

November
2016

Report to the Sentencing Reform Oversight Committee



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

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Major Accomplishments

According to the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), South Carolina is a success story based on efforts to increase public safety since legislating justice reinvestment policies in 2010. With a decline in recidivism rates as well as a reduction in the number of people returned to prison for violation of supervision, South Carolina continues to experience a paradigm shift in correctional expenditures through the use of new supervision and organizational strategies.

The South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services (SCDPPPS) has been committed to the implementation of evidence-influenced practices since the passing of the Omnibus Crime Reduction and Sentencing Reform Act (SRA) of 2010. One of the many objectives of the SRA is to focus on factors resulting in the growth of the prison population in South Carolina by employing strategies intended to improve probation and parole. This report highlights the major accomplishments achieved by SCDPPPS in FY 2016 as a result of the implementation of key SRA programs and evidence-influenced practices:

Organizational Development: The Department's leadership is committed to the growth of the Department as it continues to evolve into an evidence-based organization. Through various efforts, the Department has aligned its management, organizational structure and information technology systems in support of evidence-based practices.

- Beginning in January 2016, the organizational structure of SCDPPPS was **transformed through efforts to align with the vision and commitment** of executive leadership to sustain justice reinvestment reforms and ensure accountability of organizational programs, practices and policies. The new areas developed as a result of a new organizational landscape include **Office of Risk Management, Office of Quality Assurance, Office of Accreditation and Office of Rehabilitative Services.**
- In March 2016, a committee was formed to begin a **preliminary review of the Department's goal to become accredited** through the **Commission of Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA)**. The goal of CALEA accreditation is to ensure department-wide consistency in management practices, enhance interagency collaborative efforts with system partners and improve delivery of services to clients and the community.
- In August 2016, the Department's 46 counties, which are divided into four regions, were restructured by judicial circuits in order to **enhance collaborative efforts with the courts and ensure continuity with the local leadership** when working with essential court personnel. Each region is managed by a Regional Director and supported by a newly created Regional Coordinator position.

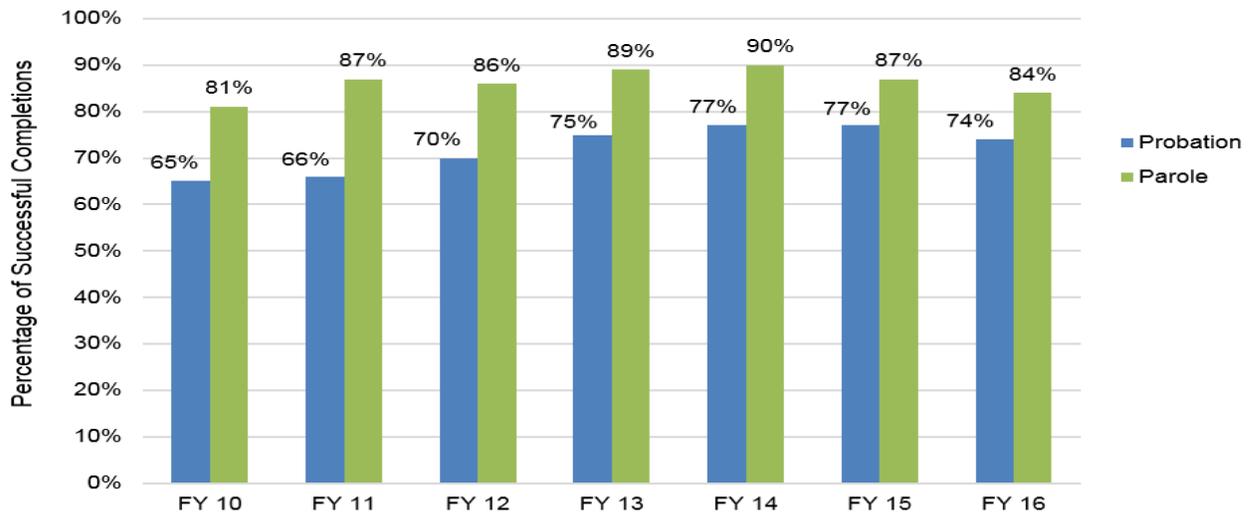
Evidence-Based Practices and Collaboration: The Department continues to strengthen probation and parole operations through the use of practices deemed effective in offender risk management and reduction. SCDPPPS also continues to cultivate partnerships in the community through efforts to work collaboratively with system stakeholders. Through these partnerships the Department remains in a position to develop solutions to problems while maintaining the public's safety and trust.

- In FY 2016 the Department implemented the Offender Supervision Specialist (OSS) pilot project in the 4 largest counties in the state (i.e., Charleston, Greenville, Richland and Spartanburg) in efforts to reduce caseloads. As of June 30, 2016, the average caseload has decreased between 40%-61% in the targeted counties.
- In FY 2016, a committee was formed to research and create specialized supervision standards to expand the role of domestic violence caseloads throughout the state. York County has been supervising a domestic violence caseload in partnership with the 16th Judicial Circuit Domestic Violence Court and other stakeholders to monitor domestic violence offenders more closely.
- In FY 2016, the South Carolina SMART Supervision Program continued to operate as implemented for moderate- to high-risk offenders with identified substance abuse treatment needs in Aiken, Charleston, Lancaster and Spartanburg counties. The criteria for program admissions was expanded to allow for more offenders to benefit from the program. Since inception in March 2015, 433 offenders have been admitted into the program.
- In FY 2016, the Department has continued to offer the Supervisors Leadership Academy (SLA), now known as Strategic Leadership Academy, a 6-month leadership program in support of the implementation of evidence-based practices department-wide. Since the inception of the program in September 2014, the Department has trained over 75 staff with the fourth SLA cohort beginning class in September 2016.
- In FY 2016, the Department was able to strengthen partnerships with community-based treatment service providers by offering funding for contractual based treatment to qualified vendors in a limited number of counties throughout the state. Contractual based treatment resources are typically applied to moderate- to high-risk offenders with an identified need for treatment services (e.g., substance abuse).
- In FY 2016, the Department's Reentry Centers coordinated and hosted a series of community-based job fairs targeted for SCDPPPS' offenders. Through continued partnerships with potential employers and other vendors in the community, job placement and other services support reentry efforts and positive supervision outcomes.

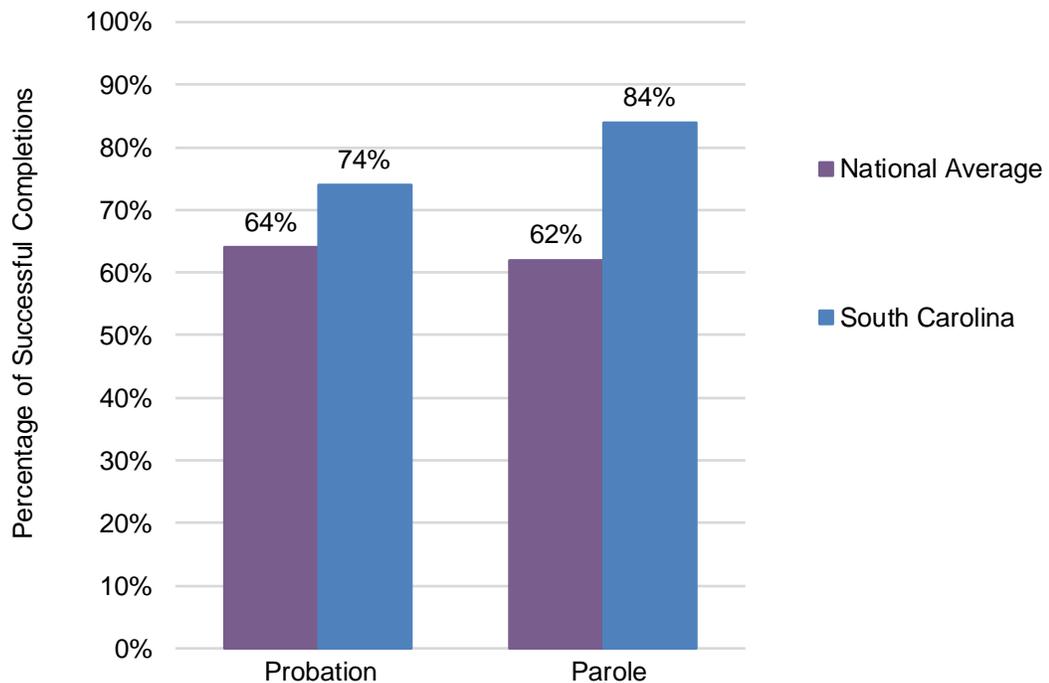
Success Rates: Since FY 2010, the rate of successful completions has increased for both probation and parole.

- In FY 2010, probation had a success rate of 65% and parole had a success rate of 81%.
- In FY 2016, the rate of successful completion increased to 74% for probation and 84% for parole. This reflects a 9% increase for probation and 3% increase for parole since FY 2010.
- SCDPPPS' successful completion rates are above the national average.

Probation and Parole Success Rates Since FY 2010



Probation and Parole Success Rates Compared to the National Average



* National Average represents the most recent data available from calendar year 2014.

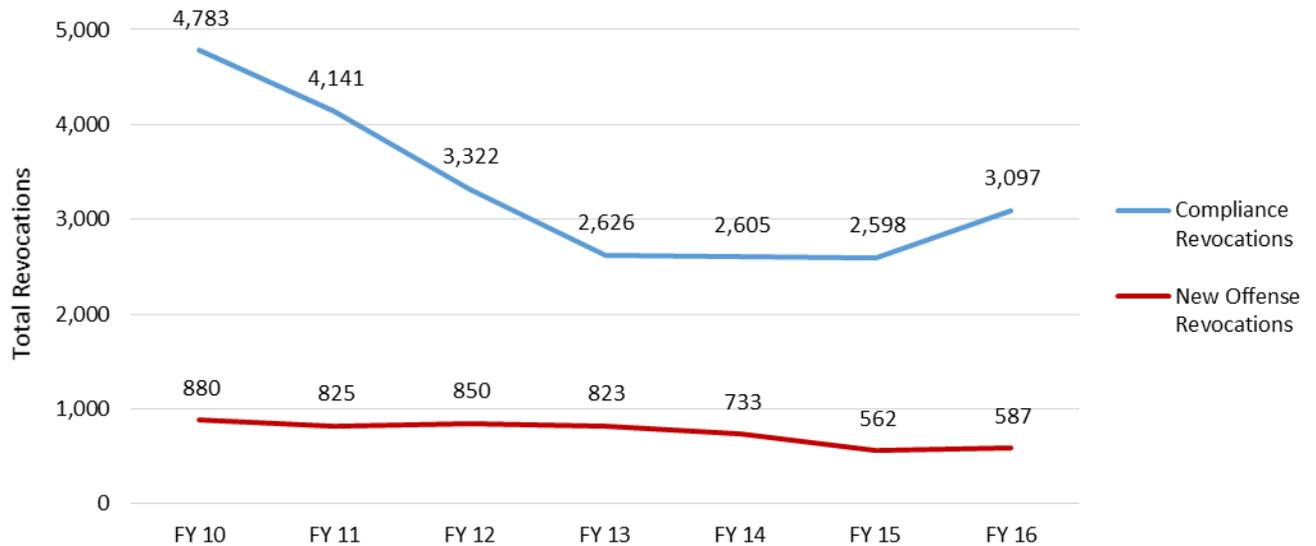
Bureau of Justice Statistics' Report *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2014* (Revised November, 2015)

Overview

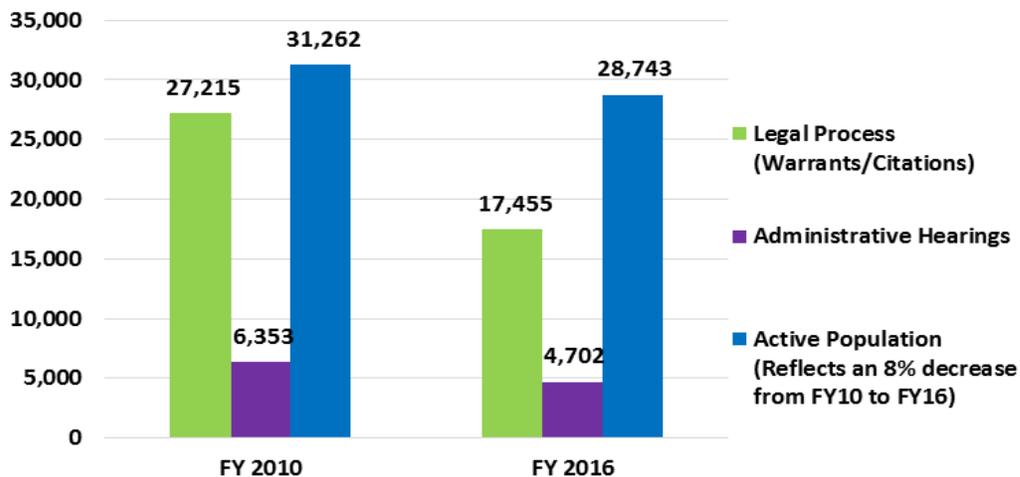
The Department has implemented supervision strategies that resulted in the reduction of recidivism and the financial impact to SCDC while maintaining public safety. The following reductions from the FY 2010 baseline data have been achieved for FY 2016:

- 33% (-1,095) Reduction of compliance revocation admissions to SCDC
- 35% (-1,979) Overall reduction in supervision revocation rates
 - 35% (-1,686) Reduction in compliance revocation rates
 - 33% (-293) Reduction in new offense revocation rates
- 36% (-9,760) Overall reduction in the issuance of legal process (i.e., warrants and citations)
- 26% (-1,651) Overall reduction of administrative hearings

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

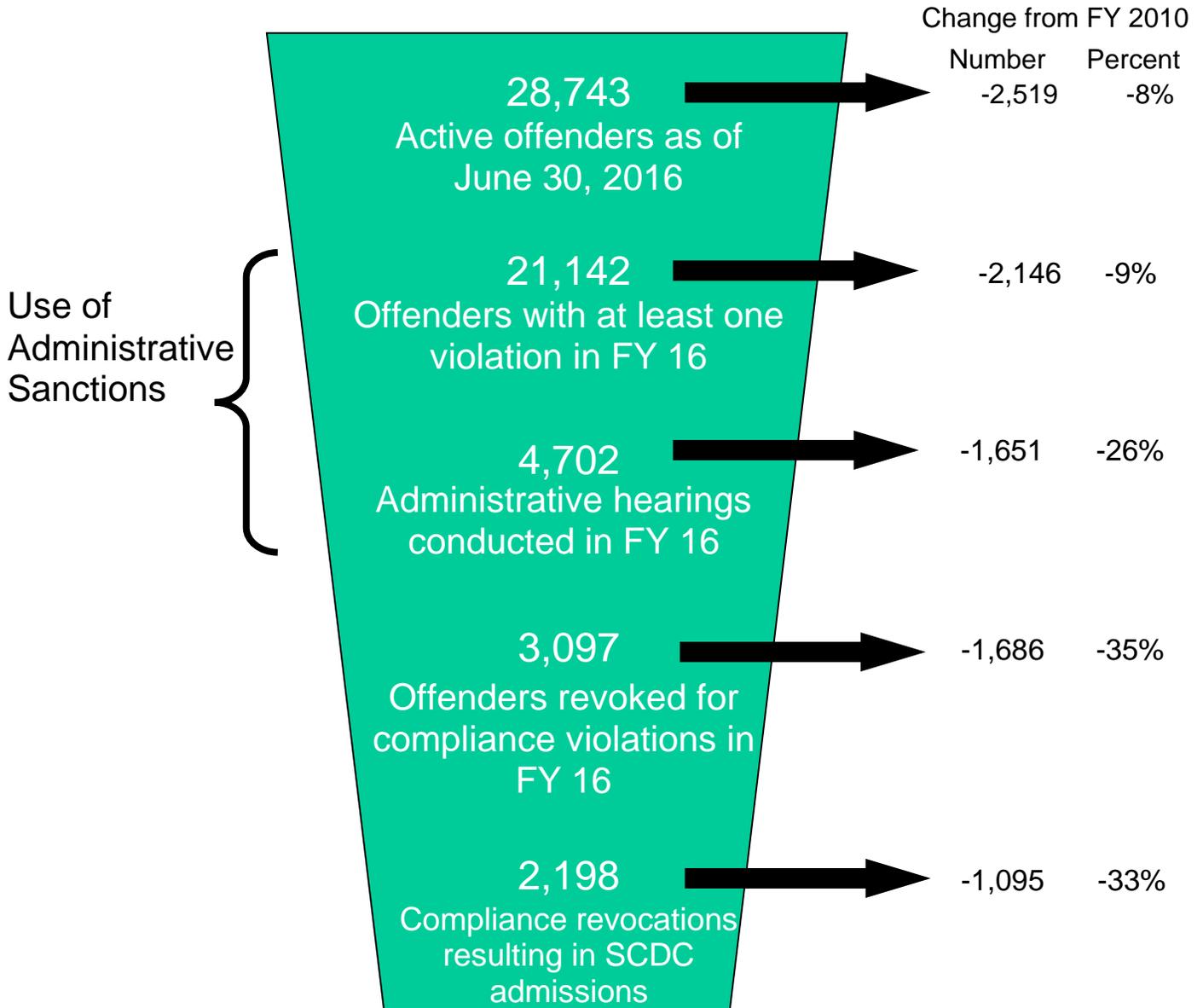


Reduction in Process



SCDPPPS FY 2016 Violations Summary

Impact of Sentencing Reform Act Strategies



Administrative Sanctions:

981 PSE conversions
 49 PSE sanctions
 18,596 fee exemptions
 13,143 fee restructures
 10,934 home visits
12,261 verbal/written reprimands
55,964 Total Sanctions

Data as of: 6/30/2016
Updated: 11/15/2016

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 \$5,561,184.

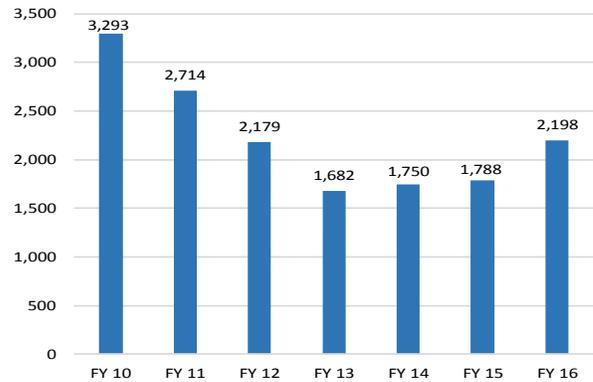
FY 2016 – Cost Avoidance Calculations for the Sentencing Reform Act*

FY 2016 SCDPPPS avoided bed-days	515,689
Variable cost avoidance	\$3,506,685
Step-fixed cost avoidance **	\$2,054,499
Total cost avoidance for FY 2016	\$5,561,184
Maximum reinvestment (\$5,561,184 X 35%)	\$1,946,414

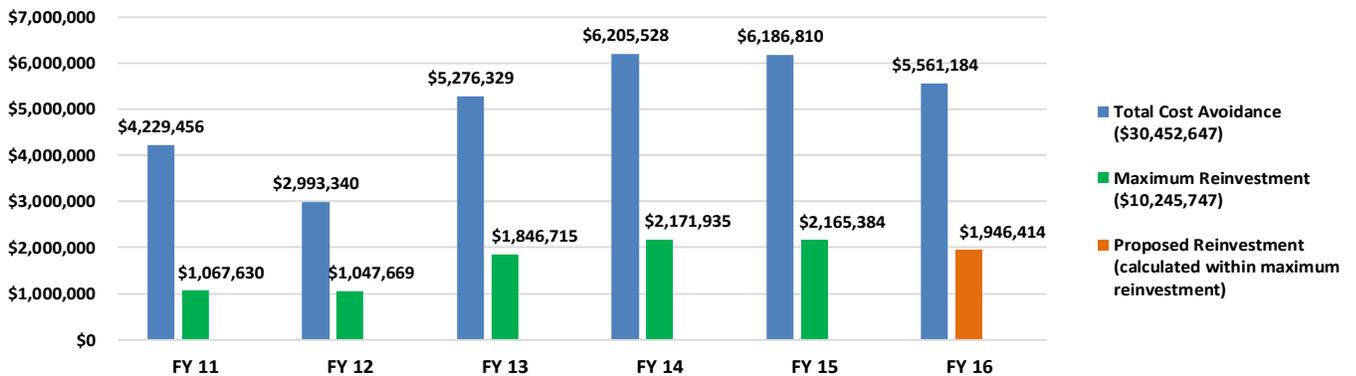
* Numbers are rounded

** The step-fixed cost avoidance currently does not take into account prison closures.

Reduction in Compliance Revocation Admissions to SCDC



Cost Avoidance and Maximum Reinvestment for Sentencing Reform



1,095 – Total reduction in compliance revocation admissions to SCDC from FY 2010 through 2016.

\$30,452,647 – SCDPPPS' total cost avoidance for Sentencing Reform from FY 2011 through 2016.

\$10,245,747 – SCDPPPS' total proposed maximum reinvestment from FY 2011 through 2016.

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 2016	\$1,673
Daily supervision cost per offender (high supervision) FY 2016	\$4.57
Supervision days for FY 2016	515,689
Supervision cost for FY 2016	\$2,356,699
Total supervision cost for FY 2011 through FY 2016	\$10,418,837

* 25% decrease in supervision fees collected and retained between FY 2010 and FY 2016
(decrease of \$2,352,312)

Reinvestment Recommendation

Funding Priority 1: Expansion of Offender Employment Strategies and Reentry Services

Background: Twenty-six percent (26%) of the active supervision population (28,743) were unemployed in FY 2016. SCDPPPS is committed to the development and implementation of programs designed to ensure individuals under supervision have access to resources based on their individual, assessed needs. The Department established an area within the Office of Rehabilitative Services to focus on employment development in efforts to develop a long-term, sustainable employment attainment strategy for offenders under supervision.

Potential Use of Funding: Additional funding would allow SCDPPPS to expand its reentry services to unemployed and underemployed individuals under supervision receiving employment readiness services at the Reentry Centers. Added funding in this area would assist the Department in achieving its strategic goal to promote public safety for the residents of South Carolina and create a structure to provide effective rehabilitative services to offenders.

Increased funding for employment development reentry strategies would allow the Department to 1) cultivate relationships with community partners focused on workforce engagement and development, 2) provide case management support linking employment program participants with sustainable employment and 3) prepare inmates transitioning from incarceration to supervision by linking them to prospective employers in the community prior to release.

- Estimated Cost: \$253,034 for 4 FTEs salary and fringe benefits
- Percentage of Total Reinvestment: 13%

Funding Priority 2: Expansion of Caseload Reallocation and Specialization Strategies

Background: The Department currently uses specialized supervision strategies for the sex offender population with a success rate of 86%. SCDPPPS is committed to expanding its capacity to apply a similar supervision approach to target high-risk populations such as those with mental health and/or substance abuse issues, domestic violence perpetrators and offenders who have absconded supervision. Added funding in this area would assist the Department in achieving its strategic goal 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: Additional funding would allow SCDPPPS to expand its capacity to focus case management efforts using risk reduction supervision strategies on high risk populations with smaller caseloads and specialized training for staff. Increased funding for expansion of specialized caseloads would allow the Department to 1) reduce potential violence against victims and promote public safety, 2) provide intensive case management support through the use of smaller caseloads with agents trained as specialists on topics related to high risk populations and 3) prepare high risk populations for successful reintegration into society beyond supervision by linking them to community-based resources and sustainable employment opportunities.

- Estimated Cost: \$1,557,131 for 20 FTEs salary and fringe benefits
- Percentage of Total Reinvestment: 80%

Funding Priority 3: Expansion of Data Collection and Analysis for Offender Management

Background: The total active population of offenders supervised by SCDPPPS was 28,743 in FY 2016. SCDPPPS has demonstrated a commitment to using data to support key decisions related to organizational operations and fiscal management. Added funding in this area would expand the Department's efforts to use geographic information system (GIS) mapping technology to enhance supervision, allocate resources and augment cooperative relationships with other law enforcement agencies, crime victims and community partners.

Potential Use of Funding: Additional funding would allow SCDPPPS to expand its data collection and analysis by employing GIS analysts dedicated to enhancing the Department's use of data. Added funding in this area would assist the Department in achieving its goals to promote public safety for the residents of South Carolina, create a structure to provide effective rehabilitative services to offenders and continuously improve the Department's processes within secure systems.

Increased funding for expanding data collection and analysis for offender management would allow the Department to (1) hire two full-time GIS analysts dedicated to utilizing mapping software and a geographic approach to offender management, (2) determine locations of offenders' residences, offenders' employment and community-based resources, (3) display a visual context to improve organizational operations and offender management and (4) better understand community attributes and other factors that may influence recidivism and supervision outcomes (e.g., census data). The GIS analysts would work closely with Strategic Development and Information Technology and other divisions like the Office of Quality Assurance, Office of Victim Services and the Division of Field Operations.

- Estimated Cost: \$136,249 for 2 FTEs salary and fringe benefits
- Percentage of Total Reinvestment: 7%

Section 18

Driving Under Suspension

FY 2016 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2016)

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

§ 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

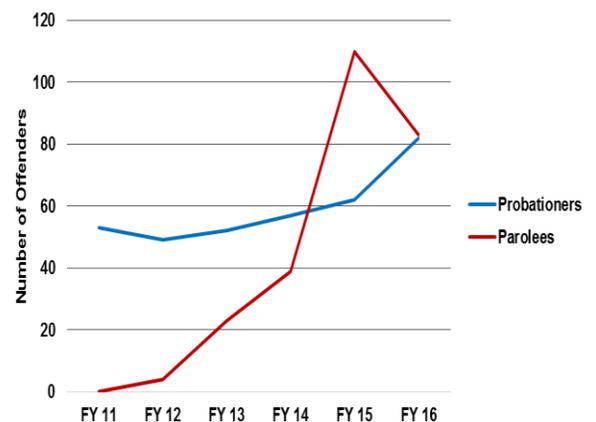
FY 2016 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2016)

- 623 inmates are currently eligible by statute
 - 104 (17%) of the eligible inmates are currently scheduled for a parole hearing
- 1,571 inmates have been heard for parole
 - 437 (43%) inmates have been granted parole
 - 331 inmates were released to conditional parole
 - 24 inmates are pending completion of pre-release programming (e.g., ATU and SPICE)
 - 82 inmates had their conditional parole rescinded
- 82 offenders sentenced to probation by the courts in lieu of incarceration
- 64,572 bed days saved for inmates released to parole, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$696,086
 - 191,845 total bed days saved (FY 12 to FY 16) for inmates released to parole, which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$1,978,232.
- 178,084 bed days saved for offenders given straight probation, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$1,919,740
 - 768,800 total bed days saved (FY 11 to FY 16) for offenders given straight probation, which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$7,597,889

§ 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

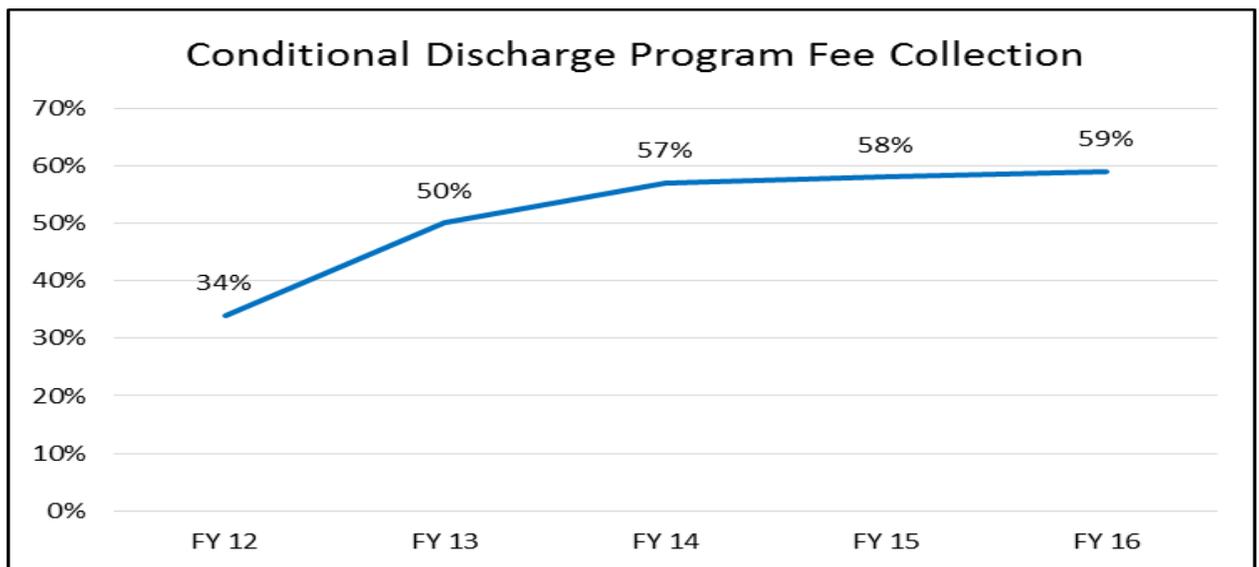
FY 2016 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2016)

- 924 offenders were admitted to the program in FY 16 for a total of 4,233 admissions since inception
- 586 offenders active in the program
- 896 closures
 - 474 (53%) offenders closed successfully
 - 422 (47%) offenders were returned to the Solicitor's Office
- 8.17 months – average length of supervision
- Conditional Discharge fees (which go to the solicitor) since inception: \$829,818 (67%) collected from offenders that are now closed and \$35,347 (15%) from offenders that are still active for a total of \$865,165 (59%) 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 Successful Closures	Total Unsuccessful Closures	Total	% Successful	
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%	
Total	2,204	1,343	3,547	62%	



Sections 45 & 52

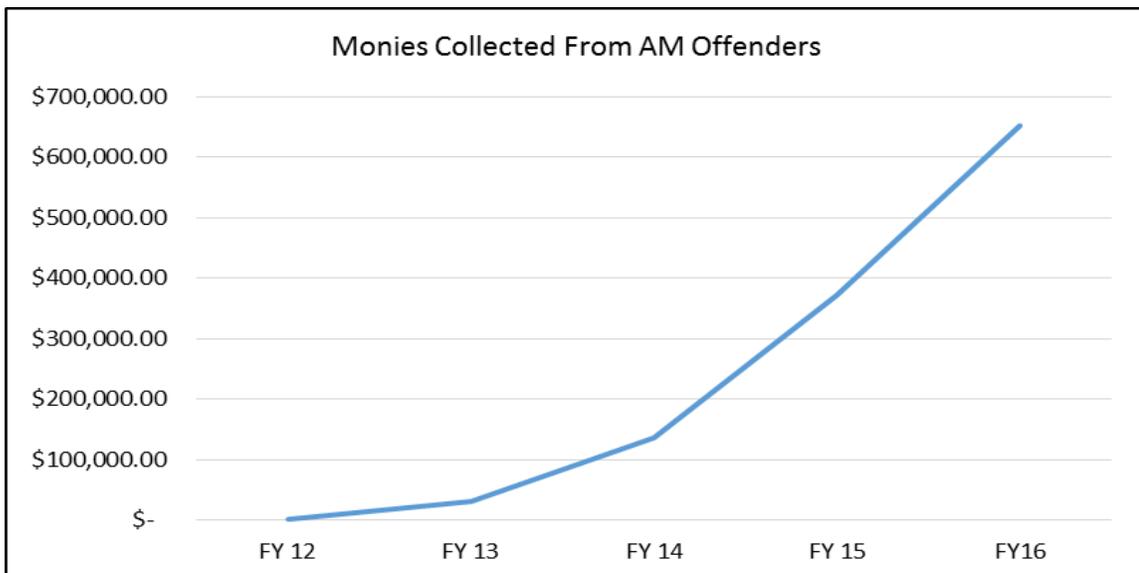
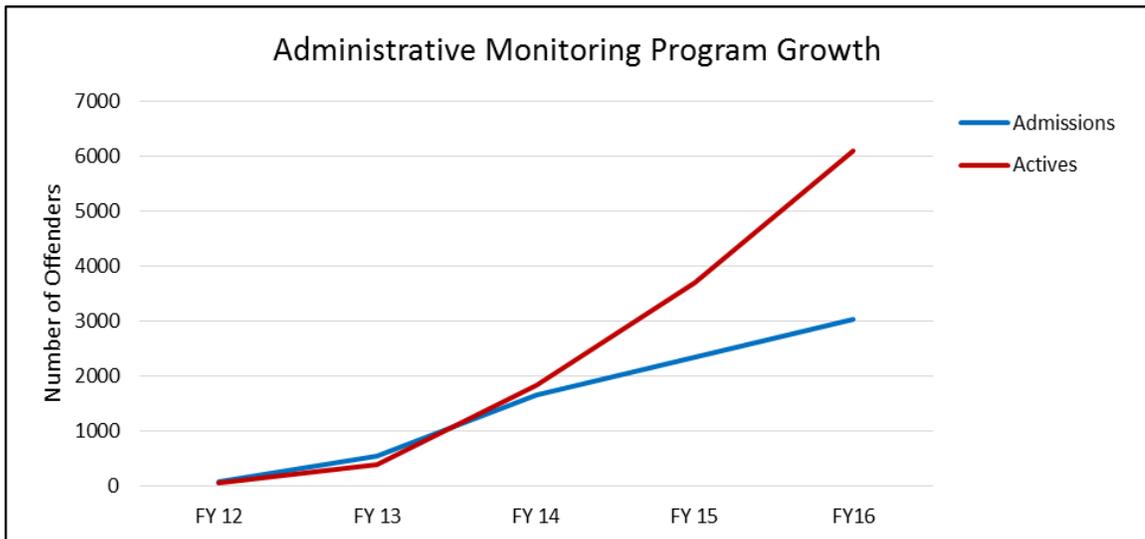
Administrative Monitoring (AM)

FY 2016 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2016)

- 29,125 offenders are currently eligible
- 43,976 cases are currently eligible
- 3,046 offenders were admitted to the program
- 3,652 cases were placed in the program
- 6,093 offenders active in the program
- 7,392 active cases
- 337 offenders successfully completed the program
- Current obligations: \$1,948,825 owed / 33% 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

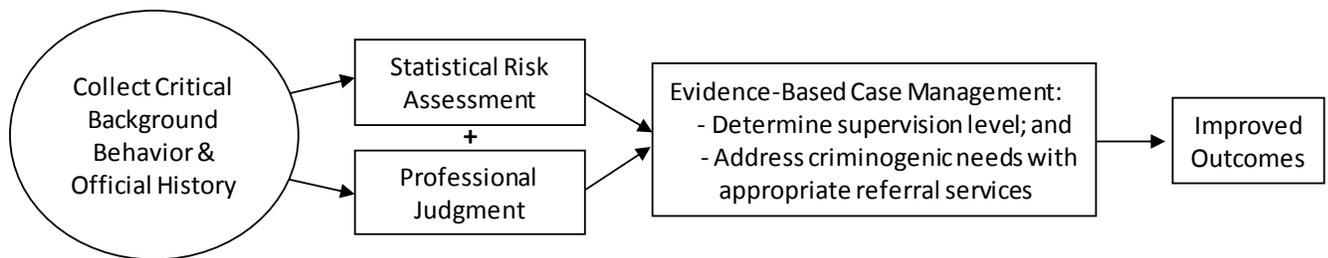
Supervision Risk/Needs Assessment

FY 2016 Highlights (As of June 30, 2016)

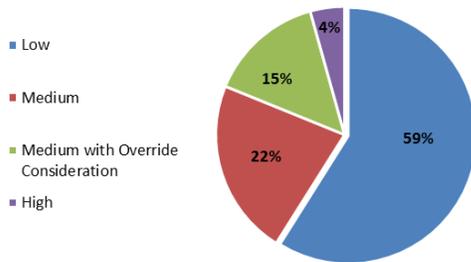
- 21,961 total assessments completed
 - 10,391 Full Core Assessments
 - 11,138 Initial Community Assessments
 - 432 Recidivism Risk Screener
- 17,294 total offenders assessed
- 14,171 Case Supervision Reviews (type of re-assessment) completed
- The diagram below describes how the validated actuarial risk/needs assessment tool is used in conjunction with professional judgment to assess offender risk and determine supervision levels:

§ 24-21-280(C)

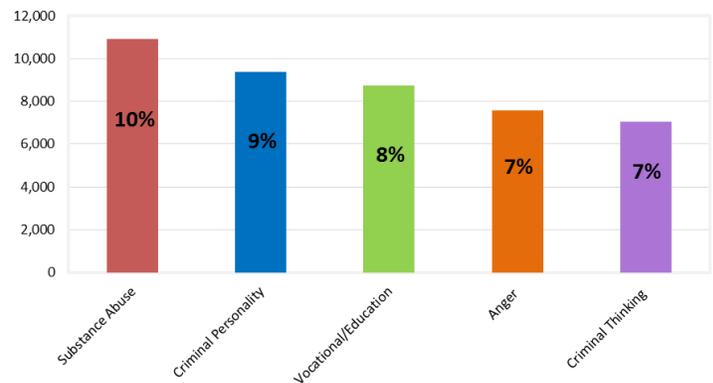
- Adopt a validated actuarial risk/needs assessment tool that is consistent with evidence-based practices.
- The actuarial assessment tool shall include a screener, which shall be used as a triage tool, and a comprehensive version.



Identified Risk Levels of Offenders Assessed in FY16



Most Commonly Identified Criminogenic Needs



Closures by Risk/Needs Assessment Tool Findings for FY 16

	Total Successful Closures	Total Unsuccessful Closures	Total	% Successful
Low	7,506	1,396	8,902	84%
Medium	2,298	835	3,133	73%
Medium with Override Consideration	1,345	770	2,115	64%
High	410	308	718	57%
Total	11,559	3,309	14,868	78%

Sections 45 & 46

Parole Risk/Needs Assessment

FY 2016 Highlights (As of June 30, 2016)

- 3,357 reentry assessments completed on inmates eligible for parole (including inmates yet to be heard)

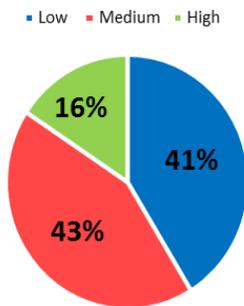
§ 24-21-10(F)

- 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.

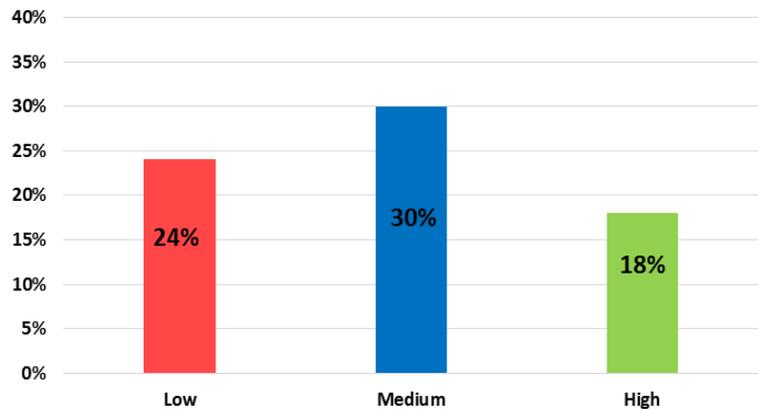
Assessment Finding	Outcome		Total	Parole Rate
	Parole	Reject		
Low	337	1,048	1,385	24%
Medium	438	1,006	1,444	30%
High	95	433	528	18%
Total	870	2,487	3,357	26%

* 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.

**Reentry Assessment Findings
Completed in FY 2016**



Parole Rate by Reentry Assessment Finding



Section 46

Parole Board Member Training

FY 2016 Highlights (As of June 30, 2016)

- In addition to the required annual 8 hours of training, Parole Board members completed a total of 355 additional hours of training.
- Two Parole Board members completed the National Institute of Corrections' Orientation for Parole Board Members program.
- Three Parole Board members traveled to Connecticut to observe the Connecticut Board of Pardons and Paroles.
- Five Parole Board members attended the SC Criminal Justice Training Conference, 2 Parole Board members attended the SC Probation and Parole Association's Training Conference and 3 Parole Board members attended the Association of Paroling Authorities Conference.

§ 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:

- Domestic Violence
- Medical Parole versus Medical Furlough
- Online Security and Safety
- SCDC Character Housing Unit Program
- Sex Offender Population

Section 48

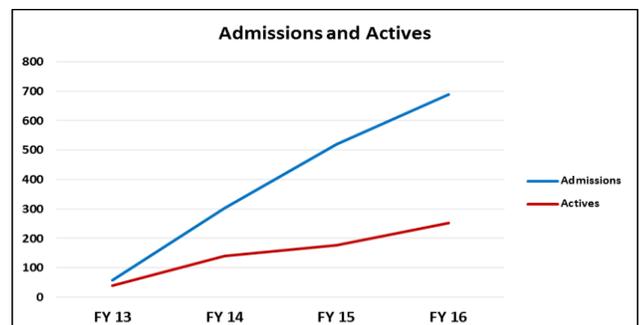
Supervised Reentry

FY 2016 Highlights (As of June 30, 2016)

- 2,894 offenders are statutorily eligible for future release
- 690 offenders were admitted to the program
- 253 offenders active in the program
- 571 (95%) offenders placed in the program successfully completed
- 117,718 bed days saved for inmates released to Supervised Reentry, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$1,269,000
 - 259,883 total bed days saved (FY 13 to FY 16), which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$2,709,691

§ 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 2016 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2016)

- 30,538 offenders were eligible to earn compliance credits at some point during the fiscal year
- 5,134,849 credits could have been earned in FY 16
- 635,270 credits have been earned
- 10,007 offenders have earned compliance credits
- 97,710 compliance credits were revoked
- 4,109 offenders had compliance credits revoked
 - 78% (3,215) of offenders with compliance credits revoked had their credits revoked due to unsuccessful closure of supervision
- 605 offenders closed early due to earning compliance credits
 - 144 days - the average number of days that offenders closed early due to compliance credits
 - 20.8 months - the average time under supervision for offenders who closed early due to compliance credits

§ 24-21-280

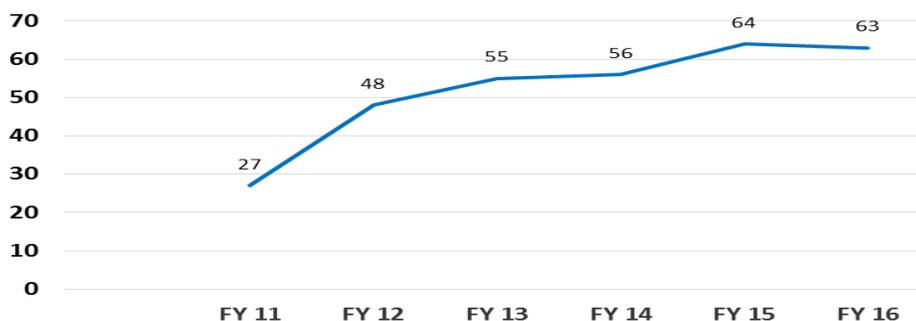
- Statutory eligibility – offense date of January 1, 2011 or later, and an aggregate of 366 days or more of supervision (with no break in supervision).
- Department must identify, calculate and award compliance credits to eligible offenders.
- Statute requires offenders to be current on all their financial 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
Total	101,299	36,132	16,416,023	2,131,162	14,284,861	238,998

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

Average Number of Credits per Offender Earning



NOTE: The statute regarding compliance credits was changed during the 2016 session such that more offenders will be eligible to earn compliance credits than in previous years. The Department is now going to be able to allow offenders who are 90 days or less in supervision fees arrears to earn credits. This change will allow approximately 5,071 additional offenders to earn credits.

Section 53

Administrative Sanctions

FY 2016 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2016)

- 899 (29%) of the 3,097 individuals revoked for compliance violations were addressed with alternative sanctions that did not impact SCDC
- 35% decrease in total revocations since FY 10
- 36% decrease in number of legal process documents issued since FY 10
- 32% 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 2016	Change FY 2010 to FY 2016	
			#	%
Active offenders	31,262	28,743	-2,519	-8%
Offenders with at least 1 violation	23,288	21,142	-2,146	-9%
Administrative sanctions				
PSE conversions	1,312	981	-331	-25%
PSE accounts	160	49	-111	-69%
Financial assessment restructures	14,168	13,143	-1,025	-7%
Fee exemptions	7,381	18,596	11,215	152%
Home visits*	11,754	10,934	-820	-7%
Verbal/written reprimands	5,367	12,261	6,894	128%
Total administrative sanctions	40,142	55,964	15,822	39%
Legal process				
Warrants issued	11,163	8,473	-2,690	-24%
Citations issued	16,052	8,982	-7,070	-44%
Total legal process	27,215	17,455	-9,760	-36%

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

Revocations

SCDC Admissions due to Compliance Revocations

	FY		Change	
	2010	2016	FY 2010 to FY 2016	FY 2010 and FY 2016
Compliance	4,783	3,097	-1,686	-35%
New offense	880	587	-293	-33%
Total	5,663	3,684	-1,979	-35%

	FY		Change	
	2010	2016	FY 2010 to FY 2016	FY 2010 and FY 2016
	3,293	2,198	-1,095	-33%

Administrative Sanctions Imposed at the Administrative Hearing Level (Hearings Officers) for FY 2016

Administrative Sanctions	Number	Percentage
Revocation		
Weekend jail	42	0%
Partial revocation	682	6%
Full revocation	659	6%
YOA revocation- new active sentence	47	0%
Reporting		
Extend supervision	290	3%
Extend supervision with probation terminated upon payment	185	2%
Increase supervision contacts	456	4%
Decrease supervision contacts	1	0%
Report more frequently until employed	92	1%
Financial		
Restructure financial obligation	1,318	11%
Exempt fee(s) PSE	1,688	14%
PSE conversion	188	2%
Income tax to pay obligations	1	0%
Disability pay to obligation	2	0%
Stack accounts	276	2%
Report more frequently until current	5	0%
Set time to bring accounts current	453	4%
Defer payment for time period	61	1%
Civil judgment for fine/restitution	874	7%
Budgeting ledger	2	0%
Financial counseling	13	0%
Reduce supervision fee	577	5%
Restitution Center (when available)	6	0%
Substance abuse treatment		
Inpatient substances abuse treatment	314	3%
Outpatient substance abuse treatment	292	3%
Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotic Anonymous (AA/NA) 90 in 90	17	0%
AA/NA at agent discretion	31	0%
Half-way house	31	0%
Incarceration until bed available	175	2%
Treatment assessment	10	0%
Criminal domestic violence		
Anger management	53	0%
Domestic violence counseling	32	0%
No contact with victim of violence	14	0%
Home detention/electronic monitoring/global positioning system		
Home detention	34	0%
Electronic monitoring	11	0%
Global positioning system	146	1%
Public Service Employment (PSE)		
Reinstate PSE	131	1%
Impose PSE	24	0%
Vocation/education		
General education diploma (GED)	31	0%
White paper on life goals	1	0%
Vocational rehabilitation	50	0%
Five job applications per day	2	0%
Complete job search forms	3	0%
Department of Employment and Workforce (DEW)	6	0%
Behavioral treatment		
Mental health treatment/evaluation	59	1%
Grief counseling	3	0%
Family counseling	4	0%
Sex offender counseling	22	0%
Restrict where offender may live	1	0%
Mandate where offender lives	5	0%
Restrict contact with certain people	19	0%
Letter of apology to family	1	0%
Zero tolerance for future violations	223	2%
Remove special conditions	94	1%
Other	1,978	17%
Total Sanctions at the Administrative Hearing Level for FY 16	11,735	100%

Section 55

Parole for Terminally Ill, Geriatric, or Permanently Disabled Inmates

FY 2016 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2016)

- 28 referrals received from SCDC since inception
 - 3 inmates were found to have “no parole” offenses
 - 6 inmates were rejected for conditional parole
 - 2 inmates have since been released due to sentence expiration
 - 1 inmate has since died
 - 3 inmate no longer meets the criteria for medical parole
 - 5 inmates have hearings scheduled
 - 12 inmates were granted conditional parole
 - 3 inmates had their parole rescinded and have since been released
 - 6 inmates were released on parole and are still under supervision
 - 3 inmates were released on parole but are no longer under supervision
 - 2 inmates have since died
 - 1 inmate completed his 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 currently does not take into account prison closures.
- A template was developed and the FY 2012 cost avoidance calculation was approved on December 14, 2012. The template of methodology located on pages 22 and 23 was used for the FY 2016 cost avoidance and provides a description of all variables used to generate the total cost avoidance for FY 2016.

Cost Avoidance Calculation

Fiscal year of analysis		2016	
a	Days per year	366	FY 16
Section 1 – Bed Days Avoided*			
1	PPP Avoided Bed-Days	515,689	Bed Days Saved FY 10 – FY 16
2	PPP Avoided Bed-Years	1,409	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 (posts)	9.0	line 2 / line 3 (rounded down)
Corrections officers			
5	Correction Officers per Unit (post)	4.0	Four officers fill two 12-hour shifts
6	Avoided Officer Is (FTEs)	36.0	line 4 x line 5
Shift Supervisors			
7	Officer Posts per Shift Supervisor	4.0	Each supervisor oversees 4 posts
8	Avoided Shift Supervisors Posts	2.0	line 4 / line 7 (rounded down)
9	Shift Supervisors per Supervisor Post	4.0	Four supervisors fill two 12-hour shifts
Avoided Shift Supervisors (FTE)		8.0	line 8 * line 9
10	Majors		
11	Shift Supervisors per Major	4.0	Each major oversees 4 shift supervisors
12	Avoided Majors (FTEs)	2.0	line 10 / line 11 (rounded down)
Section 2 – Marginal Costs			
Variable Costs Per Inmate			
13	Food Per Diem	\$2.07	FY 15 and FY 16 Variable Health and Food Cost.xls
14	Health Care Per Diem	\$4.73	FY 15 and FY 16 Variable Health and Food Cost.xls
15	Total Per Diem Variable Costs	\$6.80	line 13 + line 14
16	Total Per Annum Variable Costs	\$2,489	line 15 x line a (days per year)

Step-fixed Costs Per Inmate		
Health Care and other programming		
17	Health/programming personnel, per diem	- During FY 16, there was no significant drop in the number of medical encounters.
Corrections Officers		
18	Average Officer Salary (Officer 1)	\$27,819 Per Darlene Harmon 9/26/2016
19	Average Shift Supervisor Salary	\$37,599 Per Darlene Harmon 9/26/2016
20	Average Major Salary	\$55,118 Per Darlene Harmon 9/26/2016
21	Fringe Benefit Rate	45.45% Per Paul Magargle 7/27/2016
22	Average Salary & Benefits (Officer I)	\$40,463 line 18 + (line 18 x line 21)
23	Average Salary & Benefits (Shift Supervisor)	\$54,688 line 19 + (line 19 x line 21)
24	Average Salary & Benefits (Major)	\$80,169 line 20 + (line 20 x line 21)
25	Officer I Step-Fixed Cost	\$1,456,658 line 6 x line 22
26	Shift Supervisor Step-Fixed Cost	\$437,502 line 10 x line 23
27	Major Step-Fixed Cost	\$160,338 line 12 x line 24
28	Officer Cost Avoidance	\$2,054,499 line 25 + line 26 + line 27
29	Officer Cost Avoidance per Inmate	\$3.98 line 28 / line 1
30	Total Per Diem Step-Fixed costs	\$3.98 line 17 + line 29
31	Total Per Annum Step-Fixed costs	\$1,458 line 30 x line a (days per year)
Total Marginal Cost Per Inmate		
32	Per Diem Marginal Cost	\$10.78 line 15 + line 30
33	Per Annum Marginal Cost	\$3,947 line 32 x line a (days per year)
Section 3 – Cost Avoidance and Maximum Reinvestment		
34	Variable cost avoidance	\$3,506,685 line 1 x line 15
35	Step-fixed cost avoidance	\$2,054,499 line 1 x line 30
36	Grand Total	\$5,561,184 line 34 + line 35
37	Maximum reinvestment	\$1,946,414 35% x line 36

* Highlighted fields are user inputs. All other fields are calculated.

Note: The step-fixed cost avoidance currently does not take into account prison closures.

Active Offender Comparison

County	Actives as of 6/30/10	Actives as of 6/30/16	Change in the # of Offenders FY 10 to FY 16	Agent/OSS Count*	Active to Agent/OSS Ratio	Jurisdictionals as of 6/30/2016	Juris. to Agent/OSS Ratio
Abbeville	215	152	-63	2	76:1	249	125:1
Aiken	1,200	913	-287	10	91:1	1,441	144:1
Allendale	87	71	-16	2	36:1	109	55:1
Anderson	1,557	1,355	-202	18	75:1	2,045	114:1
Bamberg	126	92	-34	1	92:1	120	120:1
Barnwell	160	168	8	2	84:1	228	114:1
Beaufort	546	320	-226	6	53:1	484	81:1
Berkeley	1,015	917	-98	11	83:1	1,377	125:1
Calhoun	78	101	23	2	51:1	138	69:1
Charleston	2,836	2,417	-419	32	76:1	3,321	104:1
Cherokee	556	761	205	5	152:1	1,144	229:1
Chester	224	208	-16	2	104:1	268	134:1
Chesterfield	154	134	-20	2	67:1	160	80:1
Clarendon	238	200	-38	3	67:1	278	93:1
Colleton	423	274	-149	3	91:1	449	150:1
Darlington	320	410	90	4	103:1	496	124:1
Dillon	137	174	37	4	44:1	215	54:1
Dorchester	805	685	-120	8	86:1	1,028	129:1
Edgefield	230	200	-30	2	100:1	295	148:1
Fairfield	174	163	-11	2	82:1	207	104:1
Florence	958	818	-140	16	51:1	1,142	71:1
Georgetown	425	223	-202	6	37:1	338	56:1
Greenville	3,059	3,376	317	39	87:1	5,221	134:1
Greenwood	503	610	107	6	102:1	842	140:1
Hampton	151	131	-20	2	66:1	181	91:1
Horry	1,477	1,119	-358	14	80:1	1,594	114:1
Jasper	196	183	-13	4	46:1	264	66:1
Kershaw	260	366	106	4	92:1	481	120:1
Lancaster	600	345	-255	4	86:1	475	119:1
Laurens	707	470	-237	7	67:1	702	100:1
Lee	134	105	-29	2	53:1	137	69:1
Lexington	1,260	1,155	-105	18	64:1	1,723	96:1
McCormick	96	68	-28	1	68:1	82	82:1
Marion	161	207	46	3	69:1	263	88:1
Marlboro	129	106	-23	2	53:1	133	67:1
Newberry	334	192	-142	2	96:1	282	141:1
Oconee	495	514	19	3	171:1	747	249:1
Orangeburg	895	1,010	115	9	112:1	1,425	158:1
Pickens	779	911	132	6	152:1	1,307	218:1
Richland	2,641	2,146	-495	31	69:1	3,100	100:1
Saluda	121	103	-18	2	52:1	150	75:1
Spartanburg	2,025	2,578	553	33	78:1	3,729	113:1
Sumter	860	687	-173	9	76:1	896	100:1
Union	352	260	-92	4	65:1	350	88:1
Williamsburg	296	262	-34	4	66:1	349	87:1
York	1,231	1,083	-148	17	64:1	1,647	97:1
Central	36	0	-36	-	-	7,223	-
Totals	31,262	28,743	-2,519	369	78:1	48,835	132:1

* Agent/OSS count as of July 1, 2016 (includes announced vacancies)

