

November
2017

Report to the Sentencing Reform Oversight Committee



**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
PROBATION, PAROLE AND PARDON SERVICES**

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Major Accomplishments

The South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services (SCDPPPS) experienced many successes during the previous fiscal year (FY), including completing 13 of its strategic objectives – seven ahead of the established timelines, expanding use of actuarial risk-needs assessment tools, implementing an automated violations matrix, enhanced internal communications and employee engagement, increasing focus on rehabilitative services and mental health services, expanding services to victims through community outreach, and implementing of measures and training to enhance fiscal responsibility and transparency (2015-2020 Strategic Plan Objectives 1.1.1, 1.1.3, 2.1.2, 2.2.1, 2.3.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.3, 3.2.5, 4.1.2, 4.2.1, and 4.4.1).

The Department has continued to implement operational strategies to meet the ongoing mandates of the Omnibus Crime Reduction and Sentencing Reform Act of 2010. The Department's successful implementation of this mandate is evidenced by the reduction of compliance revocations (i.e., technical infractions) by 51% since 2010, without any increase in new crime revocations. Since 2010, through Sentencing Reform, the Department has saved taxpayers \$39,242,560 by diverting over 1,633 offenders from the South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) (2015-2020 Strategic Plan Objectives 1.1.1, 1.1.7, and 1.3.1).

These accomplishments have led to successful supervision completion rates that exceed national averages. The FY 2017 SCDPPPS probation successful closure rate was 77% compared to the national average of 62%. The parole successful closure rate was 81% compared to the national average of 61% (Bureau of Justice Statistics, Probation and Parole in the United States, 2015 (Revised February 2, 2017). The Bureau also reported a recidivism rate of 49.7% of prisoners released and returned to prison within a three year period. The latest cohort tracked by SCDPPPS has a recidivism rate of only 19% of offenders admitted to the SCDC within three years.

In addition, the Department increased its efforts to assist offenders to find employment by developing its job bank through a series of job fairs during the fiscal year. Of the active offender population, 62% reported being employed at the end of the fiscal year.

Several other factors led to increased success at SCDPPPS during FY 2017. Streamlining the organization of various divisions has enabled the Department to expand its ability to promote public safety, while continuously improving its processes.

The Offender Supervision Specialist (OSS) Pilot Program was expanded to improve agent retention, reduce caseload size and enhance case management. OSS are non-law enforcement certified staff members who monitor standard/low level offenders (61% of the SCDPPPS offender population). As of July 2017, this project has reduced the average agent caseload by an average of 47% in Charleston, Greenville, Richland and Spartanburg Counties. In addition, implementation of this new staff position has increased the average agent retention rate by 7% (from 83% in September 2015 to 90% as of July 2017) (2015-2020 Strategic Plan Objective 3.1.6).

Another step forward for the Department included expansion of the Executive Management Team to include the: Director, Chief Deputy Director, Deputy Director for Field Operations, Associate Deputy Directors for Fiscal Services, Information Services, Paroles, Pardons and Rehabilitative Services, and Hearings and Policy Management, the Directors of External Affairs, Human Resources, Procurement, and Professional Responsibility. This modification has solidified the Department's communication while concentrating on shared goals and objectives (2015-2020 Strategic Plan Objective 3.1.3).

In FY 2017, the Office of Professional Responsibility, the Office of Quality Assurance and Office of Risk Management were created to ensure that quality process standards are set by the organization and to ensure processes are comprehensively examined to identify errors that may be present. In another staff reorganization this past year, the Department's regional configuration for Field Operations as well as the Office of Victim Services were realigned according to the state's judicial circuits. This realignment has provided greater efficiency and continuity of services. It has also enabled victim advocates to increase community outreach and place greater focus on identified victim needs (2015-2020 Strategic Plan Strategy 2.4).

The SCDPPPS Budget Committee changed as well, assuming additional functions as it was merged with the newly created Technology Investment Board (TIB). The TIB reviews, prioritizes and approves all budget requests, agency projects and technological expenditures. This Board consists of the aforementioned Executive Management Team members. It provides broad focus and attention to the Department's investment of time, money and personnel resources when making decisions to acquire and implement information technology hardware, software and/or services (2015-2020 Strategic Plan Objective 2.3.1).

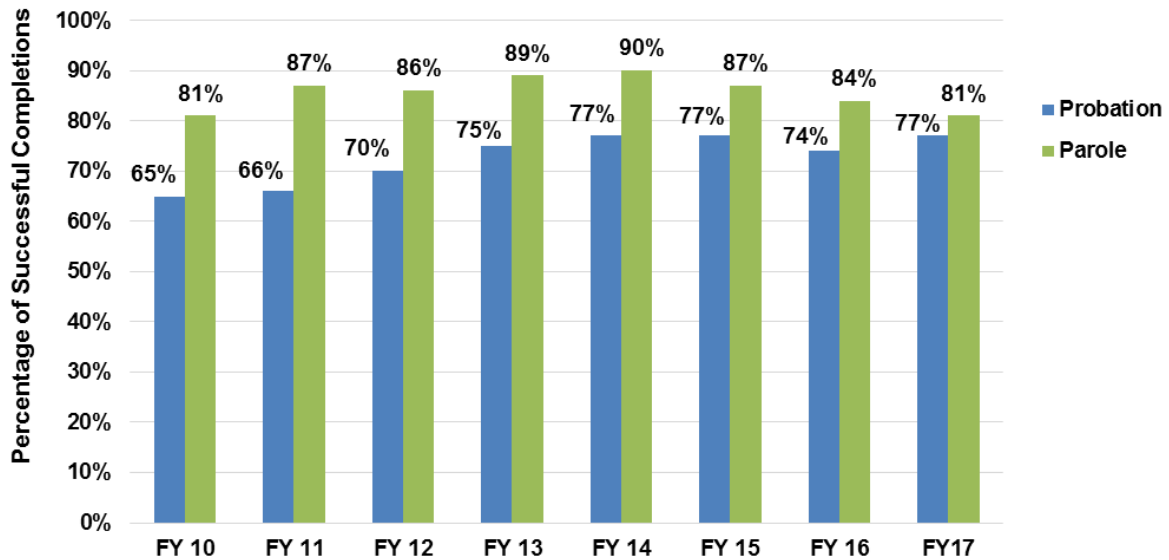
The Department has also expanded its efforts to educate staff on best practices to address mental health issues affecting the offender population. Additional trainings on mental health and behavioral disorders has been offered to staff. Also, the Office of Rehabilitative Services was created to oversee and supervise program development, mental health services and the Department's Reentry Program. This office focuses on addressing criminogenic needs that could contribute to re-offending. In order to address offender needs, this office collaborates with treatment providers to cultivate referral resources and programs (2015-2020 Strategic Plan Objective 4.2.4 and 4.4.1).

After the implementation of several new, innovative offender services, rehabilitative programs and organization restructuring processes, SCDPPPS remains focused and optimistic about the Department's future and ability to supervise its offender population and protect public safety.

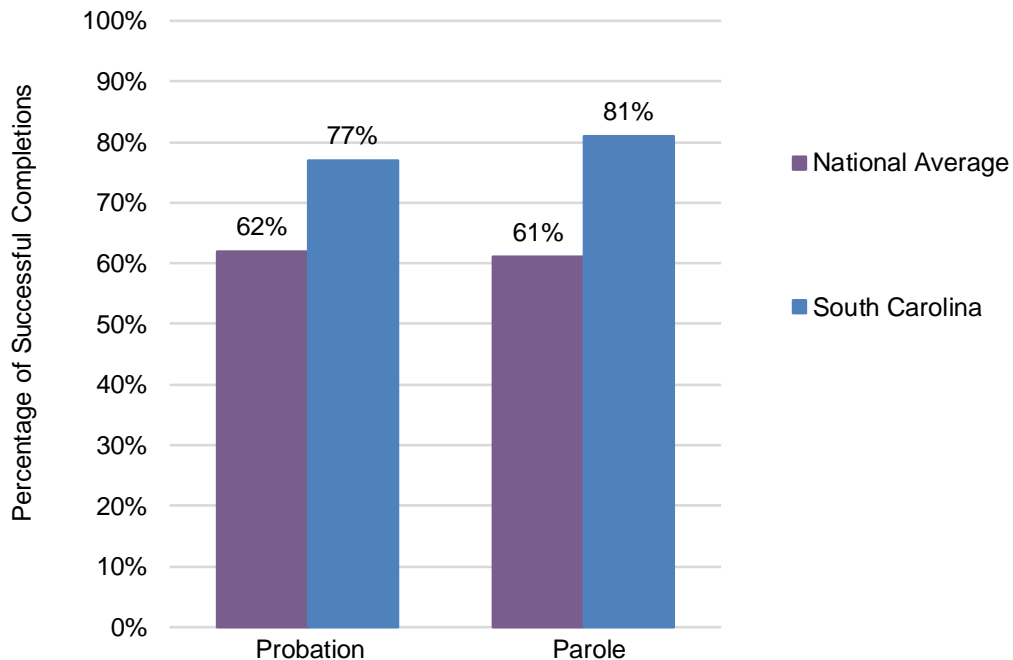
Success Rates: Since FY 2010, the rate of successful completions has increased for both probation and parole.

- In FY 2010, probation had a success rate of 65% and parole had a success rate of 81%.
- In FY 2017, the rate of successful completion increased to 77% for probation and 81% for parole. This reflects a 12% increase for probation since FY 2010.
- SCDPPPS' successful completion rates are above the national average.

Probation and Parole Success Rates Since FY10



Probation and Parole Success Rates Compared to the National Average



* National Average represents the most recent data available from calendar year 2015.

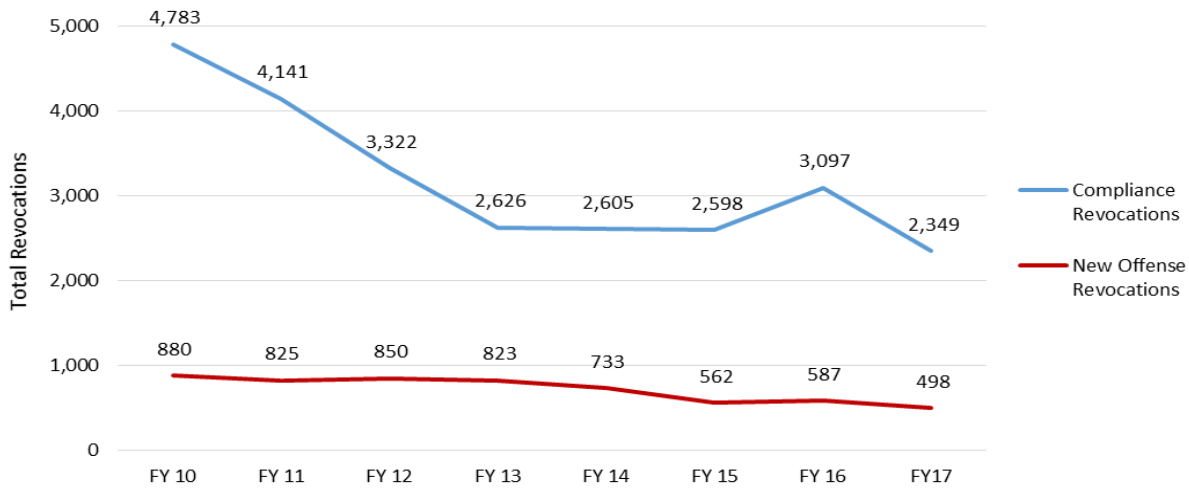
Bureau of Justice Statistics' Report *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2015* (Revised February 2, 2017)

Overview

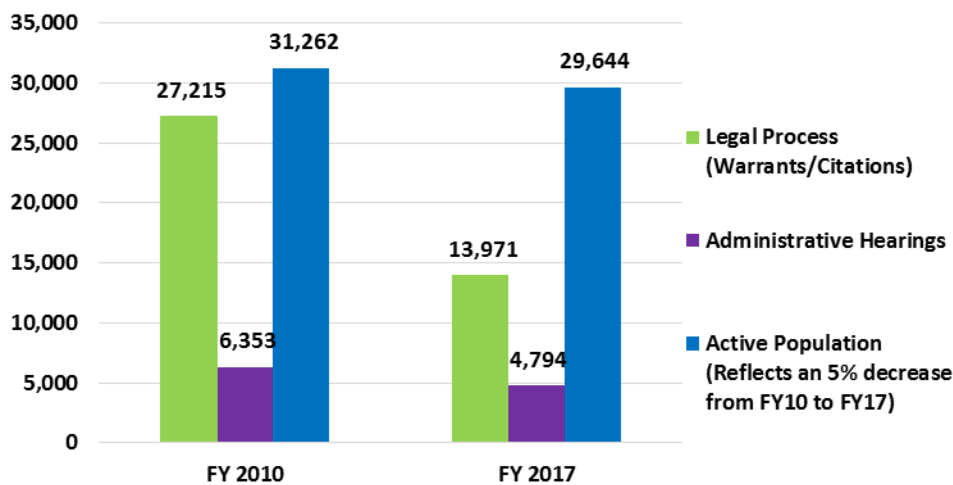
The Department has implemented supervision strategies that resulted in the reduction of recidivism and the financial impact to SCDC while maintaining public safety. The following reductions from the FY 2010 baseline data have been achieved for FY 2017:

- 50% (-1,633) Reduction of compliance revocation admissions to SCDC
- 50% (-2,816) Overall reduction in supervision revocation rates
 - 51% (-2,434) Reduction in compliance revocation rates
 - 43% (-382) Reduction in new offense revocation rates
- 51% (-13,791) Overall reduction in the issuance of legal process (i.e., warrants and citations)
- 25% (-1,559) Overall reduction of administrative hearings

Revocation Decline Since the Passage of the Sentencing Reform Act of 2010

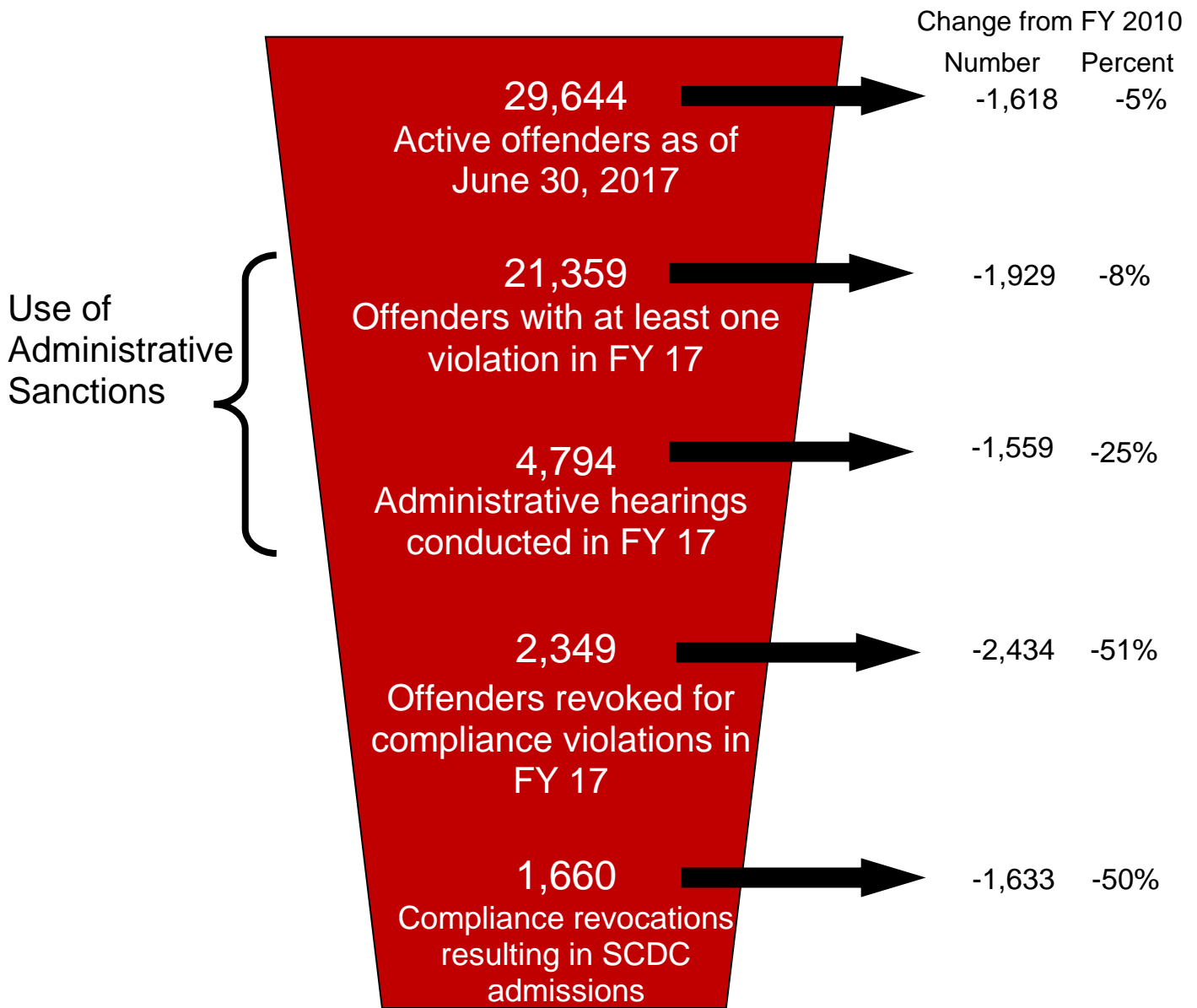


Reduction in Process



SCDPPPS FY 2017 Violations Summary

Impact of Sentencing Reform Act Strategies



Administrative Sanctions:
 224 PSE Conversions
 27 PSE Sanctions
 14,110 Fee Exemptions
 10,282 Fee Restructures
 9,535 Home Visits
 9,419 Verbal/Written Reprimands
43,597 Total Sanctions

Data as of: 6/30/2017
 Updated: 9/13/2017

Cost Avoidance

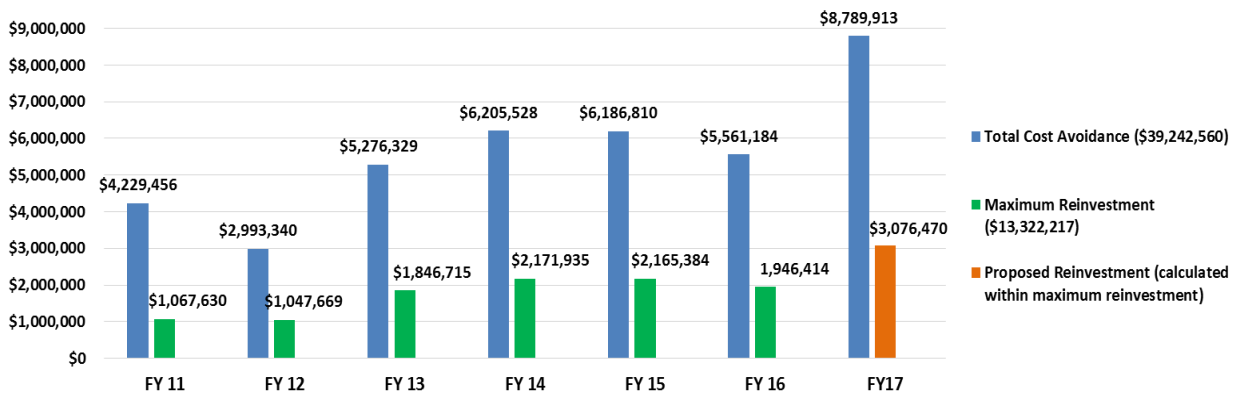
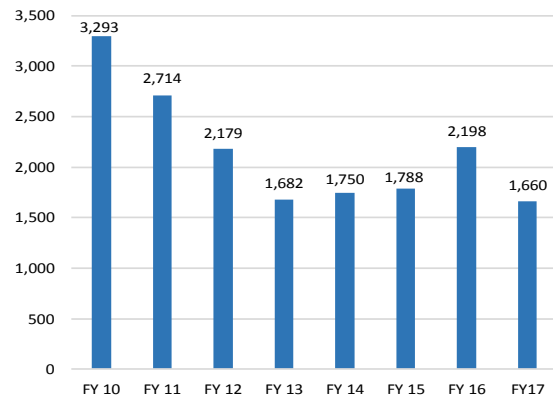
For the sixth year in a row, the Department has achieved its goal of reducing the impact to SCDC through the reduction in the number of offenders revoked for compliance violations and subsequently admitted to SCDC. This year's cost avoidance is \$8,789,913.

FY 2017 – Cost Avoidance Calculations for the Sentencing Reform Act*

FY 2017 SCDPPPS avoided bed-days	540,512
Variable cost avoidance	\$3,767,369
Step-fixed cost avoidance **	\$5,022,544
Total cost avoidance for FY 2017	\$8,789,913
Maximum reinvestment (\$8,789,913 X 35%)	\$3,076,470

* Numbers are rounded

Reduction in Compliance Revocation Admissions to SCDC



1,633 – Total reduction in compliance revocation admissions to SCDC from FY 2010 through 2017.
\$39,242,560 – SCDPPPS' total cost avoidance for Sentencing Reform from FY 2011 through 2017.
\$13,322,217 – SCDPPPS' total proposed maximum reinvestment from FY 2011 through 2017.

Cost Avoidance Methodology

- The Sentencing Reform Oversight Committee (SROC) received technical assistance from the VERA Institute of Justice to design a model to calculate the cost avoidance to SCDC in FY 2012 and beyond.
- The cost avoidance model with FY 2016 data is located on pages 22 and 23 of the appendix. The model provides a description of all variables used to generate the total cost avoidance.

Cost of Supervision

Below is an estimate of the fiscal impact for SCDPPPS to maintain non-compliant offenders in the community.

Yearly cost to SCDPPPS per offender for FY 2017	\$1,709
Daily supervision cost per offender (high supervision) FY 2017	\$4.67
Supervision days for FY 2017	540,512
Supervision cost for FY 2017	\$2,524,191
Total supervision cost for FY 2011 through FY 2017	\$12,943,028

* 37% decrease in supervision fees collected and retained between FY 2010 and FY 2017
(decrease of \$3,502,417)

Reinvestment Recommendation

Funding Priority 1: The Expansion of Specialized Supervision

Background: In July 2015, SCDPPPS had 730 offenders under supervision for domestic violence. By September 17, 2017, the number of domestic violence offenders increased to 1,866 offenders and is projected to increase to 2,400 offenders by September 2018. The Department currently utilizes specialized caseloads for sex offenders and domestic violence offenders. Added funding in this area would assist the Department in achieving its strategic goals to promote public safety for the residents of South Carolina and develop the organization and workforce while delivering quality services.

Potential Use of Funding: Due to the continuous growth of highlighted populations, additional funding would allow for smaller caseloads and increased training for agents supervising specialized caseloads. The Department would also be able to provide increased case management and supervision to identified offenders which would assist in long-term success. This initiative would promote public safety, aid in reducing recidivism and reduce violence against victims.

Total Estimated Cost: \$1,899,711 for 22 additional FTE's salary, fringe benefits, alcohol monitoring and training

Percentage of Total Reinvestment: 62%

Funding Priority 2: Develop a Mental Health Program

Background: The Department is committed to implementing evidence based services for the population under supervision with mental health, substance use, and co-occurring disorders. The aim in doing so is to reduce the expense involved with future criminal justice system interactions and the burden on local health care systems. Compared to the national average of 5% of the population suffering from a serious mental illness, 10-25% of those incarcerated suffer from such serious mental illnesses such as schizophrenia and major affective disorders. Additionally, at least half of inmates in the U.S. prison system report having mental health concern¹. Added funding in this area would assist the Department in achieving its strategic goals to promote public safety for the residents of South Carolina and create a structure to provide effective rehabilitative services to offenders.

Potential Use of Funding:

Development of Continuity of Care Process to Serve Severely Ill SCDC Release Population - Estimated Cost: \$68,895

- Conduct case management duties to ensure inmates from SCDC with a mental health designation have a solid and supportive discharge plan to include housing, follow-up community referrals, and/or vocational/educational referrals in place prior to release to SCDPPPs' supervision via community re-entry or parole
- Conduct therapeutic treatment groups to the conditionally paroled inmate population (e.g., cognitive restructuring therapy program)
 - 1- Number of FTE's needed for case management at inpatient and step-down mental health facilities

Development of Internal Capacity to Provide Treatment Services to Clients - Estimated Cost: \$344,475

- Establish internal capacity to screen for and treat mental illness thereby reducing the burden on the local mental health centers referrals from court orders
- Provide direct evidence based therapeutic services to offenders with a focus on rehabilitation, crisis stabilization, incarceration diversion, supportive residence plans, education, benefit entitlements, and vocation training
- Reduce barriers encountered by offenders to acquire appropriate treatment services based on location, transportation, and/or cost of treatment
 - 5- number of FTE's needed for Regional Mental Health Clinicians

Caseload Specialization (mental illness, co-occurring disorder) – Estimated Cost: \$763,389

- Establish specialized caseload agents with optimal caseload ratios and appropriate training to manage mental health population more effectively
- Population would include identified SCDC releases who suffer from a diagnosable mental health disorder and are assessed to need additional supports in order to successfully complete supervision
 - 11- Number of FTE's needed for SCDC releases

Total Estimated Cost: \$1,176,759

Percentage of Total Reinvestment: 38%

¹ National Research Council. 2014. The Growth of Incarceration in the United States: Exploring Causes and Consequences. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.
<https://doi.org/10.17226/18613>. pp 204-205. Retrieved October 24, 2017 from <http://www.apa.org/monitor/2014/10/incarceration.aspx>

Section 18

Driving Under Suspension

FY 2017 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2017)

There were no admissions

Total Driving Under Suspension GPS Tracking Admissions

FY	Total Admissions	Total Closures	Total	% Successful Closures
11	1	1	1	100%
12	0	N/A	0	N/A
13	0	N/A	0	N/A
14	0	N/A	0	N/A
15	0	N/A	0	N/A
16	0	N/A	0	N/A
17	0	N/A	0	N/A

§ 56-1-460(A) (c)

- Statutory eligibility – DUS 3rd offense or greater and offense date of June 2, 2010 or later.
- Statute mandates fees be charged to cover full costs of monitoring, must have landline phone, and must agree to have electronic monitoring equipment installed.

Section 38

Drug Offenses

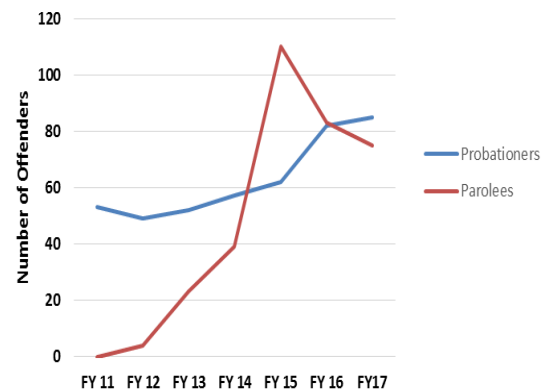
FY 2017 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2017)

- 463 inmates are currently eligible by statute
 - 71 (15%) of the eligible inmates are currently scheduled for a parole hearing
- 1,211 inmates have been heard for parole since inception
 - 576 (48%) inmates have been granted parole
 - 426 inmates were released to SCDPPPS' supervision
 - 36 inmates are pending completion of pre-release programming (e.g., ATU and SPICE)
 - 114 inmates had their conditional parole rescinded
- 85 offenders sentenced to probation by the courts in lieu of incarceration
- 39,945 bed days saved for inmates released to parole, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$649,506
 - 231,790 total bed days saved (FY 12 to FY 17) for inmates released to parole, which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$2,627,738
- 184,599 bed days saved for offenders given straight probation, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$3,001,576
 - 953,398 total bed days saved (FY 11 to FY 17) for offenders given straight probation, which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$10,599,465

§ 44-53-375

- Statutory eligibility – ten specific drug offenses and sentence date of June 2, 2010 or later.
 - Non-violent offenders- after serving 25% of their sentence.
 - Violent offenders- after serving 33% of their sentence.

Admissions with SRA Drug Offenses



Section 40

Conditional Discharge

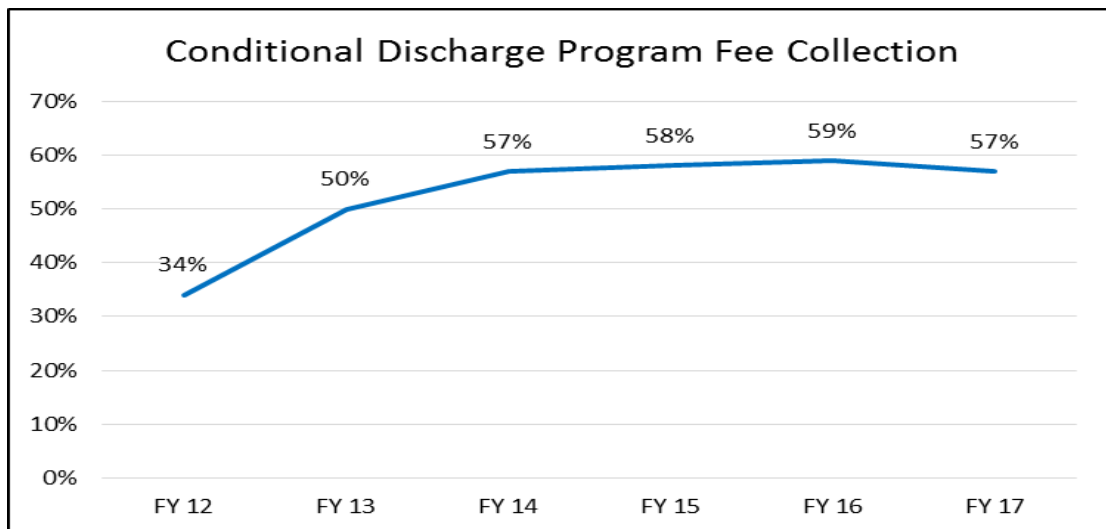
FY 2017 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2017)

- 1,133 offenders were admitted to the program in FY 17 for a total of 5,363 admissions since inception
- 701 offenders active in the program
- 1,042 closures
 - 523 (50%) offenders closed successfully
 - 519 (50%) offenders were returned to the Solicitor’s Office
- 7.53 months – average length of supervision
- Conditional Discharge fees (which go to the solicitor) since inception: \$1,039,529 (64%) collected from offenders that are now closed and \$36,252 (13%) from offenders that are still active for a total of \$1,075,781 (57%) collected

§ 44-53-450

- Statutory eligibility – If (1) the defendant has not previously been convicted of any offense under this article, or any offense under any state or federal statute relating to marijuana, or stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic drugs, and (2) the current offense is possession of a controlled substance under either Sections 44-53-370 (c) and (d), or Section 44-53-375 (A) of the Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended, then without a guilty adjudication the defendant is placed on probation.
- Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions and payment of a \$350 fee, the court shall discharge the defendant and dismiss the proceedings.

Total Conditional Discharge Closures					
FY	Total		Total	% Successful	
	Successful Closures	Unsuccessful Closures			
11	11	11	22	50%	
12	229	90	319	72%	
13	506	242	748	68%	
14	512	238	750	68%	
15	472	340	812	58%	
16	474	422	896	53%	
17	523	519	1,042	50%	
Total	2,727	1,862	4,589	59%	



Sections 45 & 52

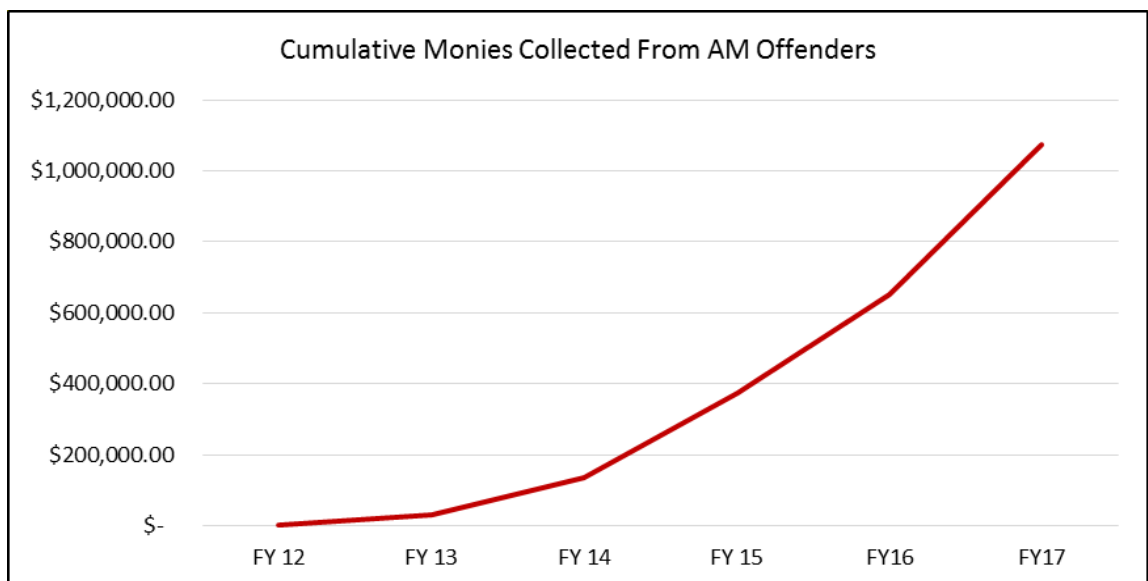
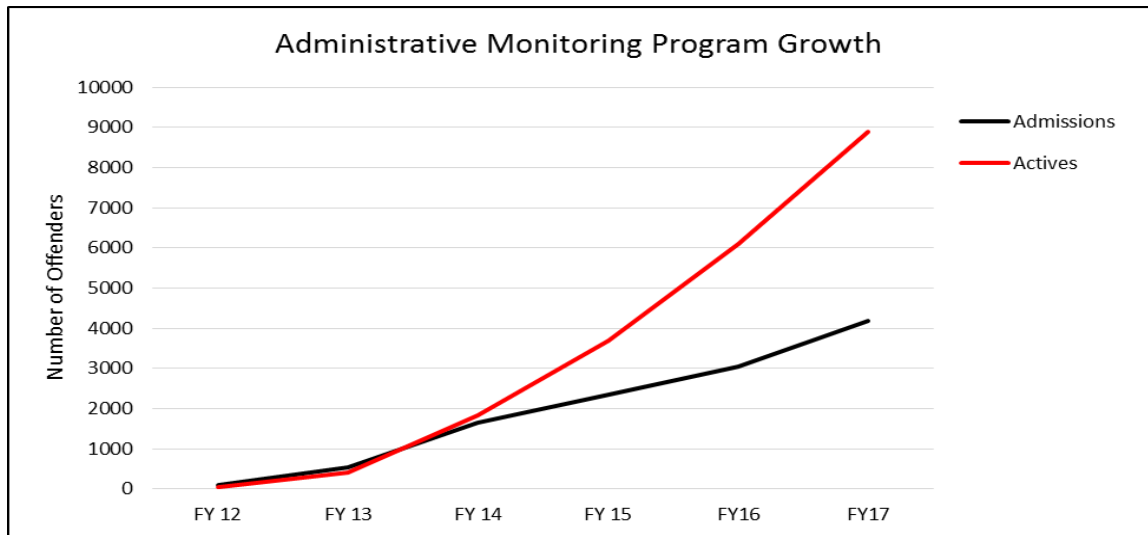
Administrative Monitoring (AM)

FY 2017 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2017)

- 31,367 offenders are currently eligible
- 47,684 cases are currently eligible
- 4,182 offenders were admitted to the program
- 5,294 cases were placed in the program
- 8,895 offenders active in the program
- 11,184 active cases in the program
- 530 offenders successfully completed the program
- Current obligations: \$2,202,697 owed / 48% collected

§ 24-21-100

- Statutory eligibility – If (1) the offense date of January 1, 2011 or later, and (2) upon the completion of traditional supervision, and if all obligations other than financial have been met, then offender is in fee-monitoring only status.



Sections 45 & 50

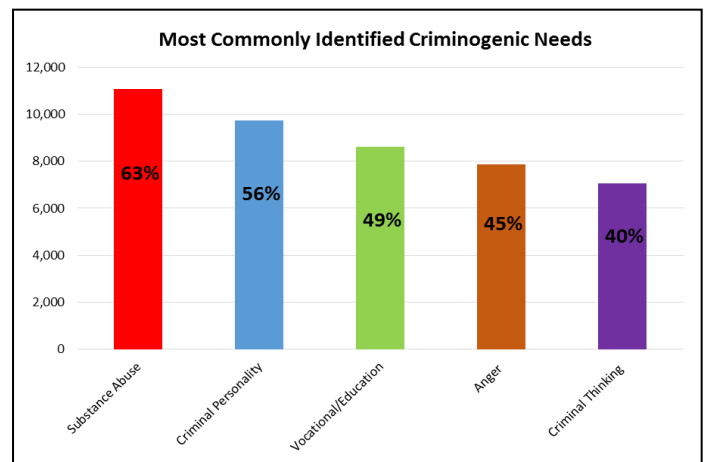
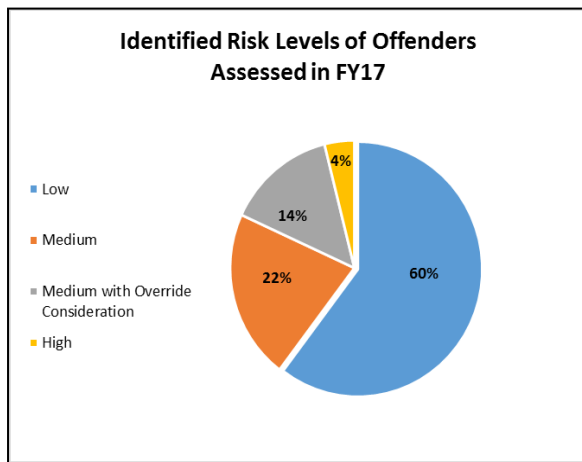
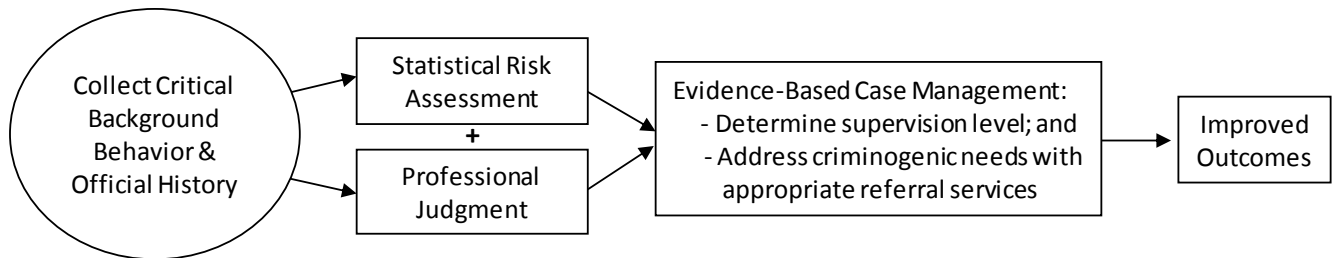
Supervision Risk/Needs Assessment

FY 2016 Highlights (As of June 30, 2017)

- 21,573 total assessments completed
 - 11,059 Full Core Assessments
 - 10,497 Initial Community Assessments
 - 17 Recidivism Risk Screener
- 17,489 total offenders assessed
- 15,368 Case Supervision Reviews (type of re-assessment) completed
- The diagram below describes how the validated actuarial risk/needs assessment tool is used in conjunction with professional judgment to assess offender risk and determine supervision levels:

§ 24-21-280(C)

- Adopt a validated actuarial risk/needs assessment tool that is consistent with evidence-based practices.
- The actuarial assessment tool shall include a screener, which shall be used as a triage tool, and a comprehensive version.



Closures by Risk/Needs Assessment Tool Findings for FY 17

	Total Successful Closures	Total Unsuccessful Closures	Total	% Successful
Low	7,663	1,265	8,928	86%
Medium	2,286	729	3,015	76%
Medium with Override Consideration	1,412	644	2,056	69%
High	394	248	642	61%
Total	11,755	2,886	14,641	80%

Sections 45 & 46

Parole Risk/Needs Assessment

FY 2017 Highlights (As of June 30, 2017)

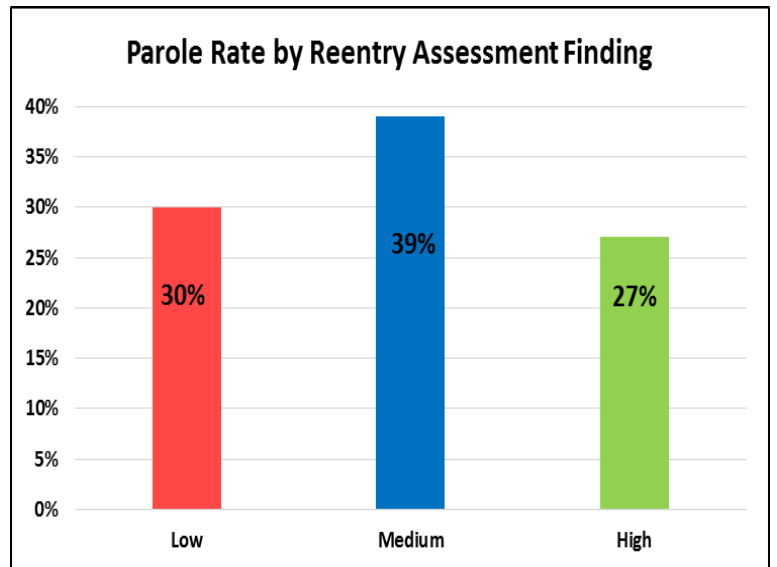
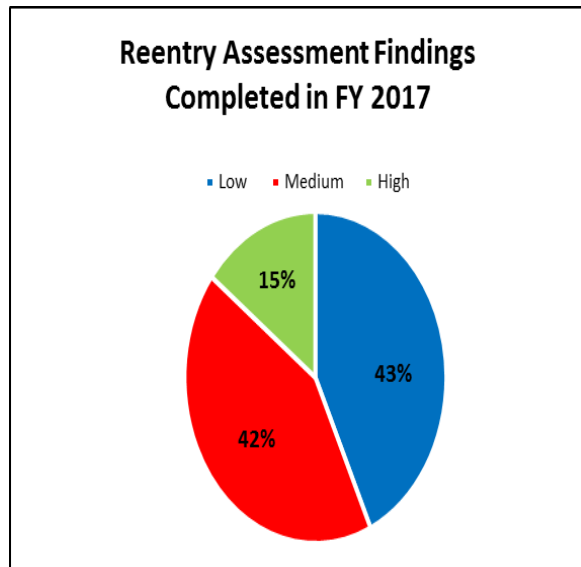
- 3,236 reentry assessments completed on inmates eligible for parole (including inmates yet to be heard)

§ 24-21-10(F)

- Adopt a validated actuarial risk/needs assessment tool that is consistent with evidence-based practices.
- In addition to objective criteria, the Parole Board shall use the tool in making parole decisions.

Assessment Finding	Outcome		Total	Parole Rate
	Parole	Reject		
Low	413	981	1,394	30%
Medium	536	833	1,369	39%
High	130	343	473	27%
Total	1,079	2,157	3,236	33%

* Due to a small number of inmates being inaccessible (e.g., out of state), this information should not be used to calculate overall parole rates.



Section 46

Parole Board Member Training

FY 2017 Highlights (As of June 30, 2017)

- In addition to the required annual 8 hours of training, Parole Board members completed a total of 333 additional hours of training
- One Parole Board member attended training on the Freedom of Information Act: Legal and Practical
- Four Parole Board members attended the Association of Paroling Authorities Conference
- Five Parole Board members attended the SC Criminal Justice Training Conference
- Six Parole Board members attended two semiannual trainings at SCDC, Threat Recognition Training, and completed Online Security and Safety Videos

§ 24-21-10

- Requires new members of the Parole Board to complete a comprehensive training course developed by SCDPPPS using training components consistent with those offered by the National Institute of Corrections or the American Probation and Parole Association.
- Requires each member of the Parole Board to complete eight hours of annual training.

Sample of Training Topics:

- Public Accountability in Parole Organizations
- Strengthening Parole Boards from within
- Scientific Evidence
- Best Practices
- Victim Input
- Medical Parole v. Medical Furlough
- Sex Offender Strategies
- Risk Assessments
- Gender Informed Strategies
- Mental Health Treatment in Corrections

Section 48

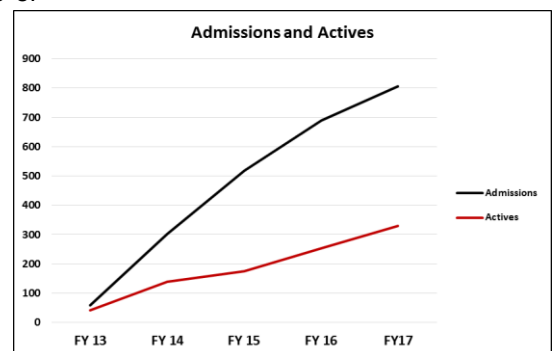
Supervised Reentry

FY 2017 Highlights (As of June 30, 2017)

- 2,943 offenders are statutorily eligible for future release
- 806 offenders were admitted to the program
- 329 offenders active in the program
- 705 (97%) offenders placed in the program successfully completed
- 140,250 bed days saved for inmates released to Supervised Reentry, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$2,280,465
 - 400,133 total bed days saved (FY 13 to FY 16), which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$4,990,156

§ 24-21-32

- Statutory eligibility – offense date of January 1, 2011 or later, and a minimum of two years incarceration must be served (includes credit for time served).
- Mandatory release if criteria are met
- Maximum supervision of 6 months



Section 50

Compliance Credits

FY 2017 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2017)

- 31,496 offenders were eligible to earn compliance credits at some point during the fiscal year
- 5,313,916 credits could have been earned in FY 17
- 1,030,733 credits have been earned
- 14,799 offenders have earned compliance credits
- 76,616 compliance credits were revoked
- 3,288 offenders had compliance credits revoked
 - 82% (2,710) of offenders with compliance credits revoked had their credits revoked due to unsuccessful closure of supervision
- 2,654 offenders closed early due to earning compliance credits
 - 144 days - the average number of days that offenders closed early due to compliance credits
 - 23.1 months - the average time under supervision for offenders who closed early due to compliance credits

§ 24-21-280

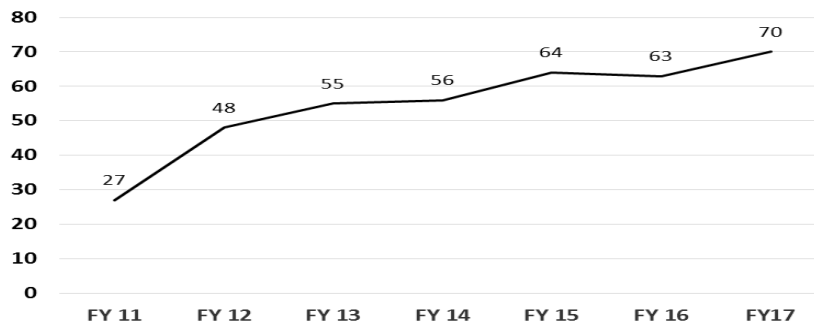
- Statutory eligibility – offense date of January 1, 2011 or later, and an aggregate of 366 days or more of supervision (with no break in supervision).
- Department must identify, calculate and award compliance credits to eligible offenders.
- Statute requires offenders to be current on all their financial obligations.

Compliance Credit Totals Since Inception

FY	# Offenders Eligible to Earn Credits	# Offenders Earning Credits	Potential Credits to be Earned	Credits Earned	Credits Denied	Credits Revoked
11	294	76	10,220	2,080	8,140	20
12	6,025	2,459	639,924	117,198	522,726	1,741
13	14,322	6,166	2,191,448	337,010	1,854,438	21,079
14	22,480	8,872	3,753,485	496,379	3,257,106	59,894
15	27,640	8,552	4,686,097	543,225	4,142,872	58,554
16	30,538	10,007	5,134,849	635,270	4,499,579	97,710
17	31,496	14,799	5,313,916	1,030,733	4,283,183	76,616
Total	132,795	50,931	21,729,939	3,161,895	18,568,044	315,614

*It is possible that offenders earned compliance credits in multiple years.

Average Number of Credits per Offender Earning



Section 53

Administrative Sanctions

FY 2017 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2017)

- 689 (29%) of the 2,349 individuals revoked for compliance violations were addressed with alternative sanctions that did not impact SCDC
- 50% decrease in total revocations since FY 10
- 51% decrease in number of legal process documents issued since FY 10
- 9% increase in the use of lower level administrative sanctions since FY 10

§ 24-21-110

- Department will identify, develop, and implement alternative sanctions to address compliance violations.

Administrative Sanctions and Legal Process

	FY 2010	FY 2017	Change	
			FY 2010 to FY 2017 #	%
Active offenders	31,262	29,644	-1,618	-5%
Offenders with at least 1 violation	23,288	21,359	-1,929	-8%
Administrative sanctions				
PSE conversions	1,312	224	-1,088	-83%
PSE accounts	160	27	-133	-83%
Financial assessment restructures	14,168	10,282	-3,886	-27%
Fee exemptions	7,381	14,110	6,729	91%
Home visits*	11,754	9,535	-2,219	-19%
Verbal/written reprimands	5,367	9,419	4,052	75%
Total administrative sanctions	40,142	43,597	3,455	9%
Legal process				
Warrants issued	11,163	7,150	-4,013	-36%
Citations issued	16,052	6,274	-9,778	-61%
Total legal process	27,215	13,424	-13,791	-51%

*Home visits to address violations are home visits for offenders on standard supervision that occur 30 days after the start of supervision.

Revocations

	FY 2010	FY 2017	Change	
			FY 2010 to FY 2017	
Compliance	4,783	2,349	-2,434	-51%
New offense	880	498	-382	-43%
Total	5,663	2,847	-2,816	-50%

SCDC Admissions due to Compliance Revocations

	FY 2010	FY 2017	Change	
			FY 2010 and FY 2017	
	3,293	1,660	-1,633	-50%

Administrative Sanctions Imposed at the Administrative Hearing Level (Hearings Officers) for FY 2017

Administrative Sanctions	Number	Percentage
Revocation		
Weekend jail	39	0.3%
Partial revocation	782	6.5%
Full revocation	876	7.3%
YOA revocation- new active sentence	15	0.1%
Reporting		
Extend supervision	332	2.8%
Extend supervision with probation termi	161	1.3%
Increase supervision contacts	553	4.6%
Decrease supervision contacts	3	0.0%
Report more frequently until employed	72	0.6%
Financial		
Restructure financial obligation	1,512	12.6%
Exempt fee(s) PSE	1,231	10.2%
PSE conversion	227	1.9%
Disability pay to obligation	1	0.0%
Stack accounts	336	2.8%
Report more frequently until current	12	0.1%
Set time to bring accounts current	510	4.2%
Defer payment for time period	64	0.5%
Civil judgment for fine/restitution	806	6.7%
Budgeting ledger	1	0.0%
Financial counseling	3	0.0%
Reduce supervision fee	609	5.1%
Restitution Center	3	0.0%
Substance abuse treatment		
Inpatient substances abuse treatment	260	2.2%
Outpatient substance abuse treatment	368	3.1%
Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotic Anonymr	15	0.1%
AA/NA at agent discretion	18	0.1%
Half-way house	19	0.2%
Incarceration until bed available	161	1.3%
Treatment assessment	9	0.1%
Criminal domestic violence		
Anger management	61	0.5%
Domestic violence counseling	39	0.3%
No contact with victim of violence	15	0.1%
Home detention/electronic monitoring/global positioning system		
Home detention	32	0.3%
Global positioning system	152	1.3%
Public Service Employment (PSE)		
Reinstate PSE	84	0.7%
Impose PSE	22	0.2%
Vocation/education		
General education diploma (GED)	18	0.1%
White paper on life goals	2	0.0%
Vocational rehabilitation	94	0.8%
Five job applications per day	2	0.0%
Complete job search forms	9	0.1%
Employment Security Commission	6	0.0%
Behavioral treatment		
Mental health treatment/evaluation	96	0.8%
Grief counseling	5	0.0%
Family counseling	4	0.0%
Sex offender counseling	26	0.2%
Restrict where offender may live	12	0.1%
Mandate where offender lives	4	0.0%
Restrict contact with certain people	37	0.3%
Letter of apology to family	1	0.0%
Zero tolerance for future violations	202	1.7%
Remove special conditions	86	0.7%
Other	2,011	16.7%
Total Sanctions at the Administrative Hearing Level for FY17	12,018	100.0%

Section 55

Parole for Terminally Ill, Geriatric, or Permanently Disabled Inmates

FY 2017 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2017)

- 30 referrals received from SCDC since inception
 - 3 inmates were found to have “no parole” offenses
 - 8 inmates were rejected for conditional parole
 - 3 inmates have since been released due to sentence expiration
 - 1 inmate has since died
 - 4 inmates no longer meets the criteria for medical parole
 - 5 inmates are still incarcerated
 - 12 inmates were granted conditional parole
 - 3 inmates had their parole rescinded and have since been released
 - 4 inmates were released on parole and are still under supervision
 - 5 inmates were released on parole but are no longer under supervision
 - 3 inmates have since died
 - 2 inmates completed their term of parole
 - 2 inmates died prior to being heard

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- SCDPPPS to provide supervision for inmates paroled due to designated status if (1) the offender is terminally ill, geriatric, permanently incapacitated, or any combination of these conditions; and (2) does not pose a threat to society or himself/herself.

Cost Avoidance Methodology

- In FY 2012, the SROC received technical assistance from the VERA Institute of Justice's Cost Benefit Analysis Unit to prepare a calculation of the cost avoidance to SCDC and to develop a methodology that would allow for this calculation to be used in the future.
- SCDPPPS and SCDC agreed that the calculation would include both variable and step-fixed costs. Step-fixed costs would be calculated by using the ratio of inmates to correctional officers.
- The step-fixed cost avoidance model developed in FY 2012 did not take into account prison closures.
- A template was developed and the FY 2012 cost avoidance calculation was approved on December 14, 2012.
- In FY 2017 the model was modified to take into account prison closures.
- The template of methodology located on page 22 was used for the FY 2017 cost avoidance and provides a description of all variables used to generate the total cost avoidance for FY 2017.

Cost Avoidance Calculation

Fiscal year of analysis		2017	
a	Days per year	365	Number of days in FY 2017.
Highlighted fields are user inputs. Other fields are calculated.			
Section 1 - Bed-Days Avoided			
1	PPP Avoided Bed-Days	540,512	Bed Days Saved FY10- FY17
2	PPP Avoided Bed-Years	1,481	line 1 / line a (days per year)
3	Beds per Housing Unit	144	144 inmates per unit (wing or dorm) of institution (per SCDC)
4	Avoided Units	10.0	line 2 / line 3 (rounded down)
5	Beds per Institution	432	432 inmates per institution
6	Avoided Institutions	3.0	line 2 / line 5 (rounded down)
Housing Unit Staffing			
7	Correctional Officers per Unit	4.0	Four officers fill two 12-hour shifts
8	Avoided Dorm Officers	40.0	line 4 x line 7
Institution Staffing			
9	Other Correctional Officers per Institution	6.0	Each institution has 6 correctional officers (excluding dorm officers)
10	Avoided Correctional Officers	18.0	line 6 x line 9
11	Shift Supervisors per Institution	4.0	Each institution has 4 security shift supervisors
12	Avoided Shift Supervisors	12.0	line 6 x line 11
13	Administrative Assistants per Institution	2.0	Each institution has 2 administrative assistants
14	Avoided Administrative Assistants	6.0	line 6 x line 13
15	Supply Managers per Institution	1.0	Each institution has 1 supply manager
16	Avoided Supply Managers	3.0	line 6 x line 15
17	Caseworkers per Institution	1.0	Each institution has 1 caseworker
18	Avoided Caseworkers	3.0	line 6 x line 17
19	Human Services Specialists per Institution	1.0	Each institution has 1 human services specialist
20	Avoided Human Services Specialists	3.0	line 6 x line 19
21	Wardens per Institution	1.0	Each institution has 1 warden
22	Averted Wardens	3.0	line 6 x line 21
23	Food Services Specialists per Institution	3.0	Each institution has 3 food service specialists
24	Avoided Food Services Specialists	9.0	line 6 x line 23
25	Trades Specialists per Institution	1.0	Each institution has 1 trade specialist
26	Avoided Trades Specialists	3.0	line 6 x line 25
27	Vehicle Operators per Institution	2.0	Each institution has 2 vehicle operators
28	Avoided Vehicle Operators	6.0	line 6 x line 27
Section 2 - Marginal Costs			
Variable Costs Per Inmate			
29	Food Per Diem	\$ 1.96	FY 17 Variable Food Cost
30	Health Care Per Diem	\$ 5.01	FY 17 Variable Health Cost
31	Total Per Diem Variable Costs	\$ 6.97	line 29 + line 30
32	Total Per Annum Variable Costs	\$ 2,544	line 31 x line a (days per year)
Step-fixed Costs Per Inmate			
Health Care and other programming			
33	Health/programming personnel, per diem	\$ -	During FY 2017, there was no significant drop in the number of medical encounters.
Step-fixed Salary Costs			
34	Correctional Officer Salary (Officer I)	\$ 31,840	Per HR 10/04/2017
35	Security Shift Supervisor Salary	\$ 42,033	Per HR 10/04/2017
36	Level 1 Warden Salary	\$ 70,291	Estimate based on latest level 1 closure
37	Supply Manager Salary	\$ 29,988	Estimate based on latest level 1 closure
38	Caseworker Salary	\$ 31,191	Estimate based on latest level 1 closure
39	Human Services Specialist Salary	\$ 33,416	Estimate based on latest level 1 closure
40	Food Services Specialist Salary	\$ 30,790	Estimate based on latest level 1 closure
41	Trades Specialist Salary	\$ 45,680	Estimate based on latest level 1 closure
42	Vehicle Operator Salary	\$ 11,560	Estimate based on latest level 1 closure
43	Administrative Assistant Salary	\$ 28,275	Estimate based on latest level 1 closure
44	Fringe Benefit Rate	45.32%	Per Budget Division 10/3/2017
45	Salary & Benefits (Officer I)	\$ 46,270	line 34 + (line 34 x line 44)
46	Salary & Benefits (Shift Supervisor)	\$ 61,082	line 35 + (line 35 x line 44)
47	Salary & Benefits (Warden)	\$ 102,147	line 36 + (line 36 x line 44)
48	Salary & Benefits (Supply Mgr.)	\$ 43,579	line 37 + (line 37 x line 44)
49	Salary & Benefits (Caseworker)	\$ 45,327	line 38 + (line 38 x line 44)
50	Salary & Benefits (Human Ser. Sp.)	\$ 48,560	line 39 + (line 39 x line 44)
51	Salary & Benefits (Food Ser. Sp.)	\$ 44,744	line 40 + (line 40 x line 44)
52	Salary & Benefits (Trades Sp.)	\$ 66,382	line 41 + (line 41 x line 44)
53	Salary & Benefits (Vehicle Oper.)	\$ 16,799	line 42 + (line 42 x line 44)
54	Salary & Benefits (Admin. Assist.)	\$ 41,089	line 43 + (line 43 x line 44)
55	Officer I Step-Fixed Cost	\$ 2,683,653.50	(line 8 x line 45) + (line 10 x line 45)
56	Shift Supervisor Step-Fixed Cost	\$ 732,988.27	line 12 x line 46
57	Warden Step-fixed Cost	\$ 306,441	line 22 x line 47
58	Supply Manager Step-fixed Cost	\$ 130,736	line 16 x line 48
59	Caseworker Step-fixed Cost	\$ 135,980	line 18 x line 49
60	Human Services Specialist Step-fixed Cost	\$ 145,680	line 20 x line 50
61	Food Services Specialist Step-fixed Cost	\$ 402,696	line 24 x line 51
62	Trade Specialist Step-fixed Cost	\$ 137,040	line 26 x line 41
63	Vehicle Operator Step-fixed Cost	\$ 100,794	line 28 x line 53
64	Administrative Assistant Step-fixed Cost	\$ 246,535	line 14 x line 54
65	Officer Cost Avoidance	\$ 3,416,642	line 55 + line 56
66	Officer Cost Avoidance per Inmate	\$ 6.32	line 65 / line 1
67	Administrative Cost Avoidance (Institutions Closed)	\$ 1,605,903	line 57 + line 58 + line 59 + line 60 + line 61 + line 62 + line 63 + line 64
Section 3 - Cost Avoidance and Maximum Reinvestment			
68	Variable cost avoidance	\$ 3,767,369	line 1 x line 31
69	Step-fixed cost avoidance	\$ 5,022,544	line 65+ line 67
70	Grand total	\$ 8,789,913	line 68 + line 69
71	Maximum reinvestment	\$ 3,076,470	35% x line 70

