

November
2018

Report to the Sentencing Reform Oversight Committee



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

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Major Accomplishments

This past fiscal year, the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services (SCDPPPS) has sustained its continued commitment to implement the mandates of the Omnibus Crime Reduction and Sentencing Reform Act of 2010. Through the utilization of many innovative strategies, SCDPPPS has saved taxpayers more than \$52 million by diverting over 1,900 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 2018 SCDPPPS probation successful closure rate was 81% compared to the national average of 60%. The parole successful closure rate was 83% compared to the national average of 61% (Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2016, Revised April 28, 2018*).

One of the most significant achievements during FY 2018 was attaining national accreditation. **SCDPPPS is the first probation agency in the nation to achieve accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA).** The Department is the third South Carolina cabinet agency to become CALEA certified, preceded by the State Law Enforcement Division and the Department of Public Safety. In March 2018, two CALEA assessors visited SCDPPPS and reviewed the Department's policies, procedures, and management strategies. SCDPPPS was found to be in 100% compliance with all applicable standards. Through the process of reviewing and revamping several policies and procedures, SCDPPPS has experienced improvements in documentation practices, evidence collection, training curriculum, officer safety practices and the creation of a statewide emergency communications system. The Department completed its implementation of these new, improved policies in March 2018, and later received its official initial accreditation on July 28th. SCDPPPS will next pursue accreditation on the state level.

This past fiscal year, SCDPPPS successfully completed 11 Strategic Plan objectives. The most significant of those objectives include establishing three additional remote videoconferencing sites for parole hearings, co-hosting community awareness events for the Ignition Interlock Device Program and developing new leadership training standards. (2015-2020 Strategic Plan Objectives 1.2.1, 1.2.3, 1.3.6, 2.1.1, 2.1.3, 2.2.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.4, 3.2.9, 3.4.1, and 4.1.4).

The latest cohort tracked by SCDPPPS has a recidivism rate of 50% of offenders arrested within three years of case closure and only 18% of offenders admitted to the SC Department of Corrections within three years of case closure. In the coming year, the Department will explore increasing the number of measures used to calculate its recidivism rate to better align with national recidivism measures.

The Department has also begun efforts to actively address homelessness among offenders under SCDPPPS jurisdiction. According to the Council of State Governments (2017), about 10% of offenders who leave prison are homeless for some period of time after release. In the

past, the Department did not have a method to accurately identify the number of homeless offenders in the Department's Offender Management System (OMS). At the end of FY 2018, a process was created by the Department's Office of Program Planning and Development to identify, track and address homeless individuals. Statewide implementation will follow dissemination of training and guidelines in FY 2019.

Other offender services have been expanded as well. As of May 2017, SCDPPPS had 1,651 offenders under supervision for domestic violence. As of June 2018, that number increased to 1,917. Recognizing a need to address this growing societal problem, using \$1,224,000 in recurring funds allocated by the General Assembly in the FY 2017-2018 budget, SCDPPPS implemented specialized Domestic Violence Agent caseloads. **SCDPPPS hired 20 Domestic Violence Agents who are located in 11 counties and serve the entire state. In its first year, this pilot project is showing positive results with an 82% successful case closure rate** (i.e., percentage of offenders who complete their probation term without a new criminal conviction). Experienced Agents were promoted, trained and certified to supervise this unique population (2015-2020 Strategic Plan Objective 1.1.6). The average caseload for these Agents is 51 offenders, enabling Agents to focus solely on supervising this high-risk group.

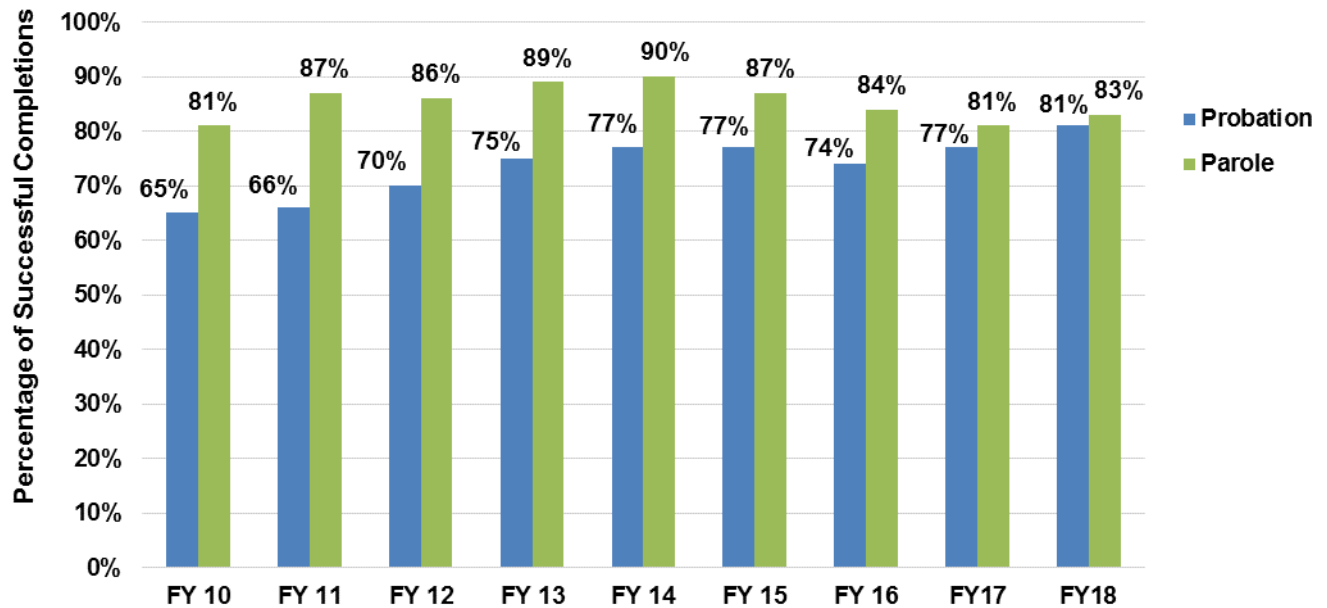
SCDPPPS has also experienced reduced Agent caseloads due to the hiring of additional **Offender Supervision Specialists** (OSS), non-law enforcement certified staff members who monitor standard level offenders (58% of the SCDPPPS active offender population). At the end of FY 2018, the SCDPPPS employed 62 OSS positions in 29 counties, compared to 32 OSS in 15 counties the previous fiscal year. The creation and expansion of the OSS position has enabled the Department to achieve its goal of reducing caseload sizes and enhancing case management. Compared to baseline numbers of August 2015, this program has reduced Agent caseloads in the four counties with the highest offender populations (Charleston, Greenville, Richland, and Spartanburg) by 35% (2015-2020 Strategic Plan Strategy 1.1).

As aforementioned, this past fiscal year SCDPPPS updated its **Statewide Service Provider Directory** to bolster victim advocacy by including victim resources and programming as well as court-ordered programs for offenders. The current database now includes more than 250 providers. Enhancements were made to the quality review process which removed programs whose criteria did not meet Department standards thereby ensuring consistency and program integrity. Statewide training on the use of the directory was delivered.

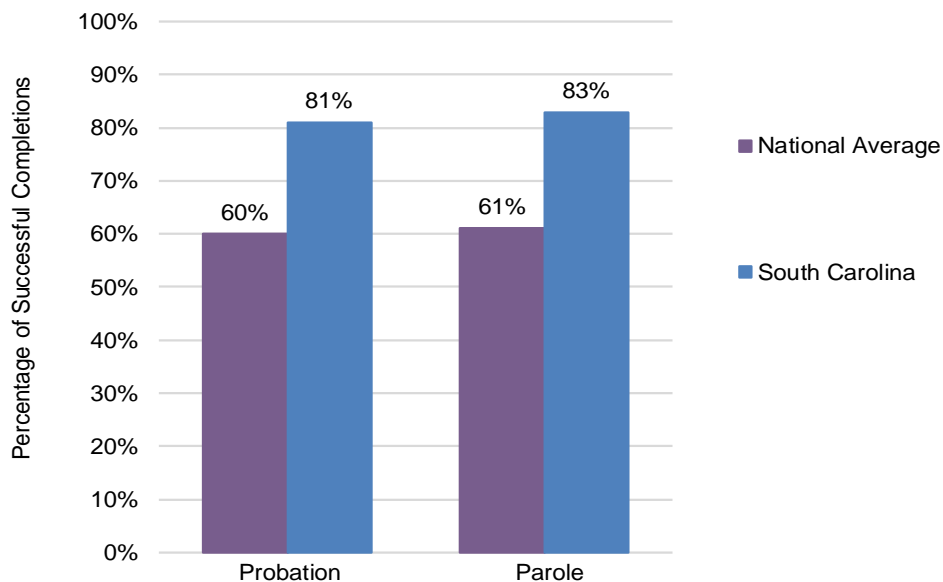
Success Rates: Since FY 2010, the rate of successful completions has increased for both probation and parole.

- In FY 2010, probation had a success rate of 65% and parole had a success rate of 81%.
- In FY 2018, the rate of successful completion increased to 81% for probation and 83% for parole. This reflects a 16% increase for probation and 2% increase for parole 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



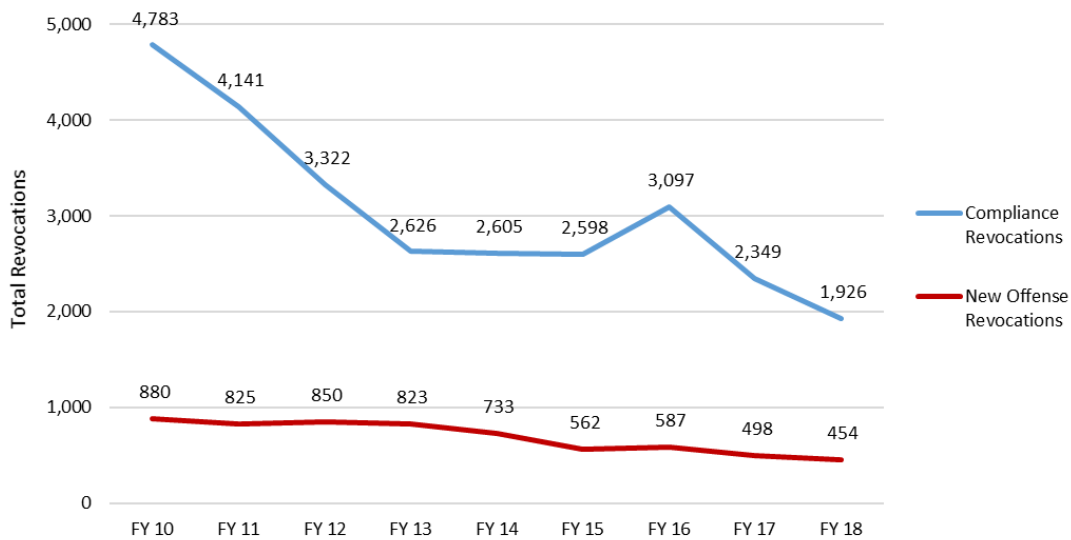
* National Average represents the most recent data available from calendar year 2016.
 Bureau of Justice Statistics' Report *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2016* (April 2018)

Overview

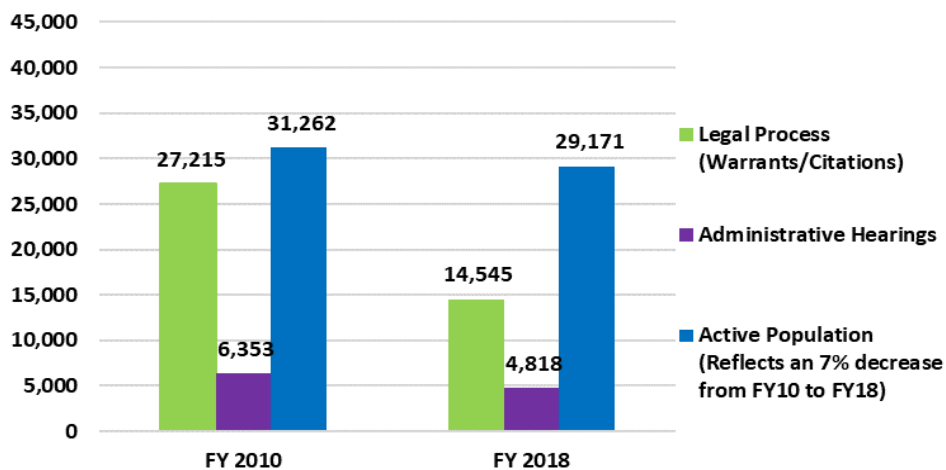
The Department has implemented supervision strategies that resulted in the reduction of recidivism and the financial impact to SCDC while maintaining public safety. The following reductions from the FY 2010 baseline data have been achieved for FY 2018:

- 59% (-1,943) Reduction of compliance revocation admissions to SCDC
- 58% (-3,283) Overall reduction in supervision revocation rates
 - 60% (-2,857) Reduction in compliance revocation rates
 - 48% (-426) Reduction in new offense revocation rates
- 47% (-12,670) Overall reduction in the issuance of legal process (i.e., warrants and citations)
- 0% (122) Overall change in administrative hearings

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

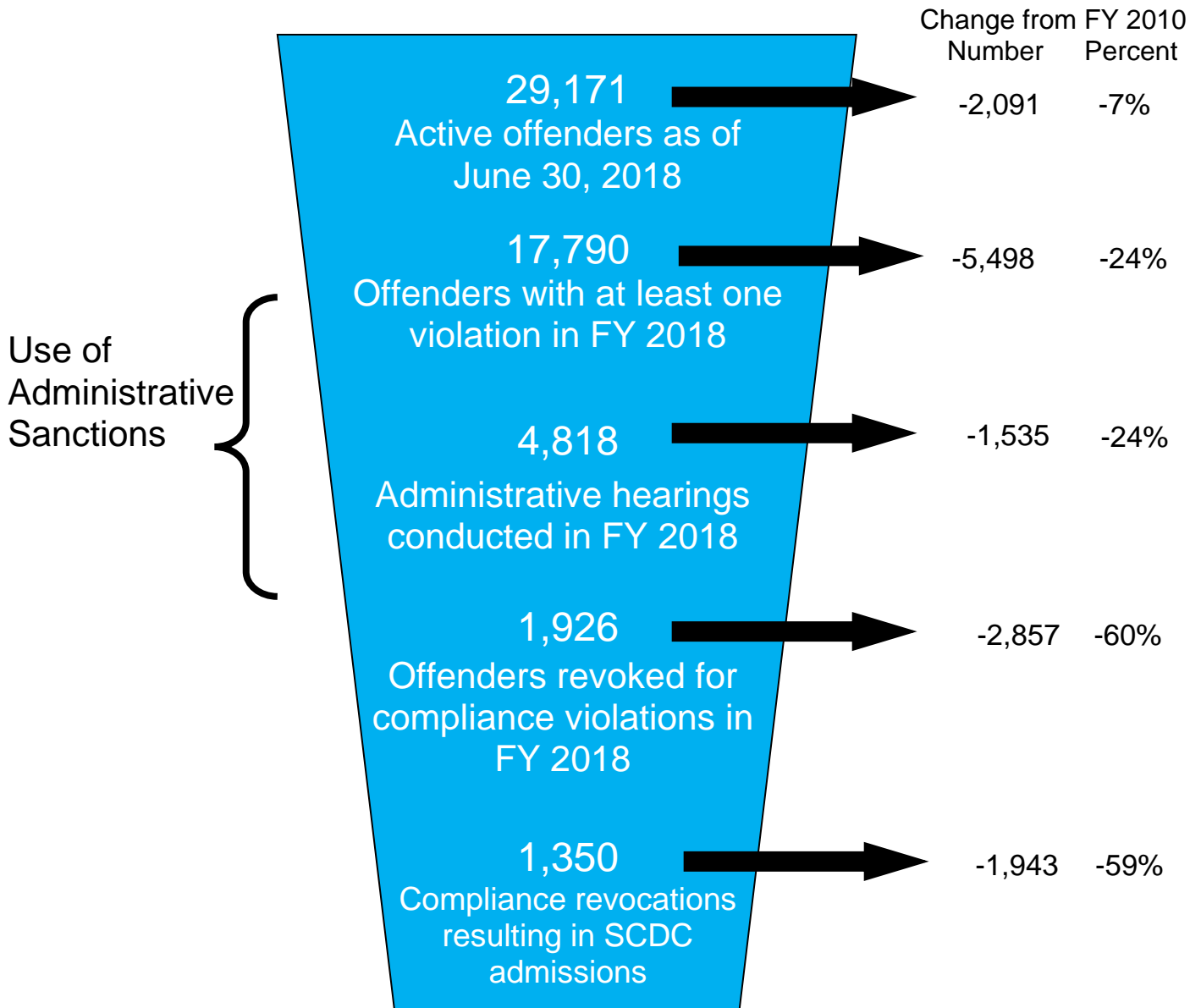


Reduction in Process



SCDPPPS FY 2018 Violations Summary

Impact of Sentencing Reform Act Strategies



Administrative Sanctions:

- 185 PSE Conversions
- 23 PSE Sanctions
- 8,574 Fee Exemptions
- 8,811 Fee Restructures
- 9,128 Home Visits
- 6,893 Other Administrative Sanctions
- 9,185 Verbal/Written Reprimands

42,799 Total Sanctions

Data as of: 6/30/2018
Updated: 10/18/2017

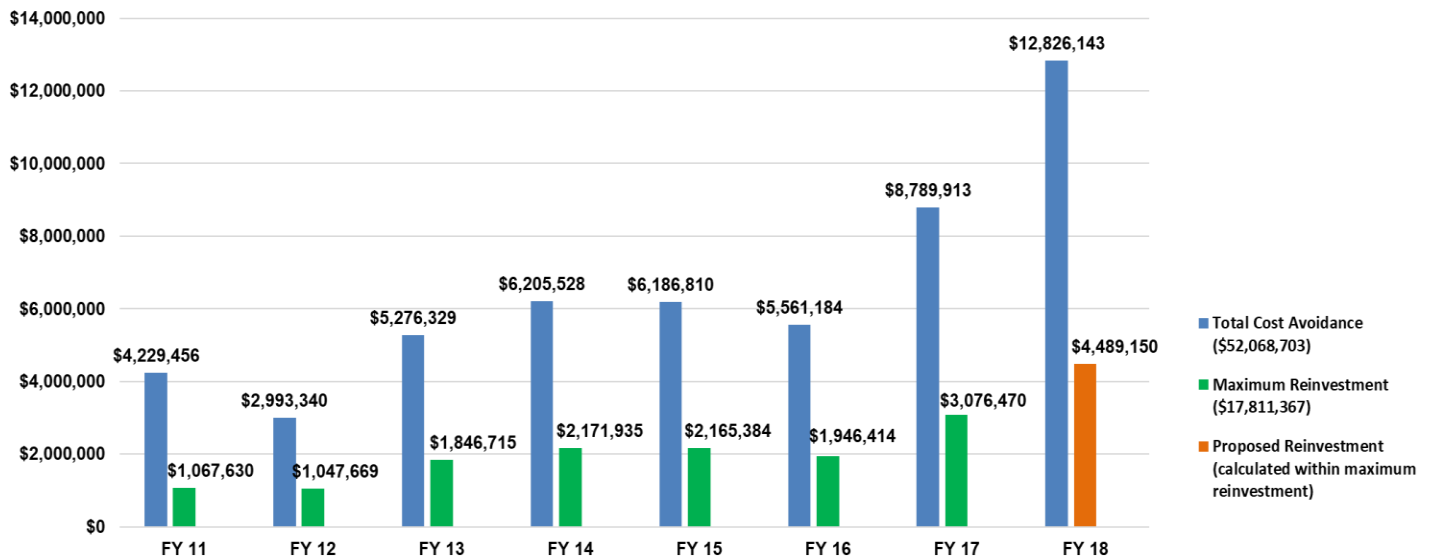
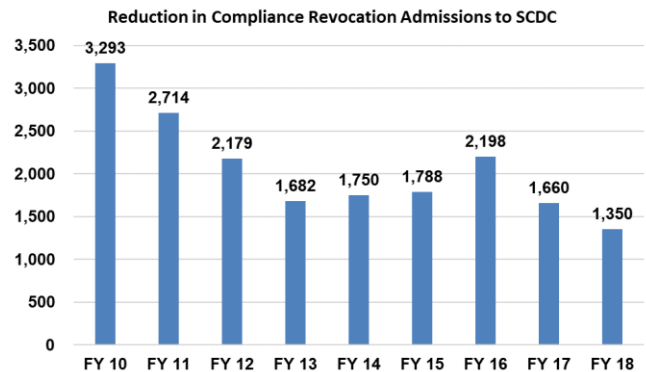
Cost Avoidance

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 \$12,826,143. This is a 203% increase since FY 2010 and a 46% increase since FY 2017.

FY 2018 – Cost Avoidance Calculations for the Sentencing Reform Act*

FY 2018 SCDPPPS avoided bed-days	706,785
Variable cost avoidance	\$5,965,265
Step-fixed cost avoidance	\$6,860,878
Total cost avoidance for FY 2018	\$12,826,143
Maximum reinvestment (\$12,826,143 X 35%)	\$4,489,150

* Numbers are rounded.



1,943 – Total reduction in compliance revocation admissions to SCDC from FY 2010 through 2018.
\$52,068,703 – SCDPPPS' total cost avoidance for Sentencing Reform from FY 2011 through 2018.
\$17,811,367 – SCDPPPS' total proposed maximum reinvestment from FY 2011 through 2018.

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 2018 data is located on page 22 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 2018	\$1,949
Daily supervision cost per offender (high supervision) FY 2018	\$5.34
Supervision days for FY 2018	706,785
Supervision cost for FY 2018	\$3,774,232
Total supervision cost for FY 2011 through FY 2018	\$16,717,260

* 41% decrease in supervision fees collected and retained between FY 2010 and FY 2018
(decrease of \$3,801,564)

Reinvestment Recommendation

Funding Priority 1: Develop a Mental Health Program

Background: The Department is committed to implementing evidence based services for the population under supervision with mental health and co-occurring disorders. The aim 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 concerns¹. 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:

Mental Health Caseload Specialization – Estimated Cost \$1,268,019

- Establish specialized caseload agents with appropriate training and agent to offender caseload ratios to support the mental health stability of the population more efficiently.
- Reduce public expenditures related to incarceration diversion and hospital admissions by implementing evidence-based intervention techniques focusing on crisis stabilization, housing, therapeutic supports, medication compliance, and vocational training.
 - 12- Number of FTE's needed for Mental Health Agents
 - 3- Number of FTE's needed for Mental Health Supervisors

SCDC Pre-Release Case Management- Estimated Cost \$68,895

- Conduct case management duties to ensure inmates from SCDC with a mental health designation have a comprehensive discharge plan to include stable housing, community based treatment providers, and vocational/education referrals in place prior to release to SCDPPPS' supervision.
 - 1- Number of FTE's needed for case management at inpatient and step-down mental health facilities (both located at Kirkland Correctional Institution)

Continuing Education/Skill Acquisition- Estimated Cost \$30,000

- Participate in on-going continuing education seminars and workshops to increase knowledge and gain skills to work directly with the mentally ill justice involved population.

Case Services- Estimated Cost \$700,000

- Allocate funds to support the recovery and stability of the mentally ill offender population by subsidizing treatment services, medications, housing, and other needs.

Total Estimated Cost: \$2,066,914

Percentage of Total Reinvestment: 46%

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 November 16, 2018 from

<http://www.apa.org/monitor/2014/10/incarceration.aspx>.

Funding Priority 2: The Expansion of Specialized Supervision

Background: In July 2015, SCDPPPS had 730 offenders under supervision for a domestic violence offense statewide. As of August 2018, the number of statewide domestic violence offenders increased to 1,891. Projections indicate that this population will continue to increase. The Department also utilizes specialized caseloads for sex offenders. Additional funding for specialized caseloads 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, increased training for agents supervising specialized caseloads, specific technologies and services for the offenders. The Department would be able to provide increased case management and supervision to identified offenders which would assist in long-term success. This initiative continues to provide public safety, aid in reducing recidivism and reduce violence against victims.

Total Estimated Cost: \$2,422,236 for 17 additional FTE's salary, fringe benefits (15 agents and 2 unit supervisors), alcohol monitoring for the offender population, treatment/services for offenders to include but not limited to substance abuse, batterer's intervention and mental health and training for the specialized agents.

Estimated Cost Breakdown:

Additional Agents: \$1,159,125

Additional Supervisors: \$165,550

Alcohol Monitoring: \$600,000

Treatment/Services: \$397,561

Training: \$100,000

Percentage of Total Reinvestment: 54%

Section 18

Driving Under Suspension

FY 2018 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2018)

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
18	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

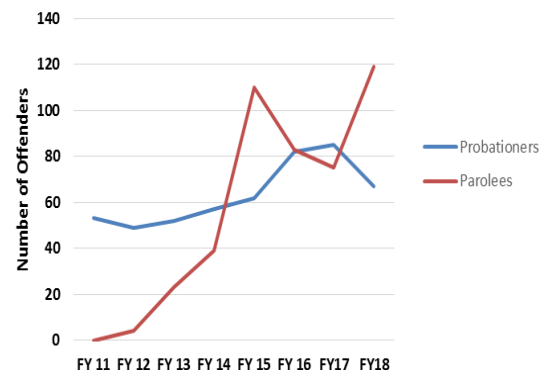
FY 2018 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2018)

- 429 inmates are currently eligible by statute
 - 72 (17%) of the eligible inmates are currently scheduled for a parole hearing
- 1,353 inmates have been heard for parole since inception
 - 699 (52%) inmates have been granted parole
 - 569 inmates were released to SCDPPPS' supervision
 - 14 inmates are pending completion of pre-release programming (e.g., ATU and SPICE)
 - 116 inmates had their conditional parole rescinded
- 67 offenders sentenced to probation by the courts in lieu of incarceration
- 59,378 bed days saved for inmates released to parole, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$1,077,711
 - 291,168 total bed days saved (FY 2012 to FY 2018) for inmates released to parole, which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$3,705,449
- 145,507 bed days saved for offenders given straight probation, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$2,640,957
 - 1,098,906 total bed days saved (FY 2011 to FY 2018) for offenders given straight probation, which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$13,240,421

§ 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

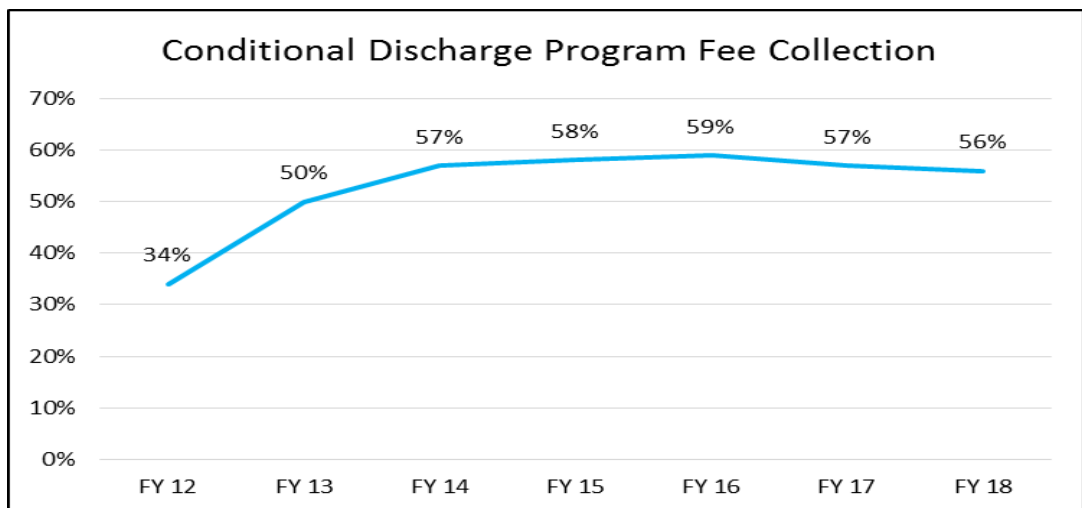
FY 2018 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2018)

- 1,160 offenders were admitted to the program in FY 2018 for a total of 6,519 admissions since inception
- 698 offenders active in the program
- 1,203 closures
 - 568 (47%) offenders closed successfully
 - 635 (53%) offenders were returned to the Solicitor's Office
- 10.09 months – average length of supervision
- Conditional Discharge fees (which go to the solicitor) since inception: \$1,301,948 (62%) collected from offenders that are now closed and \$32,059 (12%) from offenders that are still active for a total of \$1,334,007 (56%) 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	
	Total Successful Closures	Unsuccessful Closures			
11	11	11	22	50%	
12	229	90	319	72%	
13	506	242	748	68%	
14	516	246	762	68%	
15	472	340	812	58%	
16	474	422	896	53%	
17	523	519	1,042	50%	
18	568	635	1,203	47%	
Total	3,299	2,505	5,804	57%	



Sections 45 & 52

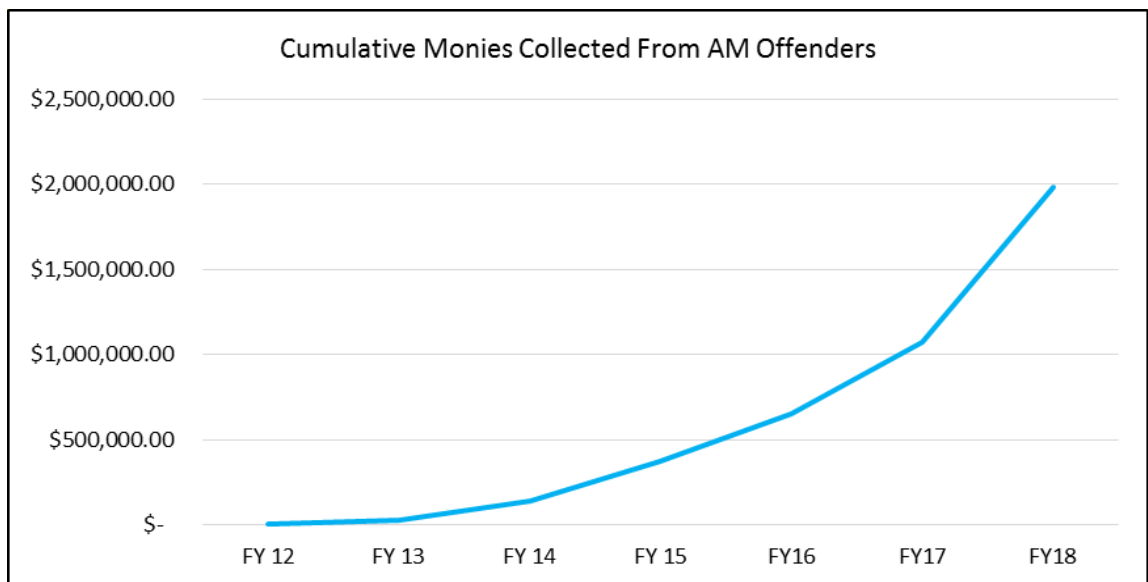
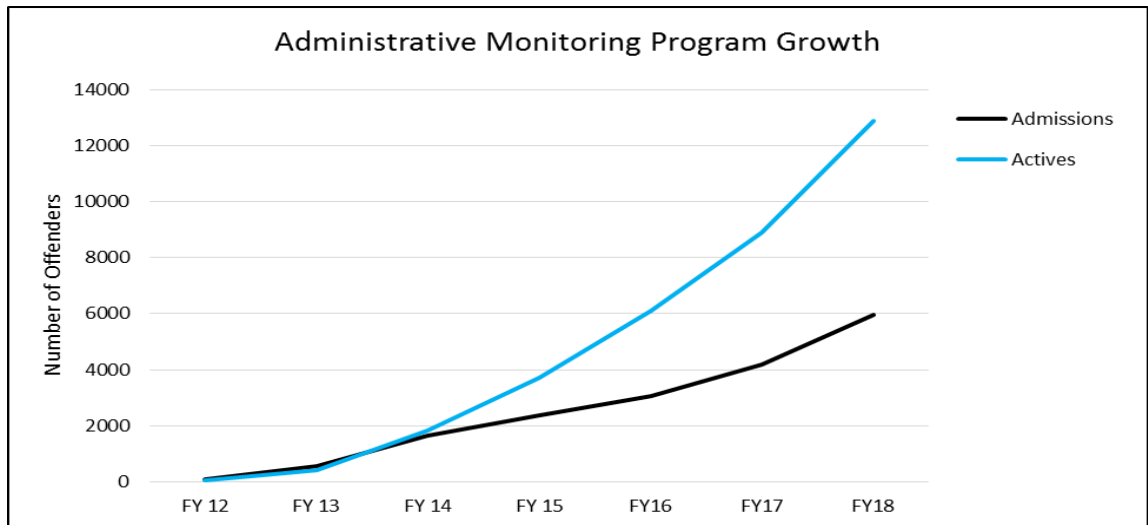
Administrative Monitoring (AM)

FY 2018 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2018)

- 32,955 offenders are currently eligible
- 50,308 cases are currently eligible
- 5,943 offenders were admitted to the program
- 7,453 cases were placed in the program
- 12,868 offenders active in the program
- 16,480 active cases in the program
- 1,019 offenders successfully completed the program
- Current obligations: \$5,136,945 owed / 39% 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

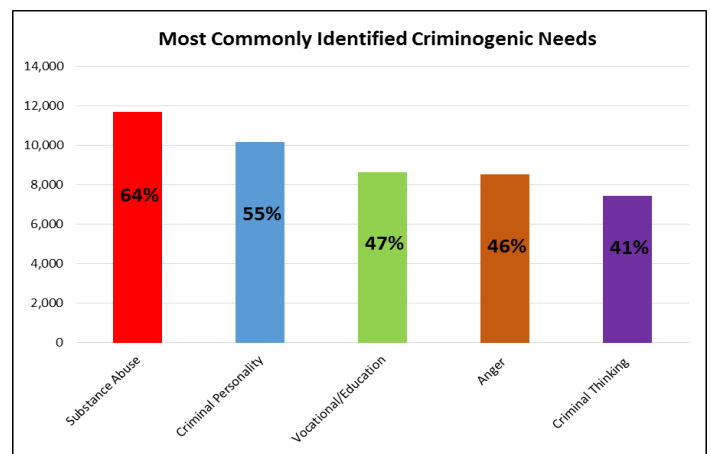
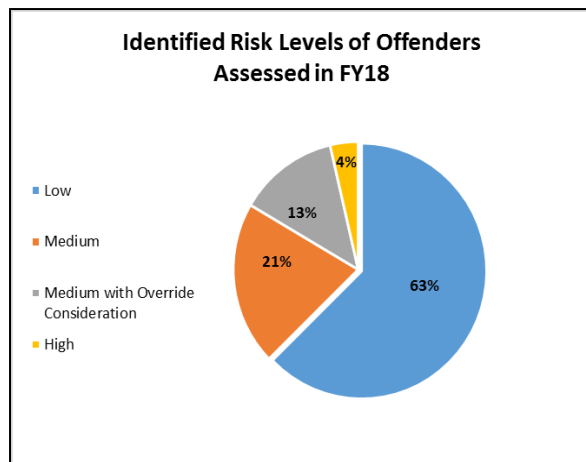
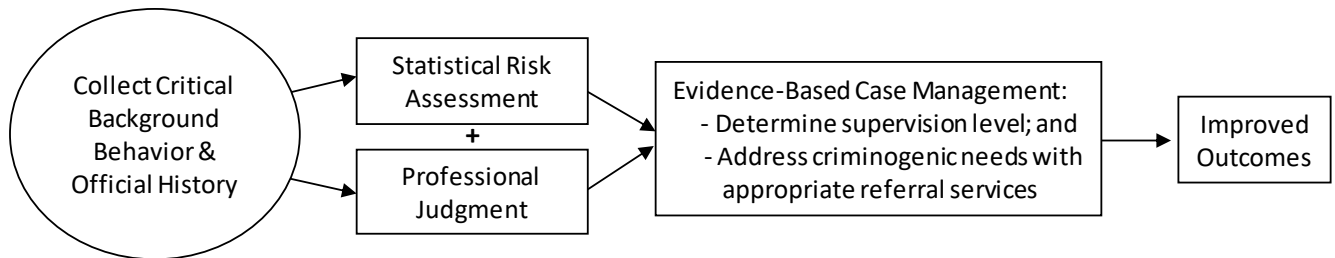
Supervision Risk/Needs Assessment

FY 2018 Highlights (As of June 30, 2018)

- 22,332 total assessments completed
 - 12,669 Full Core Assessments
 - 9,607 Initial Community Assessments
 - 56 Recidivism Risk Screener
- 18,356 total offenders assessed
- 16,159 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 2018

	Total Successful Closures	Total Unsuccessful Closures	Total	% Successful
Low	8,148	1191	9,339	87%
Medium	2,545	662	3,207	79%
Medium with Override Consideration	1,548	580	2,128	73%
High	410	188	598	69%
Total	12,651	2,621	15,272	83%

Sections 45 & 46

Parole Risk/Needs Assessment

FY 2018 Highlights (As of June 30, 2018)

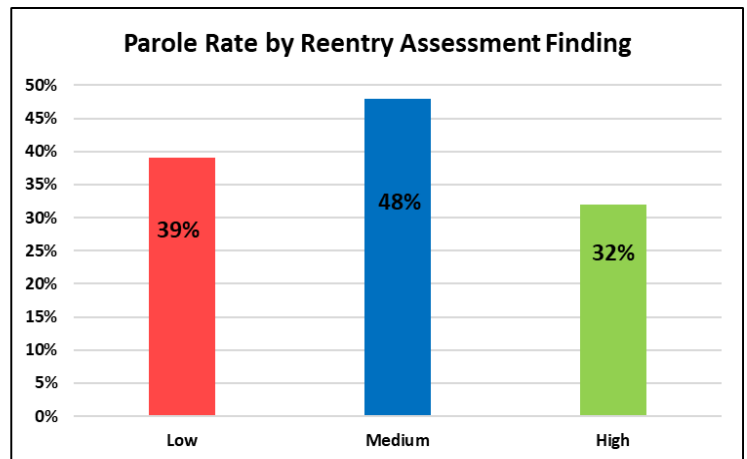
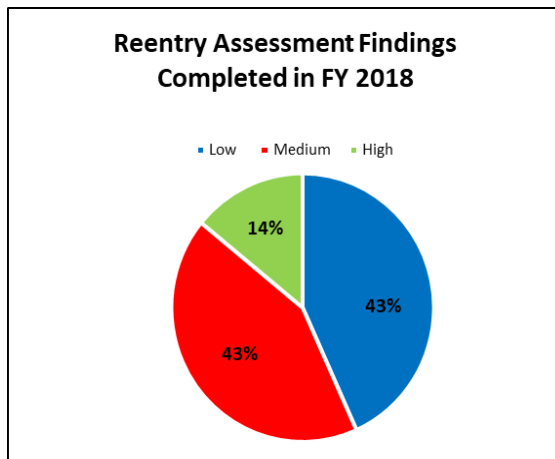
- 3,089 reentry assessments completed on inmates eligible for parole (including inmates yet to be heard)

§ 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	523	814	1,337	39%
Medium	638	679	1,317	48%
High	138	297	435	32%
Total	1,299	1,790	3,089	42%

* 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 2018 Highlights (As of June 30, 2018)

- Parole Board members completed a total of 208 hours of training
- Parole Board members attended the Association of Paroling Authorities Conference.
- Parole Board members attended both the spring and fall SC Criminal Justice Training Conferences.
- Parole Board members completed Online Security and Safety videos.

Sample of Training Topics:

- Active Shooter Preparation
- Best Practices in Victim Services
- Emotional Survival
- Forensic Science Updates
- Human Trafficking
- Intimate Partner Violence
- Mental Health Issues in Corrections

§ 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.

- Parole Practices and the Media
- Successful Reentry
- Trauma and Parole Work
- Youthful Offender Releases
- Civil Rights Training

Section 48

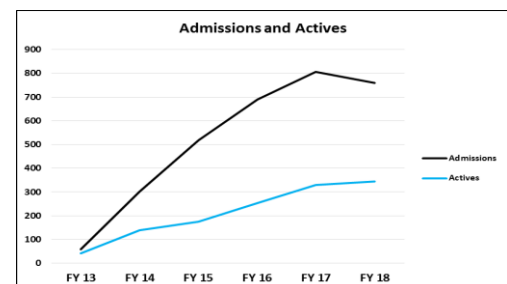
Supervised Reentry

FY 2018 Highlights (As of June 30, 2018)

- 2,722 offenders are statutorily eligible for future release
- 760 offenders were admitted to the program
- 345 offenders active in the program
- 727 (95%) offenders placed in the program successfully completed
- 136,937 bed days saved for inmates released to Supervised Reentry, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$2,485,407
 - 537,070 total bed days saved (FY 2013 to FY 2018), which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$7,475,563

§ 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 2018 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2018)

- 33,013 offenders were eligible to earn compliance credits at some point during the fiscal year
- 5,460,797 credits could have been earned in FY 2018
- 1,771,558 credits have been earned
- 19,791 offenders have earned compliance credits
- 79,328 compliance credits were revoked
- 2,536 offenders had compliance credits revoked
 - 97% (2,450) of offenders with compliance credits revoked had their credits revoked due to unsuccessful closure of supervision
- 3,707 offenders closed early due to earning compliance credits
 - 156.3 days - the average number of days that offenders closed early due to compliance credits
 - 23.8 months - the average time under supervision for offenders who closed early due to compliance credits

§ 24-21-280

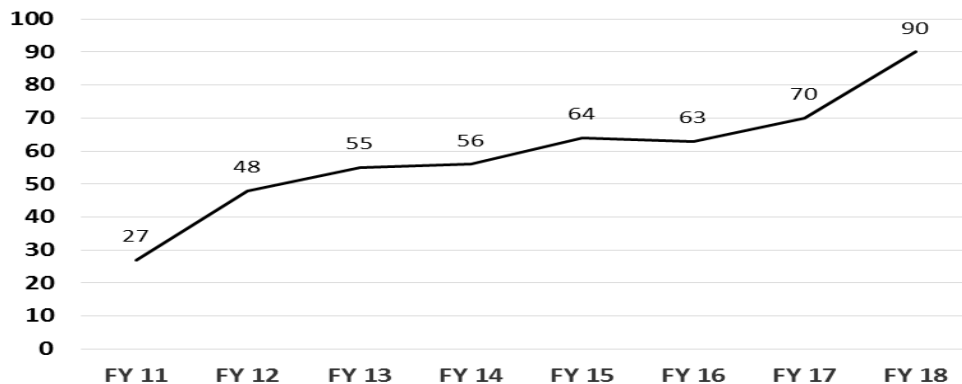
- Statutory eligibility – offense date of January 1, 2011 or later, and an aggregate of 366 days or more of supervision (with no break in supervision).
- Department must identify, calculate and award compliance credits to eligible offenders.
- Statute requires offenders to be current on all their financial 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
17	31,496	14,799	5,313,916	1,030,733	4,283,183	76,616
18	33,013	19,791	5,460,797	1,771,558	3,689,239	79,328
Total	165,808	70,722	27,190,736	4,933,453	22,257,283	394,942

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

Average Number of Credits per Offender Earning



Section 53

Administrative Sanctions

FY 2018 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2018)

- 576 (30%) of the 1,926 individuals revoked for compliance violations were addressed with alternative sanctions that did not impact SCDC
- 58% decrease in total revocations since FY 2010
- 47% decrease in number of legal process documents issued since FY 2010
- 0% change in the use of lower level administrative sanctions since FY 2010

§ 24-21-110

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

	FY 2010	FY 2018	Change FY 2010 to FY 2018	
			#	%
Active offenders	31,262	29,171	-2,091	-7%
Offenders with at least 1 violation	23,288	17,790	-5,498	-24%
Administrative sanctions				
PSE conversions	1,312	185	-1,127	-86%
PSE accounts	160	23	-137	-86%
Financial assessment restructures	14,168	8,811	-5,357	-38%
Fee exemptions	7,381	8,574	1,193	16%
Home Visits	11,754	9,128	-2,626	-22%
Other Administrative Sanctions*	2,535	6,893	4,358	172%
Verbal/written reprimands**	5,367	9,185	3,818	71%
Total administrative sanctions	42,677	42,799	122	0%
Legal process				
Warrants issued	11,163	8,495	-2,668	-24%
Citations issued	16,052	6,050	-10,002	-62%
Total legal process	27,215	14,545	-12,670	-47%

*Number of Administrative Sanctions documented in violations matrix.

**Number of 1182s and 1217s issued. In FY18 Consent orders are pulled separately and included here.

Previously, consent orders were done on 1182s.

Administrative Sanctions and Legal Process

Revocations				SCDC Admissions due to Compliance Revocations				
	FY 2010	FY 2018	Change FY 2010 to FY 2018		FY 2010	FY 2018	Change FY 2010 and FY 2018	
Compliance	4,783	1,926	-2,857	-60%	3,293	1,350	-1,943	-59%
New offense	880	454	-426	-48%				
Total	5,663	2,380	-3,283	-58%				

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

2018

Administrative Sanctions	Number	Percent
Revocation		
Weekend jail	27	0.2%
Partial revocation	813	7.0%
Full revocation	926	8.0%
YOA revocation- new active sentence	9	0.1%
Reporting		
Extend supervision	302	2.6%
Extend supervision with probation termin:	123	1.1%
Increase supervision contacts	642	5.5%
Decrease supervision contacts	1	0.0%
Report more frequently until employed	26	0.2%
Financial		
Restructure financial obligation	1,430	12.3%
Exempt fee(s) PSE	1,334	11.5%
PSE conversion	40	0.3%
Income tax ot obligation	2	0.0%
Stack accounts	99	0.9%
Report more frequently until current	3	0.0%
Set time to bring accounts current	438	3.8%
Defer payment for time period	68	0.6%
Civil judgment for fine/restitution	550	4.7%
Budgeting ledger	15	0.1%
Financial counseling	2	0.0%
Reduce supervision fee	449	3.9%
Restitution Center	3	0.0%
Substance abuse treatment		
Inpatient substances abuse treatment	363	3.1%
Outpatient substance abuse treatment	534	4.6%
Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotic Anonymo	13	0.1%
AA/NA at agent discretion	41	0.4%
Half-way house	74	0.6%
Incarceration until bed available	243	2.1%
Treatment assessment	19	0.2%
Criminal domestic violence		
Anger management	51	0.4%
Domestic violence counseling	115	1.0%
No contact with victim of violence	31	0.3%
Home detention/electronic monitoring/global positioning system		
Home detention	103	0.9%
Electronic Monitoring	2	0.0%
Global positioning system	72	0.6%
Public Service Employment (PSE)		
Reinstate PSE	52	0.4%
Impose PSE	29	0.2%
Vocation/education		
General education diploma (GED)	24	0.2%
Vocational rehabilitation	54	0.5%
Five job applications per day	3	0.0%
Complete job search forms	24	0.2%
Employment Security Commission	14	0.1%
Behavioral treatment		
Mental health treatment/evaluation	103	0.9%
Grief counseling	7	0.1%
Family counseling	11	0.1%
Sex offender counseling	40	0.3%
Restrict where offender may live	41	0.4%
Mandate where offender lives	9	0.1%
Restrict contact with certain people	72	0.6%
Letter of apology to family	3	0.0%
Zero tolerance for future violations	209	1.8%
Remove special conditions	83	0.7%
Other	1,873	16.1%
Total Sanctions at the Administrative Hearing Level for FY18	11,614	100.0%

Section 55

Parole for Terminally Ill, Geriatric, or Permanently Disabled Inmates

FY 2018 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2018)

- 30 referrals received from SCDC since inception
 - 6 inmates were never heard for medical parole
 - 4 inmates were found to have “no parole” offenses
 - 1 inmate died prior to being heard
 - 1 inmate no longer met the criteria
 - 9 inmates were heard and rejected for conditional parole
 - 4 inmates have since been released due to sentence expiration
 - 2 inmates have since died
 - 3 inmates no longer meet the criteria for medical parole
 - 1 inmate is still incarcerated
 - 14 inmates were granted conditional parole
 - 3 inmates had their parole rescinded and have since been released
 - 2 inmates died prior to being 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

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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 2018 cost avoidance and provides a description of all variables used to generate the total cost avoidance for FY 2018.

Cost Avoidance Calculation

Fiscal year of analysis		2018	
a	Days per year	365	Number of days in FY 2018.
Highlighted fields are user inputs. Other fields are calculated.			
Section 1 - Bed-Days Avoided			
1	PPP Avoided Bed-Days	706,785	Bed Days Saved FY10- FY18
2	PPP Avoided Bed-Years	1,936	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	13.0	line 2 / line 3 (rounded down)
5	Beds per Institution	432	432 inmates per institution
6	Avoided Institutions	4.0	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	52.0	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	24.0	line 6 x line 9
11	Shift Supervisors per Institution	4.0	Each institution has 4 security shift supervisors
12	Avoided Shift Supervisors	16.0	line 6 x line 11
13	Administrative Assistants per Institution	2.0	Each institution has 2 administrative assistants
14	Avoided Administrative Assistants	8.0	line 6 x line 13
15	Supply Managers per Institution	1.0	Each institution has 1 supply manager
16	Avoided Supply Managers	4.0	line 6 x line 15
17	Caseworkers per Institution	1.0	Each institution has 1 caseworker
18	Avoided Caseworkers	4.0	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	4.0	line 6 x line 19
21	Wardens per Institution	1.0	Each institution has 1 warden
22	Averted Wardens	4.0	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	12.0	line 6 x line 23
25	Trades Specialists per Institution	1.0	Each institution has 1 trade specialist
26	Avoided Trades Specialists	4.0	line 6 x line 25
27	Vehicle Operators per Institution	2.0	Each institution has 2 vehicle operators
28	Avoided Vehicle Operators	8.0	line 6 x line 27
Section 2 - Marginal Costs			
Variable Costs Per Inmate			
29	Food Per Diem	\$ 2.13	FY 18 Variable Food Cost
30	Health Care Per Diem	\$ 6.31	FY 18 Variable Health Cost
31	Total Per Diem Variable Costs	\$ 8.44	line 29 + line 30
32	Total Per Annum Variable Costs	\$ 3,081	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 2018, there was no significant drop in the number of medical encounters.
Step-fixed Salary Costs			
34	Correctional Officer Salary (Officer I)	\$ 32,924	Per HR 10/15/2018
35	Security Shift Supervisor Salary	\$ 39,237	Per HR 10/15/2018
36	Level 1 Warden Salary	\$ 70,291	Estimate based on level 1 facilities.
37	Supply Manager Salary	\$ 26,988	Estimate based on level 1 facilities.
38	Caseworker Salary	\$ 31,191	Estimate based on level 1 facilities.
39	Human Services Specialist Salary	\$ 33,416	Estimate based on level 1 facilities.
40	Food Services Specialist Salary	\$ 30,790	Estimate based on level 1 facilities.
41	Trades Specialist Salary	\$ 45,680	Estimate based on level 1 facilities.
42	Vehicle Operator Salary	\$ 20,444	Estimate based on level 1 facilities.
43	Administrative Assistant Salary	\$ 28,275	Estimate based on level 1 facilities.
44	Fringe Benefit Rate	47.20%	Per Budget Division 10/3/2017
45	Salary & Benefits (Officer I)	\$ 48,464	line 34 + (line 34 x line 44)
46	Salary & Benefits (Shift Supervisor)	\$ 57,757	line 35 + (line 35 x line 44)
47	Salary & Benefits (Warden)	\$ 103,468	line 36 + (line 36 x line 44)
48	Salary & Benefits (Supply Mgr.)	\$ 39,726	line 37 + (line 37 x line 44)
49	Salary & Benefits (Caseworker)	\$ 45,913	line 38 + (line 38 x line 44)
50	Salary & Benefits (Human Ser. Sp.)	\$ 49,188	line 39 + (line 39 x line 44)
51	Salary & Benefits (Food Ser. Sp.)	\$ 45,323	line 40 + (line 40 x line 44)
52	Salary & Benefits (Trades Sp.)	\$ 67,241	line 41 + (line 41 x line 44)
53	Salary & Benefits (Vehicle Oper.)	\$ 30,094	line 42 + (line 42 x line 44)
54	Salary & Benefits (Admin. Assist.)	\$ 41,621	line 43 + (line 43 x line 44)
55	Officer I Step-Fixed Cost	\$ 3,683,273.73	(line 8 x line 45) + (line 10 x line 45)
56	Shift Supervisor Step-Fixed Cost	\$ 924,109.82	line 12 x line 46
57	Warden Step-fixed Cost	\$ 413,873	line 22 x line 47
58	Supply Manager Step-fixed Cost	\$ 158,905	line 16 x line 48
59	Caseworker Step-fixed Cost	\$ 183,653	line 18 x line 49
60	Human Services Specialist Step-fixed Cost	\$ 196,753	line 20 x line 50
61	Food Services Specialist Step-fixed Cost	\$ 543,875	line 24 x line 51
62	Trade Specialist Step-fixed Cost	\$ 182,720	line 26 x line 41
63	Vehicle Operator Step-fixed Cost	\$ 240,749	line 28 x line 53
64	Administrative Assistant Step-fixed Cost	\$ 332,966	line 14 x line 54
65	Officer Cost Avoidance	\$ 4,607,384	line 55 + line 56
66	Officer Cost Avoidance per Inmate	\$ 6.52	line 65 / line 1
67	Administrative Cost Avoidance (Institutions Closed)	\$ 2,253,494	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	\$ 5,965,265	line 1 x line 31
69	Step-fixed cost avoidance	\$ 6,860,878	line 65+ line 67
70	Grand total	\$ 12,826,143	line 68 + line 69
71	Maximum reinvestment	\$ 4,489,150	35% x line 70

