

September
2014

Report to the Sentencing Reform Oversight Committee



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

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Major Accomplishments

Since the unanimous passage of the Omnibus Crime Reduction and Sentencing Reform Act (SRA) of 2010, South Carolina strives to become a leader in crime and justice policy reform as it pertains to using data to drive decision-making in effort to hold offenders more accountable, enhance public safety and implement fiscally-sound practices to control institutional corrections cost. This report highlights the major accomplishments achieved by the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services (SCDPPPS) in FY 2014 as a result of the implementation of key SRA programs and evidence-based practices in a continuous effort to strengthen probation and parole:

Evidence-Based Practices: The Department continues to use a validated actuarial risk/needs assessment tool as the foundation for supervision and resource allocation strategies.

- Based on the assessments completed during FY 2014, the most commonly identified criminogenic needs for offender case management are substance abuse, vocational/education and criminal personality. (Sections 45 and 50 of this report detail the FY 2014 highlights for supervision risk/needs assessment on page 16.)

Non-Residential Reentry Centers: The Department has increased reentry services through the Columbia and Spartanburg Reentry Centers. The Reentry Centers are non-residential facilities that offer skills-based learning opportunities, education and vocational training for higher-risk offenders.

- In June 2014, the Columbia Reentry Center hosted its first job fair with representatives from various companies willing to hire offenders. As a result of the job fair, there were over 690 participants representing active federal and state offenders and former offenders.
- Developed partnerships with external stakeholders (e.g., South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC), Department of Alcohol and Other Drugs, Mental Health, Vocational Rehabilitation) in continuous effort to develop reentry plans and coordinate treatment services upon release.
- Implemented a pilot program in which one (1) Reentry Program Coordinator has been assigned a caseload of 135 offenders with a projected release date within 90-days from seven (7) SCDC institutions in effort to develop reentry planning prior to release.

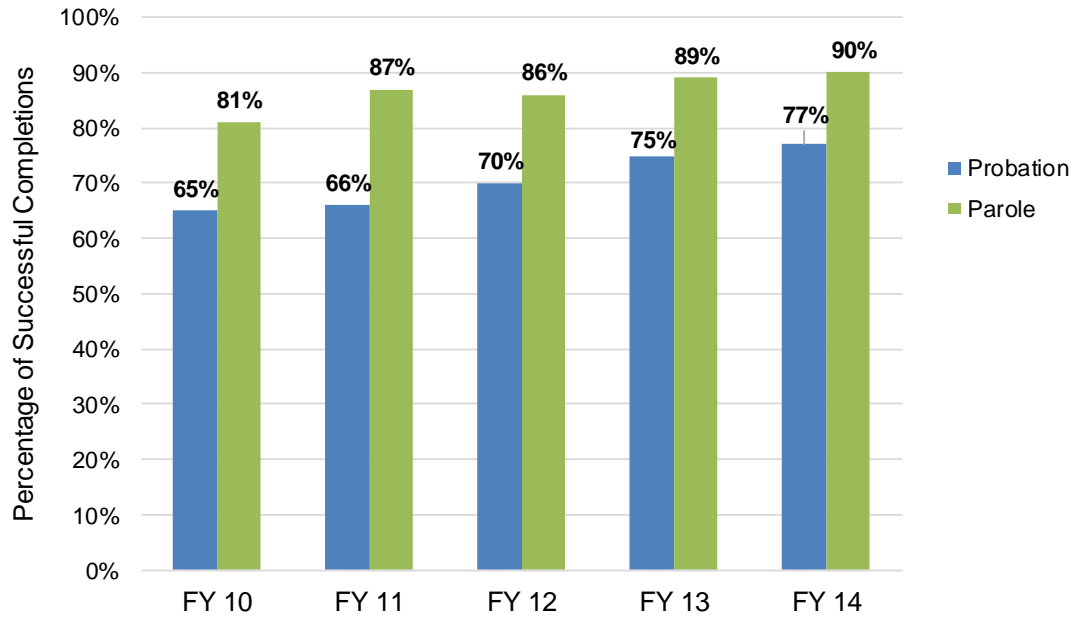
Hiring Practices Task Force: In the interest of continuous quality assurance, the Department continues to improve recruitment and hiring practices as recommended by the Hiring Practices Task Force. In order for any law enforcement agency to be effective it must have the ability to attract and retain quality people.

- The Department established a recruiter position; this staff member is responsible for recruiting qualified applicants and developing community partnerships in the recruitment process.
- In August 2014, the Department coordinated its first employment fair for potential agent candidates, which included representatives from a variety of Department divisions and criminal justice professional organizations.
- In July 2014, the Department streamlined its hiring process by implementing a centralized interview protocol to ensure efficiency in filling probation and parole agent vacancies.
- In FY 14, 118 FTEs were hired (89 agents/29 non-agents) and 63 FTE separations occurred (53 agents/10 non-agents).

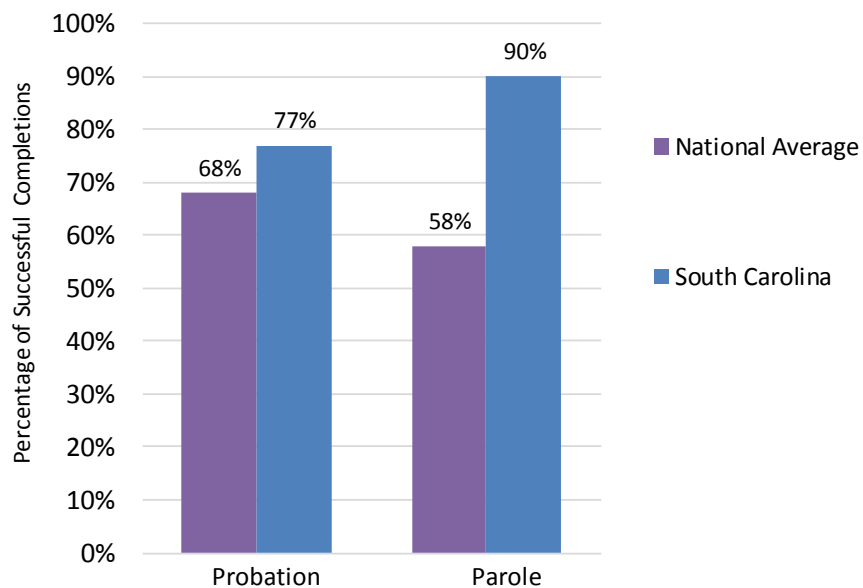
Success Rates: Since FY 2010, the rate of successful completions has dramatically increased for both probation and parole.

- In FY 2010, probation had a success rate of 65% and parole had a success rate of 81%.
- In FY 2014, the rate of successful completion increased to 77% for probation and 90% for parole. This reflects a 12% increase for probation and 9% 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 2012.

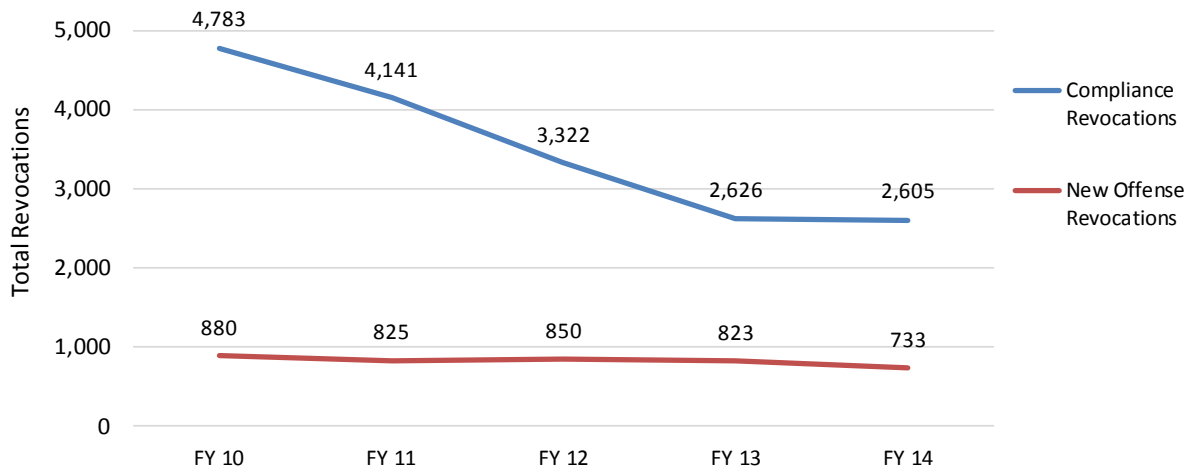
(Revised April, 2014) *Bureau of Justice Statistics* ' Report: Probation and Parole in the United States, 2012.

Overview

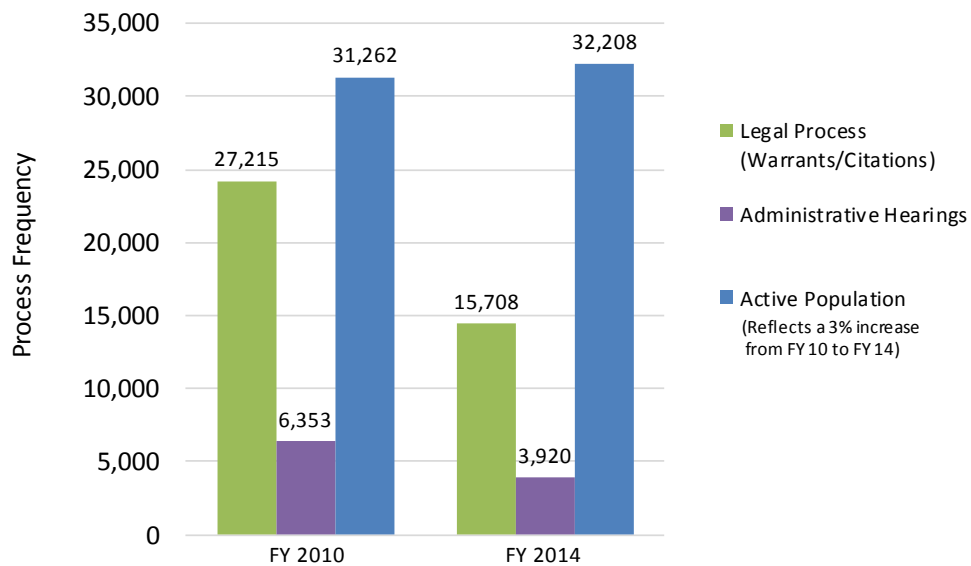
The Department has implemented supervision strategies that resulted in the reduction of recidivism and the financial impact to SCDC while maintaining public safety. The following reductions from the FY 2010 baseline data have been achieved for FY 2014:

- 47% (-1,543) Reduction of compliance revocation admissions to SCDC
- 41% (-2,325) Overall reduction in supervision revocation rates
 - 46% (-2,178) Reduction in compliance revocation rates
 - 17% (-147) Reduction in new offense revocation rates
- 42% (-11,507) Overall reduction in the issuance of legal process (i.e., warrants and citations)
- 38% (-2,433) Overall reduction of administrative hearings

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

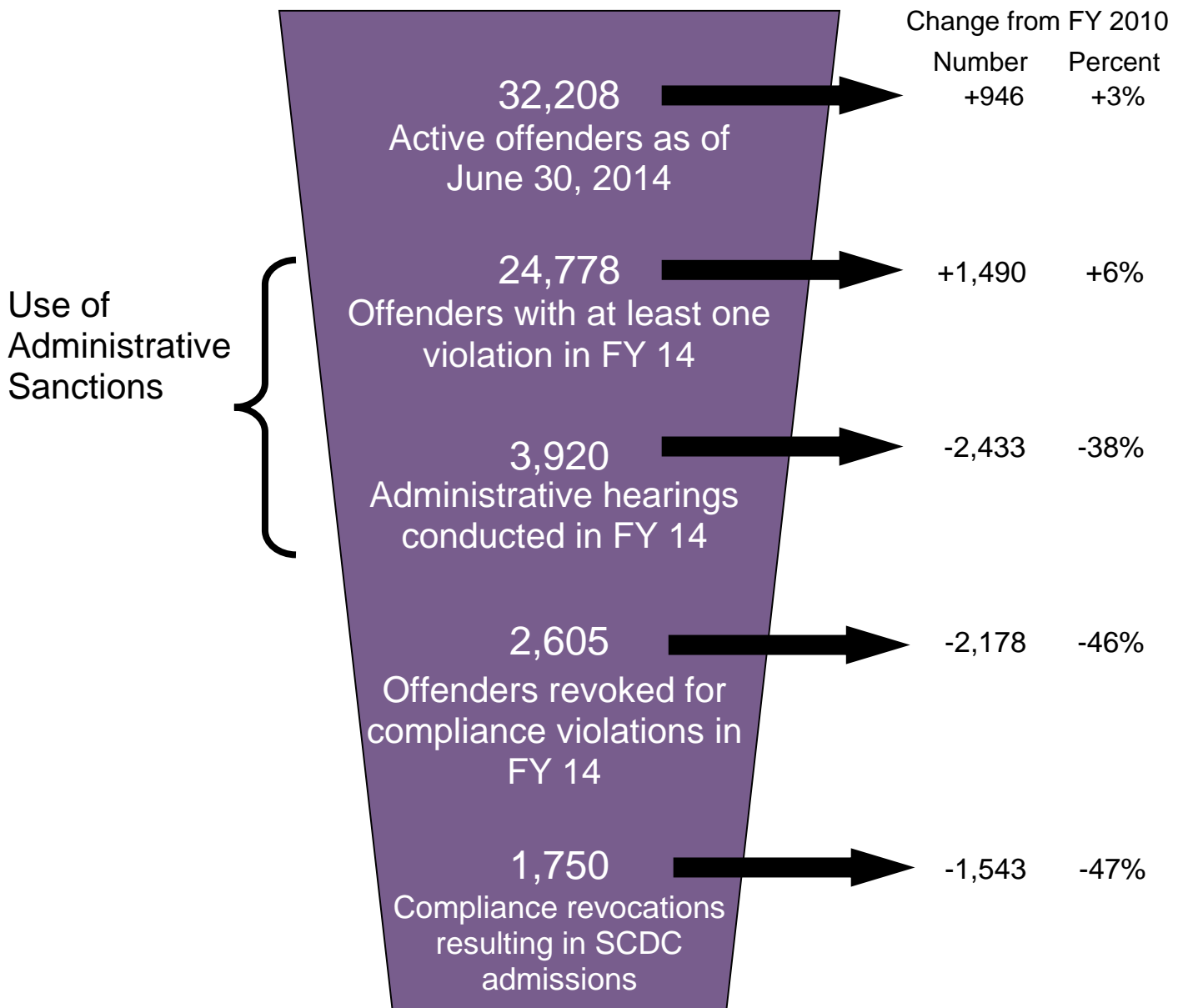


Reduction in Process as Active Population Increased



SCDPPPS FY 2014 Violations Summary

Impact of Sentencing Reform Act Strategies



Administrative Sanctions:

- 2,675 PSE conversions
- 91 PSE sanctions
- 14,349 fee exemptions
- 15,329 fee restructures
- 9,823 home visits
- 2,062 other administrative sanctions
- 20,012 verbal/written reprimands
- 64,341 Total Sanctions**

Data as of: 6/30/2014
Updated: 9/12/2014

Cost Avoidance

For the fourth 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 \$6,205,528.

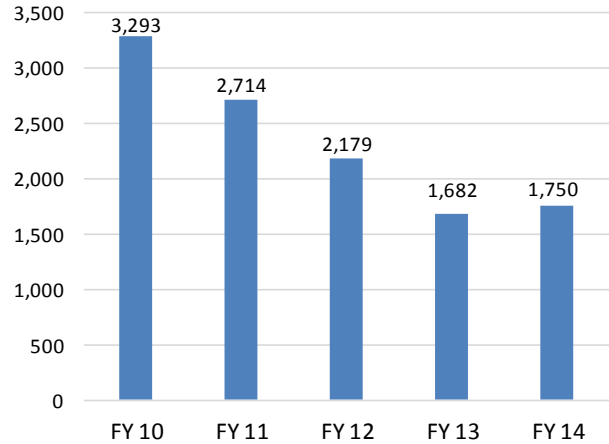
FY 2014 – Cost Avoidance Calculations for the Sentencing Reform Act*

FY 2014 SCDPPPS avoided bed-days	623,620
Variable cost avoidance	\$3,891,389
Step-fixed cost avoidance **	\$2,314,139
Total cost avoidance for FY 2014	\$6,205,528
Maximum reinvestment (\$6,205,528 X 35%)	\$2,171,935

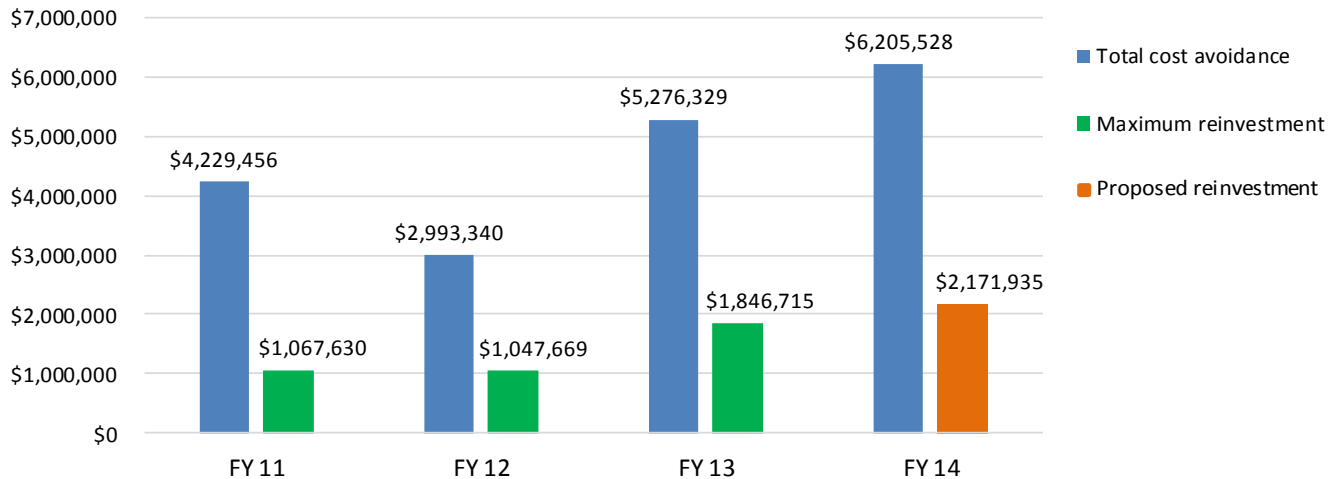
* Numbers are rounded

**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



1,543 – Total reduction in compliance revocation admissions to SCDC from FY 2010 through 2014.

\$18,704,653 – SCDPPPS' total cost avoidance for Sentencing Reform from FY 2011 through 2014.

\$6,133,949 – SCDPPPS' total proposed maximum reinvestment from FY 2011 through 2014.

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 2014 data is located on pages 26 and 27 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 2014	\$1,391
Daily supervision cost per offender (high supervision) FY 2014	\$3.81
Supervision days for FY 2014	625,320
Supervision cost for FY 2014	\$2,382,469
Total supervision cost for FY 2011 through FY 2014	\$5,380,382

* 33% decrease in supervision fees collected and retained between FY 2010 and FY 2014
(decrease of \$ 3,044,771)

Reinvestment Recommendation

Since the passage of the Omnibus Crime Reduction and Sentencing Reform Act of 2010, the Department has demonstrated a commitment to the utilization of risk reduction strategies in order to achieve goals and desired outcomes. One of the primary objectives of the SRA was to implement tools and strategies proven effective to predict and address offender risk and needs to reduce recidivism. As SCDPPPS continues to put into practice those strategies, it is important for South Carolina to make continuous efforts to make recidivism reduction a priority.

Through the appropriation of funds pursuant to Section 24-28-30 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, the Department would like to continue its efforts through existing recidivism reduction programs such as the Reentry Centers located in the counties of Richland and Spartanburg. By reinvesting funds into a statewide recidivism reduction initiative, South Carolina will be in a position to implement programs aimed to increase the employment prospects for offenders who not only need gainful employment, but will benefit from an integrated approach that addresses an offender's distinct criminogenic needs.

The following recommendation is based on cost avoidance appropriations for FY 2014 and includes the total estimated amount to operationalize an evidence-based integrated reentry and employment strategy. The overall goal of this reentry strategy, which has been developed in other states throughout the country, is to infuse best practices from reentry, corrections and workforce development sectors to reduce recidivism and promote job readiness for SCDPPPS' offenders.

Reinvestment in an Integrated Reentry and Employment Strategy

According to the Pew Center on the States (2012), over 90% of the individuals serving a period of incarceration in local jails or prisons will return to the community. This proposal seeks to expand the Department's offender reentry efforts by strengthening the Reentry Centers in Columbia and Spartanburg, as well as build the internal capacity to provide moderate- to high-risk offenders under supervision with unlimited access to treatment at no additional financial burden to the offender or family. The total estimated costs are reoccurring personnel expenses to expand the Department's existing reentry program.

For a number of years, the Department has developed and/or implemented programs to support a community-based treatment model for offenders assessed at a moderate- to high-risk to reoffend. The Department recognizes the challenges and barriers its offenders and agents experience while attempting to gain access to the appropriate level of community-based treatment services throughout the state. Using a systematic, client-centered rehabilitation program approach, reinvestment into the existing Reentry Centers will position the Department to work effectively with community-based service providers in a controlled environment adhering to the principles of evidence-based practices.

Funding Priority 1: Reentry Center Development and Sustainability

- Provide higher-risk, less job-ready offenders with intensive and specialized treatment and transitional job placement services in a centralized, structured setting.
- Provide direct services pre- and post-release to incarcerated offenders by completing a risk/needs assessment 4-6 months prior to release and developing a reentry plan prior to release in the community.
- 2,750 - Approximate number of offenders that could be screened for services based on pending probation cases and special release programs within a year of release/max out (i.e., conditional parole, supervised reentry, split probation)

1 - Number of FTE needed for Reentry Program Coordinator at the Spartanburg Center

16 - Number of FTEs needed for Reentry Specialists at the Columbia and Spartanburg Center

- Estimated Cost: \$824,068
- Percentage of Total Reinvestment: 38%

Funding Priority 2: Caseload Specialization (e.g., Criminal Domestic Violence, Sex Offenders)

- Establish specialized caseload agents with optimal caseload ratio to manage high-risk populations more effectively.
- High-risk offender populations include offenders under supervision for criminal domestic violence or sex offenses, severe mental health or substance abuse treatment needs etc.

20 - Number of FTEs needed for Specialized Caseload Agents

- Estimated Cost: \$961,317
- Percentage of Total Reinvestment: 44%

Funding Priority 3: Development of Internal Capacity to Provide Treatment Services to Clients

- Provide direct treatment services to offenders in support of community-based treatment options
- Reduce barriers encountered by offenders to acquire suitable treatment services based on factors such as location, transportation, and/or cost of treatment.

1 - Number of FTE needed for a Director of Treatment and Behavioral Services

6 - Number of FTEs needed for Regional Rehabilitation Specialists

- Estimated Cost: \$386,550
- Percentage of Total Reinvestment: 18%

Total Estimated Costs: \$2,171,935

Section 18

Driving Under Suspension

FY 2014 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2014)

There were no recommendations or admissions

Total Driving Under Suspension 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

§ 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

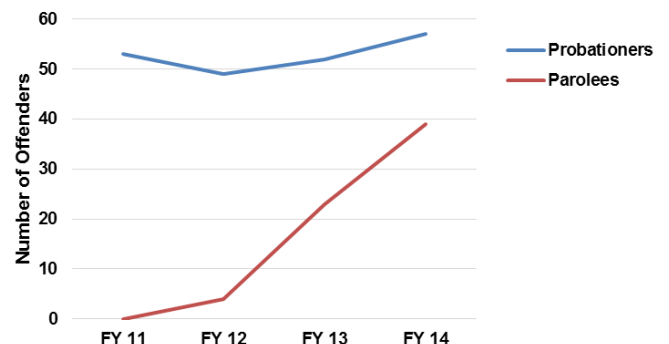
FY 2014 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2014)

- 721 inmates are currently eligible by statute
- 94 (13%) of the eligible inmates are currently scheduled for a parole hearing
- 484 inmates have been heard for parole
 - 126 (26%) inmates have been granted parole
 - 79 inmates were released to conditional parole
 - 38 inmates are pending completion of pre-release programming (e.g., ATU and SPICE)
 - 9 inmates had their conditional parole rescinded
- 57 offenders sentenced to probation by the courts in lieu of incarceration
- 31,910 bed days saved for inmates released to parole, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$317,505
 - 54,484 total bed days saved (FY 12 to FY 14) for inmates released to parole, which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$534,603
- 123,790 bed days saved for offenders given straight probation, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$1,231,708
 - 456,068 total bed days saved (FY 11 to FY 14) for offenders given straight probation, which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$4,295,309

§ 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 2014 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2014)

- 728 offenders were admitted to the program in FY 14 for a total of 2,466 admissions since inception
- 525 offenders active in the program
- 762 closures
 - 516 (68%) offenders closed successfully
 - 246 (32%) offenders were returned to the Solicitor's Office
- 9.29 months – average length of supervision
- Conditional Discharge fees (which go to the solicitor) since inception: \$438,543 (70%) collected on offenders that are now closed and \$35,175 (17%) on offenders that are still active for a total of \$473,718 (57%) collected

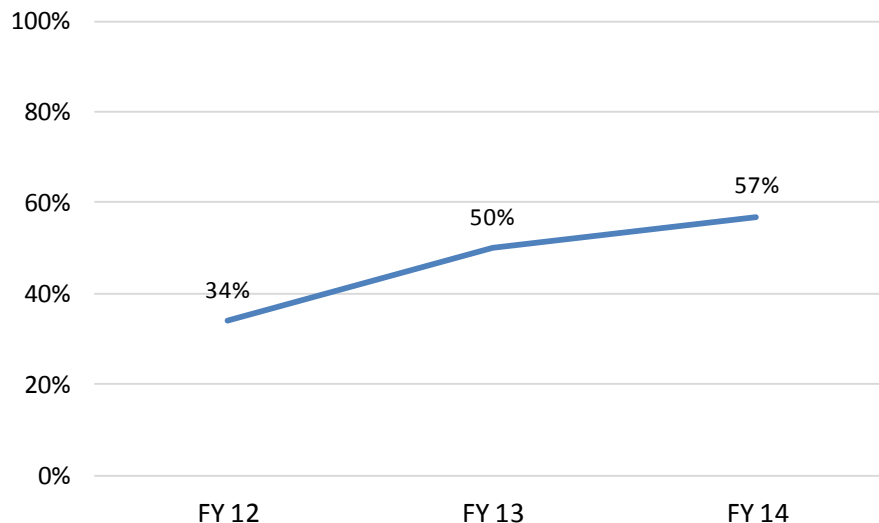
§ 44-53-450

- 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 Successful Closures	Total Unsuccessful Closures	Total	% Successful
11	11	11	22	50%
12	229	90	319	72%
13	506	242	748	68%
14	516	246	762	68%
Total	1,262	589	1,851	68%

Conditional Discharge Program Fee Collection



Sections 45 & 52

Administrative Monitoring

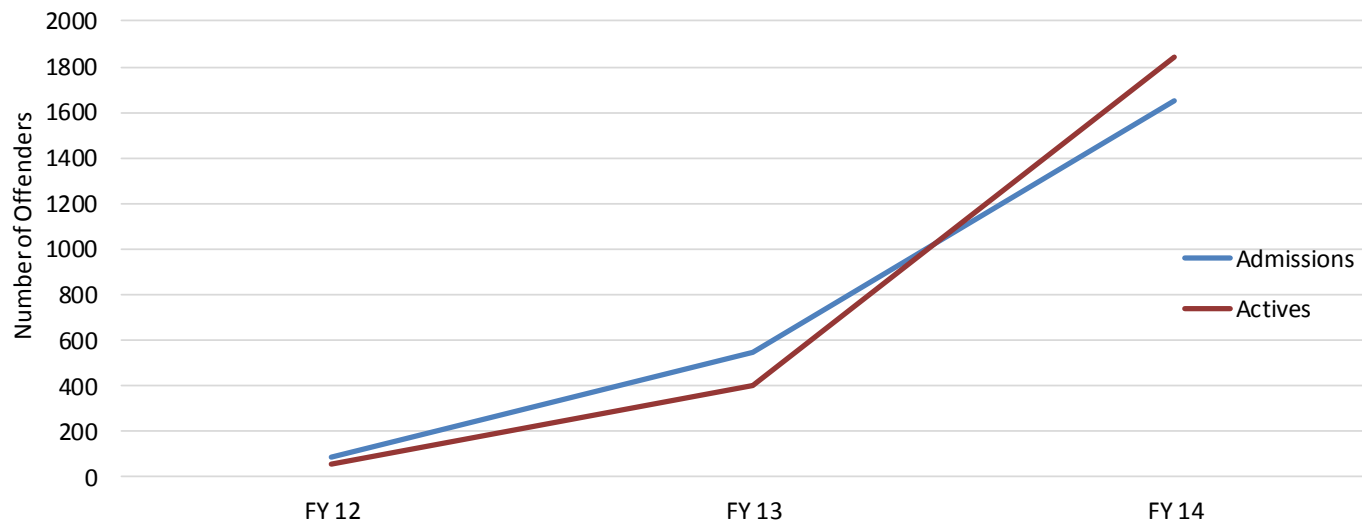
FY 2014 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2014)

- 23,153 offenders are currently eligible
- 33,634 cases are currently eligible
- 1,652 offenders were admitted to the program
- 1,965 cases were placed in the program
- 1,840 offenders active in the program
- 2,168 active cases
- 159 offenders successfully completed the program
- Current obligations: \$249,126 owed / 55% 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.

Administrative Monitoring Program Growth



Administrative Monitoring Closure Reasons Since Inception

FY	Paid	Consent Order of Judgement	Order of Civil Contempt	Death	Total Successful Closures
12	7	25	1	0	33
13	43	89	2	1	135
14	94	61	2	2	159
Total	144	175	5	3	327

Sections 45 & 50

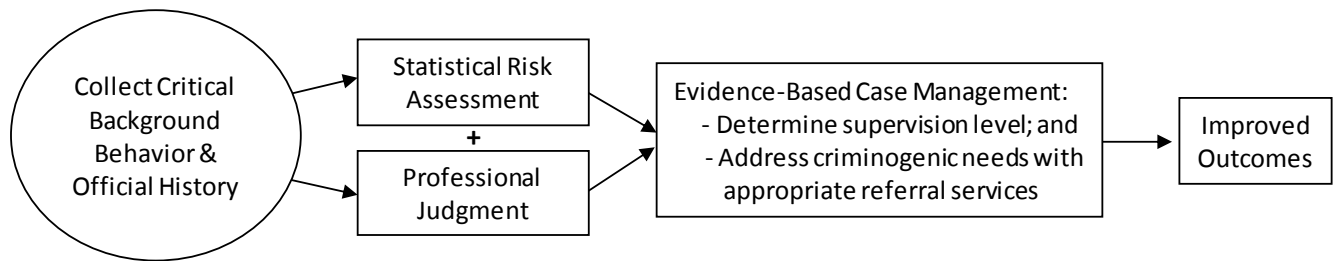
Supervision Risk/Needs Assessment

FY 2014 Highlights (As of June 30, 2014)

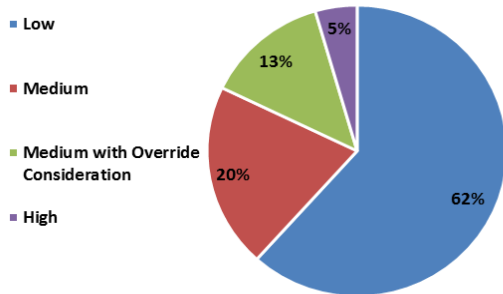
- 24,933 total assessments completed
 - 9,681 Full Core Assessments
 - 15,149 Initial Community Assessments
 - 103 Recidivism Risk Screener
- 19,951 total offenders assessed
- The diagram below describes how the validated actuarial risk/needs assessment tool is used in conjunction with professional judgment to assess offender risk and determine supervision levels:

§ 24-21-280(C)

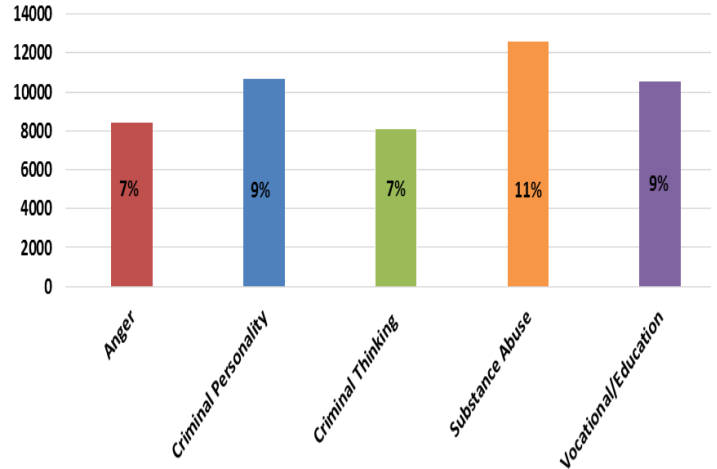
- Adopt a validated actuarial risk/needs assessment tool that is consistent with evidence-based practices.
- The actuarial assessment tool shall include a screener, which shall be used as a triage tool, and a comprehensive version.



Identified Risk Levels of Offenders Assessed in FY 14



Most Commonly Identified Criminogenic Needs



Closures by Risk/Needs Assessment Tool Findings for FY 14

	Total Successful Closures	Total Unsuccessful Closures	Total	% Successful
Low	4,336	604	4,940	88%
Medium	1,228	399	1,627	75%
Medium with Override Consideration	743	345	1,088	68%
High	243	203	446	54%
Total	6,550	1,551	8,101	81%

Sections 45 & 46

Parole Risk/Needs Assessment

FY 2014 Highlights (As of June 30, 2014)

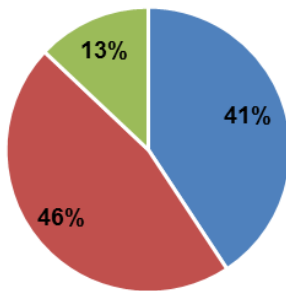
- 3,213 reentry assessments completed on inmates eligible for parole (including inmates yet to be heard)

§ 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.

Reentry Assessment Findings Completed in FY 14

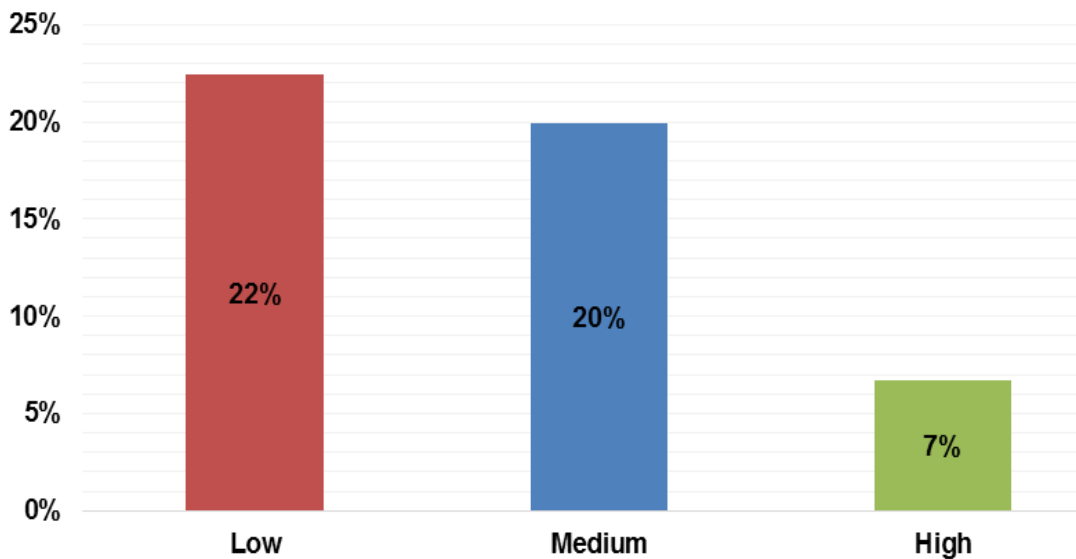
■ Low ■ Medium ■ High



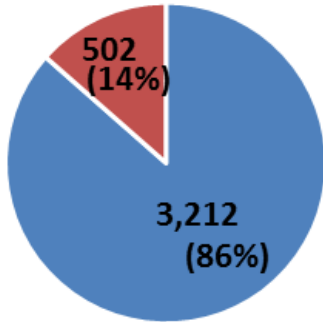
Total Hearings				
Assessment Finding	Outcome		Total	Parole Rate
	Parole	Reject		
Low	293	1,015	1,308	22%
Medium	297	1,191	1,488	20%
High	28	389	417	7%
Total	618	2,595	3,213	19%

*This information is only based on cases where a reentry assessment was completed and should not be used to calculate overall parole rates.

Parole Rate by Reentry Assessment Finding

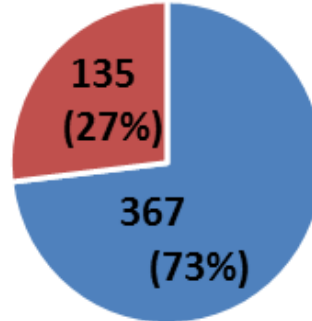


Parole Rates CY 2013



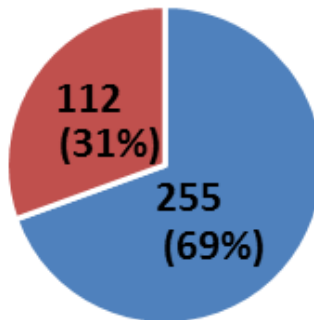
- Rejected
- Paroled

Releases for Parole in CY 2013



- Released as of 4/24/14
- Not Released as of 4/24/14

Conditional Parole Released within 90 Days in CY 2013



- Released within 90 Days
- Released more than 90 Days

Section 46

Parole Board Member Training

FY 2014 Highlights (As of June 30, 2014)

- In addition to the required annual eight (8) hours of training, all Parole Board members completed an additional six (6) hours of training
- Two (2) Parole Board members completed the National Institute of Corrections' Orientation for Parole Board Members program

Annual Training:

- Pardon Process
- General Overview of the Sentencing Reform Act
- Parole Decision Making Process Matrix
- COMPAS Review and Update
- Self-Paced In Class Education Program (SPICE) and Parole Employment Program (PEP)
- Domestic Violence and Abuse
- Release Programs
- Cognitive Behavior Therapy, SCDPPPS Community Aftercare and Addictions Treatment Unit at SCDC

§ 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.

Section 48

Supervised Reentry

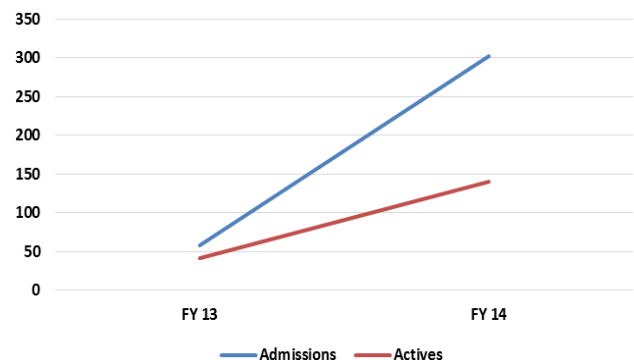
FY 2014 Highlights (As of June 30, 2014)

- 1,759 offenders are currently eligible
- 302 offenders were admitted to the program
- 140 offenders active in the program
- 177 (97%) offenders placed in the program successfully completed
- 48,673 bed days saved for inmates released to Supervised Reentry, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$484,296
 - 56,690 total bed days saved (FY 13 to FY 14), which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$562,863

§ 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.

Admissions and Actives



Section 50

Compliance Credits

FY 2014 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2014)

- 22,480 offenders currently eligible to earn compliance credits. This represents 70% of the Department's active population.
- 3,753,485 credits could have been earned in FY 14
- 496,379 credits have been earned
- 8,872 offenders have earned compliance credits
- 59,894 compliance credits were revoked
- 2,586 offenders had compliance credits revoked
 - 73% (1,887) of offenders with compliance credits revoked had their credits revoked due to unsuccessful closure of supervision
- 970 offenders closed early due to earning compliance credits
 - 147 days - the average number of days that offenders closed early due to compliance credits
 - 18.4 months - the average time under supervision for offenders who closed early due to compliance credits

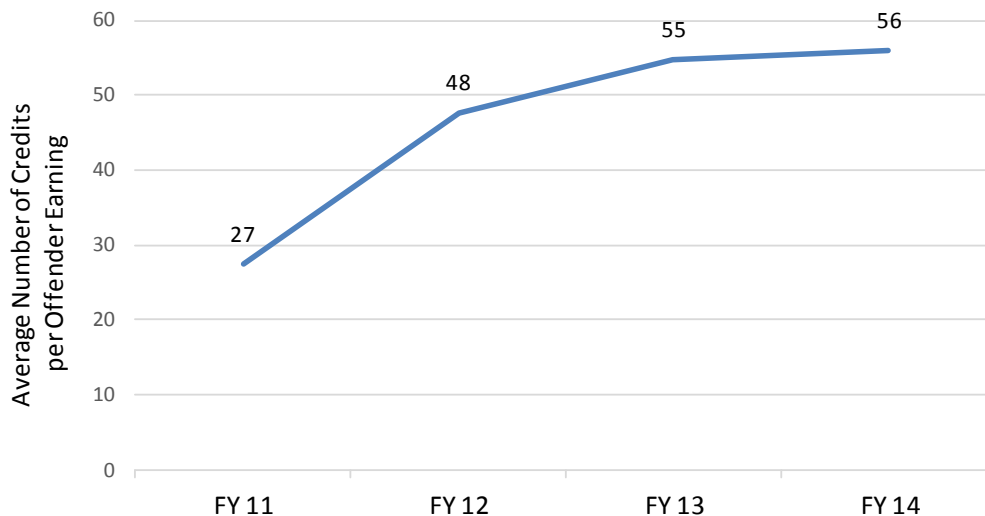
§ 24-21-280

- 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
Total	43,121	17,573	6,595,077	952,667	5,642,410	82,734

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



Section 53

Administrative Sanctions

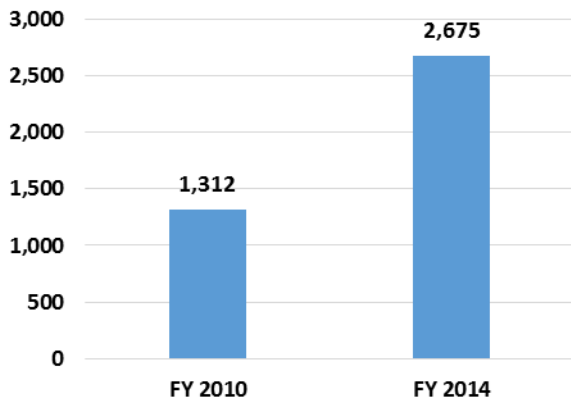
FY 2014 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2014)

- 855 (33%) of the 2,605 individuals revoked for compliance violations were addressed with alternative sanctions that did not impact SCDC
- 41% decrease in total revocations since FY 10
- 42% decrease in number of legal process documents issued since FY 10
- 51% increase in the use of lower level administrative sanctions since FY 10
- Data Analysis to Reduce Recidivism (DARR) meetings continue to be conducted to address county performance

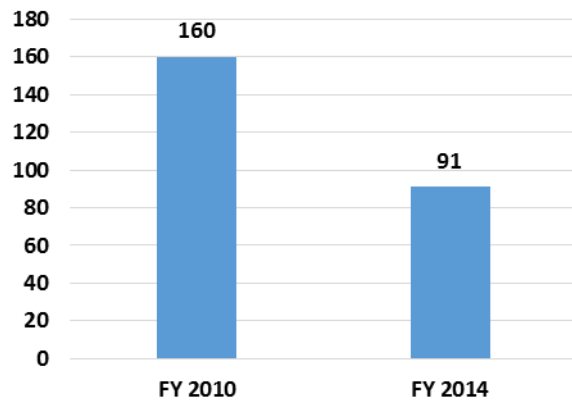
§ 24-21-110

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

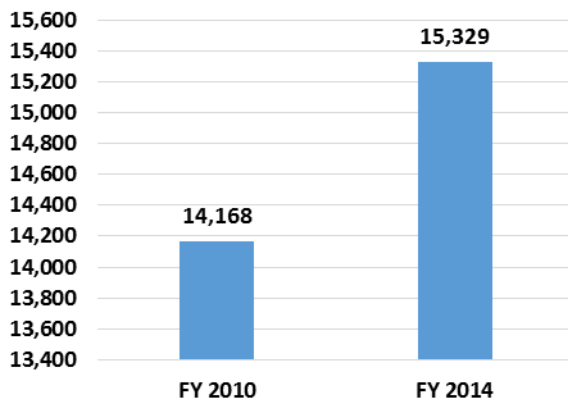
PSE Conversions



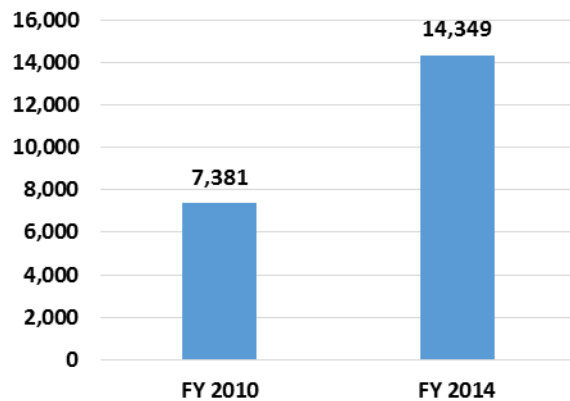
PSE Accounts

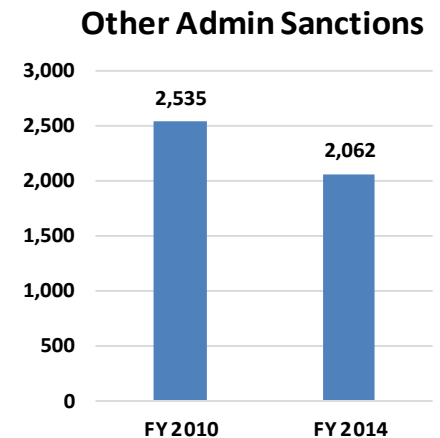
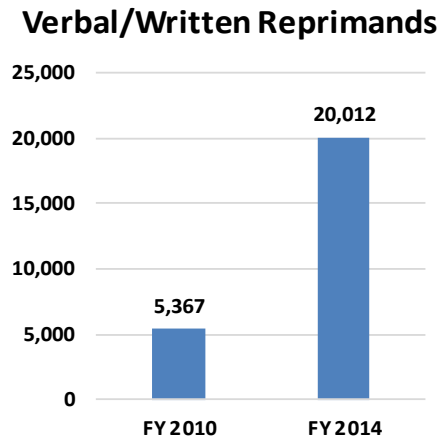
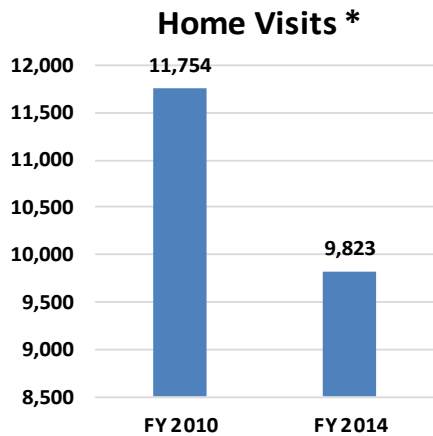


Financial Restructures



Fee Exemptions





* Home visits for standard offenders after first 30 days of supervision

Administrative Sanctions and Legal Process

	FY 2010	FY 2014	Change FY 2014 to FY 2014	
			#	%
Active offenders	31,262	32,208	946	3%
Offenders with at least 1 violation	23,288	24,778	1,490	6%
Administrative sanctions				
PSE conversions	1,312	2,675	1,363	104%
PSE accounts	160	91	-69	-43%
Financial assessment restructures	14,168	15,329	1,161	8%
Fee exemptions	7,381	14,349	6,968	94%
Home visits*	11,754	9,823	-1,931	-16%
Other administrative sanctions	2,535	2,062	-473	-19%
Verbal/written reprimands	5,367	20,012	14,645	273%
Total administrative sanctions	42,677	64,341	21,664	51%
Legal process				
Warrants issued	11,163	6,922	-4,241	-38%
Citations issued	16,052	8,786	-7,266	-45%
Total legal process	27,215	15,708	-11,507	-42%

*Home visits to address violations are home visits that occur 30 days after the start of supervision

Revocations

	FY 2010	FY 2014	Change FY 2010 to FY 2014	
Compliance	4,783	2,605	-2,178	-46%
New offense	880	733	-147	-17%
Total	5,663	3,338	-2,325	-41%

SCDC Admissions due to Compliance Revocations

	FY 2010	FY 2014	Change FY 2010 and FY 2014	
	3,293	1,750	-1,543	-47%

Administrative Sanctions Imposed at the Administrative Hearing Level (Hearings Officers) for FY 2014

Administrative Sanctions	Number of Sanctions	
	Number	Percent
Revocation		
Weekend jail	12	0%
Partial revocation	344	4%
Full revocation	532	6%
YOA revocation- new active sentence	148	2%
Reporting		
Extend supervision	198	2%
Extend supervision with probation terminated upon payment	213	2%
Increase supervision contacts	291	3%
Report more frequently until employed	59	1%
Financial		
Restructure financial obligation	1,172	13%
Exempt fee(s) PSE	1,565	17%
PSE conversion	181	2%
Disability pay to financial obligations	3	0%
Stack accounts	390	4%
Report more frequently until accounts are current	0	0%
Set time to bring accounts current	269	3%
Defer payment for time period	19	0%
Civil judgment for fine/restitution	620	7%
Budgeting ledger	4	0%
Financial counseling	3	0%
Reduce supervision fee	392	4%
Restitution center	1	0%
Substance abuse treatment		
Inpatient substances abuse treatment	158	2%
Outpatient substance abuse treatment	200	2%
Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotic Anonymous (AA/NA) 90 in 90	9	0%
AA/NA at agent discretion	9	0%
Half-way house	16	0%
Incarceration until bed available	110	1%
Treatment assessment	7	0%
Criminal domestic violence		
Anger management	23	0%
Domestic violence counseling	12	0%
No contact with victim of violence	2	0%
Home detention/electronic monitoring/global positioning system		
Home detention	23	0%
Electronic monitoring	57	1%
Global positioning system	39	0%
Public Service Employment (PSE)		
Reinstate PSE	108	1%
Impose PSE	15	0%
Vocation/education		
General education diploma (GED)	21	0%
Vocational/education-literacy counseling for reading	2	0%
Write paper on life goals	4	0%
Vocational rehabilitation	72	1%
Five job applications per day	3	0%
Complete job search forms	20	0%
Employment Security Commission	9	0%
Behavioral treatment		
Mental health treatment/evaluation	53	1%
Grief counseling	2	0%
Family counseling	4	0%
Sex offender counseling	9	0%
Restrict where offender may live	8	0%
Mandate where offender lives	4	0%
Restrict contact with certain people	6	0%
Letter of apology to family	1	0%
Zero tolerance for future violations	62	1%
Remove special conditions	84	1%
Other	1,783	19%
Total Sanctions at the Administrative Hearing Level for FY 14	9,351	100%

* Included in total administrative sanctions listed on page 8.

Section 55

Parole for Terminally Ill, Geriatric, or Permanently Disabled Inmates

FY 2014 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2014)

- 13 referrals received from SCDC since inception
 - 3 inmates were found to have “no parole” offenses
 - 6 inmates were rejected for conditional parole
 - 4 inmates have hearings scheduled
 - 1 inmate has since been released due to sentence expiration
 - 1 inmate has since died
 - 3 inmates were granted conditional parole
 - 2 inmates had their parole rescinded
 - 1 inmate maxed out prior to release
 - 1 inmate died prior to being heard

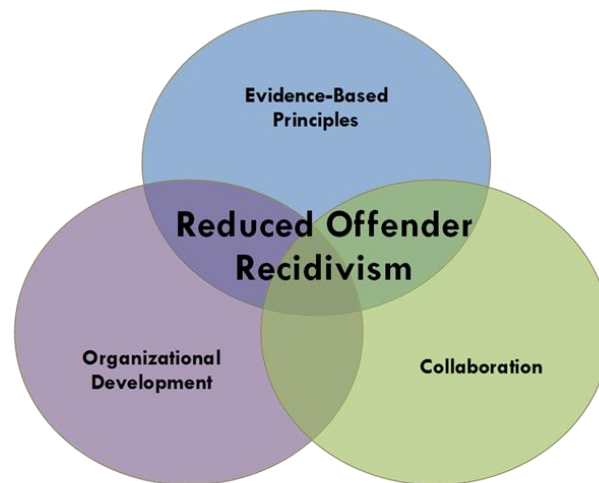
§ 24-21-715(A)

- 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.
- This program is for individuals who would not ordinarily be eligible for parole.

Appendix

In the past year, SCDPPPS continued to demonstrate remarkable progress in the implementation of evidence-influenced correctional practices to reduce offender recidivism. Much like other community corrections agencies faced with the pressure to do more with less, the Department is committed to the use of innovative, cost-effective strategies proven to reduce new crime and new victimization in South Carolina. To achieve the all-encompassing goal of implementing evidence-based practices, recognized as the nexus between creating safer communities and facilitating positive behavioral change, community correctional agencies must build the capacity to handle shifts in business practices as well as viable resources to support long-term success and sustainability.

At the core of SRA implementation efforts, SCDPPPS follows *The Integrated Model*, which is a comprehensive approach to facilitate sustainable change through the use of research and theory from various fields such as criminal justice, business and behavioral science. This model is comprised of three components: evidenced-based principles, organizational development and collaboration. Although not mutually exclusive, each of *The Integrated Model* elements have been influential in the developing and implementing programmatic goals of the Department as it puts research into practice.



Source: National Institute of Corrections (2011)

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 26 and 27 was used for the FY 2014 cost avoidance and provides a description of all variables used to generate the total cost avoidance for FY 2014.

Cost Avoidance Calculation

Fiscal year of analysis		2014	
a	Days per year	365	FY14
Section 1 – Bed Days Avoided*			
1	PPP Avoided Bed-Days	623,620	Bed Days Saved FY10 – FY14
2	PPP Avoided Bed-Years	1,709	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)	11.0	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)	44.0	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	\$1.82	FY13 and FY14 Variable Health and Food Cost.xls
14	Health Care Per Diem	\$4.42	FY13 and FY14 Variable Health and Food Cost.xls
15	Total Per Diem Variable Costs	\$6.24	line 13 + line 14
16	Total Per Annum Variable Costs	\$2,278	line 15 x line a (days per year)

<u>Step-fixed Costs Per Inmate</u>		
Health Care and other programming		
17	Health/programming personnel, per diem	- During FY 2014, there was no significant drop in the number of medical encounters.
Corrections Officers		
18	Average Officer Salary (Officer 1)	\$27,261 Level I Correctional Officer I Salary Information.xls (Officer I)
19	Average Shift Supervisor Salary	\$37,293 Level I Correctional Officer I Salary Information.xls (Corporal, Lieutenant, Sergeant)
20	Average Major Salary	\$51,937 Level I Correctional Officer I Salary Information.xls (Major)
21	Fringe Benefit Rate	44.48% Per Darlene Harmon 9/05/14
22	Average Salary & Benefits (Officer I)	\$39,387 line 18 + (line 18 x line 21)
23	Average Salary & Benefits (Shift Supervisor)	\$53,881 line 19 + (line 19 x line 21)
24	Average Salary & Benefits (Major)	\$75,039 line 20 + (line 20 x line 21)
25	Officer I Step-Fixed Cost	\$1,733,014 line 6 x line 22
26	Shift Supervisor Step-Fixed Cost	\$431,047 line 10 x line 23
27	Major Step-Fixed Cost	\$150,077 line 12 x line 24
28	Officer Cost Avoidance	\$2,314,139 line 25 + line 26 + line 27
29	Officer Cost Avoidance per Inmate	\$3.71 line 28 / line 1
30	Total Per Diem Step-Fixed costs	\$3.71 line 17 + line 29
31	Total Per Annum Step-Fixed costs	\$1,354 line 30 x line a (days per year)
Total Marginal Cost Per Inmate		
32	Per Diem Marginal Cost	\$9.95 line 15 + line 30
33	Per Annum Marginal Cost	\$3,632 line 32 x line a (days per year)
Section 3 – Cost Avoidance and Maximum Reinvestment		
34	Variable cost avoidance	\$3,891,389 line 1 x line 15
35	Step-fixed cost avoidance	\$2,314,139 line 1 x line 30
36	Grand Total	\$6,205,528 line 34 + line 35
37	Maximum reinvestment	\$2,171,935 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 6/30/14	Change in the # of Offenders FY 10 to FY 14	Agent Count	Active to Agent Ratio	Jurisdictionals as of 6/30/2014	Juris. to Agent Ratio
Abbeville	215	141	-74	2	71:1	215	108:1
Aiken	1,200	1,071	-129	12	89:1	1,609	134:1
Allendale	87	76	-11	2	38:1	108	54:1
Anderson	1,557	1,751	194	19	92:1	2,308	121:1
Bamberg	126	130	4	1	130:1	174	174:1
Barnwell	160	162	2	2	81:1	222	111:1
Beaufort	546	413	-133	6	69:1	583	97:1
Berkeley	1,015	859	-156	12	72:1	1,261	105:1
Calhoun	78	103	25	2	52:1	141	71:1
Charleston	2,836	2,547	-289	30	85:1	3,502	117:1
Cherokee	556	748	192	8	94:1	1,082	135:1
Chester	224	196	-28	3	65:1	259	86:1
Chesterfield	154	122	-32	3	41:1	151	50:1
Clarendon	238	199	-39	3	66:1	302	101:1
Colleton	423	355	-68	5	71:1	514	103:1
Darlington	320	341	21	4	85:1	429	107:1
Dillon	137	147	10	3	49:1	193	64:1
Dorchester	805	874	69	9	97:1	1,191	132:1
Edgefield	230	255	25	3	85:1	325	108:1
Fairfield	174	170	-4	3	57:1	217	72:1
Florence	958	980	22	15	65:1	1,291	86:1
Georgetown	425	244	-181	5	49:1	352	70:1
Greenville	3,059	4,344	1,285	39	111:1	6,480	166:1
Greenwood	503	564	61	6	94:1	807	135:1
Hampton	151	141	-10	2	71:1	200	100:1
Horry	1,477	1,330	-147	18	74:1	1,834	102:1
Jasper	196	204	8	4	51:1	297	74:1
Kershaw	260	316	56	4	79:1	429	107:1
Lancaster	600	461	-139	8	58:1	609	76:1
Laurens	707	467	-240	9	52:1	683	76:1
Lee	134	130	-4	2	65:1	162	81:1
Lexington	1,260	1,158	-102	16	72:1	1,720	108:1
McCormick	96	80	-16	1	80:1	104	104:1
Marion	161	198	37	3	66:1	249	83:1
Marlboro	129	126	-3	3	42:1	145	48:1
Newberry	334	236	-98	4	59:1	346	87:1
Oconee	495	443	-52	6	74:1	659	110:1
Orangeburg	895	1,029	134	9	114:1	1,341	149:1
Pickens	779	904	125	10	90:1	1,289	129:1
Richland	2,641	2,574	-67	32	80:1	3,573	112:1
Saluda	121	121	0	2	61:1	147	74:1
Spartanburg	2,025	2,770	745	27	103:1	4,251	157:1
Sumter	860	846	-14	11	77:1	1,050	95:1
Union	352	332	-20	4	83:1	422	106:1
Williamsburg	296	311	15	4	78:1	381	95:1
York	1,231	1,235	4	17	73:1	1,778	105:1
Central	36	4	-32	0	--	2,644	--
Totals	31,262	32,208	946	393	82:1	48,029	102:1

* Agent count as of July 14, 2014

