION M	7,810	6,614	7,261	6,591	10,258	5,961
REGION N	7,361	5,938	6,637	5,923	11,179	6,863
REGION O	8,362	6,628	7,759	6,490	8,880	5,960
REGION P	7,563	5,813	7,140	5,743	10,180	6,617
REGION Q	7,625	6,118	6,916	5,950	6,779	5,037
REGION R	7,060	5,377	7,462	5,621		
State Average	8,078	6,955	7,634	7,095	9,459	6,520
Units Reporting	366	316	282	231	85	85
No. Men	366	3,872	282	2,926	85	946

Table 6.10
Average Salaries
Chiefs and Patrolmen
Top Eleven Crime Cities

Ident	Average Annual Salary Chiefs	Average Annual Salary Patrolmen
Asheville Pd	14118.00	6775.00
Fayetteville Pd	13548.00	6985.00
Durham Pd	16452.00	6840.00
Winston Salem Pd	22140.00	9060.00
Gastonia Pd	14500.00	6864.00
Greensboro Pd	22500.00	9351.00
High Point Pd	18600.00	7560.00
Charlotte Pd	20880.00	8280.00
Wilmington Pd	14239.00	7179.00
Chapel Hill Pd	15636.00	7152.00
Raleigh Pd	19884.00	8070.00
Average	17499.73	8047.91

Table 6.11
Average Salaries
Sheriffs and Deputies
Counties In SMSA

County	Average Annual Salary	Average Annual Salary Deputy
Brunswick County	9500.00	4550.00
Buncombe County	0.00	0.00
Cumberland County	15435.00	7308.00
Durham County	15216.00	8238.00
Forsyth	0.00	7200.00
Guilford County	15500.00	6800.00
Mecklenburg County	17400.00	7500.00
New Hanover County	15500.00	7200.00
Orange County	0.00	6516.00
Randolph County	10000.00	6600.00
Union County	14500.00	6400.00
Wake County	15500.00	7305.00
Yadkin County	8100.00	6400.00
Average	13665.10	7152.87

Table 6.12
Counties and All Cities
In SMSA

Ident	Average Annual Salary Chief/Sheriff	Average Annual Salary Deputy/Patrolmen
Brunswick County	9500.00	4550.00
Long Beach Pd	7316.00	6240.00
Shalotte Pd	6740.00	5000.00
Southport Pd	7200.00	5600.00
Yaupon Beach Pd	6600.00	0.00
Buncombe County	0.00	0.00
Asheville	14118.00	6775.00
Biltmore Forest Pd	7000.00	5400.00
Black Mountain Pd	6504.00	5550.00
Weaverville Pd	5000.00	4524.00
Montreat Pd	7000.00	6500.00
Cumberland County	15435.00	7308.00
Fayetteville Pd	13548.00	6985.00
Hope Mills Pd	6916.00	5757.00
Spring Lake Pd	7030.00	5400.00
Durham County	15216.00	8238.00
Durham Pd	16452.00	6840.00
Forsyth County	0.00	7200.00
Kernersville Pd	9100.00	6000.00
Winston Salem Pd	22140.00	9060.00
Guilford County	15500.00	6800.00
Gibsonville Pd	6500.00	5250.00
Greensboro Pd	22500.00	9351.00
High Point Pd	18600.00	7560.00
Mecklenburg County	17400.00	7500.00
Charlotte Pd	20880.00	8280.00
Mecklenburg County Pd	18800.00	9000.00
Cornelius Pd	6800.00	6000.00
Davidson Pd	5800.00	5300.00
Huntersville Pd	7623.00	5460.00
Matthews Pd	6600.00	6300.00
Pineville Pd	8736.00	6760.00
New Hanover County	15500.00	7200.00
Carolina Beach Pd	9100.00	6500.00
Kure Beach Pd	6500.00	5100.00
Wilmington Pd	14239.00	7179.00
Wrightsville Beach Pd	10500.00	7408.00
Orange County	0.00	6516.00
Carrboro Pd	7920.00	6840.00
Chapel Hill Pd	15636.00	7152.00
Hillsborough Pd	7748.00	6396.00
Randolph County	10000.00	6600.00

Table 6.12 (Cont'd)
Counties and All Cities
In SMSA

Ident	Average Annual Salary Chief/Sheriff	Average Annual Salary Deputy/Patrolmen
Asheboro Pd	10500.00	6300.00
Franklinville Pd	0.00	0.00
Liberty Pd	6300.00	5700.00
Ramseur Pd	6000.00	5500.00
Randleman Pd	8268.00	5772.00
Union County	14500.00	6400.00
Marshville Pd	5700.00	1000.00
Monroe Pd	12740.00	7410.00
Waxhaw Pd	5720.00	1664.00
Wingate Pd	5300.00	0.00
Wake County	15500.00	7305.00
Apex Pd	7200.00	5400.00
Cary Pd	9887.00	5565.00
Fuquay-Varina Pd	8300.00	5700.00
Garner Pd	8124.00	6348.00
Raleigh Pd	19884.00	8070.00
Wake Forest Pd	8000.00	5200.00
Wendell Pd	7860.00	6000.00
Zebulon Pd	10800.00	7080.00
Yadkin County	8100.00	6400.00
Boonville Pd	0.00	0.00
East Bend Pd	4320.00	1200.00
Jonesville Pd	5200.00	2200.00
Yadkinville Pd	6588.00	5500.00
Average	10335.87	7824.06

Table 6.13
Regional Total

Region	Num. Men Without High School Degrees	Num. Men With High School Degrees	Num. Men With 2-Year College Degrees	Num. Men With 4-Year College Degrees
Region A	27.00	75.00	8.00	2.00
Region B	10.00	271.00	17.00	5.00
Region C	19.00	160.00	8.00	0.00

Table 6.13 (Con't)

Regional Total

Region	Num. Men Without High Degrees	Num. Men With High Degrees	Num. Men With 2-Year Degrees	Num. Men With 4-Year Degrees
Region D	30.00	70.00	3.00	0.00
Region E	29.00	184.00	19.00	3.00
Region F	119.00	1127.00	122.00	27.00
Region G	140.00	1162.00	34.00	35.00
Region H	38.00	91.00	3.00	0.00
Region J	70.00	678.00	35.00	16.00
Region K	34.00	91.00	3.00	0.00
Region L	41.00	231.00	23.00	0.00
Region M	22.00	186.00	6.00	3.00
Region N	34.00	142.00	3.00	0.00
Region O	11.00	188.00	10.00	3.00
Region P	77.00	268.00	45.00	5.00
Region Q	54.00	171.00	25.00	2.00
Region R	44.00	76.00	13.00	0.00
Total	799.00	5171.00	377.00	101.00

Table 6.14
Averages

Region	Num. Men Without High School Degrees	Num. Men With High School Degrees	Num. Men With 2-Year College Degrees	Num. Men With 4-Year College Degrees
Region A	1.59	4.17	0.44	0.11
Region B	0.71	19.36	1.21	0.36
Region C	1.27	10.67	0.53	0.00
Region D	1.76	4.12	0.18	0.00
Region E	1.45	9.20	0.95	0.15
Region F	2.70	25.61	2.77	0.61
Region G	3.50	29.05	0.87	0.88
Region H	1.73	4.14	0.13	0.00
Region J	2.59	25.11	1.35	0.65
Region K	2.83	7.58	0.23	0.00
Region L	1.58	9.24	0.88	0.00
Region M	1.57	13.29	0.43	0.21
Region N	1.70	7.10	0.15	0.00
Region O	0.69	11.75	0.59	0.18
Region P	1.83	6.38	1.05	0.11
Region Q	1.74	5.52	0.81	0.06
Region R	2.32	4.00	0.72	0.00
Average	2.02	13.06	0.95	0.25

3. Local Law Enforcement Training and Background Information

Having obtained a general over-view of the numbers of local law enforcement personnel, their salaries, and the manner of their disbursement throughout the State let us now inquire as to their education, training and resulting abilities to expediently, capably, and proficiently perform their required duties and services.

With the figures provided by 396 reporting agencies out of the 424 agency total only 5,171 of the officers are high school graduates, with 377 of this number having two year college degrees or certificates, and 101 having been awarded four year college degrees. Of this number only 223 have college degrees in Police Science. It can properly be assumed that the majority of personnel in the unreporting small agencies are not high-school graduates and that therefore, in excess of 14 per cent of the local enforcement officers of this state have not been awarded high school certificates. (See tables 6.13 and 6.14).

Only 251 departments, or 61.9%, attempt to require a high school education as a pre-requisite for employment. No type of aptitude test is administered by 295 enforcement agencies for use in evaluating the qualifications of applicants. In only 77, or 18.6% of the departments is a written examination administered for the selection of new recruits. Character reference is the most universally adopted and significant criteria for law enforcement employment in North Carolina.

The next logical question is "is any basic training provided for new recruits? Of the 406 reporting agencies 170, or 41.9% responded in the negative by stating that they provide no form of basic training programs for recruits into their departments. In 90, or 21.7%, of the departments, there is no in-service or on-the-job training. Of the personnel in 402 of the reporting departments 4,957, or 73.2%, have had some basic classroom training and of 392 reporting departments, or 80.2% have had some form of in-service training. The following charts designate the extent of this classroom and in-service training.

Average Number of Basic Classroom Training Hours

<u>No. Departments</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>No. Hours</u>
157 Departments	37.8%	No Training
63	15.2%	1 to 60 hours
74	17.8%	61 to 120 hours
52	12.5%	121 to 180 hours
16	3.9%	181 to 240 hours
12	2.9%	241 to 300 hours
0	0.0%	301 to 360 hours
16	3.9%	361 hours or more
25	6.0%	Don't Know
<u>415 Departments</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	

Average Number of In-Service Training Hours

<u>No. Departments</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>No Hours</u>
90 Departments	21.7%	No Training
86	20.7%	1 to 60 hours

Average Number of In-Service Training Hours (Cont'd)

<u>No. Departments</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>No. Hours</u>
72	17.3%	61 to 120 hours
43	10.4%	121 to 180 hours
15	3.6%	181 to 240 hours
13	3.1%	241 to 300 hours
9	2.2%	301 to 360 hours
61	14.7%	361 hours or more
26	6.3%	Don't Know
<u>415 Departments</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	

The majority of the basic classroom training received by enforcement personnel in this State contains all, or a portion of, or close facsimile of, the following enumerated Introduction to Police Science Program of the North Carolina Department of Community Colleges consisting of 151 hours. Some departments make optional selections of relevant and useful short courses.

Introduction to Police Science

- I. History and Constitutional Law 8 hours
 - A. History and Evaluation of Law
 - B. Constitutional Law
 - C. State and Local Government
- II. Introduction to Criminal Law 24 Hours
 - A. Use of Legal and Research Material
 - B. General Principles of Criminal Law
 - C. Crimes Against the Person
 - D. Crimes Against Property
 - E. Crimes Against Public - State
 - F. Crimes Against Public Justice - Public Peace
- III. First Aid 10 Hours
- IV. Laws of Arrest 11 Hours
 - A. Arrest With Warrant and Search Incident to Arrest
 - B. Use of Force - Escape and Rearrest
 - C. Rights and Duties After Arrest
 - D. Jurisdiction of Officers - Local - State - Federal
- V. Laws of Search and Seizure 6 Hours
- VI. Laws and Rules of Evidence 3 Hours
- VII. General Criminal Investigation 14 Hours
 - A. Original Complaint - Crime Scene Search
 - B. Identification and Presentation of Crime Scene

- G. Scientific Aids in Criminal Investigation
- D. Crime Scene Search and Critique
- E. Interviews and Interrogations
- F. Description of Persons and Property

VIII. Motor Vehicle Accident Reporting	8 Hours
A. Investigation Procedures - Approach to Scene	
B. Parking Police Vehicle - Injured Persons - Traffic Control	
C. Interviewing - Drivers and Witnesses	
D. The Accident Diagram - Location of Vehicle, etc.	
E. Accident Report Form	
F. Field Problem Accident Reporting	
IX. Motor Vehicle Laws	16 Hours
X. Liquor Laws	3 Hours
XI. Recognition and Identification of Drugs - Drug Abuse	5 Hours
XII. Fundamentals of Supervision	3 Hours
XIII. Laws Related to Riot and Civil Disorder	3 Hours
XIV. Court Structure and Procedures	4 Hours
XV. Report Writing	3 Hours
XVI. Juveniles	6 Hours
XVII. Defensive Tactics	6 Hours
XVIII. Patrol Operations	12 Hours
XIX. Public Relations	6 Hours

The following chart is a composite of survey information in response to an inquiry as to where the personnel in each department received their training during the first six months of 1971.

Source of Training			
<u>Source</u>	<u>No. Personnel</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Dept. Reporting</u>
Inter-departmental	3,644	48.8	394
Community College	1,444	19.3	395
Inst. of Govt. or SBI	527	7.1	397
Technical Institute	1,192	16.0	398
FBI National Academy	43	.6	398
Southern Police Institute	47	.6	398
Northwestern Traffic Institute	224	3.0	398
Other	347	4.6	392
Totals	7,468	100.0	

(The total number of personnel receiving training as designated on this chart leads to the conclusion that some personnel obtained training from two or more of these sources within the stated time-frame.)

The survey reveals that only 42 departments, or 10.1%, offer any pay incentive to personnel for having received law enforcement training at an educational institution. It further reveals that 69 (16.6%) of the departments make total payment and 38 (9.2%) make partial payment of college tuition for police related courses taken on personnel's own time.

There are 111 departments, or (26.7%), which acknowledge that they conduct a regularly scheduled in-service training program for all enforcement personnel of the department. The following chart indicates the degree of frequency and/or scheduling of these programs.

Regularity of Departmental In-Service Training Programs

<u>No. Departments</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Program Schedule</u>
286	68.9	No Program
25	6.0	Weekly
27	6.5	Monthly
17	4.1	Quarterly
18	4.3	Semi-Annually
14	3.4	Annually
17	4.1	Other
<u>11</u>	<u>2.7</u>	Don't Know
415 Departments	100.0 Percent	

Approximately 35 of the local law enforcement departments in North Carolina have specially trained and/or experienced officers designated as formal training officers included within their respective personnel rosters. The qualifications of these individual instructors vary from department to department with there being no outside certification body.

It is of interest to note that 141 of North Carolina's law enforcement agencies have offered to personnel special departmental training sessions for riot control. Some type of classroom presentation on organized crime has been offered to personnel by 88 departments.

During the Fiscal Year 1972-73 the North Carolina Law and Order Committee has allocated and awarded a minimum of \$985,809 in LEAA funds in grants to local units of government for some 61 individual projects concerned with law enforcement training. These projects vary in scope and content from the employment of training instructors and purchase of training aids to the construction of a firearms training range. Of major consequence many of these training projects provide funds to local agencies for use in reimbursement of expenses incurred for replacement of personnel who are receiving training together with travel and subsistence expenses for such training personnel. The Law and Order Division staff now have request on file from local units of government in the form of Pre-Applications concerned with education and training projects for consideration of possible funding in FY 1973-74 totaling \$993,264.

4. Background Information for Eleven Major High Crime Cities and SMSAs.

In conformity with LEAA Guidelines the Law and Order Division has identified eleven major high crime cities and the peripheral areas within which these cities are located. These areas are hereinafter referred to as Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA). (See Chapter Two).

In recent days much has been written and major concern stated about the concentration of crime and juvenile delinquency within major cities and their immediately surrounding areas. The Law and Order Committee and its staff have analyzed and identified these areas in North Carolina and have subsequently increased the allocation of LEAA funds to these cities and areas as has been previously noted in Chapter Two.

The following narrative and tables are for purposes of allowing an in-depth evaluation to be accomplished as to the education, training and resulting abilities of the law enforcement personnel within these cities and areas of high crime in comparison with the general state-wide information heretofore provided. This information was also submitted by the enforcement agencies in response to the hereinbefore described self-analysis survey.

Each of the 11 municipal departments offer some basic training to new recruits, however, there are 17 law enforcement agencies within the 7 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA) that do not provide such training. Information concerning the average number of classroom hours comprising the basic courses for the Major Crime Cities is to be found in Table 6.17 and for the equivalent thereof as to the SMSA reference is made to Table 6.18.

There is a broad diversity as to the quality and quantity of in-service (on-the-job) training offered by the individual departments comprising both of the agency groupings which are now being considered. For the Major Crime Cities reference is made to Tables 6.19, 6.20, and 6.21. For the SMSA's refer to Tables 6.22, 6.23, and 6.24 for comparison purposes.

Seven of the Major Crime Cities do not reward departmental personnel for increased education and training and have no form of salary increase incentive programs, see Table 6.25. For an SMSA comparison refer to Table 6.26. All of the Major Crime Cities do, however, have departmental policies which provide either partial or complete payment of tuition for participation in training or educational programs by personnel as is enumerated within Table 6.27. For similar policy status as to each SMSA see Table 6.28.

5. State Agency Training and Education Programs

5.1 State Bureau of Investigation

The first State Bureau of Investigation (SBI) Academy was conducted during the summer of 1969 at the University of North Carolina at Asheville graduating thirty-five new Special Agents and Technical Personnel of the SBI. Prior to the inception of the Academy, no intensive criminal law enforcement training on the State level had been implemented. Prior training was limited to in-service schools, seminars and specialized instructions in related criminal fields. It was realized that if the State of North Carolina was to maintain a recognized investigative service to local enforcement agencies, a broader and higher educational level of law enforcement requirements had to be established within an existing

Table 6.15

City Police

Ident	Num. Men Without High School Degrees	Num. Men With High School Degrees	Num. Men With 2-Year College Degrees	Num. Men With 4-Year College Degrees
Asheville Pd	0.0	124.00	4.00	2.00
Fayetteville Pd	0.0	107.00	5.00	2.00
Durham Pd	3.00	179.00	0.00	2.00
Winston Salem Pd	0.0	226.00	3.00	5.00
Gastonia Pd	20.00	57.00	3.00	0.00
Greensboro Pd	0.0	250.00	20.00	20.00
High Point Pd	6.00	131.00	0.0	6.00
Charlotte Pd	0.00	372.00	80.00	12.00
Wilmington Pd	0.00	68.00	0.00	1.00
Chapel Hill Pd	0.00	46.00	9.00	2.00
Raleigh Pd	0.00	227.00	5.00	5.00
Total	29.00	1790.00	129.00	57.00

Table 6.16

SMSA Total

SMSA	Num. Men Without High School Degrees	Num. Men With High School Degrees	Num. Men With 2-Year College Degrees	Num. Men With 4-Year College Degrees
Asheville SMSA	5.00	207.00	11.00	5.00
Charlotte SMSA	17.00	617.00	88.00	20.00
Durham SMSA	10.00	293.00	14.00	4.00
Fayetteville SMSA	0.00	117.00	5.00	2.00
Green-H-Point SMSA	24.00	896.00	27.00	34.00
Raleigh SMSA	28.00	291.00	7.00	12.00
Wilmington SMSA	0.00	159.00	7.00	3.00
Total	84.00	2580.00	159.00	80.00

Table 6.17
Average Number Basic Class Hours

Ident	Count	121 to 180 Hour	181 to 240 Hour	241 to 300 Hour	361 or More	Row Total
Asheville Pd	1001.	1	0	0	0	1 9.1
Fayetteville Pd	2502.	0	0	1	0	1 9.1
Durham Pd	3101.	0	0	1	0	1 9.1
Winston Salem	3305.	0	0	0	1	1 9.1
Gastonia Pd	3508.	0	1	0	0	1 9.1
Greensboro Pd	4002.	0	0	0	1	1 9.1
High Point Pd	4004.	1	0	0	0	1 9.1
Charlotte Pd	5901.	0	0	0	1	1 9.1
Wilmington Pd	6403.	1	0	0	0	1 9.1
Chapel Hill Pd	6702.	0	0	0	1	1 9.1
Raleigh Pd	9108.	0	0	0	1	1 9.1
Column Total		3 27.3	1 9.1	2 18.2	5 45.5	11 100.0

Table 6.18
Average Number Basic Classroom Hours

SMSA	Count	No Training 60 Hours							Row Total
		1 to 60	61 to 120	121 to 180	181 to 240	241 to 300	361 or More	361 or More	
Asheville SMSA	1.00	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	6 9.7
Charlotte SMSA	2.00	9	0	0	1	1	2	2	13 21.0
Durham SMSA	3.00	0	1	3	0	0	1	1	6 9.7
Fayetteville SMSA	4.00	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	4 6.5
Grns-H-Point SMSA	5.00	4	3	4	0	0	2	2	15 24.2
Raleigh SMSA	6.00	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	8 12.9
Wilmington SMSA	7.00	1	0	1	6	2	0	0	10 16.1
Column Total		16 25.8	12 19.4	10 16.1	7 11.3	6 9.7	6 9.7	6 9.7	62 100.0

Table 6.19

Regularly Scheduled In-Service Training

Ident	Count	No	Yes	Row Total
Asheville Pd 1001.	0	0	1	1 9.1
Fayetteville Pd 2502.	0	0	1	1 9.1
Durham Pd 3101.	1	1	0	1 9.1
Winston Salem 3305.	1	1	0	1 9.1
Gastonia Pd 3508.	1	1	0	1 9.1
Greensboro Pd 4002.	0	0	1	1 9.1
High Point Pd 4004.	0	0	1	1 9.1
Charlotte Pd 5901.	0	0	1	1 9.1
Wilmington Pd 6403.	0	0	1	1 9.1
Chapel Hill Pd 6702.	0	0	1	1 9.1
Raleigh Pd 9108.	0	0	1	1 9.1
Column Total	3	27.3	8	11 100.0

Table 6.20

Frequency of Regular Scheduled In-Service Training

Ident	Count	No Program	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Semi Annually	Annually	Other
Asheville Pd 1001.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Durham Pd 3101.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winston Salem 3305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gastonia Pd 3508.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Greensboro Pd 4002.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
High Point Pd 4004.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Charlotte Pd 5901.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wilmington Pd 6403.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chapel Hill Pd 6702.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Raleigh Pd 9108.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0

Table 6.21

Average Number In-Service (on-the-job) Training Hours

Ident	Count	1 to 60 Hour	61 to 120 Hour	121 to 180 Hour	241 to 300 Hour	161 or None
Asheville Pd	1001.	0	1	0	0	0
Fayetteville Pd	2502.	0	0	0	1	0
Durham Pd	3101.	0	0	1	0	0
Winston Salem	3305.	0	0	0	0	1
Gastonia Pd	3508.	1	0	0	0	0
Greensboro Pd	4002.	0	0	0	0	1
High Point Pd	4004.	0	0	0	0	1
Charlotte Pd	5901.	0	1	0	0	0
Wilmington Pd	6403.	0	0	1	0	0
Chapel Hill Pd	6702.	0	0	0	0	1
Raleigh Pd	9108.	0	1	0	0	0
Total		9.1	27.3	18.2	9.1	36.4

Table 6.22

Regularly Scheduled In-Service Training

SMSA	Count	No	Yes
Asheville SMSA	1.00	3	3
Charlotte SMSA	2.00	9	4
Durham SMSA	3.00	3	3
Fayetteville SMSA	4.00	1	3
Greens.-H. Point SMSA	5.00	12	4
Raleigh SMSA	6.00	7	2
Wilmington SMSA	7.00	5	5
Total		62.5	37.5

Table 6.23

Frequency of Regular Scheduled In-Service Training

SMSA	Count	No Program	Weekly	Monthly	Quarter	Semi-Annually	Annually	Other
Asheville SMSA	1.00	2	0	1	0	1	0	2
Charlotte SMSA	2.00	9	1	0	1	0	1	1
Durham SMSA	3.00	2	0	0	1	0	1	2
Fayetteville SMSA	4.00	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Greens.-H. Point SMSA	5.00	10	1	1	1	1	0	2
Raleigh SMSA	6.00	7	0	1	0	0	0	1
Wilmington SMSA	7.00	5	4	1	0	0	0	0
Total		57.1	12.7	6.3	4.8	3.2	3.2	12.7

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Table 6.24

Average Number In-Service (on-the-job) Training Hours

SMSA	Count	No Training	1 to 60 Hour	61 to 120 Hour	121 to 180 Hour	241 to 300 Hour	301 to 360 Hour	361 or More
Asheville SMSA	1.00	0	2	3	0	0	0	1
Charlotte SMSA	2.00	1	1	7	0	0	0	4
Durham SMSA	3.00	0	1	0	1	0	1	2
Fayetteville SMSA	4.00	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Greens-H. Point SMSA	5.00	4	3	3	1	0	0	5
Raleigh SMSA	6.00	0	2	4	1	0	1	1
Wilmington SMSA	7.00	1	0	3	5	1	0	0
Total		9.7	16.1	33.9	12.9	3.2	3.2	21.0

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Table 6.25

Incentive Increase In Pay Offered for Training

Ident	Count	No Pay Increase	Yes
Asheville Pd	1001.	1	0
Fayetteville Pd	2502.	1	0
Durham Pd	3101	1	0
Winston Salem Pd	3305.	1	0
Gastonia Pd	3508.	0	1
Greensboro Pd	4002.	0	1
High Point Pd	4004.	1	0
Charlotte Pd	5901.	0	1
Wilmington Pd	6403.	1	0
Chapel Hill Pd	6702.	0	1
Raleigh Pd	9108.	1	0
Total		63.6	36.4

Table 6.26

Incentive Increase In Pay Offered for Training

SMSA	No Pay Increase	Yes	
Asheville SMSA	5	1	0
Charlotte SMSA	11	1	0
Durham SMSA	4	2	0
Fayetteville SMSA	4	0	0
Greens.-H. Point	15	1	0
Raleigh SMSA	8	0	1
Wilmington SMSA	10	0	0
Total	90.5	7.9	1.6

Table 6.27

Paid Tuition Offered For Training

Ident	No Payment	Partial Payment	Total Payment
Asheville Pd	1	0	0
Fayetteville Pd	1	0	0
Durham Pd	0	0	1
Winston Salem Pd	0	1	0
Gastonia Pd	0	0	1
Greensboro Pd	0	1	0
High Point Pd	0	1	0
Charlotte Pd	0	1	0

Table 6.27 (Cont'd)

Paid Tuition Offered For Training

Ident	No Payment	Partial Payment	Total Payment
Wilmington Pd	1	0	0
Chapel Hill Pd	0	0	1
Raleigh Pd	1	0	0
Total	36.4	36.4	27.3

Table 6.28

Paid Tuition Offered For Training

SMSA	No Payment	Partial Payment	Total Payment
Asheville SMSA	3	2	1
Charlotte SMSA	8	1	4
Durham SMSA	2	1	3
Fayetteville SMSA	4	0	0
Greens.-High Point SMSA	7	3	6
Raleigh SMSA	6	3	0
Wilmington SMSA	8	1	1
Total	59.4	17.2	23.4

North Carolina Criminal Justice Personnel

The potential scale of the training task in North Carolina is indicated by the fact that the administration of criminal justice system in this State comprises:

a. Law Enforcement	
(1) State agencies	<u>Sworn Officers</u>
(a) State Highway Patrol	925
(b) State Bureau of Investigation	85
(c) Wildlife Resources Commission	170
(d) Commercial and Sports Fisheries Division, Department of Conservation and Development	45
(e) Forestry Division, Department of Conservation and Development	200
(f) State Board of Alcoholic Control	<u>100</u>
Subtotal state law enforcement	1,525
(2) Local agencies (1967)	
(a) Municipal police departments (370)	4,310
(b) Sheriffs' departments (100)	1,128
(c) Municipal and county alcoholic beverage control agencies (100)	<u>200</u>
Subtotal local law enforcement	<u>5,638</u>
Subtotal law enforcement	7,163
b. Courts (effective 1 Jan. 1971)	
(1) Judges	
(a) Superior Court Judges	50
(b) District Court Judges	112
(c) Magistrates	600
(2) Prosecuting officers	
(a) Solicitors	30
(b) Assistant Solicitors	71
(3) Clerks and their staffs (100)	<u>500</u>
Subtotal courts	1,363
c. Corrections	
(1) State agencies	
(a) Department of Correction	2,700
(b) Probation Commission	202
(c) Board of Paroles	70
(d) Department of Juvenile Corrections	350
(2) Local agencies	
(a) County and city jails (236)	<u>2,000</u>
Subtotal corrections	<u>5,322</u>
Total	<u>13,848</u>

agency. With the advice and services of professionals, new standards, research programs and new directions were established to give the State the type and quality of law enforcement training that had been non-existing within the State.

Under the influence, direction and guidance of the Attorney General, Robert Morgan, and the Director, Charles Dunn, and with continual financial assistance awarded to it by the North Carolina Law and Order Committee from its annual allocations of LEAA funds the Academy has continued to develop and to function meritoriously. The original Basic Investigators Program has been expanded and strengthened and the scope and range of the training program has been broadened to include all SBI personnel and on occasion to permit attendance of limited numbers of local enforcement personnel to participate in certain facets of training programs. The Academy has thus to a limited degree provided a quality of educational and training service to local law enforcement that was not heretofore available in this State.

During the past fiscal year some of the training and education activities of the SBI included.

1. New Agent Orientation Program: A two day orientation school for thirteen new SBI Agents. The course was on Bureau history, policy, procedures and operations.
2. New Agents Field Training: One and one-half weeks of field training was provided for thirteen new SBI agents who were assigned on a rotating basis to visit two areas of the State and observe field operations of the SBI.
3. SBI Academy: The SBI Academy was held at the National Guard Military Center in Raleigh. Twenty-six SBI agents attended the school which consisted of 500 hours of instruction. No local officers were in attendance due to the large number of SBI agents requiring basic training. Four additional SBI personnel monitored portions of the school.
4. Organized Crime Seminar: A one day seminar was conducted on the subject of organized crime. Ten SBI agents and thirty selected local officers were in attendance and heard the guest lecturer, Ralph Salerno, a nationally recognized expert on the subject of organized crime in America.
5. BNDD Training School: A two week drug school for narcotic officers was conducted in Fayetteville, by the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs. Ten SBI agents and approximately forty local enforcement officers were in attendance. The SBI assisted in the school by providing two days of instruction during the ten day session.
6. Crime Lab Training Seminars: Two training seminars of eight hours each were held for approximately eighty members of the Administrative and Crime Lab and were developed to enable all employees to better understand the overall operation of the SBI and how their job fits into the organization of the Bureau.
7. Update for '70 Academy Graduates: A week of in-service training for fifteen 1970 Academy graduates was conducted in Raleigh and Chapel Hill. No local officers attended.

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7. Update for '70 Academy Graduates: A week of in-service training for fifteen 1970 Academy graduates was conducted in Raleigh and Chapel Hill. No local officers attended.

8. Update for Veteran SBI Agents: Three one week in-service schools were held in Raleigh and Chapel Hill at which training was provided to sixty-nine SBI agents. Three members of the Dunn Police Department monitored the session on Safe Robbery Investigations.
9. Orientation School for Insurance Investigators: Seven insurance investigators were transferred to the Justice Department under the State Reorganization Plan from the Department of Insurance. These individuals were assigned to the SBI as arson investigators. A three day school on the SBI, its organization, duties, responsibilities, and operating procedures was held in Raleigh for these personnel.

The Bureau maintains detailed records on each school as to curriculum, instructors, and students attending. Evaluation is made on each instructor as to his presentation, and the record is reviewed on each school prior to its being updated for re-representation. An individual training record is kept on each SBI agent as a measure of insuring he is receiving a well-rounded training background. This record is also used to insure that certain specialized skills are developed in as many different people as possible.

The SBI Educational Officer is responsible for maintaining and analyzing the evaluative information on the actual programs. Evaluative information on the work progress of agents who receive the training is maintained by the respective District Superior.

In addition to these aforementioned self-sponsored programs the Bureau on every possible opportune occasion sends certain selected personnel to participate in educational programs, training schools, seminars, workshops and professional meetings throughout the country that are determined to be needed and beneficial for a higher degree of specialization in related areas of law enforcement professionalization.

For the present fiscal year the Bureau has formulated, planned, scheduled, and implemented an even more comprehensive and aggressive educational and training program. It is anticipated that with more emphasis being placed upon specialization fields for selected personnel that the manpower shortage in certain areas of investigative and evidential examination responsibility may become less acute, thereby enabling the Bureau to render more expediently its services to the people it serves.

5.2 Highway Patrol, Department of Highway Safety

Training and education programs have consistently remained among the top priorities within the Administration of the North Carolina Highway Patrol since its organization in 1929. These programs have been most instrumental in the development of the Patrol to the superior degree of proficiency which has contributed to its annual national recognition.

The Patrol's internal organization provides for a Training and Inspection Division with a headquarters staff consisting of a Director and an Assistant Director with a basic school staff of five, including therein, a School Commandant, Assistant Commandant and three Instructors. As can be noted from the curriculum material presented hereinafter other Patrol personnel participate as school instructors together with personnel from other agencies, departments and institutions.

The recruit personnel selection process requires a high school diploma, or equivalency certificate, and includes a number of intelligence, psychological and physical tests and examination. Each recruit is required to satisfactorily complete a fourteen week training program entitled "Basic School" sponsored by the Training and Inspection Division of the State Highway Patrol and the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill. The curriculum ranges from firearms training to the psychology of crowd control as can be observed from a review of the following complete content and degree of training included therein.

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Highway Patrol Basic School - 52nd Session

2 July 1972 - 6 October 1972

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Instructor</u>	<u>Number Of Hours</u>	<u>Weeks to Be Presented</u>
Affidavit and Warrant, Preparation of	Lieutenant D. R. Emory State Highway Patrol	4	11
Anti-Theft Procedures	License & Theft Division N. C. Dept. Of Motor Vehicles	2	8
Apprehension, Arrest & Detention of Dangerous Criminals	Trooper R. F. Suddarth State Highway Patrol	14	12 & 13
Case Preparations	Mr. Dale Johnson Attorney Generals Office	2	12
Calisthenics, Military Drill and Supervised Sports	School Staff	87	Throughout
Chemical Tests for Drinking Drivers	Colonel E. C. Guy State Highway Patrol	2	14
Civil Rights Legislation	Mr. Robert Epting Institute of Government	2	14
Communications, Patrol and Practical Problems of	Mr. Phil Moore Comm. and Transp. Division	4	9
Court Demeanor	T/Sgt. G.D. Fox State Highway Patrol	2	12
Courtroom Procedures	Sergeant S. K. Johnson	10	14
Court Structure and Jurisdiction	Mr. Ed Hinsdale Institute of Government	2	3
Crimes, Elements of	Mr. Michael Crowell	14	5 & 6
Crowd and Riot Control, Psychology of	1st Sgt, W. A. Riggsbee Trp. H. D. McCollum State Highway Patrol	2	5

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<u>Subject</u>	<u>Instructor</u>	<u>Number Of Hours</u>	<u>Weeks to Be Presented</u>
Crowd & Riot Control Operations Manual	1st Sgt. W. A. Riggsbee Trp. H. D. McCollum State Highway Patrol	2	5
Crowd & Riot Control	1st Sgt. W. A. Riggsbee Trp. H. D. McCollum State Highway Patrol	16	5
Emergency Childbirth	State Board of Health	2	8
Etiquette and Military Courtesy	Trooper R. F. Suddarth State Highway Patrol	1	3
Dangerous Drugs	School of Pharmacy	6	10
Data Processing Division Cooperative Functions	Mr Laeron Roberts Data Processing Division	1	14
Defensive Tactics	State Highway Patrol	12	6
Driver Education (With Behind-the-Wheel Instru- tion)	Driver Education Div. and State Highway Patrol	24	1
Driver License Laws	Driver License Division N. C. Dept. of Motor Vehicles	17	2,3
Drug Laws	Mr. Robert Epting Institute of Government	2	11
Economics	Trooper J. B Surles State Highway Patrol	2	10
Equipment, Care and Maintenance of	Captain O. R. Roberts Comm. and Transp. Division	2	14
Equipment, Issuance of	Major E. W. Jones Comm. and Transp. Division	4	14
"Every Hour - Every Day" (Film)	T/Sgt. C. D. Fox State Highway Patrol	1	14
Federal Bureau of Invest., Cooperative Functions of	Federal Bureau of Investigation	2	11
Fingerprinting	State Bureau of Investigation	2	11

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Highway Patrol Basic School - 52nd Session

2 July 1972 - 6 October 1972
(Cont'd)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Instructor</u>	<u>Number of Hours</u>	<u>Weeks to Be Presented</u>
Firearms	Basic School Staff	30	7,8,9
Firearms and Explosives Demonstration of	Alcohol Tax & Firearms Div. Dept. of the Treasury	4	9
First Aid (Standard & Advanced Course Plus Film - Hands That Serve")	Sergeant S. K. Johnson Trooper M. C. Reynolds	24	8,9
Forms and Reports, Preparation of	Trooper R. F. Suddarth State Highway Patrol	10	1,3,4
Functions of Governor's Special Advisory Committee on Highway Safety	Mr. E. L. Peters Gov. Traffic Safety Comm.	1	14
Graduation Exercise, Rehearsal of	School Commandant	1	14
Graduation Exercise	School Commandant	2	14
Geography, North Carolina	T/Sgt. C. D. Fox State Highway Patrol	4	1
Glossary of Law Enforcement Terminology	Sergeant S. K. Johnson State Highway Patrol	5	1,2,3,4,5
History of Law Enforcement	Sergeant S. K. Johnson State Highway Patrol	2	1
History of State Highway Patrol	Colonel E. G. Guy State Highway Patrol	1	1
Human Relations	Mr. Fred Reid, Jr Univ. Of North Carolina	10	3
Inspection of Personnel and Quarters	School Commandant	2	1
Interdepartmental Relations	Major E. W. Jones State Highway Patrol	1	9
Investigation, Criminal	Federal Bureau of Investigation	4	10

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<u>Subject</u>	<u>Instructor</u>	<u>Number of Hours</u>	<u>Weeks to Be Presented</u>
Interviews	North Carolina Insurance Commission	2	10
Juvenile Court & Handling of Juveniles	Mr. M. P. Thomas Institute of Government	2	4
Law and Government, Introduction To	Mr. Dexter Watts Institute of Government	8	4
Laws of Evidence	Mr. Robert Epting Institute of Government	10	8
Laws Regulating Size, Weight, and Construction of Equipment	Sergeant S. K. Johnson State Highway Patrol	8	6
Laws of Search and Seizure	Mr. Douglas Gill Ass't Director, I.O.G.	14	3,4
Laws Governing Transportation of Migratory Farm Workers	Sergeant S. K. Johnson State Highway Patrol	2	3
Liquor Laws	Mr. Ben Loeb Institute of Government	6	12
Materials & Supplies Care of	T/Sgt. J. D. Griffin State Highway Patrol	1	14
Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory	School Commandant	2	1
Motor Vehicles, Unlawful Disposal of	Mr. Charles Radcliffe National Auto Theft Bureau	3	9
Motor Vehicle Act (Rules of the Road)	Mr. William Crumpler Institute of Government	36	4,5,6,7
Motor Vehicles Detection of Stolen	Lic. & Theft Division N. C. Dept. of Motor Vehicles	2	8
Motor Vehicles, Handling of Stored	Lic. & Theft Division N.C. Dept. of Motor Vehicles	1	8

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<u>Subject</u>	<u>Instructor</u>	<u>Number of Hours</u>	<u>Weeks to Be Presented</u>
News Media, Cooperation with	Public Information Officer Department of Motor Vehicles	1	14
North Carolina Police Information Network and Communications	Doctor Howard Livingston Attorney Generals Office	1	14
Notebook Construction	Sgt. S. K. Johnson State Highway Patrol	1	1
Note Taking	T/Sgt. C. D. Fox State Highway Patrol	1	1
Nuclear Hazard Incidents, Procedures for Handling	Sgt. W. S. Ethridge State Highway Patrol	4	13
Observation & Perception	Trooper R. F. Suddarth State Highway Patrol	2	3
Officer - Violator Relations	Lieutenant D. R. Emory State Highway Patrol	4	4
Organization and Administra- tion of N. C. Department of Motor Vehicles & State High- way Patrol	Lt. Col. G. B. Pierce State Highway Patrol	1	1
Orientation and Rules of Conduct	T/Sgt. C. D. Fox State Highway Patrol	1	1
Physiological Effects of Alcohol	Colonel E. C. Guy State Highway Patrol	2	14
Pedestrian Control	Trooper R. F. Suddarth State Highway Patrol	2	3
Patrol Policies & Procedures	Sergeant S. K. Johnson State Highway Patrol	15	2,3
Police Community Relations	Captain L. J. Lance State Highway Patrol	6	4
Police Pursuit Driving	Major E. W. Jones & Members of the State Highway Patrol	56	12,13

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(Cont'd)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Instructor</u>	<u>Number of Hours</u>	<u>Weeks to Be Presented</u>
Public Speaking	Dr. Elmer Oettinger Institute of Government	12	7
Registration Laws	Mrs. Virginia Graham Mr. Kenneth Weaver Registration Division	16	7
Retirement Benefits (Law Enforcement Officers' Benefits & Retirement Fund)	Mr. Henry Bridges State Auditor	1	6
Reprot Writing, General Aspects of	Lieutenant R. J. Provo State Highway Patrol	2	11
Roadblocks	Major E. W. Jones State Highway Patrol	2	11
Selective Police Traffic Supervision	Lieutenant D. R. Emory State Highway Patrol	2	8
Smoke Emission Laws, Enforcement of	Dept. of Water and Air Resources	6	10
Speed Timing Devices (VASCAR, Radar, Speedwatch), Operation of	Sergeant A. W. Rector State Highway Patrol	2	9
State Bureau of Investigation, Coopera- tive Function of	State Bureau of Investigation	2	12
Study Habits	T/Sgt. C. D. Fox State Highway Patrol	1	1
Safety Equipment Inspection Regulations	Mr. J. G. Wilson License & Theft Division	2	9
Traffic Accident Investigation	1st Sgt. J. F. Cardwell Sergeant Charles Smith State Highway Patrol	48	10,11
Traffic Engineering Department, Cooperative Functions of	State Highway Commission	2	11

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Highway Patrol Basic School - 52 nd Session

2 July 1972 - 6 October 1972
(Cont'd)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Instructor</u>	<u>Number of Hours</u>	<u>Weeks to Be Presented</u>
Traffic Enforcement Operations	Major J. B. Kuykendall State Highway Patrol	1	14
Traffic Directions & Control	Trooper R. F. Suddarth State Highway Patrol	6	5
The Medical Examiner System	Dr. Page Hudson Chief Medical Examiner	2	11
The Recognition and Prevention of Youth Traffic Accidents	Sergeant S. K. Johnson State Highway Patrol	2	11
Tour of Department of Motor Vehicles	Training & Inspection Division	4	14
Trooper - Supervisor Communication	Lieutenant D. R. Emory State Highway Patrol	3	4
Uniforms, Measurement and Fitting of	School Staff State Highway Patrol	3	6
V. A. Forms, Completion of	Sergeant S. K. Johnson State Highway Patrol	1	2
Weighing of Overloaded Vehicles	Lic. & Theft Division C. Department of Motor Vehicles	2	6
	Total Hours	684	

The 52nd Basic School was concluded in October 1972 and three additional similar schools have been scheduled at the Institute of Government for the ensuing twelve months period. In addition to this recruit training the Patrol is an advocate of in-service training for all personnel. Each patrolman receives some form of in-service training at least once every two years resulting in an approximate annual average of 20 hours of in-service training per man.

5.3 Office of Correction

Just as teachers and social workers are accorded professional status

in employment, it is necessary for correctional services to develop professional stature. One of the fundamental requisites in attainment of this professionalization is education and training. What is currently being done in North Carolina to attain this goal?

The training of correctional employees begins at the time of initial employment and continues throughout each year until the employee leaves the service. Such instruction is directed primarily at the large majority of employees who enter into this service without having had prior instruction in Corrections.

Experience has proved that the presentation of instruction to Correctional officers may best be given in an off-the-job situation. The instructional setting therefore may be the classroom, the firing range, or other locations best suited to the subject matter covering the knowledge and skills which must be exercised by the employees carrying out their duties. Such training, of course, must be supplemented by on-the-job (in-service) direction which is given by supervisory personnel.

The training program provides for the development of knowledge, skills, and attitudes of the Correctional officers. Such development should be regarded as a continuous and cumulative process.

During the past year more than 2,593 State Corrections employees were involved in some form of training of this number:

- 586-Drug Training
- 407-Basic Training
- 300-Institutions of Higher Learning
- 200-Instruction in Revised Disciplinary Procedures
- 195-Behavior Modification Workshop
- 70-Management Development Seminars
- 68-Classification Program
- 60-Institute of Correctional Administration
- 57-Counseling
- 500-In-Service Training
- 40-Supervisory Training
- 20-Defensive Driving Information System
- 12-Jobs for Ex-Offenders
- 9-Emergency Room Operations
- 3-First Aid
- 1-Food Service Training
- 1-Prison Discipline and Dynamics of Maturity

Classification Training Program

On September 1, 1970 Commissioner V. L. Bounds directed that each administrative area in the State was to establish a classification and diagnostic center to process by crimes all convicted misdemeanants and felons in their respective areas.

As these areas did not have staff members qualified to carry out this directive, personnel had to be employed and trained. Three individuals, with college degrees, were acquired and a program of training was established at Central Prison.

It was decided to assign these individuals to Central Prison for at least six months. They were to spend four weeks with custody, two days with recreation, two days with food service, one day in the business office, one week in the record office, one week in the hospital, four days with nursing services, one day in medical records, two days with the Board of Paroles, fourteen weeks in the Central Prison Diagnostic Center, and six weeks in the mental health clinic. At the termination of this training period the three employees will be evaluated. It will then be determined whether further training is necessary. If not, they will be assigned to different areas to establish these diagnostic centers.

Being operated simultaneously with the aforescribed program is an intensive three week program for ten employees who have been hired and assigned in these areas to establish the classification centers. This program is centered in the Central Prison Diagnostic Center and is designed primarily to train personnel in the administrative functions and operations of a diagnostic center and the writing of social histories; personality testing not to be taught. This group will later be returned to Raleigh for more detailed training.

Following are brief resume's of the need for and merits of several of these training courses and/or seminars:

Basic Training--This course is designed to give some uniformity in the total operation of the penal system. In addition, this program has helped to improve the capabilities of personnel for participation in the custody, classification and treatment of prisoners. It has contributed to an increase in the effectiveness of personnel, which has reduced the numbers of error. The program has helped improve the attitudes of officers, improve operations, improve the quality of supervision and maintain officer efficiency.

Drug Seminars--Due to an increase of drug offenders committed to institutional care, there was a need for a program dealing with drugs and the drug offender. These seminars provided personnel with some knowledge of drug identification and skills to reduce the possibility of drugs coming into the institutions. This program also provides employees with techniques in drug counseling. The counseling of drug offenders has helped to effectively facilitate the treatment goals of the department.

Jobs for Ex-Offenders Seminar--The ex-offender's success in finding and keeping a meaningful job is a particularly significant element in any effort aimed at reducing recidivism. Equally important is the kind and quality of job counseling, orientation and work content the ex-offender is exposed to on his entrance into society. This program provides personnel with knowledge in assisting the offender to seek, obtain and succeed in gainful employment after leaving an institution. It has also provided for a special back-ground necessary for development of effective employment advisors and to help ex-offenders meet the human and social adjustments which they must face in the employment situation.

5.4 Office of Paroles

New employees of the Board of Paroles receive intensive orientation and training in all facets of parole activities prior to assignment to a specific position or area. This orientation includes familiarization with Department of Correction procedures, activities and regulations, as well as information on all statutes concerning parole activity. Special emphasis is also given for the general use and advantages of such community resources as Employment Security Commission, Social Services, Community Colleges and Technical Schools, law enforcement agencies, Salvation Army, Alcoholics Anonymous, Vocational Rehabilitation, etc. Subsequent training is in the form of meetings, seminars and advisory bulletins on recent legislation and judicial decisions affecting parole.

5.5 Office of Probation

Realizing the importance and necessity of educated and well-trained personnel the Probation Commission has developed a Staff Development Program which encompasses the following training programs:

1. **Orientation:** A two to three week training program conducted in the field.
2. **Basic Training Seminar:** Held whenever a sufficient number of new officers can enroll. The one week program is conducted by the Institute of Government and includes courses such as probation reports, and change and helping process methods.
3. **Follow-up Basic Training Seminar:** New officers return after six months to participate in a one week principles of interviewing and probation casework review session.
4. **District Schools:** These are held at the local level as continuing education for the officers. Topics are legal aspects of probation, public relations, and community resources.
5. **Advanced Training:** In-depth study of the above subjects is provided for officers as they advance through Probation Officer 2 and 3 grades from the beginner officer classification.
6. **Special Training:** A number of officers have received special training concerning alcoholic probationers. Supervisory personnel are eligible for courses under the Institute of Government two-day sessions on the principles of organization and supervision.

The Commission has further developed an Educational Enrichment Program wherein approximately 150 employees are now enrolled in graduate level course at North Carolina State University to improve their professional skills as Probation officers. The officers participate in one course per semester and receive a Masters Degree in Public Administration within approximately three years. This program has proven successful, to the extent officers in other branches of correctional services are requesting to participate.

5.6 Jail and Detention Services

Social Services provides training for personnel who either supervise prisoners or serve in administrative capacities within the 200 local confinement facilities in North Carolina. The training sessions are provided by the Commissioner of Social Services with the assistance of existing higher-education resources in the state. The courses included jail administration training sessions, conferences and seminars for administrative heads, and workshops for juvenile detention workers.

Extensive use of the resources of the Department of Community Colleges make training sessions available to any section of the state through the community colleges and technical institutes. Close liaison is also provided by the Institute of Government and other educational resources. The training program has utilized the successful cooperation between federal and state governmental agencies and local government in counties and municipalities.

The training of local-confinement-facility personnel in North Carolina was instituted in February, 1968. Over 2,600 representatives of Sheriffs' Department, Police Department, and other departments of local government have attended at least one of the training sessions. Highlights of training have included four conferences on Narcotics in Detention, a Southeastern United States Jail Management Seminar, four Juvenile Detention Workshop sessions at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, and two Juvenile Detention Workshop sessions at the Quail Roost Conference Center in Durham County.

Over 60 training programs in jail administration have been presented (in all areas of North Carolina) to jail personnel. This training course is designed to provide basic information necessary to adequately provide for the needs of the public and the prisoners, medical care, food and sanitation, and legal responsibilities of jail personnel. Emphasis is also placed on the use of available community resources to assist in meeting the needs of prisoners. Instructions are directed to the need for close cooperation between all relevant agencies to provide maximum benefit to the prisoner and his family. The Federal Bureau of Prisons "Jail Operation and Management Correspondence Course" is administrated through the Jail and Detention Services with over 700 correctional personnel taking the course.

5.7 Administrative Office of the Courts

No branch of State government or the criminal justice system is more cognizant of the need for well educated and properly trained personnel than the Judiciary. Here, as elsewhere, there is a continuing and never ending need for both formal education and adequate in-service training of all personnel. The major portion of the training and instruction of court officials requires instructors with a legal background due to the nature of the subject matter involved. Presently, the Administrative Office relies upon and utilizes outstanding members of the judicial system, members of the legal profession, and staff from the Institute of Government and the Courts Office to conduct such training. Much of the instruction of clerks of the Superior Court and for their assistant and deputy clerks is accomplished through on-the-job training.

Presented hereinafter is a brief and general outline of the training programs conducted by the Administrative Office of the Courts during the 1972 calendar year for court officials and employees.

Superior Court Judges

Conference of Superior Court Judges, Myrtle Beach, South Carolina
June 18-21, 1972

All Superior Court Judges and Special Superior Court Judges (48).

Conference of Superior Court Judges, Chapel Hill, North Carolina,
October 27-28, 1972

All Superior Court Judges and Special Superior Court Judges (48).

District Court Judges

Conference of District Court Judges, Southern Pines, North Carolina,
June 21-24, 1972

All Chief District Court Judges (30) and District Court Judges (82).
(Seventy-five actually attended this session).

Conference of District Court Judges, Southern Pines, North Carolina,
October 13, 1972

All Chief District Court Judges (30) and District Court Judges (82),
with a special session of Chief District Court Judges in compliance
with North Carolina General Statutes.

Clerks of Superior Court

Meeting of the Association of Clerks of Superior Court of North Carolina,
Charlotte, North Carolina, August 9-12, 1972

All Clerks of Superior Court (100). [Sixty-five actually attended
this session.]

Assistant and Deputy Clerks of Superior Court

Meeting of the Association of Assistant and Deputy Clerks of Superior Court
of North Carolina, Greensboro, North Carolina, August 3-5, 1972
[One hundred fifty-nine actually attended this session.]

Solicitors and Assistant Solicitors

North Carolina Solicitors Conference, Wilmington, North Carolina
June 18-21, 1972

All Solicitors (30)

Conference for Solicitors and Assistant Solicitors, Pinehurst, North Carolina
January 11-14, 1972

(All Solicitors and Assistant Solicitors [125].) (Seventy-three
actually attended this conference.)

Magistrates

School for Small Claims Magistrates, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

January 25-26, 1972

Magistrates handling primarily small claim cases (60).

New Magistrates School, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
September 19-20, 1972

Recently appointed Magistrates whose primary duties are the issuance of arrest warrants and search warrants.

District level schools for Magistrates dealing with issuance of warrants and other matters of special significance in the particular district. (Plans are made to have at least one of these sessions in each district every year.)

5.8 Other State Agencies Containing Law Enforcement Personnel

Supplementing and in addition to those criminal law enforcement agencies previously noted there are other selected State agencies which provide specialized or limited law enforcement services in North Carolina. These agencies include the following:

State Board of Alcoholic Control
License and Theft Division
Office of Fisheries and Wildlife Resources
Office of Recreation Resources
Office of Forest Resources

Each of these agencies furnish to its respective personnel some degree of basic training and continuing in-service training. The Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill is the main source of training programs for these agencies. Some of the training courses are of formal and comprehensive nature while others take the form of conferences, seminars, workshops and short courses. In-service training prevails within each of these agencies and training assistance is obtained from other agencies and/or Divisions of State Government.

6. North Carolina Criminal Justice Training and Standard Council

The 1971 North Carolina General Assembly specifically found and authoritatively stated "that the administration of criminal justice is of statewide concern, and that proper administration thereof is important to the health, safety and welfare of the people of the State and is of such nature to require education and training of a professional nature. It is in the public interest that such education and training be made available to persons who seek to become criminal justice officers, persons who are serving as such officers in a temporary or probationary capacity, and persons already in regular service."

In accord with this legislative finding that body established the North Carolina Criminal Justice Training and Standards Council, hereinafter, call "the Council". The Council is composed of 21 members as follows: five sheriffs, five police chiefs, a representative of the Attorney General, a representative

of the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, a correctional system representative selected by the Governor, a representative of the Court system selected by the Chief Justice, three members at large selected by the Governor, the Director of the Institute of Government, the Director of Law Enforcement Training in the Department of Community Colleges, the Director of Criminal Justice Programs at East Carolina University, and the Director of Criminal Justice Programs at North Carolina University at Charlotte.

The Criminal Justice Council is empowered and authorized in part to:

- (1) Promulgate rules and regulations for the administration of this Chapter including the authority to require the submission of reports and information by criminal justice agencies and departments within this State relevant to employment, education and training.
- (2) Establish minimum educational and training standards for employment as a criminal justice officer: (i) In temporary or probationary status, and (ii) in permanent positions.
- (3) Certify persons as being qualified under the provisions of this Chapter to be criminal justice officers.
- (4) Consult and cooperate with counties, municipalities, agencies of this State, other governmental agencies, and with universities, colleges, junior colleges, and other institutions concerning the department of criminal justice training schools and programs or courses of instruction.
- (5) To establish minimum standards and levels of education or equivalent experience for all criminal justice instructors, teachers or professors.
- (6) Conduct and stimulate research by public and private agencies which shall be designed to improve education and training in the administration of criminal justice.
- (7) Make recommendations concerning any matters within its purview pursuant to this Chapter.
- (8) Employ a director and such other personnel as may be necessary in the performance of its functions.
- (9) Appoint such advisory committees as it may seem necessary.
- (10) Make such evaluations as may be necessary to determine if governmental units are complying with the provisions of this Chapter.
- (11) Adopt and amend bylaws, consistent with law for its internal management and control.
- (12) Enter into contracts and do such things as may be necessary and incidental to the administration of its authority pursuant to this Chapter.

The General Assmbeley charged the Council to promote the most efficient and economical program of criminal justice training, including the maximum utilization of existing facilities and programs for the purpose of avoiding duplication. There was, however, no legislative appropriation of funds for

the Council to proceed to implement or comply with any of its duties, responsibilities, or obligations.

It was the intent of the General Assembly that this Council would be created and become active no later than September 1, 1971, however, due to several factors not anticipated by that body organization of the Council was not completed until January 1972. The Council has been solely funded by an LEAA Discretionary Grant in the amount of \$73,595 and on September 1, 1972 employed a Director who is now expediting the Council in the performance of its requisite duties.

The Council is devoting its priority attention to the law enforcement area and has adopted a timetable for the timely completion of certain urgent matters. Contained therein is the adoption of Law Enforcement Personnel Standards on December 7, 1972 with an effective date of January 1, 1973; the adoption of an Instructor's Certification Program and a Basic Law Enforcement Curriculum on March 8, 1973 with a tentative effective date of April 1, 1973; the adoption on June 7, 1973 of a Criminal Justice Basic Training Program with an effective date as to law enforcement personnel on July 1, 1973; and the passage of Corrections and Court Personnel Basic Curriculum on August 15, 1973 effective as of September 1, 1973.

North Carolina Criminal Justice Training and Standards Council

Timetables For Council Actions

September 1, 1972	Director reports. Liason and research preliminary to staff implementation begins.
September 15, 1972	Draft of proposed Regulations Manual for consideration at next Council meeting.
October 1, 1972	Steno III reports. Preparations for Council meeting
October 5, 1972	Council meeting. Determination of working goals for program.
October 16 through October 23, 1972	Regional hearings with all law enforcement agencies with regards to employment standards.
November 1, 1972	Associate Directors and Steno II report. Assignment of specific areas of responsibility to the Associate Directors.
November 10, 1972	Completion of proposed Entrance Standards.
November 15, 1972	Mailing of proposed Entrance Standards to Council members.

Timetable for Council Actions (cont'd)

November 20 through November 30, 1972	Director visits three selected Standards Programs in other states for research material and ideas for training standards.
December 7, 1972	Council meeting. Passage of Entrance Standards. Report from Director on other states programs.
December 15, 1972	Notification of all agencies regarding Entrance Standards.
January 1, 1973	Entrance Standards Effective.
February 1, 1973	Drafts of Instructor's Certification Program and Basic Law Enforcement Curriculum due from Associate Directors.
February 15, 1973	Revision and final proposal on Instructor's Certification Program and Basic Law Enforcement Curriculum complete and mailed to Council members.
March 8, 1973	Council Meeting. Passage of Instructor's Certification Program and Basic Law Enforcement Curriculum.
March 15, 1973	Notification to all concerned agencies and schools regarding Instructor's Certification and Basic Curriculum.
April 1, 1973	Instructor's Certification and Basic Law Enforcement Curriculum effective. (Mandatory date of Basic Curriculum dependent upon availability of proper facilities.
May 15, 1973	Draft of Criminal Justice Basic Training Program due. Draft of Corrections and Court Personnel Basic Curriculum due.
June 1, 1973	Revision and final proposal on Basic Training Program complete and mailed to Council members.
June 7, 1973	Council meeting. Passage of Criminal Justice Basic Training Program.
June 13, 1973	Notification of all concerned agencies and schools regarding Basic Training Program.
July 1, 1973	Mandatory Basic Training Program effective for Law Enforcement personnel.

Timetable for Council Actions (Cont'd)

July 13, 1973	Revision and final proposal on Corrections and Court Personnel Basic Curriculum complete and mailed to Council members.
August 1, 1973	Field evaluation of progress in Basic Training Program begun.
August 13, 1973	Field evaluation complete.
August 15, 1973	Council meeting. Passage of Corrections and Court Personnel Basic Curriculum.
September 1, 1973	Corrections and Court Personnel Basic Curriculum effective.

7. Community College and Technical Institute Programs

The 1963 North Carolina General Assembly established a system of industrial education centers, technical institutes, community colleges, and extension units throughout the State. At present there are fifteen community colleges and forty-one technical institutions in operation. The only difference among the institutions is in the breadth of curriculum offerings.

The technical institute offers two year technical programs. An associate in Applied Science Degree is awarded for the completion of the technical program. The community colleges offers a two year academic program which may lead to transfer to a senior college. An Associate in Arts Degree is awarded for the completion of the academic program.

Fifteen of the technical institutes and community colleges offer to some degree a two year program in Police Science Technology. The Police Science Technology Curriculum is designed to prepare the student for entry into the field of police work and other allied occupations. Police science vocations have evolved from simple jobs, requiring minimal requirements to highly complex activities requiring great capacity for highly specialized knowledge and techniques. These institutions are as follows:

Beaufort Technical Institute
Central Piedmont Community College
Davidson County Community College
Durham Technical Institute
Forsyth Technical Institute
Gaston College
Guilford Technical Institute
Johnston Technical Institute
Martin Technical Institute
Pitt Technical Institute
Technical Institute of Alamance

Tri-County Technical Institute
Western Piedmont Community Colleges
Wilson County Technical Institute
W. W. Holding Technical Institute

There are presently eight senior colleges or universities in this State that offer four year academic programs in the police science area for the completion of which a degree is awarded. These programs vary widely as to content and curriculum, some are strong, while others are weak. The Institutions offering these programs are as follows:

Appalachian State University
East Carolina University
Guilford College
North Carolina Central University
North Carolina State University
North Carolina Wesleyan College
University of North Carolina - Charlotte
Western Carolina University

As an example of these senior institutions a brief resume of the program at University of North Carolina at Charlotte follows:

The Charlotte Branch of the Greater University obtained approval to offer a Bachelor of Science in Law Enforcement and Administration beginning with the 1971-72 academic year. In the fall of 1971, thirty-nine law enforcement officers who had completed associate degrees at Community Colleges enrolled in the new degree program whose design attempts to incorporate the recommendations of the President's Commission and other research in law enforcement education.

The program is designed to allow students several options at the undergraduate level. In addition to a core of work in the social and behavioral sciences, students may choose an option in computer science, administration, or social services. The degree has been designed with an understanding of the police science programs at most of the community colleges and technical institutes.

The university offers only the junior and senior years and therefore does not compete with community colleges and technical institutes which offer the first two years of police science work. Approximately 150 law enforcement officers in the Charlotte area have indicated their desire to continue their education toward a bachelor's degree.

Law enforcement training in North Carolina through the Extension Division of the Department of Community Colleges commenced in 1965 for the purpose of offering and making available to all municipal, county and state law enforcement officers the training necessary to upgrade and qualify them to efficiently perform their requisite duties. Currently, one state supervisor, seven area coordinators, three consultants on chemical tests for alcohol and one specialist in traffic administration training compose the permanent training program staff. A training school will be scheduled upon request anywhere within the State upon assurance that there will be in regular attendance a minimum of 20 students. Instructors for these courses are employed on a part-time basis and are recruited from departments and agencies throughout the State.

Fifty-eight different basic courses are offered to enforcement officers ranging in length from 8 hours to 160 hours. Example of courses offered.

1. Introduction of Police Science (160s)-Designed primarily for the recruit or relatively new law enforcement officer.
2. Criminal Investigation (160 hours)- An indepth course for experienced law enforcement personnel.
3. Supervision for Law Enforcement (160 hours)- Designed for experienced enforcement personnel who are in a supervisory capacity or will be promoted to a supervisory position, includes Police Administration, Development of a Police Supervisor, Decision Making, Human and Community Relations, Leadership, etc.

The training program has grown rapidly each year since its inception. As an example, during the fiscal year of 1970-71, a total of 9,374 students enrolled in the individual training courses and during the fiscal year 1971-72 the total enrollment was 12,095 students, a 29% increase.

The total of 12,095 represents 11,101 students enrolled in Law Enforcement and Traffic Services Training Courses plus 994 students enrolled in the Chemical Test for Alcohol Training Program. Many students enrolled for two or more courses and were counted for each course. These training programs and/or courses were held in 53 separate educational institutions during the past fiscal year.

This is another of the areas of concern to which the North Carolina Criminal Justice Training and Standards Council will be devoting priority attention in cooperation with other groups, bodies and governmental agencies. After the said Council formulates and implements the rules, regulations and requirements for training of all individuals working in the criminal justice system of North Carolina, it is anticipated there will be a tremendous need for training and education of law enforcement, probation, parole, correction and courts personnel. It is probable that the Law Enforcement Training Program in the Department of Community Colleges will be a vital segment of the comprehensive training delivery vehicle.

8. Institute of Correctional Administration, et al., East Carolina University

With LEAA funds made available to East Carolina University and integrated undergraduate curriculum in Correctional Services and Law Enforcement was developed and was approved on August 20, 1971 by the State Board of Higher Education. The program operates in the Department of Social Work and Correctional Services of the School of Allied Health and Social Professions. Initial course offerings were made available to undergraduate students in the Fall Quarter of 1971. By the middle of the Winter Quarter a total of 25 majors had been admitted to the Department and during that quarter upwards of 100 students had been enrolled in introductory courses in the criminal justice system and in law enforcement. In addition, several students majoring in social work have elected areas of concentration (minor studies) in correctional services. The level of student interest in the program is steadily increasing and the number of majors admitted to the program is expected to grow rapidly.

In addition to the activation of the undergraduate program, the University

in cooperation with the North Carolina Department of Correction, has organized an on-going Institute of Correctional Administration for the continuing education of senior executive and middle management personnel. Twenty individuals participate full-time in each of these institutes which is of nine weeks duration and are entitled to academic credit for the courses offered. The instructional staff of the institute includes two members of the University faculty and three members of the staff of the Department of Corrections who have adjunct faculty status with the University. By the end of the current year it is anticipated that the institute will have involved a total of 120 participants. A system of program evaluation has been developed which will permit an assessment of the impact of the program.

The program of the Institute consists of five basic courses of instruction, supplemented by field trips to correctional establishments and seminars with leaders in corrections.

Courses of Instruction:

The Criminal Offender - An examination of several of the approaches to the understanding of criminal behavior. The course includes the review of the legal definitions of crime and delinquency and the interpretations of criminal behavior from the point of view of sociology, psychology, medicine, and psychiatry.

Correctional Institutions - A discussion of the organization functional responsibility, selected architectural design of the principal types of facilities related to the criminal justice system -- police lock-ups and jails, juvenile detention facilities, juvenile correctional institutions, adult correctional institutions, specialized institutions for juveniles and adults. Attention is also given to new types of correctional facilities which have been developed or proposed.

Interviewing and Counseling-An examination of several approaches to interviewing and counseling as they relate to the correctional system. Effective use of inmate records and the study of different types of interview situations in prison setting.

Community Corrections - An analysis of the objectives, functions and purpose of community based correctional programs for children, youth and adults. Included in the review is an examination of pre-adjudication and pretrial services; the work of youth service bureaus, group homes and residential centers; probation and after care services. Strategies for expansion of community services are explored as well as the inter-relationships of such services with non-correctional services for the economically, culturally and socially disadvantaged.

Correctional Administration - An examination of the methods and theories of organization and operation of correctional agencies and institutions at various jurisdictional levels -- public and private. Attention is given to agency missions and functions and organizational structures. Approaches budget formulation and management; and personnel management and development are explored as well as issues and methods in planning, monitoring and evaluating correctional programs.

Another modest grant of LEAA funds to the university will fund two short-term continuing education institutes (65 hours) each for law enforcement

personnel in the Mid-East Planning Region before the end of the fiscal year. The programs of these institutes have been developed with the assistance of an Advisory Committee composed of law enforcement officials from the area.

9. Institute of Government, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

The Institute of Government of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill under the dynamic pioneering leadership of Professor Albert Coates and its present director, John Sanders, coupled with qualified and capable staff members, has over the years from its inception set the course for and directed the movement of all rudiments of criminal justice education and training within this State. The facilities and services of the Institute have been available to and have been utilized by both local units of government and state agencies. In 1964 due to staff and resource limitations in copulation with increasing responsibilities in other areas of obligation the Institute of necessity had to terminate its activities in offering recruit training for local law enforcement personnel. The Institute Staff was most cooperative and influential in planning and designing the curriculum for the Basic Police Officers Course of the Department of Community Colleges and assumed full responsibility for conducting the pilot version of that course. The relaxing of prior responsibility in this one area has enabled the Institute to strengthen its capabilities within others and to broaden its scope of interest and services.

The Institute of Government is currently the sole source of educational and training programing available, beyond the law school level, within the judicial and courts related area of the North Carolina Criminal Justice System. In this field it is very active and beneficially so.

The Institute of Government has continued in its time honored role as being the consultant to State Agencies and the teacher/instructor for State personnel.

Presented here is a list of the schools, conferences, seminars, institutes, workshops, and other programs that were conducted by the Institute relative to criminal justice agencies and/or personnel from September 1971 through September 1972.

Department of Motor Vehicles
Highway Patrol Division
Recruit School (Four Individual 14 week Schools)

License and Theft Division
License and Theft Personnel School
Commercial Theft Seminar

Drivers License Division
Drivers License Examiners School
Driver Education In-Service School

Administrative Office of the Courts

Pattern Jury Charge Commission (8 meetings)
District Court Judges Conference
Superior Court Judges Conference
Superior Court Solicitors Conference
Chief District Court Judges
Clerk's of Court School
Magistrates School
Court Reporting Seminar

Alcoholic Beverage Control

A.B.C. Officers In-Service School

Conservation and Development

Wildlife Supervisors
Wildlife Patrolmen School
Wildlife Basic School
Wildlife Testing
Wildlife Recruit School
Wildlife Defensive and Pursuit Driving Course

In addition to the above described activities the Institute held a course entitled Police Administration for local unit police executives. Also a school was conducted for newly elected sheriff's following the last election.

10. Law Enforcement Education Program

Under the provisions of Section 406 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (Public Law 90-351), as amended, the institutions of higher education named below are participating in the Law Enforcement Program (LEEP) in North Carolina.

LEEP is a Federal assistance program designed to help improve the Nation's criminal justice system by enhancing the quality of criminal justice personnel through opportunities for higher education. It enables persons already in the criminal justice system to increase their professional competence. It enables and encourages, young students to pursue college studies leading to careers in criminal justice.

Two kinds of financial aid are offered by LEEP:

1. Student Loans will provide up to \$1,800 per academic year to cover tuition, fees and related expenses to a full-time student enrolled in a graduate or undergraduate program leading to a degree or certificate in a program of study directly related to law enforcement. Preference is given to police, corrections, and courts personnel on academic leave from their agencies. The student must intend to pursue or resume full-time employment in the criminal justice field upon completion of his studies. If the student after graduation becomes a certified full-time employee of a public law enforcement agency (police, courts, or corrections), the loan is

cancelled at the rate of 25 percent per year of service in law enforcement. Otherwise, loans carry 7 percent interest and must be paid within 10 years of at a rate of \$50 a month.

2. Tuition Grants will provide up to \$200 per academic quarter or \$300 per semester for tuition and mandatory fees related to the courses being studied by a full-time employee of a publicly funded police or corrections agency, or the courts. The student must be enrolled on a full or part-time basis in a suitable program in a participating school. The employer must certify that the student is a full-time law enforcement officer and that the studies will benefit job performance. The student must agree to continue work in his employing agency for two years after completing courses paid for under a grant.

The approval and awarding of loans and/or grants to students are made by the Student Financial Aid Officers of the individual participating schools or institutions. There are presently 19 institutions in North Carolina participating in this program, as is indicated hereinafter, with a total FY' 73 allocation of \$451,150. New applications from five other institutions were of necessity declined due to lack of sufficient funds. The request for LEEP funds in the Southeast LEAA Region were approximately three times the amount of the regional allocation, thus precluding even many established programs from assisting all eligible students. Present LEEP recipients receive first consideration for funding, and this practically exhausted all funding resources making it impossible to award funds to all the institutions which applied.

FY '73 LEEP Participating Institutions

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Award Form</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Campbell College Buies Creek, North Carolina	Grants Only	\$ 3,200
Central Carolina Technical Institute Sanford, North Carolina	Loans Only to Former Recipients	4,100
Central Piedmont Community College Charlotte, North Carolina	Grant & Loan	31,400
Davidson County Community College Lexington, North Carolina	Grant & Loan	19,500
East Carolina University Greenville, North Carolina	Grant & Loan	82,320
Elizabeth City State College Elizabeth City, North Carolina	Loans Only to Former Recipients	9,790

FY '73 LEEP Participating Institution (Cont'd)

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Award Form</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Gaston College Gastonia, North Carolina	Grant & Loan	\$ 16,000
Guilford College Greensboro, North Carolina	Grant & Loan	101,500
Guilford Technical Institute Jamestown, North Carolina	Grants Only	5,000
N. C. A & T State University Greensboro, North Carolina	Grants Only	5,000
North Carolina Central University Durham, North Carolina	Grant & Loan	8,000
North Carolina State University Raleigh, North Carolina	Grant & Loan	10,000
N. C. Wesleyan University Rocky Mount, North Carolina	Loans Only	10,000
Pitt Technical Institute Greenville, North Carolina	Grant & Loan	39,650
Pfieffer College Misenheimer, North Carolina	Grant & Loan	29,750
University Of North Carolina Charlotte, North Carolina	Grant & Loan	29,750
Wilson County Technical Institute Wilson, North Carolina	Grant & Loan	11,340
W. W. Holding Technical Institute Raleigh, North Carolina	Grants Only	18,100
Durham Technical Institute Durham, North Carolina	Grant & Loan	3,000
Total Fy ' 73 Awards		\$451,150

11. Other Programs

11. 1 Senior Officers Civil Disturbance Orientation Course

The Department of the Army at the United States Army Military Police School, Fort Gordon, Georgia, has made available to law enforcement and administrative personnel of state and municipal agencies its 5 day training course entitled "Senior Officers Civil Disturbance Orientation Course", (SEADOC).

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has awarded to the Georgia Crime Commission a discretionary grant to coordinate the involvement of local and state police and administrative officials in this program and pay for subsistence expenses incurred by the participants.

The SEADOC program is designed to provide training to law enforcement personnel in the area of planning and conducting the operations of control over civil disorders. The program provides a better working knowledge of operational tactics, supervision of control forces and the use of equipment and to develop cooperative inter-agency coordination.

Several of the agencies in North Carolina have participated in this training program as is set forth in the following table.

SEADOC Participation

Type of Agency or Title	Number of Agencies	Number of Personnel
Police Departments	19	28
Sheriff Departments	6	9
College Security	1	1
Civil Defense	1	1
City Manager	1	1
Criminal Justice Planner	1	1
Fire Department	1	1
Total Agencies	30	Total Personnel 42

The Law and Order Division has a staff member assigned to serve as coordinator of this program in North Carolina for the purpose of disseminating information concerning the program to interested agencies and prospective applicants.

11.2 Explosive Ordinance Disposal Training Program (EOD)

In July 1970 the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration in cooperation with related activities initiated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police began development of a training program in Explosive Ordinance Disposal (EOD) for public safety personnel. The program is designed and intended for the purpose of training and qualifying selected law enforcement and safety personnel as specialists in disposing of hazardous devices.

The training is conducted at the Missile and Munitions Center School, which is located at Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama. Each class is limited to 20 trainees with one class per month. Each class receives 120 hours of instruction during a three weeks period.

The initial group of agencies designated to participate were those providing law enforcement services in the major population centers across the country. Each city with a population of 200,000 or more received an invitation to make application. Each county with a population of at least 200,000, after

subtraction of central city population, was also included. So as to assure there is some capability developed in each state the State Police and/or Highway Patrol were declared eligible in those states not having either a large city or county.

North Carolina has to date participated in this program to the extent that there are presently eight certified specialist within municipal police departments and clearance has been obtained and applications certified for two agents of the State Bureau of Investigation and one member of another municipal department to receive the training.

To be eligible for selection consideration a candidate must be a physically fit full-time law enforcement officer with a minimum of two years continuous service and of outstanding character and unquestioned reputation. He must be a volunteer with at least a high school diploma and capable of learning a large amount of material in a minimum of time. Since all candidates will be dealing with classified information, their background is subject to examination.

The Mississippi Division of Law Enforcement Assistance (SPA) is administering the project for LEAA and reimburses the candidate expenses for subsistence, books and special clothing for the duration of the training program. The North Carolina Law and Order Division has assigned a member of staff to act as local coordinator for the program and to disseminate information concerning same to interested agencies and prospective applicants.

11.3 Operation Transition

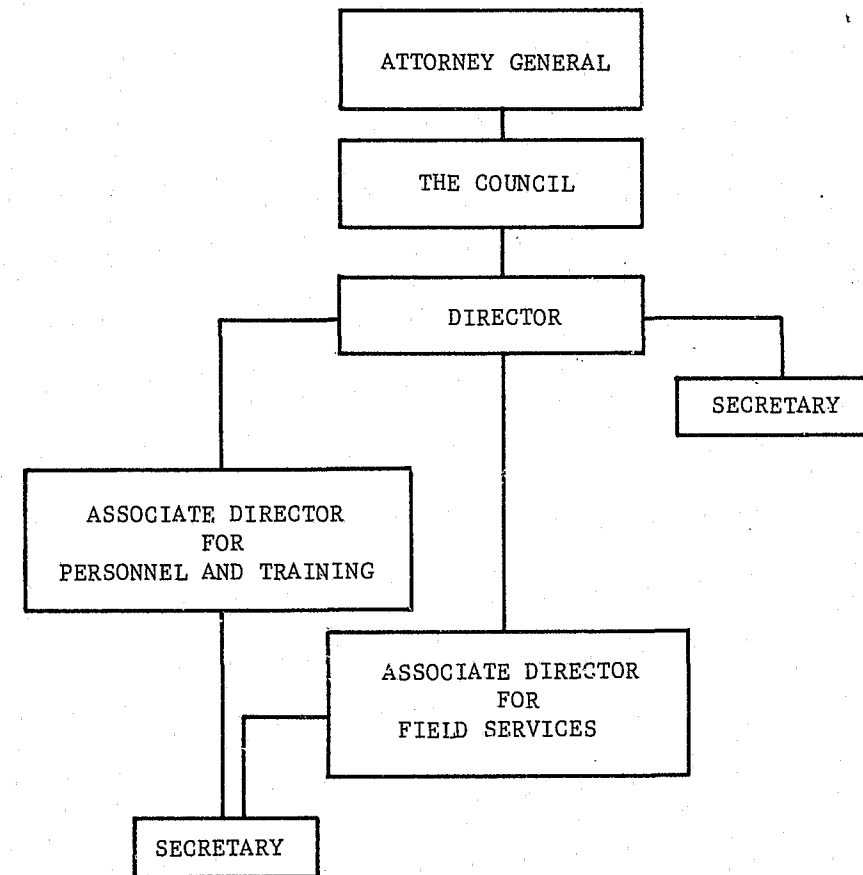
The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has funded a project through the Department of Defense entitled Operation Transition which provides training in skills needed by or beneficial to military personnel to enter into civilian employment following separation from military service. Included within this program is a Law Enforcement Course which is designed to prepare the volunteer student with the necessary knowledge and techniques to successfully perform routine law enforcement duties. The training component of the program is sponsored by the International Association of Chief of Police. The course consists of 240 hours within which the student receives instruction in knowledge of the law, the duties and responsibilities pertaining to the legal aspects and techniques of arrest, search and seizure. He is also taught the techniques of criminal investigations, accident investigations, and general patrol techniques. Other subject matter includes police reporting, police organization and management and community relations.

This training course is being offered to volunteer military personnel at both Fort Bragg and Camp Lejeune in North Carolina. The program at Fort Bragg is being administered by Johnston County Technical Institute and was attended by 231 students during the past fiscal year. The program at Camp Lejeune is administered by Coastal Carolina Community College and had 204 students participating during the past fiscal year. The majority of these students upon completion of the course obtain employment in law enforcement positions even prior to completion of their military obligation.

Law enforcement agencies interested in possible recruitment of these personnel are requested to send information to and make inquiry of Forrest E. Miller, Project Transition Director, Army Education Center, Macomb and Armistead Street, Building 2-1127, Fort Bragg, North Carolina 28307. Project Transition would also appreciate receiving information concerning the manpower situation salary and recruitment policies of any and all enforcement agencies in North Carolina.

NORTH CAROLINA CRIMINAL JUSTICE TRAINING AND STANDARDS COUNCIL

FIGURE 6.1



The North Carolina Criminal Justice Training and Standards Council was created July 19, 1971 by Legislative Act. Its duties and responsibilities, specified in Chapter 17A of the North Carolina General Statutes, have to do with the standardization of employment, training, instructors, and retention practices of all agencies of government within North Carolina which employ criminal justice officers.

CHAPTER VII

Related Programs and Systems

Coordination between the Committee on Law and Order and others with immediate interest in criminal justice planning has been established through the twenty-six member policy board of the Committee on Law and Order. As noted previously, this policy board, appointed by the Governor, includes private citizens, representatives from local law enforcement agencies, local government, the courts, the State Bureau of Investigation, the National Guard, the State Highway Patrol, the State Department of Motor Vehicles, the Department of Administration, Office of Probation, the Office of the Attorney General, and the Human Relations Commission. In addition to the numerous agencies dealing solely with criminal justice with which the Committee on Law and Order works, there are diverse agencies and programs having criminal justice activity as one of their functions with which the Committee has developed working relationships and coordinates efforts. The coordination and relationship of the Law and Order Committee with these agencies related to criminal justice and with other state, federal, and private planning activities are described below. (Educational programs, including LEEP, are discussed in Chapter VI.)

1. Department of Natural and Economic Resources

Through the Executive Reorganization Act passed by the General Assembly in 1971, 295 agencies, boards, and commissions in State government are being reorganized into seventeen (17) major departments. The aim of reorganization is increasing efficiency by providing effective supervision and coordination.

The Division of Law and Order, as part of the old Department of Local Affairs, has been incorporated into the new Department of Natural and Economic Resources. The Division is now placed within the Office of Industrial, Tourist, and Community Resources.

2. Department of Administration

2.1 Manpower Council¹

Since the passage of the federal Manpower Development and Training Act in 1962, the function of manpower planning has grown steadily. In November, 1971, Governor Scott appointed a twelve-member North Carolina Manpower Council, created by act of the 1971 General Assembly in an attempt to more effectively plan for the development and improvement of skills, the chief purpose of the State's manpower programs. Conceived as the State's primary vehicle for

¹ Information taken from several publications of the Council, including "An Overview of North Carolina Manpower Council Activities" (January-August, 1972) and the "Manpower Development and Training Act Plan for North Carolina."

assuring the coordination of manpower and manpower-related planning and development services, the Council was also established as the State's principal agent for advising the Governor and the General Assembly on ways of meeting North Carolina's human resource development needs.

At its initial meeting, held on January 6, 1971, the newly formed Council adopted policy recommendations of the State CAMPS committee which would now serve as an advisory board for the reorganization of existing area CAMPS committee into Ancillary Manpower Planning Boards (AMPB's), in accordance with Federal guidelines. Further, the State CAMPS committee recommended that AMPB's be attached to duly-appointed Lead Regional Organizations (LRO's) in each of the State's 17 multi-county planning districts.

Since that time, the administrator and staff of the Manpower Council have devoted considerable attention to the tasks of promoting LRO involvement in manpower planning while assisting the development and orientation of the ancillary boards. At present, development of AMPB's remains an on-going process, and varying degrees of success have been encountered. While a number of AMPB's now have a broad base of membership, others consist largely of public agency representatives. Several regions need additional guidance in developing an understanding of their roles and responsibilities and, in five regions, AMPB's are yet to be formed. With the completion of reorganization, it is hoped that more than 400 people across the State will be actively involved in the manpower planning process as advisors. While the leadership role in organizing and supporting day-to-day AMPB activities rests with the Lead Regional Organizations, the staff of the Manpower Council remains responsible for the provision of technical and developmental support for the regional AMPB's.

Through a staff of seven professional planners, the Council provides support and in-service training to the planning regions, as well as research, data collection, program evaluation, and administrative detail. Also, the staff has established close ties with the State Council on Goals and Policy, seeking to assure that manpower planning will be a valuable component of long-range overall State planning. The attention of the Council staff has also been focused on the development of the annual CAMPS and the State Plan, so that, for the first time, the CAMPS plan was able to reflect the needs and recommendations of the regional advisory boards.

In addition to responsibilities for the development of a statewide planning system, the Manpower Council is the state sponsor of federal manpower programs and has become actively involved with a number of the State's manpower projects, either as operator, sponsor designator, or advisor. For example, a special migrant worker project, designed to assist up to eighty migrant families, was funded in July, 1972, in the amount of \$700,000. The Manpower Council and its staff was responsible for soliciting project proposals and recommending the North Carolina Council of Churches as sponsor of this program. The Manpower Council voted to assume the role of labor market advisory council for the Work Incentive Program, with the responsibility of ensuring that WIN training is only done in occupational areas which offer reasonable expectations of employment. Pre-vocational training in the State's community college system was recommended for expansion by the Manpower Council; and the administration of the Public Employment Program (PEP) is carried out by field coordinators on the staff of the Manpower Council. The new Criminal Justice Manpower Program (discussed in the next section), recently funded in the amount of \$1,992,000, was planned and is administered by staff attached to the Council. Through a transfer approved by the Council, the

ESC assumed sponsorship of the rural Concentrated Employment Program in July. This program provides training, placement, and supportive services to disadvantaged residents of the target area: Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, New Hanover, Brunswick, and Pender Counties. Other CEP's are located in Charlotte and Winston-Salem. In Charlotte, the goal was to train approximately 225 target area residents during program year 1972, and in Winston-Salem, to train 120 clients.

In addition to the above programs upon which specific action has been taken, other questions are still under consideration by the Manpower Council. Examples of such issues are administration of the JOBS-Optional (JOP) program, and a decision on whether Job Corps recruitment will continue to be done by the State Department of Social Services. Another emerging question to face the Council will be the possible reallocation of some manpower monies now administered by Community Action Agencies, provided that the realignment of CAA service areas according to multi-county regional boundaries occurs as proposed.

As the Council sees its future role-responsibility, the horizons of manpower planning must be expanded to include not only federally-funded manpower programs, but all available community resources - public and private - which contribute to the development of human potential. Planning models and timetables must be developed which will allow comprehensive planning to occur in orderly fashion. Evaluative devices for determining program effectiveness must be developed and implemented. Finally, continued emphasis must be placed upon the provision of developmental assistance to AMPB's, in order that needs identified and recommendations offered at the community level receive proper consideration and response from the Manpower Council.

2.2 Criminal Justice Manpower Program of the North Carolina Manpower Council¹

During the latter part of June, 1971, Governor Scott, representing North Carolina, was offered a \$40,000 grant from the U. S. Department of Labor Manpower Administration to initiate an in-depth, comprehensive study of the manpower services needs of individuals within the criminal (and juvenile) justice system. The overall goal of this study was to establish a State plan and manpower services delivery system for rehabilitation-type services all designed to help the offender to become "human" as well as an economic asset and contributing member of society. The approach of the study was to utilize those Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) funded programs which would:

1. Establish community-based service programs to provide court and institutional diversionary services for the offender, especially the first offender;
2. Help existing institutions and agencies plan a statewide approach to employment training and related services to the offender;

¹ N. C. Manpower Council. Comprehensive State Plan for Manpower Services Programs for Individuals in the Criminal Justice System.

3. Establish contact points between the offender (and ex-offender) and existing jobs; and
4. Establish a plan to remove barriers to employment which would mean automatic exclusion to the offender.

The initial monies available to the Governor's office were to be used to define the needs of the offender in this State. Based on an analysis of these needs, specific programs to meet the needs would be outlined. North Carolina was one of six states chosen to participate in this innovative venture.

An inter-agency Task Force was established in order to develop a prospectus which would provide the basis of a contractual agreement between the State and the Manpower Administration. The contract was signed by Governor Robert Scott on January 12, 1972; the period of the grant was December 14, 1971 to May 26, 1972. Since the study could not be initiated until February 1, 1972, the grant period was extended to July 31, 1972.

The work which has been done recently in Washington to establish a consortium agreement between the U. S. Departments of Labor, Justice, and Health, Education, and Welfare to initiate a "Comprehensive Offender Program Effort" (COPE) by providing strong federal coordination in establishing new programs has caused this study to broaden its original scope. Programs provided under the COPE concept within the states will be contingent on these states adapting a single state plan for manpower and manpower-related services. Thus, this study has attempted to establish a "blueprint" for further state planning, and, hopefully, place this State in a vanguard position of having already completed the basic essentials towards this state plan. The COPE concept, as it is currently proposed, is to:

1. Outline current resources and programs within the criminal and juvenile justice systems;
2. Identify those gaps between what currently exists and what would be considered ideal; and
3. Identify the resources which are available to close those gaps and the additional resources which would be needed, but which are not currently available.

The final report of the Task Force, a Comprehensive State Plan for Manpower Services Programs for Individuals in the Criminal Justice System, deals with the present criminal and juvenile justice systems, a proposed model manpower services delivery system within these two systems, and a description of the various demonstration programs which will be developed through the Department of Labor funds which are currently available. As one program component of the grant from the Manpower Administration, an Office of Criminal Justice Manpower Planning Services was established during 1972 within the administrative section of the North Carolina Manpower Council. The Office is to provide the delivery of manpower services to offenders and ex-offenders in order to carry out the purposes, goals, and objectives of the Comprehensive State Plan.

The following summary of findings and needs, as presented in the Comprehensive State Plan, is based upon the information obtained during this study:

1. There is evidence of fragmentation and lack of coordination throughout the criminal and juvenile justice systems with regards to manpower and manpower-related services programs.
2. There is evidence to support the absence of centralized goal setting and planning within and among agencies having statutory and legal responsibilities within the criminal and juvenile justice systems, and evidence to support the existence of basic misunderstandings of the responsibilities of some of these agencies.
3. There is evidence supporting the fact that there is a lack of planning towards a centralized goal (or state plan) between those primary agencies within the criminal and juvenile justice systems and those agencies who provide supportive services.
4. There is evidence supporting the fact that there is a lack of defined authority within those primary criminal and juvenile justice system agencies of state government to administer and operate community-based pre-trial manpower services programs.
5. There is evidence to support the fact that fragmentation does exist within the juvenile justice system and evidence further indicates that the lack of a centralized probation and follow-up (during conditional release) authority is the primary contributing factor in this fragmentation.
6. There is evidence supporting the fact that there is a lack of community-based resources in this state which could be utilized as court and institutional diversionary agents, and evidence to support the establishment of a network of manpower and manpower-related service centers across the state to act in this capacity.
7. There is evidence to support the need for a centralized records keeping system for the criminal and juvenile justice systems and all components therein.
8. There is evidence to support the need for greater utilization of probation services and an increased utilization of parole services.
9. There is evidence to support the need for an expansion of the professional and service staffs of the agencies within the N. C. Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control.
10. There is evidence to support the need for expanded staff training programs for individuals within the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

11. There is evidence which supports the need for creating a new advisory group or expanding existing advisory groups or committees to provide a broader representation in the planning and goal setting for manpower and manpower-related activities within the criminal and juvenile justice systems.
12. There is evidence to support that an expansion of the nonjudicial court executive type position may lead to the various sections of the General Court of Justice and the business of these various sections being conducted in a more businesslike fashion.
13. There is evidence to support the fact that public schools could play a more intensive role in juvenile delinquency prevention if given appropriate staff.
14. There is evidence supporting the need for greater participation of the community through community volunteer programs which would be an asset to the offender at all levels of the criminal and juvenile justice systems.

2.3 Division of State Planning

The Division of State Planning of the Department of Administration serves as the coordinating agency for comprehensive planning. To assure communications with planning efforts involving other State agencies, the Division of State Planning has a system of sub-task force groups or committees made up of agency representatives with either a direct or indirect interest in a specific comprehensive State planning effort. They provide an information exchange at the State level in comprehensive planning. There are, for example, sub-task force groups in education and manpower development. Representatives of the professional staff of the Division of Law and Order will become active members of appropriate sub-task force groups where the specific matter is of interest to criminal justice planning.

3. Vocational Rehabilitation

Operating under the federal Vocational Rehabilitation Act, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation has as its goal the provision of services needed by the mentally and physically handicapped to become gainfully employed. The process of providing services includes a complete social, psychological, medical, educational, and vocational evaluation. If the diagnostic process determines that there is a handicap to employment, the resources and services of Vocational Rehabilitation can be made available to the client.

Prior to 1965, only the physically handicapped qualified for services. Since that time, however, persons with some mental disabilities, including behavioral disorders, have been eligible. Under this provision, public offenders have been more systematically eligible.

Utilizing its power to develop third party programming, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation has developed co-operative agreements with several agencies to serve the offender population. Of the approximately four hundred Vocational Rehabilitation counselors currently employed, fifty work full-time in corrections. Of the 5,200 public offenders with which the Division has worked, 2,000 have been considered rehabilitated (having received counseling, guidance, physical restoration or training, and having been placed in gainful employment).

The Division has a budget for criminal justice of approximately one million dollars per year.

The following are the efforts in criminal justice in which the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation is involved:

3.1 Office of Correction

The past four years have brought an expansion in the cooperative efforts between the Office of Correction and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation. In 1968-69 there were seventy-five referrals from Correction to Vocational Rehabilitation. In 1970-71 there were 1,298, and, in 1971-72, there were 2,100. Growing awareness of the need for services for the inmate population has brought about the increase. By coordinating Vocational Rehabilitation services with existing programs, such as work release and study release, additional resources have become available to increase the number of inmates served in these areas.

All correctional units, in addition to those discussed below, are served on an itinerant basis by counselors from the appropriate Vocational Rehabilitation District Offices, though the services provided here are not as comprehensive as they should be. Case service funds in these instances are provided out of the general case service budget and not from a specific Correction/Vocational Rehabilitation agreement.

1. Adult Institutional Programs

At several correctional institutions across the state--the Correctional Rehabilitation Center at the Pitt County Unit, the Western Correctional Center, Goldsboro, Umstead, Polk, and Harnett Youth Centers, and Central Prison--a total of six counselors and two assistants serve the inmate population. Their services include gaining referrals, providing diagnosis and evaluation, counseling, and planning rehabilitation, especially working with clients to develop vocational goals.

The facility at the Pitt County unit has a cooperative Vocational Rehabilitation program designed to provide rehabilitation services, including counseling, evaluation, training, placement, and follow-up, to the mentally retarded, youthful, first offender felons from Eastern North Carolina. Located in a former field unit renovated through a Vocational Rehabilitation grant, the facility includes an area for vocational training, as well as administrative offices for diagnosis and evaluation. The program includes:

- (1) Remedial Education - Time needed to achieve minimum goal of 4th grade - 1 year - 2 1/2 years
- (2) Brick Masonry - 9-15 months
- (3) Carpentry - 9-15 months
- (4) Welding - 6-12 months
- (5) Cooking - 6-12 months
- (6) Counseling and Guidance - 6-12 months
- (7) Personal and Social Adjustment - 6-18 months

The program also has a formal recreation schedule. At times, phases of training use outside community resources, such as community colleges and vocational workshops. A Vocational Rehabilitation counselor from the Cherry Hospital Vocational Rehabilitation Facility serves Goldsboro Youth Center.

Youth Center clients are provided pre-vocational and vocational training in the Vocational Rehabilitation Domiciliary, as well as a resocialization program based on behavior modification techniques. The program at Umstead Youth Center is similar to that of Goldsboro Youth Center in that specific training is offered at the Umstead Vocational Rehabilitation Facility. The program is currently being expanded to include a behavior modification program. Also similar to these programs is the program being implemented at the Western Correctional Center. Both Polk Youth Center and Harnett Youth Center have counselors who cooperate with unit personnel in the reception and rehabilitation process, participating on all committees dealing with the inmates. One Vocational Rehabilitation counselor serves Central Prison and North Carolina Correctional Center and also accepts referrals from the case analysts of the Board of Paroles. Since one position is insufficient for total effectiveness, Vocational Rehabilitation is planning for a full-time position in both areas.

2. Adult Community Programs

Five advancement centers--Wake, New Hanover, Forsyth, Sanford, and Charlotte--and Blanch Prison are served by full-time counselors. With budgeted case service funds, these counselors provide guidance, job training, physical restoration, and job placement for men about to return to free society. Here, emphasis is placed on counseling and vocational training. They also provide a referral mechanism to local Vocational Rehabilitation counselors upon the inmate's release. These counselors supplement the Study Release program by providing books, fees, clothing, and spending monies in that program.

3. Rehabilitation Process in Correctional Work Release

Through this Research and Demonstration grant, an attempt will be made to correlate skills, interest, and aptitude with work release placement for inmates. The McGain unit will be a reception center for basic diagnosis and rehabilitation. Counselors assigned through the grant to the correctional units at Rockingham and Lumberton will then work with inmates transferred to those work release units to carry out their rehabilitative programs.

3.2 Office of Youth Development

1. Juvenile Institutional Programs

Sixteen counselors and four assistants serve the youth (primarily those fourteen years old and older) at North Carolina's eight training schools. Although they provide essentially the same services as their counterparts in the adult system, the function is made more complex by the difficulty of finding employment for youth.

2. Juvenile Community Programs

In Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, Raleigh, Fayetteville, Wilmington, and Washington, a total of eight counselors work with youth referred to them by the courts and with clients on probation.

3.3. Office of Probation

Counselors in Durham, Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Greenville, and Asheville serve as a sixth voting member of the Model Team for probation in each of those cities. In working with those identified to be served by the Model Team, the counselors can complement the services since they provide a psychological evaluation, some office equipment, and have case service funds available for the use of their clients.

3.4. U. S. Department of Labor

The pre-delinquency program of the Burlington City Schools is funded through the Manpower Administration. The program provides two counselors in the public school system to work with children about to be expelled. With case service funds available, the counselor will attempt to intervene in crises involving clients, to prevent students from leaving school, to keep those who have left from being sent to training schools (by providing judges with an alternative), and to aid those returning to school from training school.

The members of the Vocational Rehabilitation Committee who assisted in the preparation of the Comprehensive State Plan for Manpower Services Programs for Individuals in the Criminal Justice System of the North Carolina Manpower Council identified the following needs of the offender for vocational rehabilitation services at the various levels of the criminal justice system:

Pre-Trial and Post-Trial Needs

- A. Complete evaluation of the medical, social, educational, psychological and vocational factors.
- B. An advocacy program for the defendant.
- C. Alternatives to "wasting time" in the jail for those who cannot afford bail costs.
- D. A speedy, fair trial with more adequate legal representation.
- E. Housing programs.
- F. Vocational training and employment programs.

Institutional Needs

- A. Educational programs including basic education to college level.
- B. Vocational training which leads to marketable skills in the community.

- G. Improved medical services.
- D. Inmate participation in establishing his rehabilitation and employment plan.
- E. Personal and social adjustment training.
- F. Behavior modification programs especially for inmates with custody rating which prevent them from participating in community-based programs.

Follow-up and After Care Needs

- A. Job placement commensurate with offender's skills.
- B. Housing programs.
- C. Better individual and family counseling programs.
- D. More adequate medical services.
- E. Community acceptance of the offender population.

This planning committee agreed that there were numerous resources available to meet these needs, but because of the lack of referral procedures and coordination within the resources, the effectiveness of these resources in meeting the needs of offenders is limited.

The committee discussed the delivery systems available to carry out programs to meet the offender's need. All members agreed that Vocational Rehabilitation should be involved at all levels, taking an active role in the community-based programs and a supportive role in institution-based programs. They determined that a centralized records keeping system should be developed, community-based alternatives to institutionalization should be developed, expanded development of reception and diagnostic centers are needed, and a more formalized pre-release program should be established.

4. North Carolina Human Relations Commission¹

In January, 1963, Governor Terry Sanford appointed a group of 28 citizens from all walks of life to serve as the State's first Good Neighbor Council. The Council was given the two-fold mission of promoting the employment of qualified people without regard for race and training of youth for employment.

In recent years, the Council has continued to develop. The 1967 General Assembly established the Council as an official state agency and reduced its membership to twenty, with provision for an advisory council. At the request

¹Information taken partially from a pamphlet entitled "North Carolina Good Neighbor Council".

of Governor Robert Scott, the 1969 General Assembly separated the duties of the Chairman of the Council from those of the Director of the Council staff. Under the new organizational structure, part of the staff was decentralized into four geographic regions. The 1971 General Assembly changed the name of the Good Neighbor Council to the Human Relations Commission, indicative of its growing functions. More than 80 local human relations councils, 32 of them county-wide, have been established in North Carolina's communities.

Gradually, the mandate of the Commission has been considerably expanded to include the broad spectrum of human relations. Typical of the programs of the Commission is a police/community relations program which provides workshops for local officers. The Commission's staff includes specialists in program development, governmental relations, public information, and women's organization (an attempt to mobilize women in volunteer efforts across the State).

The Commission relies upon persuasion, research, and negotiation. It has no legal power to regulate or enforce compliance, and it avoids high pressure tactics. Instead, it appeals to the sense of fair play, good will, and to the economic interests of the people in dealing with problems of a controversial nature.

In crisis situations, the Commission works with local officials and leaders of dissident elements in an effort to rebuild relationships. The Commission works constantly to establish and maintain strong lines of communication so that resources are available if a crisis should develop; and their efforts have often prevented tense situations from becoming critical. With an emphasis on preventive measures, the Commission studies a situation and attempts to isolate problems and encourage the local community to identify problems and to find solutions to potential sources of friction and discontent before tensions erupt.

5. Health Related Activities

5.1 Mental Health

Many of those who become involved in the criminal justice system have problems whose solutions require the aid of specialists in mental health.

1. Mentally Ill Criminals

Dorothea Dix Hospital and Cherry Hospital serve mentally ill persons charged with crime, persons acquitted of certain crimes or incapable of being tried because of mental illness, inmates or parolees who become mentally ill, and persons acquitted of crime on account of mental illness.

2. Prison Mental Health Clinic

In order to combat the problem of having inmates with less severe mental problems committed to the State's hospitals and still providing them care, a mental health clinic at N. C. Central Prison has been established (with some involvement by the Office of Mental Health.)

In addition, some local mental health centers cooperate with law enforcement officials and local correctional officials to provide services, particularly in the area of drug abuse, to those accused and convicted of crimes. Efforts to increase these cooperative activities are being undertaken by the Office of Mental Health.

5.2 Drug Abuse

5.2.1 Division of Alcoholism and Drug Dependency¹

Along with mental illness, mental retardation, and alcoholism, the Office of Mental Health has a mandate to combat drug abuse. With the emergence of drug abuse as an illegal social phenomenon during the past few years, the responsibility of the Department in this area of mental health has grown. Today, the Office's Division of Alcoholism and Drug Dependency is committed to community-based programs with regional and state level programs as back ups, including the traditional treatment of drug dependency patients in the State's mental hospitals. To provide a total program including, among other facets, education, rehabilitation, and research, the Office cooperates with other interested agencies, such as Public Instruction, Vocational Rehabilitation, and Correction, through the coordinating efforts of the North Carolina Drug Authority.

The rapid rise of drug abuse has prompted many groups across the State to initiate efforts to deal with the problem, so that the Office of Mental Health does not deal directly with many drug abuse efforts. For example, several local drug action committees have been instrumental in developing drug programs; some have contracted with local mental health centers to receive State funds and provide part of the community's drug program. Also, many non-profit organizations, such as churches and civic groups, have emphasized problems of drug abuse in their projects.

Basic to this Office's work is the area program carried out by each of the State's forty-one mental health areas. Each of these programs includes, at least, in-patient, out-patient, partial hospitalization, emergency, consultation, and education services. Further, specialized services in some areas include outreach programs, methadone programs, and therapeutic communities. In order to increase the effectiveness of these programs, coordination is encouraged between those working in the fields of education, law enforcement, and treatment and rehabilitation. Often, there are contracts between the mental health center and other agencies implementing components of the drug program.

Twenty community drug abuse programs were selected by a committee from the Office of Mental Health to receive special state drug abuse funds (matched on a dollar-per-dollar basis with local funds) appropriated by the 1971 General Assembly for fiscal year 72-73. Among program components

¹Some information concerning drug abuse found in "Guidelines for Delivery of Mental Health Services to Drug Abusers", published by the Office of Mental Health.

of some of these efforts are training seminars for teachers, law enforcement officers, ministers, and public health and social services professionals; an outreach and intervention facility to provide counseling; "hotlines"; a community services agency to provide crisis counseling, referral, prevention and education, and group encounter sessions; and the provision of social workers to community drug centers to coordinate treatment and counseling. Other funding sources include private donation, foundation grants and federal funds.

5.2.2 North Carolina Drug Authority¹

The 1971 session of the General Assembly established the North Carolina Drug Authority within the Department of Administration to coordinate interagency efforts against drug abuse. In its final report to Governor Scott, the North Carolina Legislative Study Commission on Illegal and Harmful Drugs had urged the establishment of the Drug Authority to serve a coordinating function and had made the following additional recommendations in its Report to the Governor and General Assembly:

Penalties and Enforcement

Complete revision of North Carolina's drug statutes (House Bill 294)

Formation of a Narcotics Bureau within the Department of Justice

Added support for law enforcement at all levels

Institutional and Teacher Education

Recommend that the State Board of Education include as a requirement for professional teacher certification a course of study designed to deal with drug information, drug laws, and drug problems.

Encourage additional in-service workshops, seminars, and joint school-community parent and teacher education programs.

Encourage each school system to establish a drug council to write drug policy, to develop a curriculum geared to local needs, and to develop a guide for both in-service programs and educators and drug education programs for students.

Urge the State Board of Education to begin an immediate revision of the present statewide Health and Physical Education Guide in terms of today's needs.

¹Sources included Summaries and Laws by the North Carolina Drug Authority and Report to the Governor and General Assembly (July 1, 1971) by the North Carolina Legislative Commission on Illegal and Harmful Drugs.

Urge both the State Board of Education and the State Board of Higher Education to immediately begin a study of the feasibility of dividing the certification requirements and the college level education program for health and physical education into two distinct and separate areas.

Community and Education Programs

Encourage community education programs with comprehensive list of specific objectives.

Encourage drug training programs for citizen members of drug action councils.

Encourage community action services such as: crisis and information centers, "hot lines", etc.

Encourage local governments to assert leadership in coordinating all efforts at drug rehabilitation, treatment, education, prevention, and enforcement.

Treatment and Rehabilitation

One three-phase institutional treatment program oriented mainly toward the youthful drug-involved person who could be best served by leaving the community.

Crisis intervention and evaluation short-term treatment for each of the other three mental institutions.

A number of community-based treatment programs revolving around the drug-involved person who could best be served in a non-institutional setting.

Encourage and support the efforts of Vocational Rehabilitation to accelerate its program for the drug offender.

Urge the General Assembly to pass a law which would allow minors to utilize mental health centers for "counseling" sessions on an anonymous basis and without parents being notified.

Business and Industry

Recommend a more active role by the business community in comprehensive community programs.

State Agencies

Recommend that State agencies work toward a broader solution regarding the drug problem. Agency jealousy can only impede efforts towards a reasonable and just answer to this social aberration.

The thirteen members of the Drug Authority who seek to promote these recommendations are designated by office in the statute and are persons who deal closely

with drug-related problems, such as the Commissioner of Mental Health and the executive officer of the State Board of Pharmacy. Although larger appropriations for staff are being requested for the next biennium, currently a three-member professional staff is responsible for carrying out the Authority's functions. By statute, the functions of the Authority lie in two broad areas: (1) to regulate the flow of controlled substances by registering and licensing manufacturers, hospitals, and other institutions which handle them; (2) to assist communities in developing drug abuse prevention and rehabilitation programs and to coordinate the State's efforts to obtain federal funds for drug abuse programs. In addition, the Drug Authority makes statistical studies. Among these studies are Table 1 which reflects North Carolina's fiscal year 1973 drug program funds and Tables 2 and 3 which represent drug arrests for 1970 and 1971 and North Carolina drug arrests for 1971 by sex, age, race, possession, and sale. From the 1973 General Assembly, the Authority will seek some enforcement powers to provide for regulation of licensees.

Governor Scott recently directed that the Drug Authority will be the single state agency to prepare and administer the State plan to carry out the purposes of the federal Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972. Drug abuse prevention will be the main thrust of this effort.

The following is a list of the nonprofessional drug treatment centers licensed by the Drug Authority (In addition, North Carolina's four regional mental hospitals, some private hospitals, and the county mental health clinics provide drug treatment services. Thirty-two "hot line" telephone services provide drug information):

1. The House, Raleigh
2. Care Inn, Kinston
3. Open House Therapeutic Community, Charlotte
4. Open House Counseling Service, Inc., Charlotte
5. Abraxas, Raleigh
6. Friendship House, Fayetteville
7. Day Program for Dependent Persons, High Point
8. Rocky Mount Switchboard, Rocky Mount
9. Greensboro Drug Action Council, Greensboro
10. Switchboard, Inc., Greensboro
11. The Community, Winston-Salem
12. Genesis House, Chapel Hill
13. Operation Switchboard, Chapel Hill
14. The Bridge, Hickory
15. Hassle House, Inc., Durham
16. Help House, Durham
17. Agape Inn, Carolina Beach
18. Drug Crisis Line, Fayetteville
19. Real Crisis Intervention, Inc., Greenville
20. Columbus County Drug Abuse Center, Whiteville
21. Your House, Lumberton
22. Cup of Water, Inc., Statesville
23. Morehead House Switchboard, Asheville

TABLE 7.1

North Carolina Drug Program Funds
Fiscal Year 1972 - 1973

TOTALS

	FEDERAL FUNDS	STATE FUNDS	LOCAL FUNDS	TOTAL
RESEARCH	\$ 395,015	\$ 20,000 ¹		\$ 415,015
EDUCATION	242,230	13,674 ²		255,904
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION	167,964	35,646 ³		203,610
TRAINING	131,823			131,823
LAW ENFORCEMENT	231,430	520,450 ³	144,597	896,477
TREATMENT & REHABILITATION	1,118,406	273,295 ^{3,4}	560,301	1,952,002
ADMINISTRATION (STATE)		104,010 ³		104,010
TOTALS	\$2,286,868	\$ 967,075	\$ 704,898	\$3,958,841

- 1 Governor's Highway Safety Program
- 2 ECU Division of Continuing Education
- 3 State Legislative Appropriations
- 4 To be appropriated: \$19,014

Source: North Carolina Drug Authority

TABLE 7.2

North Carolina Drug Arrests
1970 and 1971*

Offense	1970 Number Arrests	1971 Number Arrests	Percent of Total 1971 Arrests	Percent Change From 1970 Arrests
Total	2,240	2,697		+20
Heroin	457	625	23	+37
Marihuana	717	1,155	43	+62
Hallucinogens	257	256	9	0
Barbiturates	345	189	7	-46
Amphetamines	264	275	11	0
All Others	200	197	7	0

* Includes reports from 73 police and 30 sheriffs departments

Gastonia and Hickory only departments serving populations above 15,000 that did not report.

Source: N. C. Drug Authority. "Facts about Illegal Drugs in North Carolina" (January 20, 1972)

TABLE 7.3

North Carolina Drug Arrests for 1971
by Sex, Age, Race, Possession and Sale

Sex, Age, Race Possession	Percent Number Persons Arrested	Percent Number Persons Arrested	Percent Number Persons Arrested
Total	2,547*	100	
Sex	Female	14	Male 86

Age	Under 16	3	16-25	80	Over 25	17
Race	White	68	Black	31.5	Other	.5
Possession	Simple	73	Sale	27		

* Represents number of persons arrested.

Total arrests reported: 2,697

Source: N. C. Drug Authority. "Facts about Illegal Drugs in North Carolina" (January 20, 1972)

5.3 Alcoholism

Services for alcoholics in North Carolina are an integral part of developing mental health services and are available to those who come into the State's criminal justice system. On the state level, it is the Division of Alcoholism and Drug Dependency of the Office of Mental Health, Department of Human Resources that is responsible for programs to combat alcoholism. Services are provided through the interlocking system of program components at the four regional and forty-one area, community-based, levels.

The area mental health components are related to the regional in-patient facilities, such as the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Centers in three of North Carolina's mental health regions, as well as the regional hospitals. It is expected that each mental health program area will eventually provide the following basic services: in-patient, partial hospitalization, emergency, out-patient, consultation, and education. In addition to these and other appropriate services, efforts are made to utilize and coordinate to the fullest extent all community resources of the public and private sectors in prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation efforts for alcoholics.

A recent study, the Survey of Alcoholism Resources taken in November, 1972, indicated that a considerable number of program components are providing services focused on populations of the court and correctional systems. The survey indicated that specific services are provided to these populations and include the following number of area program components for court-related programs in cases which are related to alcohol:

Pre-sentence evaluation	21
Post-trial services (non-active sentence)	25
Prison units	15

Alcohol and drug-dependent persons may enter the mental health system as the result of voluntary or judicial commitment.

5.4 Comprehensive Health and Human Services Planning¹

The federal Comprehensive Health Planning and Public Health Services Act of 1966 is designed to strengthen the leadership ability of State and local governments in providing health services to their citizens. This program is coordinated in North Carolina by the Comprehensive Health and Human Services Planning section of the Office of State Planning. Currently, a statewide Health and Health Services Plan is being written which follows the Statewide Development Policy by specifying the optimum human services for the 207 urban places discussed in the policy.

Although general health is the concern of all citizens, there are some specific areas of interest, such as drug addiction, alcohol education, and emergency health services, that are of particular interest to criminal justice planning. Health and Human Services Planning is establishing regional planning agencies in each of the Governor's seventeen (17) regions; though effective coordination between Law and Order and the health planning effort has not yet been established, an opportunity exists here for collaboration in areas of mutual interest.

A main thrust of the work of this section is the coordination of efforts to implement the Health Priorities for North Carolina which were recommended by the Governor's Advisory Council on Comprehensive Health Planning in November, 1970. The broad categories of those recommendations follow:

- A. Expansion of health manpower
- B. Innovations in health care organization
- C. Efficient development of needed facilities
- D. Protect babies and small children
- E. Schools expand preventive role
- F. Deter dangerous drivers
- G. Provide decent housing
- H. Regulate solid waste disposal
- I. Build water and sewer systems to state and regional plans
- J. Strengthen mental health community ties
- K. Drug abuse action on several fronts
- L. Develop range of services for the handicapped

¹ Information taken partially from Governor's Advisory Council on Comprehensive Health Planning, Health Priorities for North Carolina (November, 1970).

- M. Protect air quality
- N. Develop prisoner health services
- O. Citizen information and participation

6. North Carolina Penal System Study Committee of the North Carolina Bar Association

At the Annual Meeting of the North Carolina Bar Association in June, 1970, Governor Robert Scott challenged the North Carolina Bar Association to study the State's penal system and to make recommendations for bringing about needed changes. In August, 1970, a twenty-one member North Carolina Penal System Study Committee was appointed to make a full and in-depth study of the correctional system.

With a grant from the Smith Richardson Foundation of Greensboro, North Carolina, the Committee began its research and study. On March 15, 1971, the Committee presented to Governor Scott an Interim Report which contained the following recommendations:

1. As soon as expedient, the present dormitory or bullpen type cells should be replaced by single cell or other more appropriate facilities.
2. More community-oriented advancement centers be constructed and some present road units be modernized and converted so this excellent rehabilitation concept can eventually be made available to all inmates as they approach conditional or final release.
3. The rules and regulations concerning every aspect of prison life, including mail and censorship, should be given to each inmate immediately upon entrance into the system and should be conspicuously posted in each unit. These regulations, as far as possible, should be uniform and reasonably related to the maintenance of order, discipline, and security.
4. Inmates should not be permitted to interview other inmates during the classification process, and no inmate should have access to the file of another inmate.
5. Thorough psychiatric evaluation should be an integral part of the inmate classification process.
6. Recreational programs should be expanded and made more uniform. So far as is compatible with security requirements, minimum standard recreational facilities and equipment should be furnished every unit. Maximum participation by all inmates in recreational activities should be encouraged

¹ Sources included Interim Report of the North Carolina Penal System Study Commission and As the Twig is Bent: A Report on the North Carolina Juvenile Corrections System, publications of the N. C. Bar Association.

by planned programming. A section of recreational activities should be established within the Department of Correction and the head of same made known to all units.

7. Work and study release training and other programs should be expanded and closely coordinated with the entire rehabilitative program and the board of paroles.
8. The present highway quota system should now be drastically reduced and should be eliminated as soon as possible, and the incentive pay plan now authorized by law, implemented.
9. We commend the "Jobs for Ex-offenders Program" of job placement for discharged prison inmates, and recommend that it and similar programs be continued and expanded and that the Department of Correction, Board of Paroles, Probation Commission and the Governor's Committee on Law and Order cooperate with such programs.
10. An upward revision of pay schedules is needed to retain as well as attract much needed qualified personnel and to substantially reduce the present excessively high rate of personnel turnover in the Department of Correction.
11. The number of custodial personnel should be increased where necessary in individual units in order that these officers can better perform the many duties now required of them.
12. The training program for beginning custodial officers must be upgraded immediately in order to have effective rehabilitation.
13. Persons convicted of public drunkenness under Article 42 of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes should not be incarcerated in the Department of Correction.
14. It is recommended that any person arrested for public drunkenness under Article 42 of Chapter 14 of the General Statutes shall be immediately taken before a magistrate who shall determine whether or not the person is publicly drunk, and in the event the magistrate determines that the prisoner is not drunk, he shall order his discharge immediately without bond or costs. The magistrate shall have the power to order his discharge from confinement pending trial when he determines that the prisoner is no longer drunk.
15. The Committee recommends that the General Assembly consider alternatives dealing with the problems posed by public drunkenness.
16. The supervision of all persons convicted of crime and who are released and placed on probation, paroled or given conditional release should be supervised under one system.
17. All juveniles who are placed on probation or released from any training school and who are subject to be supervised should be supervised by the same department which supervises adult probationers, parolees and persons on conditional release. In no event should any child be treated as an adult convicted person and his identity as a juvenile should be preserved.

18. The Committee endorses the proposal of the Governor's Committee on Reorganization of State Government to consolidate the present Department of Correction, Department of Juvenile Correction, Probation Commission and Parole Board into the proposed Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control. The Committee further recommends that the head of the proposed new department have actual administrative control over the four above-named agencies which should thereafter be divisions of the Department of Social Rehabilitation and Control.
19. The Committee recommends that immediate action be taken to decrease the large caseload of probation officers.
20. The Committee recommends that everyone convicted and given an active sentence for non-support who has a job at the time of his trial, or a suitable job offer, shall be placed immediately on a work release program.
21. The Committee recommends that a statute be enacted whereby any sentence in excess of that allowed by law shall be deemed to be the statutory maximum. The proposed statute would require the Department of Correction to examine every commitment immediately and to ascertain those in excess of the maximum and to take appropriate action.
22. The Committee recommends that defendants charged with felonies who are mentally retarded to the extent that it is determined that they are unable to stand trial should not be incarcerated in the same area in the state hospitals with those defendants who have been classified as as criminally insane. It is further recommended that, as soon as feasible, all the mentally retarded inmates in the Department of Correction be separated from the other inmates.

Some pressing problem areas which, in the opinion of the Committee, merit further study before any specific recommendations can be made are:

1. The great disparity between length of sentences imposed upon individuals with like backgrounds for like offenses.
2. The problem of dealing with drug addicts by the courts and the Department of Correction.
3. Juvenile correction system.
4. Education and vocational training opportunities for inmates.

The Governor endorsed the study wholeheartedly and implemented by executive order many of those recommendations which did not require legislative action.

On February 12, 1971, Governor Scott appeared before the Committee and asked that the members undertake a study of the juvenile corrections system. The study began subsequently, and after investigating complaints that would be helpful in writing recommendations and making a detailed study of the entire system, the committee submitted its report, As the Twig is Bent, on May 1, 1972. The summary, recommendations, and conclusion of that study follow:

Summary

In general, the North Carolina Bar Association's Penal System Study Committee has found that our state is not dealing adequately with the needs of young people

in trouble. North Carolina has the unenviable distinction of ranking first among all the states in the number of children committed to juvenile training schools per capita. These children are isolated in large institutions away from the mainstream of society and the result has been "out of sight, out of mind". Certainly, a sensitive, humane society should not tolerate such mistreatment of helpless children.

Grave deficiencies exist throughout the entire system. They require immediate attention.

The most pressing need is to assure that children are not confined to institutions and stigmatized as delinquents because they happen to be unwanted, have unhappy and unstable family relationships, are poorly motivated or have specific learning problems. A large number of children now confined to training schools should not be there.

North Carolina must accept the responsibility for creating an institutional system that has become a large "dumping ground" for unfortunate children, most of whom are guilty of no "crime" whatsoever. The primary emphasis in most of the training schools is custody, not rehabilitation. Hence, the second most pressing need is to develop sound rehabilitation programs which will enable the delinquent child to adjust to society and develop into a productive, well-adjusted adult.

In most of the correctional institutions, there is a serious lack of family-type relationships which are responsive to the emotional needs of young people. The institutional life style fails to nurture the child at a time when his emotional needs are greatest. For that reason, a change from large institutions housing some 300 or more children to smaller community-oriented home type facilities similar to those found at Boys Home at Lake Waccamaw, would be more desirable.

The Department of Youth Development appears on paper to be adequately organized and staffed to deal administratively with the problems of the state's eight training schools. In practice, however, the Department simply does not have the specialists, the funds or the public support to do that job that must be done.

Further study of the Board of Youth Development's comprehensive plan for providing state-wide services should be undertaken. In addition, the present Board, consisting of nine members, should be expanded to include at least one member with expertise in each of the following fields: psychiatry, psychology, social work and law.

The juvenile correction system in North Carolina is disorganized, non-interlocking and uncoordinated. There is no continuity of care and, at present, no coordinated after-care program.

The Committee was appalled at the lack of dental and eye care and the lack of funds with which to provide adequate medical and nursing care for children in training schools. These deficiencies should be corrected at once.

In most instances, the Committee was impressed with the dedication and enthusiasm of cottage parents working in the training schools. Despite a lack of funds and resources with which to do their jobs, many are doing the best they can with what they have.

In some instances, however, the cottage parents obviously are not equipped through temperament or training for the sensitive positions they hold. Unfortunately, the nature of the work and the low salary scale which now prevails apparently attract some persons who may themselves be emotionally unstable.

To attract and retain qualified cottage parents, the pay schedules should be increased. Training programs for cottage parents should be expanded and upgraded and additional personnel for these positions should be obtained in order to provide around-the-clock supervision of the children in training schools.

Symptomatic of the problem which results from the current pay scale is the high turnover of personnel. During 1970, for example, the turnover rate among cottage parents at G. A. Dillon School was 45 percent. Higher salaries would reduce the turnover and attract personnel with backgrounds in counseling and the social sciences.

The practice of assigning students to institutions on the basis of race is fairly commonplace despite official policy to the contrary. This practice should be discontinued.

Under the present system, the special emotional problems of children are not receiving attention in assignment to particular schools, except in cases of severe mental retardation and anti-social behavior. Distinction should be made between merely anxious or withdrawn children and those with more serious emotional problems.

Under the present district court system, district courts are permitted, but not required, to assign judges with specialized talents and interests to juvenile matters. However, in many judicial districts, a district judge presides over juvenile matters for only one month and then rotates to another branch of the district court. The Committee recommends that Chief District Judges designate one or more judges to specialize in the handling of juvenile cases.

Law enforcement officers in municipalities and other governmental agencies should be given special training for dealing with juvenile offenders.

The conditional release forms now used are vague and ambiguous as to the conditions under which a juvenile must live after being released from a training school. The vagueness of the language permits wide latitude in dealing with juveniles and affords the opportunity for abuse. For this reason, the Committee recommends that all cases of conditional release from training school be accompanied by explicit written conditions, which, if not met by the juvenile, may result in the revocation of his release. In addition, the Committee recommends that judicial review as now required in probation revocation hearings be afforded as a matter of right.

Juveniles placed on probation or released from training schools are being supervised by a hodgepodge of systems which differ according to the county in which a particular child may live. To bring uniformity to the probation and after-care program, the Committee recommends a unified system of probation.

The Committee found children among the training school population as young as eight years of age and were advised that in the past some as young as six had been committed. The danger of irreparable harm to the extremely young child is obvious. The Committee recommends that no child under the age of 10 be committed to a training school.

At present, the use of segregated cells is routine for a number of offenses. They are being used on occasion as punitive devices and even when there is no need to isolate a child. The Committee recommends that segregation cells be used only to deal with children who are temporarily out of control. When used, they should be supervised by sensitive, competent personnel who are able to keep the child under observation continuously.

There are many other needs of considerable importance to the juvenile correction system in North Carolina. They are identified specifically elsewhere in this report.

While a complete overhaul of the system is required, the Committee recognizes that such a system involving physical facilities and hundreds of people cannot be replaced or reshaped immediately. However, significant change can be brought about quickly and many of the recommendations in this report deal with changes that can be made within the existing framework of the system to make it more responsive to the needs of children in trouble. The need for these changes is urgent because even for those children who may require confinement, the training school concept has failed miserably.

Recommendations

1. The Committee recommends greater utilization of community based facilities and programs to deal with the delinquent youth wherever possible in lieu of commitment to training schools.
2. It recommends that additional reception units be established to serve the counties in Piedmont and Eastern North Carolina.
3. The Committee recommends that as soon as expedient, the present dormitory type accommodations in all facilities retained or established should be replaced by individual rooms.
4. An upward revision of pay schedules is essential to attract and retain qualified cottage parents. Their training program should be expanded and upgraded in order to have effective rehabilitation; and additional cottage parents are needed in order that twenty-four-hour-a-day supervision can be given to the juveniles in training schools.
5. The Committee recommends specific changes to correct inadequacies regarding central office organization and personnel.
6. The Committee recommends that the 1973 General Assembly enact legislation to expand the Board of Youth Development from the present number of nine to fourteen members so that the expanded board will include at least one member with expertise in the following fields: psychiatry, social work and law.
7. The Committee recommends that the Chief District Judges designate one or more judges to specialize in the handling of juvenile cases.
8. The Committee recommends that law enforcement officers in municipalities and other governmental agencies be given special training in dealing with juvenile offenders.

9. The Committee recommends that no child under the age of ten years be committed to training schools.
10. The Committee recommends that statutory provision be made to permit the juvenile judge to alter or modify his order of commitment to training school after an adjudication of being delinquent has been affirmed on appeal.
11. The Committee recommends that The Board of Youth Development adopt and enforce uniform guidelines for conditional release of students from juvenile training schools; that conditional release be made upon explicit unambiguous written conditions which if not met by the juvenile, may result in the revocation of his conditional release; and that judicial review as now required in probation revocation hearings be afforded as a matter of right.
12. The probation and after-care services for juveniles currently now provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Department of Social Services should be placed under a unified system of probation.
13. The Committee recommends that a program be instituted to provide adequate medical care and clinical treatment for juveniles in training schools.
14. The use of segregated cells for purposes of punishment should be minimized.
15. Recreational facilities should be upgraded and made available to all juveniles in training schools.
16. The Committee recommends that after classification students be assigned to an appropriate rehabilitation program best designed to meet the specific needs of the individual, whether institutional or otherwise, based upon mental capacity, behavioral characteristics, the particular offense for which committed, family history and past behavior, as well as chronological age and sex.
17. The Committee recommends that the State make an immediate long range effort to improve the rehabilitative process in the system of juvenile corrections.

Conclusion

Certainly there are young people within our society for whom confinement and rigid discipline may be necessary for both their protection and society's protection. The State must provide a system for dealing with youngsters who become delinquent for whatever reason. It must afford young people maximum opportunities to overcome their problems and to become adults well equipped to take their places in society. Our present system does not achieve this goal.

The deficiencies of our training school system enumerated in this report should spark concern, indignation--even outrage--among the people of North Carolina and a firm resolve to effect improvements as swiftly as possible. North Carolina must move quickly to stop the confinement of young people for whom

confinement is neither desirable nor necessary. Organization and coordination must be brought to a system which has grown disorganized and uncoordinated. We must establish a continuity of care that begins when a child is arrested and continues through and beyond his incarceration until all reasonable steps have been taken to assure his rehabilitation.

North Carolina must begin to dismantle the present system of juvenile corrections and develop a more effective way of dealing with young people in trouble. This must include the phasing out of the present large institutions which are relics of our past.

The Committee sincerely hopes that public opinion will be aroused by this report and that many people will become involved in the task that confronts us. If the people of North Carolina accept the truth of the adage, "as the twig is bent, so grows the tree," we must accept our collective responsibility to those young people whom we have relegated to our training school system. This report, like so many of our troubled children, should not be forgotten by the people of North Carolina.

At the present time, the Committee is continuing its study of the adult penal system. A further report on the adult system is expected in late 1972 or early 1973.

7. Federal Programs

7.1 Model Cities Program

Title I of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Act of 1966 is designed to help selected cities of all sizes in all parts of the country to improve substantially the social, physical, and economic conditions in large blighted neighborhoods. At present, four North Carolina cities have been approved for Model Cities grants--Charlotte, High Point, Asheville, and Winston-Salem.

Involvement with the Program was initiated at the state level between 1969 and 1972 through a Technical Assistance Team (which is no longer funded by the Department of Housing and Urban Development). In order to obtain better coordination with the Model Cities Program, the Law and Order Division has set up effective channels for communication at the State level with the local Model Cities coordinators and has solicited projects from each Model Cities Program. In addition, each of the local planning units that has a model city within its region has invited a representative of the Model Cities program to be a member of the regional policy board, resulting in comprehensive planning aimed at solutions to mutual areas of concern in the criminal justice system.

A direct result of the efforts of state and local governmental units was the naming of Winston-Salem as a Planned Variations City. The program is an outgrowth and expansion of the Winston-Salem Model City, but it will permit us to take a closer look at the State's efforts and resources as they affect community development. Other state agencies are requesting additional funds jointly from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of Housing and Urban Development to conduct an analysis and evaluation. The projects funded through the cooperation of the Model Cities

Program and the Division of Law and Order are discussed at the appropriate points in the Annual Action Program.

7.2 The Highway Safety Act of 1966

The Highway Safety Act of 1966 set up a program that was to be funded proportionally by the federal government and to be supplemented in each state. North Carolina set up the Governor's Highway Safety Program which, in fact, is trying to accomplish for highway safety what the Law and Order Committee is trying to do for criminal justice.

More specifically, the Highway Safety Program is responsible for the acceptance, review, and approval of highway safety-related project applications in eighteen different functional program areas: driver education, alcohol in relation to highway safety, emergency medical services, police traffic services, periodic motor vehicle inspection, motor vehicle registration, motorcycle safety, driver licensing, codes and laws, traffic courts, identification and surveillance of accident locations, traffic records, highway design, construction and maintenance, traffic control devices, pedestrian safety, debris hazard control and cleanup, pupil transportation, and traffic accident investigation. Federal funds are available in all of these areas to both state agencies and the political subdivisions. At least forty percent of all federal funds authorized must be obligated for expenditure on the local level.

Areas of common interest to the Highway Safety Program and the Committee on Law and Order include law enforcement, highway patrol, communications, emergency medical service, and problems of alcohol related to the drinking driver. Training and equipment for local law enforcement officers and the State Highway Patrol, where they concern highway safety, are of major interest to both committees. Programs which would provide further training for judges in traffic arrest adjudication are being considered by the Highway Safety Committee. Also, communications projects which would improve highway safety are of primary concern to the Highway Safety Program. Currently, in an attempt to prevent duplication, close liaison has been initiated between the two committees in their efforts to improve the State's radio communications. In addition, the Division of Law and Order coordinates in other areas on the state level with the Highway Safety coordinator and refers certain local projects to the Highway Safety Program.

7.3 The National Institute Program¹

The City of Charlotte has been chosen by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice to serve as one of eight pilot cities. Charlotte is to develop approaches designed to aid in improving the entire system of law enforcement, including courts, corrections, and crime prevention. The program is a five-year project, beginning with fiscal year 1971 funding. Under this program, an award entitled Mecklenburg Criminal Justice Pilot Project has been made to the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

¹Information found in part in grant application made by Institute of Government.

The Mecklenburg Criminal Justice Pilot Project provides a university-based analytical team with supporting resources to work with the community represented by Mecklenburg County and the City of Charlotte, North Carolina and their agencies in providing analytical contributions towards improvements in crime control and in evaluating their impacts. Through its provision of assistance in planning, programming, and evaluation, this team will support the development within the community of a structure and capabilities for carrying out these processes in the future. The operation of this project, in encouraging and instituting these processes, should permit a testing of the assumption that the use of these processes leads to greater improvements than would otherwise occur, should produce tools and methodologies for generating criminal justice planning information and for structuring the planning process, should produce demonstration projects and evaluations of them which may be used in seeding similar projects elsewhere, and should provide LEAA with an opportunity to determine what factors control the successful or unsuccessful introduction to a community of different planning processes and operational activities.

The project lists the following categories of performance which serve as indicators of satisfactory performance:

1. Production of information measuring the extent of certain potential problems in criminal justice.
2. Performance of analyses of problems or of institutional costs of performance.
3. Preparation of abstracts of alternative approaches to problems.
4. Execution of evaluations of the impacts of operational activities or projects.
5. Performance of analytical work in partnership with staff of operating agencies.
6. Development or adaptation of tools for criminal justice planning.
7. Preparation specifically for dissemination of materials permitting the adaptation elsewhere of developed planning tools.
8. Preparation specifically for dissemination outside Charlotte-Mecklenburg of materials describing the implementation and impacts of operational projects.
9. Participation, upon invitation, in Region IV meetings of State planning agencies.

7.4 Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968

Governor Scott designated the Committee on Law and Order to coordinate juvenile delinquency planning under provisions of the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Control Act of 1968. In carrying out this responsibility, the juvenile staff completed, during 1972, a comprehensive

review and recommendation on the services for juvenile delinquents in North Carolina. Currently, a smaller professional staff, working totally within the Law and Order program, is responsible for executing the planning effort for juvenile programs.

7.5 Office of Economic Opportunity

The programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity are coordinated by the State Office of Economic Opportunity, housed in the Economic Opportunity Division of the Office of Social Services, Department of Human Resources. Across the State, there are thirty-nine community action agencies, the local Office of Economic Opportunity programs. The Division's major project areas are housing, economic development, manpower, youth, senior citizens, health (including drug abuse, family planning and general health care), child development, and education (including consumer education).

Exemplary of the Division's efforts is an alcoholism/drug abuse program which seeks, in part, to develop liaison with local drug abuse programs concentrating on low income groups, as well as local projects such as Operation CURE (sponsored by the Charlotte Area Fund of OEO). The statewide program is carried out in cooperation with the Office of Mental Health and the local community action agencies.

There is currently no formal means of coordinating services between this staff and the staff of the Division of Law and Order.

7.6 Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Discretionary Grants

A list of discretionary grants follows:

<u>PROJECT NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>SUBGRANTEE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
<u>Department of Youth Development</u>			
35-007-170-30 (70-DF-210)	Youth Services Ctr. Swannanoa	Department of Youth Development	\$ 190,517
<u>Administrative Office of the Courts</u>			
30-008-171-30 (71-DF-499)	N. C. Solicitor Seminar	Administrative Office of the Courts	29,890
<u>State Bureau of Investigation</u>			
31-011-170-30 (70-DF-445)	Comprehensive State- wide Crime Lab Improvement Program	State Bureau of Investigation	49,944.49
31-015-171-30 (71-DF-538)	State Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Bureau Program	State Bureau of Investigation	96,290

31-016-171-30 (71-DF-758)	Intern Program	State Bureau of Investigation	\$ 19,090
31-022-172-30	Statewide and Satellite Laboratory System	State Bureau of Investigation	97,370
31-023-172-30	SBI Organized Crime Intelligence Unit	State Bureau of Investigation	182,436
31-025-172-30	N.C. Criminal Justice Education and Training Standards Council	State Bureau of Investigation	73,595

Department of Correction

33-012-170-30 (70-DF-355)	Executive Development Fellowship	North Carolina Dept. of Correction	3,500
33-014-170-30 (70-DF-387)	Executive Development Fellowship	North Carolina Dept. of Correction	3,500
33-017-171-30 (71-DF-960)	Concentrated Employ- ment Program	North Carolina Dept. of Correction	295,329
33-017-272-30	Concentrated Employ- ment Program for Ex- Offenders	North Carolina Dept. of Correction	335,709
33-030-172-30 (72-DF-04-0063)	Community-Based Reception, Diagnostic, and Satellite Mental Health Center	North Carolina Dept. of Correction	106,761

Department of Justice

36-007-171-30 (71-DF-928)	Organized Crime Control	North Carolina Dept. of Justice	38,506
36-008-172-30 (72-DF-04-0041)	Uniform Crime Reporting Program	North Carolina Dept. of Justice	94,463

Department of Social Services

38-004-171-30 (71-DF-843)	Juvenile Detention Study	North Carolina Department of Social Services	40,391
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Law and Order

42-002-170-30 (70-DF-231)	Jobs for Ex-Offenders	Law and Order	184,984
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42-003-170-30 (70-DF-137-(5))	N. C. Pilot Evaluation Project	Law and Order	\$ 12,405
42-007-170-30 (72-DF-137(2c))	Southeastern Regional Workshop for State Policy Boards	Law and Order (Region P)	5,039.57
42-008-172-30 (72-DF-04-0022)	N.G. Manpower Development Technical Assistance Specialist Unit	Law and Order	24,486
42-010-172-30 (72-DF-04-0064)	N. C. Pilot Program for Project Evaluation	Law and Order	70,334

State and National Associations

43-006-272-30	Improvement Project	National Association of Attorney Generals	85,694
43-010-172-30	A Documentary on Penal Reform	N. C. Bar Association	_____

State Colleges and Universities

44-002-171-30	Volunteer Training Project	N.C. State University (Region J)	39,324
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Region B

02-023-172-30	Drug Education and Narcotics Control	City of Asheville	74,874
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Region F

06-037-170-30 (70-DF-428)	Aerial-Ground Cadet Anti-Street Crime Program	Charlotte Police Department	150,000
06-080-171-30 (71-DF-944)	Youth Services Bureau	Mecklenburg County Commissioners	82,954
06-080-272-30	Mecklenburg Youth Services Bureau Program	Mecklenburg County Commissioners	68,906
06-082-171-30 (71-D-1009)	Police Legal Advisor	Gaston County Commissioners	15,000
06-131-172-30	Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention Program	Mecklenburg County	287,742
06-143-172-30	Mecklenburg County Criminal Information and Retrieval Study	Mecklenburg County	27,112

06-145-172-30	Mecklenburg Grant Management Monitoring Pilot Project Application	Mecklenburg County	\$ 20,638
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Region G

07-012-170-30 (70-DF-136)	Winston-Salem Police Legal Advisor	Winston-Salem Police Department	15,000
07-012-272-30 (72-DF-04-0009)	Winston-Salem Police Legal Advisor	Winston-Salem Police Department	14,250
07-029-170-30 (70-DF-271)	Expansion of Community Services & Juvenile Units	Winston-Salem Police Department	69,955
07-019-272-30 (72-DF-04-0004)	Expansion of Community Services and Juvenile Units	Winston-Salem Police Department	34,975
07-030-171-30 (72-DF-478)	Incentive Programs for Boys	Winston-Salem Police Department	74,128
07-030-272-30 (72-DF-04-0004)	Incentive Programs for Boys	Winston-Salem Police Department	46,344

Region M

12-009-170-30	Cumberland County Community Correctional Center	Cumberland Community	92,970
12-015-171-30 (71-DF-277)	Cape Fear Communications System	Region M	126,410
12-029-171-30	Cape Fear Emergency Communications System	Region M	369,374

PART E DISCRETIONARY

Region A

01-013-172-50 (72-ED-104-0012)	Cherokee Boy's Home Training and Enrichment Center	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians	40,000
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Region F

06-133-172-50 (72-ED-04-002)	Home of Assurance	City of Charlotte-Model Cities Dept.	138,646
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Department of Youth Development

35-020-171-50	Volunteers Assisting in Rehabilitation of Youth in Juvenile Correction	Department of Youth Development	\$ 83,000
35-013-171-50 (71-ED-2)	Juvenile Corrections Classifications and Entrance Project	Department of Youth Development	20,000
35-014-171-50	Janus House	Department of Youth Development	80,000
35-019-171-50	Fountain-Wesleyan Interdisciplinary Experiment in Juvenile Motivation	Department of Youth Development	45,000

Department of Correction

33-020-171-50 (71-E-D-4)	Behavior Modification Treatment Program for Youthful Offenders	North Carolina Department of Correction	100,000
33-020-272-50 (72-AS-F-1-62)	Behavior Modification Treatment Program for Youthful Offenders	North Carolina Department of Correction	150,000

Board of Parole

34-001-271-50	Late Parole Assistance Program	North Carolina Board of Paroles	30,431.44
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Department of Social Services

38-005-272-50	Coordinator for Juvenile Probation Program	Department of Social Services	33,000
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