AGENDA

Meeting Type:	S
Date:	11-15-1993

City of Charlotte, City Clerk's Office

NETWORKING
INTERFACE

MEMORANDUM

November 15, 1993

TO: **Charlotte-Mecklenburg Local Elected Officials**

FROM: **Mayor Richard Vinroot**

SUBJECT: **Discussion Paper for Local Elected Officials Crime Meeting - November 19, 7:30 - 10:00 a.m.**

Attached is a description of the process we have used over the last month to identify issues that may have immediate impact on the serious crime problem within our community

The discussion paper is not intended to be all inclusive nor does it deal in great detail with all the serious causes of crime at the local level We have tried to systematically arrive at major issues which we think need immediate political action at the local and/or state level

On Friday morning, I hope that we will be able to discuss these proposals as well as any additional issues that you in your elected position feel should be addressed in the immediate short term

Attachment

Discussion Paper
Local Elected Officials Meeting
November 19, 1993

Introduction A group of individual experts that deals with Criminal Justice issues has been meeting to identify violent crime issues within Charlotte-Mecklenburg that need immediate attention The group consists of

Robert Burroughs, Senior Resident Superior Court Judge
Gerald Fox, County Manager
Peter Gilchrist, District Attorney
Sis Kaplan, Chair, Mecklenburg County Criminal Justice Commission
C W Kidd, Mecklenburg County Sheriff
Vic Orr, Suburban Police Chief
Harrison Shannon, Housing Authority Executive Director
Don Steger, Assistant City Manager
Ron Stone, Urban Police Chief
Henry Underhill, City Attorney
O Wendell White, City Manager

The criteria for highlighting proposals for addressing flaws in our Criminal Justice System were

1) The most urgent remedial issues - "Stop the bleeding first"

2) Items that can be clearly identified as high priority that are currently inadequately addressed

3) Issues that get us the biggest "bang for the buck" i e , both cost-effective and having greatest positive impact on the problem

4) Minimize controversial suggestions that divide our community - emphasize consensus initially and address more divisive issues later in long-term strategies

In addition to the expansion of community policing, which we strongly endorse, and believe is working well to reduce crime in high-crime areas, we recommend that the following be considered for immediate action

1) Housing Authority issues
2) Boot Camp for young offenders
3) Court System Improvements (CJIS, Drug Court, Gun Court, Gun Laws and Community Service)
4) Parole Accountability
5) Ex-Inmate "Halfway House"
6) Substance Abuse Programs
7) Prevention Measures

Definition of the Discussion Issues

1) **Housing Authority issues** The Housing Authority has identified two critical areas that cause increased violent crime within their housing projects violent tenants and drugs The Authority has proposed State legislation to address both these issues First, seek legislation which would overturn a N C Supreme Court ruling that a tenant's right to have guests supersedes the landlord's right to enforce prohibitions of known criminals from the Housing Authority property Secondly, the Authority seeks legislation to create "drug-free public housing zones" similar to the drug-free school zones

   In addition to such State legislation, the Housing Authority has an interest in federal legislation that will permit them to hold residents accountable for the action of their guests and visitors on Housing Authority property and permit evictions for illegal activities of all family members of residents

   Additionally, federal laws need amending to allow the Authority to spend federal money for substance abuse programs within the projects

   Action to be taken Research and introduce State legislation for less restrictive eviction policies and seek the authorization for drug-free public housing zones Also, seek federal legislation allowing flexibility in funding substance abuse programs within the projects and reinforce the management's authority to evict destructive and unlawful "families "

2) **Boot Camp For Young Offenders** - Currently many youthful offenders are not prosecuted or sentenced to active time because of inadequate detention space

   The Sheriff's Department has outlined a proposed youthful offender's boot camp that could be tailored to meet the needs of most juvenile offenders before they become seasoned criminals Without endorsing this or any particular program, we are committed to establishing local "boot camps" that incorporate discipline, education and perhaps employment during a 90 day period, that will permit us to punish and rehabilitate first offenders in an effective manner

   Action to be taken Concept needs to be refined and a detailed budget determined Funding sources should be identified and appropriated by the State and/or local government

3) **Court System Improvements** - The Authority for local courts is fragmented with numerous independent officials who for the most part are funded by the State The study group identified five major areas for improvements in the criminal justice system which deserve further discussion and action.

a) There is significant need for better information between agencies Many cases and individual criminals "fall through the cracks" because of poor information sharing We desperately need a better Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS)

b) The Drug Court and special funding for additional prosecutors and support staff must be continued These funds expire in the fall of '94

c) There should be a special Gun Court similar to the Drug Court to address and "fast track" prosecution of gun crimes in our community

d) Gun Laws need to be reviewed to determine whether penalties are sufficiently severe to deter gun crimes If not, we suggest that legislation be sought to amend those laws to require minimum incarceration and enhanced sentences, etc for all such crimes

e) Community service is often given to youthful offenders as an alterative to incarceration We need to expand this program There needs to be a community service coordinator to assist Juvenile Court Counselors to make sure jobs are available and the "appropriate time is served "

A more detailed description of these issues prepared by the Mecklenburg Criminal Justice Commission is attached

Action to taken Each program should be refined and State funding should be requested Where appropriate, the General Assembly should authorize and support a unified CJIS

4) **Parole Accountability** - Although we are aware of the pressure on the Parole Board to "free-up" prison beds, we must make them aware of significant circumstances regarding violent offenders from Charlotte-Mecklenburg We have a higher incident of crime here, and want that to be taken into consideration by the Parole Board

We recommend that a system be established to communicate with and, if necessary, appear before the State Parole Board to contest all paroles being considered for violent criminals from Mecklenburg County Victims should also be contacted and asked to participate in that process In addition, we recommend that parolees released to return to this county be contacted upon arrival, and regularly contacted and "tracked" thereafter to assure that their parole terms are complied with, etc

Action to be taken A "system" must be established and personnel assigned to implement it

5) **Ex-Inmate Halfway House** - Recidivism is a problem our criminal justice system acknowledges as serious but deals with primarily by rearrest and incarceration There are a few available programs for ex-offenders but almost all depend upon the individual finding his own housing, employment, and other alternatives to the lifestyle he (she) was accustomed to prior to arrest

The Amay James/West Boulevard Task Force realizes the 35% recidivism rate associated with ex-offenders needs addressing in a structured environment They have identified State property adjacent to the Charlotte Correctional Center as a location for a Halfway House for 200 men completing time at the correctional facility The proposed facility would provide a safe environment with personal and employment related counseling The men would be required to pay rent and perform daily and weekly chores, until they are able to move out on their own

See the attached summary of the proposed Halfway House project

Action to be taken The State should evaluate this proposal as a model demonstration program to be implemented in conjunction with their local correctional facility release program

6) **Substance Abuse Programs** - The local law enforcement agencies have suggested that a great percentage of violent crimes are either directly or indirectly related to drug or alcohol abuse

There is a lack of facilities for people who seek help with their addiction problems Many violent crimes occur as addicts seek resources to provide for their "fixes" It is impossible to determine how many crimes could be prevented if "treatment on demand" were offered but the costs for such a program would be quite significant if it were attainable The attached memo from Steve Newman, with Mecklenburg Substance Abuse Services, outlines an annual expenditure of $500,000 - $700,000 to operate a proposed 24 bed residential treatment facility

A "treatment on demand" program could be a very costly program The question is, how much savings in violent crime avoidance could be realized from such a program?

Action to be taken The County Mental Health Authority and local law enforcement agencies should prepare a model program to address this urgent need and present it to local and State officials for funding

7) **Prevention measures** - Our group endorsed a broad category of prevention within which we could lump all the valuable efforts that are currently underway to address the long-term solutions to community crime Although this category is not identified as an immediate short-term solution, it should be noted that the group encourages those efforts underway or proposed which will help eliminate causes of serious crime For example,

early childhood development, teenage pregnancy prevention, jobs programs, housing, and other social programs should continue to be pursued and receive community support However, these programs do not adequately address the urgent immediate remedial programs that are necessary to "stop the bleeding "

Action to be taken Encourage existing programs and support additional efforts to address the long-term solutions to violent crime

Points for Discussion

The above proposals need immediate attention Some are easier to address than others but they all have been prioritized for further discussion by local authorities that deal with serious crime issues on a daily basis

If there is consensus by the local elected bodies regarding any or all of the above issues, we will further refine the proposals and present them to the appropriate authorities in the near future for implementation

The objective of our meeting is to use these issues as a point from which meaningful dialogue can progress for dealing with serious violent crime in our community

BOOT CAMP FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS

ATTACHMENT #3

POSSIBLE APPROACHES TO BOOT CAMPS OPERATED IN AND BY MECKLENBURG COUNTY

Basic Boot Camp

- A military style encampment for various levels of offenders in the 16-21 year age group
- To be a combined effort of city, county, schools, courts and the Sheriff's Department with guidance from the military experts
- Possible funding resources;grants, private business and city/county funds
- A site would be selected which would provide for military type physical training, meals, secure holding and education/teaching opportunities, Perhaps at the County Jail - North (some pod space is currently available and up to 600 beds will be available in the future).
- The courts could sentence offenders to the custody of the Sheriff directed to this program in lieu of a traditional sentence
- Encampments would be for various lengths of time (30 days,60 days, 90 days, etc.)
- Successful completion would see the offender returned home, or back to school with "after-care" and home life guidance
- Unsuccessful candidate would go to jail and/or prison as ordered by the court to serve a maximum traditional sentence

Alternative Sanctions (Excluded Camp) Concepts

- A modified or combination of the Scared Straight program and the Boot Camp concept
- A possible type of "deferred prosecution" or "probation" sentence
- Day reporting (after school until bed time... "Day Care for would be Hoodlums").
- Three, six, ten, etc. day encampments for first time offenders, or "at risk" young people,
- Utilize existing staff of the Sheriff's Department's Scared Straight Team as "core" to be expanded in proportion to the number of "campers"
- Utilize some portion of the current jails now available and as more space becomes available with the new jail construction
- Thirty, sixty or ninety day encampments for more difficult youthful offenders
- Working in concert with the schools, Area Mental Health and volunteers to provide teaching and life skills counseling as an integral aspect of all encampments
- Provide for follow-up school and/or job placement
- Provide for on-going substance abuse counseling and "after care" assistance (total family involvement).

SCARED STRAIGHT / BOOT CAMP / EXCLUDED CAMP

THE PROBLEM: Crime has made it unsafe for people to go shopping at a mall, drive down the street or even be in their own homes We are the prisoners The criminals are free.

THE SOLUTION: There are many long term educational and social changes which must be dealt with However, the immediate solution is to get the criminals and hoodlums off the streets and out of our schools In addition to more Jails and Prisons we need to operate *BOOT CAMPS* or some High Discipline Approach.
BOOT CAMPS are an inexpensive and effective way of dealing with youthful offenders, many of whom now go *scott free.*

THE APPROACH:
* Stern military discipline and control
* Short hair (shaved)
* Early "Wake Up" call (4 00 am)
* Early "Lights Out" (9 00 pm)
* Physical conditioning
* Community work
* Break the addiction to alcohol and drugs
* Opportunities to set and achieve goals (Physical and Academic)
* Punishment for bad behavior
* Rewards for good behavior
* "Old Fashion" values and respect for adults and authority
* Self respect (learned by working for and succeeding at something of value)

THE RESULT:
*Less criminals on the street
* Reduced recividism (in and out of jail)
* Changing some would be criminals into worthwhile, taxpaying citizens

THE WHO:
* "At risk" kids (under 16 years of age)
* First time offenders (under 16 years of age)
* First time offenders (16 years of age and older)
* Any young person who the courts feel would benefit from this approach

THE HOW:
* Operated under the authority of the Sheriff
* Use current jail space (100 beds) as a model program
* Use current *"Scared Straight "* team
* Expand as resources become available and program proves itself
* Combine City, County and State resources
* Seek funding from Grants (Public and Private)
*Consider using Spector Drive "Temporary" barracks (600 beds) in the future (1995) if the model program works
* Work hand in hand with
1 Police
2 Courts
3 Schools
4 Area Mental Health
5 Probation
6 Department of Social Services
7 City
8 County
9 Businesses
10 Just do it

OFFICE OF
C W KIDD JR
SHERIFF

PHONE
336 2543

MECKLENBURG COUNTY

CHARLOTTE N C

October 28, 1993

Mr. Mayor and Committee Members:

The Sheriff's proposed "boot camp" has several unique advantages. The first is low cost. The construction and/or renovation cost is almost none. The second is that our facilities meet the State Mandated guidelines for Detention Facilities. The third is that food service is already available. The fourth is that we have; trained staff in place. The fifth is that we have a model program that works. The sixth is that we have programs in place (substance abuse, GED, life skills etc.).

I have attached some information on our Scared Straight (the basis of our "Boot Camp"). I have provided some general "boot camp" concepts (excluded camp, day reporting etc.). The last things we have developed are some cost projections which you can study. You will see that the operational cost for a year of "boot camp" compared to traditional jail and/or prison is extremely favorable.

We view this as being similar to Sheriff Kidd's efforts in starting the Satellite Jail. We can start modestly and expand. The Satellite Jail program proved to be a success (now a national model). We believe that an expansion of "Scared Straight" into a modified "Boot Camp Concept" can produce an Alternative Sanction resource for our courts which will also become a national model.

There are those who say boot camps don't work. They definitely work in one sense...for a fixed period of time these persons are off the streets. I believe that with built in programs they will also deter a significant number of persons from a life long revolving door marathon with the Criminal Justice System. The cost saving in dollars is unknown...the cost savings in human misery is unknown...but the cost of doing nothing is known!

Thank You

Kenn Brown

W. Kenn Brown, Chief Deputy
Admin./Training/Transition

700 E Fourth Street Charlotte NC 28202

COST PROJECTIONS
FOR
A MECKLENBURG COUNTY "BOOT CAMP" OPERATED BY THE SHERIFF

I. Basic Construction / Housing Services: $5,000.00

Initial land acquisition, construction, and/or renovation of existing buildings to meet minimum state housing requirements could escalate into millions of dollars. An example is the renovation of the AT&T building. To meet State standards the expenses incurred were over three million dollars. The construction costs for the Spector Drive Temporary Facility was more than six million dollars. However, by utilizing existing space at the Sheriffs' Department Spector Drive Jail, the savings is substantial. A reasonable cost for land acquisition and construction is listed below:

Land acquisition and construction cost per housing barracks:	$562,500.00
Initial phase of three barracks:	$1,687,500.00

Since these immediate basic needs are going to be met through the use of existing housing barracks (which already meet the minimum state standards) and could be provided by the Sheriff's Department the cost could be no more than $5.000.00 for an on site physical fitness course.

II. Food Services: $81648.00

Cost per meal:	$0.84
Cost per day/per inmate:	$2.52
Cost per inmate for 90 days:	$226.80
Cost of 90 day food supply for 120 inmates:	$27216.00
Three Boot Camps per year:	$81648.00

The Sheriff intends to use existing food services (preparation, utensils, transportation, etc.) in an effort to decrease expenses even further. An additional cost containment measure will be accomplished by volume buying and work details (gardening, etc.) inwhich the Boot Camp Inmates will mandatorily participate. To accommodate unanticipated needs funds should be available for those unforeseen deficits. However, the proposed expenses appear reasonable and adequate, perhaps, even excessive.

III. Transportation

Initially, the Boot Camp may need two buses and one sedan vehicle with emblazoned markings so as to be readily identifiable. Hopefully these vehicles can be donated from existing inventories, which the city or county may already own. If so the expenditures would be minimal for such matters as retrofitting

for security and serviceability. Other cost factors in this category include:

Fuel: Gasoline / Diesel
Service: Maintenance / Repair

which could conceivably be donated.

IV. Uniforms and Equipment: $10,110.39

12 Officers will need to be uniformed properly in Boot Camp attire. Three uniforms each. (Shirts/Pants/Belts/Ties) $4755.40

Hats, Brown Campaign Hats $983.10

Physical Training Uniforms / Shoes $840.00

Motorola Radios $3268.00

Miscellaneous $263.89

V. Staffing Requirements: $378,250.32

This will be the bulk of expenditures with the breakdown as indicated; we intend to have only 12 officers initially involved:

Staff	Salary	Fringes	Totals
Asst. Administrator (1)	$29929.90	$8649.74	$38579.64
Shift Supervisor (1)	$25010.00	$7227.89	$32237.89
Sheriffs Unit Sup I (9)	$212670.43	$61461.76	$274132.19
Info/Ed Coordinator (1)	$26726.00	$6574.60	$33300.60

Yearly Staffing Total: $ 378250.32

VI. Educational Modules: $0.00

The Sheriff has existing educational modules on substance abuse, alcoholics anonymous, narcotics anonymous, etc., and will donate on an as needed basis as determined by the information/education coordinator. Some portion of which could be supplied to the boot camp at little or no cost.

Central Piedmont Community College, Dr. Renee Wescott has indicated that CPCC will be able to provide the GED program to all Boot Camp Inmates 16 yrs old and older. Additionally, for those already possessing GED or HS Diploma, CPCC will test these individuals for educational weaknesses in areas such as literary, math, etc., so specific educational remediation can occur. The cost of this program to the County would be $0.00.

VII. Boot Camp Expenses: $4,000.00

While there may be some items not yet identified, general expenses for such items as polish, wax, rags, mops, mop buckets, etc. should not exceed four thousand dollars.

90 day encampments

VIII. Totals: $479,008.71

The combination of the items listed with corresponding values equates to a yearly budget of $479,008.71. This will allow us to provide the maximum three boot camps per year. This would allow us to serve 360 inmates per year, in a full ninety day encampment. This equates to $1330.58 per inmate. Compared with the cost of housing a prisoner per year, which is $20,440.00; a savings of $19109.42 per inmate.

IX. Typical Boot Camp Schedule

0400	Wake up, count off/roll call, on line	1 DI
0430	Breakfast	1 DI
0450	Clean up / Inspection	1 DI
0600	Drill 1 DI to march from Barracks to Drill Field 2 DI's for drill; 1 instructs, 1 assists	
0730	Prepare for work/canteens/tools/inspection	3 DI's
0745	Depart to work site	3 DI's
1130	Roll Call / Lunch	2 DI's
1145	Lunch	2 DI's
1210	Clean Barracks / Inspection	1 DI
1300	Back to work	3 DI's
1500	Physical Training	3 DI's
1630	Prepare for Dinner	1 DI
1635	Dinner	1 DI
1650	Clean up / Inspection	1 DI
1800	School / GED	1 DI
2000	Prepare for next day: shine boots iron uniform, haircuts, write letters, study time.	1 DI
2100	Bed / Lights Out	1 DI

X. Proposed Drill Instructor Schedule:

1 DI	0400 - 0600
2 DI's	0600 - 0730
3 DI's	0730 - 1630
1 DI	1630 - 2100 / 0400

1 DI stays overnight every third night, 1 Di does not have to report to work until 0730 every third day.

The proposed daily schedule will be in effect every day except Sunday's. On Sundays, Inmates will attend religious services. Since the Sheriffs' Department already has chaplains on board there will be no cost for these services.

XI. **DRILL INSTRUCTOR**
SgtMaj/MGySgt to Sgt

I. Purpose / Summary

Drill instructors supervise and instruct or assist in commanding and instructing a inmate platoon.

II. Requirements / Prerequisites

[1] Must successfully complete Drill Instructor School

[2] Once voided, drill instructor status may not be reassigned without prior approval from the Chief Deputy for Administration.

[3] Individuals selected to perform other duties will not retain Drill Instructor classification or status.

III. Duties

[1] SgtMaj/MGySgt to Sgt:

[a] Conducts inmate boot camp training for newly sentenced individuals following the recruit training schedules and orders.

[b] Instructs or assists in training basic tasks and skills to inmates.

[c] Train inmates in the fundamentals of boot camp and life and the development in the inmate of discipline, physical fitness, pride, and love of life and country.

[d] Train inmates in close order drill.

[e] Instructs in disassembly, assembly, and functioning of all equipment and assists in instruction.

[f] Instructs in general orders for fire watch, interior guard duty, personal hygiene, first aid, military bearing and neatness, and care of clothing and equipment.

[g] Lectures on customs of civil behavior, military courtesy, and regulations of the Sheriffs' Department.

COURT SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS

Integrated Criminal Justice Information System

Why do we need an up-to-date local integrated criminal justice information system (CJIS)?

to improve decision making and increase effectiveness

to improve efficiency

to provide accountability

What can we do to get a CJIS in Charlotte-Mecklenburg?

1. We should insist that the state, particularly the Administrative Office of the Courts, wholeheartedly support Mecklenburg County's immediate development of a fully integrated local criminal justice information system.

2. We should insist that state government quickly establish standards for storage and sharing of criminal justice information among state criminal justice agencies and between state and local criminal justice agencies. We should discourage our legislators from funding any criminal justice information system that does not comply with these standards. Locally, we should discourage criminal justice information systems that do not comply with state standards.

3. We should support implementation of criminal justice information systems in state agencies that support local law enforcement, trial courts and local corrections.

CONCEPTS FOR INNOVATIONS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

DRUG GRANTS

In 1992 The District Attorney obtained a Drug Grant for additional Assistant District Attorneys and clerical support for drug prosecution. This was followed by another grant by the Superior Court for a Drug Court and additional lawyers for indigent defense. The grants require a number of measurements to quantify the impacts of the grants and these are being collected and evaluated but it is unquestionable that many felony drug cases previously disposed of as misdemeanors are now being disposed of as felonies. It is also certain that police and prosecutors are identifying defendants for priority prosecution and that information is being transmitted from the police to the prosecutors that allow enhanced sentences and sentences that better protect citizens and the community from drug offenders. The additional resources have allowed better prosecution. These grants expire in the Fall of 1994 and the need for these resources will continue funding for these resources must be obtained.

VIOLENCE COURT OR GUN COURT

It is proposed that violence cases or perhaps cases involving the use of a firearm in the commission of a crime would receive special prosecution and court attention. The concept would be similar in that additional resources would be devoted to certain selected cases These cases would be handled using Differentiated Case Management (DCM) techniques DCM generally requires early case screening and classifying of cases based upon complexity and priority. The theory is that cases are then supervised closely by judges to assure that parties know what action is expected to occur at each scheduled court date Delay-reduction techniques are developed and incorporated to accelerate case processing It is proposed that efforts be made to obtain a grant to operate a court utilizing DCM techniques for violence or cases involving the use of a firearm in the commission of a crime

JUVENILE JUSTICE ASSISTANCE

A sentence condition frequently imposed by Juvenile Court Judges on juvenile offenders is that of community service. The choice of community service is left up to the individual Juvenile Court Counselor assigned to the juvenile Time pressures on the counselor make it difficult for them to have a variety of work available for their juveniles to perform and often the community service performed does not serve the community at large or bear a relationship to the offense committed. It is proposed that there be a facilitator to assist the juvenile counselors by having a ready supply of city, county, and public school jobs that are appropriate for juveniles to do as community service This position might be expanded to provide supervision and time

keeping functions for the juveniles to assure the work was done and the hours ordered served The jobs might involve cleaning schools, parks or other public facilities

COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO PAROLES

The Parole Board is under great pressure to parole at the earliest possible time inmates from the crowded Department of Corrections Often the Parole Board does not seem to be aware of the details of crimes committed, the criminal history of the inmate or the impact of the crime upon citizens of this community. This proposal would be to have a case reviewer to look at the facts of cases, the history of the defendant and the impact of the offense on the community and where appropriate to either communicate these facts to the Parole Board or in some cases to have victims or local officials meet with the Parole Board to provide the Board with such facts.

EX-INMATE "HALFWAY HOUSE"

CITY OF CHARLOTTE
INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE: November 4, 1993

TO: Boyd Cauble
Executive Assistant to the
City Manager

FROM: Johnnie Wallace, Jr.
Center Supervisor, ASC/AJC

SUBJECT: Proposal for Domicile Facility (Halfway House)

Boyd, please find enclosed the Proposal For A Domicile Facility that we discussed several days ago. We are excited about the potential for good that this measure offers. Should some personal explanation be needed, please call me. Thank you very much.

JWJ/bf

Attachment

cc: Del Borgsdorf

A PROPOSAL FOR A DOMICILE FACILITY

Definition:

The Charlotte Domicile Facility (CDF) will serve approximately 200 men (ages 18-?) who are completing terms at the Charlotte Correctional Center. CDF will provide a stable and nurturing living environment, counseling and ancillary services to prepare these men for successful integration into Charlotte-Mecklenburg communities. The CDF will be located on state land adjacent to the Charlotte Correctional Center.

Purpose:

To reduce the rate of recidivism by providing a stable residence and assistance with developing positive strategies for integration into the community.

Statement of Need:

The average recidivism rate within three years from the time men are released is 35.2%. One factor contributing to this problem is the limited housing and community life support services for 30+ men who are released each month from the Charlotte Correctional Center.

Many of these men completing terms and paroled from the Charlotte Correctional Center are former West and North Charlotte public housing and other lease agreement residents who are unable to legally return home. A domicile is needed for up to 12 months residency to assist these men in establishing a legal residence (required to secure long-term employment), receive entitlements, obtain drivers and other North Carolina licenses, and open bank accounts.

Energy for Convicted Offenders (ECO), Uptown Men's Shelter, Salvation Army Shelter, Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA), and Housing Help, Inc., currently provide limited housing alternatives. The North Carolina Department of Correction's Division of Adult Probation and Parole, United Way's First Call for Help, and Charlotte Neighborhood Services Division are unable to fulfill counseling needs because of limited staffing and diverse organizational missions.

Project Description:

The Charlotte Domicile Facility is a housing opportunity that combines a safe and nurturing environment with structured personal and employment related counseling. The underlying philosophy is one of individual responsibility both for self and community. All residents will be required to pay rent and take part in daily and weekly community chores and must follow an individual care plan with their counselor.

Strategies for identifying appropriate parolees will be developed in conjunction with Charlotte Correctional Center staff. For example, participation in a work-release program will be a minimum requirement.

Program goals are designed around the acquisition of skills necessary for successful community living. These include:

- To improve the ways in which parolees and probationers make decisions and allocate time;
- To improve family development skills;
- To facilitate family problem-solving;
- To increase work-readiness and employment skills.

This project has strong support from the community. The initial project idea grew out of neighborhood concern voiced by the Amay James/West Boulevard Task Force. It reflects a community-based approach to reducing crime within the context of proven housing-based strategies. During an orientation to the state legislative process for West Boulevard area leaders, Representative Ruth Easterling expressed a willingness to introduce appropriate legislation in support of this project. Franklin Freeman, N.C. Department of Correction Director and Abdul Bilal, Charlotte Correctional Center Superintendent, have encouraged us in developing this project also.

Time Frame:

Phase I - Development (January 1994 - December 1994)

Model research and development, Proposal writing, Formation of Community Advisory Council, Architectural plans, Contract bidding.

Phase II - Construction and Staffing (January 1995 - June 1995)

Phase III - Implementation (July 1995)

Estimated Cost:

Phase I - $14,500

Phase II - $7,250,000

Phase III - $525,000

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PROGRAMS

MECKLENBURG COUNTY
Area Mental Health Authority

Peter E Safir, Director

429 Billingsley Road, 2nd Floor
Charlotte, North Carolina 28211-1098

(704) 336-2023

MEMORANDUM

To: Marie Shook

From: Steve Newman

Date: October 27, 1993

Subject: Accessing Drug Treatment in Mecklenburg County

I am responding to your October 25, 1993, request for information.

1. How many people do we have on waiting lists?

   There were 80 Mecklenburg County adults waiting to get into treatment at the Black Mountain ADATC on October 25, 1993. All of these individuals have been screened and scheduled for admission.

   There is a 20-25 person waiting list waiting to enter Open House's treatment program for men at the Satellite Jail. Open House has no waiting lists for any of its other programs. It is able to admit TASC (Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime) clients without delay into its TASC program and it is able to get its TASC clients into treatment without delay. TASC identifies individuals in the criminal justice system that are in need of substance abuse treatment and refers them into the appropriate level of care. In fiscal year 92/93 TASC worked with just over one thousand clients. Evidence of the "six month wait" to get offenders into treatment is not born out by the TASC experience.

   There is no significant waiting list to enter the Area Program's treatment program at the Spector Drive Jail. There are some procedural issues to assist in referring inmates to this service which could substantially increase participation.

2. How long do individuals on our waiting list have to wait?

   If we were able to get ten individuals per week admitted into Black Mountain the 80 individuals on the waiting list would

be admitted within eight weeks. Recently, however, we are getting about six or seven individuals into Black Mountain each week. Under those conditions it would take about eleven weeks to get all 80 individuals admitted to Black Mountain. Finally, on this issue, about three individuals are added to this waiting list every day.

Open House admits approximately 5 men to its Satellite Jail treatment program each week. A 20-25 person waiting list would therefore be admitted into the program within four to five weeks.

3. What will it take to fix this problem?

It would cost between $500,000 and $700,000 per year, depending on the staffing pattern, to operate a proposed 24 bed residential treatment facility for medically indigent adults on the second floor of the Samuel Billings Center. Our plan is to have this program treat many of the medically indigent adults that complete detoxification at the Mecklenburg County Substance Abuse Services Center, are assessed as needing residential substance abuse treatment, but cannot be placed in a bed either here or in Black Mountain because all of the beds are full. At least half of the clients that would be treated in the proposed program would have criminal records and some would be in treatment as the result of an involuntary commitment.

After the development of the 24 bed residential treatment facility plans include the development of, initially, one or two 20 bed residential group homes that are linked with intensive outpatient treatment programs. The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program Directors' Association will closely monitor the need for additional residential treatment resources and participate actively in decisions regarding the number of group home/intensive outpatient treatment programs that will eventually be needed. The anticipated cost of operating each of these group home/intensive outpatient treatment programs would be approximately $260,000 - $270,000. These costs will include both the group home element of the program and the costs of providing intensive outpatient treatment.

Please contact me or Peter Safir if additional information is needed. Thank you.

DUB DICKSON, LEGIS

JOHN HAYES, WYATT? CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION

CHIEF JUDGE BOB BURROUGHS, Sup. Court

BILLY JOY, LEGISLATURE

MARTHA ALEXANDER, LEGISLATURE

SHAWN LEMMOND, LEGISLATURE

LEE MYERS, MAYOR Matthews

RUSSELL KNOX, Mayor Davidson

Ken Brown, Dep Sheriff

Harrison Shannon, Housing Authority

Mayor's Crime Breakfast 11/19/93

Mayor	✓	Parke Nelson	✓
Campbell	absent	Doug Booth	✓
Cloudfelter	absent	Edna Cherico	✓
Hammond	✓	Patsy Kinsey	✓
McCrory	✓	Ann Schrader	✓
Majeed	✓	John Tate - School Board	✓
Mengum	✓	John Lassiter - S.B.	✓
Martin	✓	Arthur Griffin - S.B.	✓
Pottinger	absent	Bob Walter	✓
Reid	✓	Charlie Baker	✓
Scarborough	✓	Patrick Cannon	✓
Wheeler	✓	Sara Spencer	✓
		Susan Burgess - S.B.	✓

7:45

Vinroot

Introductions

Vinroot - Hundreds of ideas + will present ideas of group

Recommendations

① Housing Authority Space + Issues

② Boot Camp for young offenders
- Discipline, Job opportunities, Education
- 600 beds, or so.

(3) Court System - Poor Computer Information System
- Drug Court - handle drugs separate from other crime
- Gun Court - fast track gun crimes
- Gun Laws - enhance penalties for threatening with guns or any gun crime
- Community Service Expansion - use a great deal more!

(4) Parole Accountability - Go to Raleigh on regular basis & oppose parole of every violent criminal from this County - serve 1/10 to 1/8 of a sentence - Track those parolees who do come back, help them if we can

(5) Ex-inmate "Half Way House" - Expand

(6) Substance abuse Programs

(7) Keep on with Prevention Measures Vinroot

Harrison Shannon - Must be sure we provide decent housing; must have drug free housing & work hard to keep it that way. We ban people who cause trouble in our housing complexes. Police help us with that. We have a strong eviction policy. Courts must back us up on this. Parents have to be accountable for their children. Parolees come into the HA community. We need the latitude to make decisions regarding whether they or disruptive people can continue to live in our communities.

Jerry Fox - the computer information system for the courts

Vinroot - change state laws that prevent info from courts to schools

Ken Brown, Sheriff's Dept. - Boot camps work because "Scared Straight" works. This will work!

Noyle Martin - We have only 6% of the resources + 20% of crime problem. Some of the 13+14 year olds who commit violent crime need to be treated as adults. Have the law repealed that limits the number of people in jail. Pack them in the "sardine can". Must force parents to be responsible for their children. - Side 2- 8:35

Vinroot - Easley working hard to get rid of the prison cap. Mecklenburg can least afford to have these parolees back. We need to squeak more in Raleigh

Shawn Lemmond - 1/1/95 - _____ act does away with Parole -

Judge Bob Burroughs - does not do away with it. Parole will

Lemmond

Doug Booth - Good work - # of attorneys

D.A. has - # courts, # prison cells

Booth - Need legislature to help us with these - state control

Vinroot - Goal - enjoy people in positions of influence

Monroe
Dub Dickson - Legislature 11-2 Mike Easley will be there -
~~Bill~~ Judge Burroughs State Sup. Court

Vinroot
Dub Dickson - Computer Info System - Want
Fox - trying to get a statewide system for years + still not in place
Dickson - must address

McCrory - ① Parole accountability - difficult to arrest that person
Vinroot
McCrory: ② explore feasibility to expand authority of private security offices. Commend this group

Peter Gilchrist - Larry Waddell Larry Alexander have written 2 letters in last 2 weeks protesting parole of 2 offenders, Larry Waddell & Larry Alexander.
Our responsibility to do what we can now - 450 babies born in last year drug addicted. Prioritize money into area most affective. Strongest urging is not to give up -
Parks Helms - Commend group & what you've said ~~[illegible]~~ we need to do has reassured our community. Criminal Justice Info. System is something dealing with for years, but one example. When we evict from our housing community, where do they go? Do what we can to do what we were elected to do in each governmental body.
Vinrood - Hope we will coallesce
Sara Spencer - Costs
Vinrood
Wheeler - What is problem with State?

Vinroöl - Sat in Jim Epum & he said we'd have it.

Joy - We'll get a report in next 30 days

Wheeler

Patrick Cannon - Get community more involved -

In learning process

Harrison Shannon

Vinrool

Cannon

Majeed

Lee Myers - Looks like local problems

(2) Boot Camps - expand not only for youth but non-violent offenders

Morgan - (1) Additional background checks on people who C.D. loans money to. (2) Ask towns for funding also, not just Charlotte & Meck. Co.

(3) Lot of Dept. in Criminal Justice System going in different directions.

Criminal Justice Administrator - 1 person to deal with all courts - We need to compromise & make changes - Investigative Grand Jury

Peter - how do you feel about it?

Gilchrist - Extremely hard to support

Mangum
Gilchrist all short term
Mangum
Gilchrist other things that
have a higher priority
Susan Burgess - Make sure education
goes along with Boot Camps
for youths.
Vinroot -
Ken Brown - CPCC has made
commitment at no cost
Vinroot
Reid: Sees most of solutions as
~~[illegible]~~ Long term -
Tape 2 Side 1 - 9:20 a.m.
Comm: Based Policing seems to
be added as an addendum
Vinroot
Reid
Vinroot
Leslie Winner Legislature - We did sponsor
"No Guns for Kids - Please don't
disassociate teenage Pregnancy from Crime

Connie Wilson, Legislature
Short Session - May, 1994
C. W. Kidd, Sherriff
Martha Alexander - Who are we talking about as inmates? Substance abuse a continuing problem.
Vinroot
Billy Joy, Legislature - Frustration + Discouragement - Habitual Criminals officers know by name.

Gilchrist - (1) No plea bargaining for then
Joy
Gilchrist
Joy
Gilchrist - 22,000 beds in prisons
Joy
Vinroot
Joy
Walton - Ask a church to adopt a young person who comes back.
Martin - What is case load of a Probation officer
Gilchrist - Probation officers 120

Arthur Griffin
Vinroot
Doug Booth - (1) Go where people are + let them hear what this group has done
(2) Specific list of first things we should do.
(3) Identify players to implement + then do.
(4) Have entire community behind us to do these things

Vinroot - This group will come back to you again for how we proceed
Ann Schrader - Thank you - will support - move forward
Shawn Lemmond - Need "battle plans" who, what, when
Tendency to put so much emphasis on other things,
John Lassiter
McCrory -
Vinroot
McCrory

Vinroot
Booth
Vinroot
Chavico - Don't just focus on short term - must address prevention, teen pregnancy, juvenile dentention
12/15 7:00 TO 9:00 TEEN P.
11/23 8:00 WTVI

Scarborough - Stay the course - Take same group to ministers' groups - Send them

Vinroot - Thank you
Chief Stone - "KIDS ARE SPECIAL" Program
11 Homicides in Oct.
12 more than last year overall
BURGLARY DOWN 1307 events from last year
Must fight perception

Adjourn
10:00 a.m.