

November  
2015

# Report to the Sentencing Reform Oversight Committee



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

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## Major Accomplishments

Since the passage of the Omnibus Crime Reduction and Sentencing Reform Act (SRA) of 2010, the State of South Carolina continues to be a leader in justice reinvestment reform among a number of states throughout the country. The impetus for justice reinvestment reform was the increase in the prison population in South Carolina as a result of probation and parole revocations for technical infractions and the increased incarceration rate of offenders convicted of nonviolent offenses. The primary goal of the SRA is to address factors resulting in the growth of the prison population in South Carolina by implementing strategies to improve probation and parole. This report highlights the major accomplishments achieved by the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services (SCDPPPS) in FY 2015 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 agency as it continues to evolve into an evidence-based organization. Through various efforts, the Department has aligned its agency management, organizational structure and information technology systems in support of evidence-based practices:

- In October 2014, a committee was formed to review the Department's existing **Strategic Plan**, make recommendations for changes to reflect department-wide commitment to evidence-based practices and develop a plan of action to reflect the resources and expertise to accomplish the Department's mission.
- In March 2015, a committee was formed to conduct a preliminary **review of the Department's fiscal management practices** and make recommendations for improvements on how the Department's resources and finances were being handled.
- In April 2015, a committee convened to develop a new position (i.e., **Offender Supervision Specialist**) designed to reduce the caseloads for the existing Probation and Parole Law Enforcement Officer I positions.
- In July 2015, recruitment and hiring began for the new **offender supervision specialists** positions, who are staff assigned to monitor low-risk offenders and perform other administrative duties.
- In July 2015, the Director instated the **Budget Review Panel** to evaluate all organizational expenditures, impose budgetary parameters and develop recommendations for budget management guidelines.

**Evidence-Based Practices:** The Department continues to strengthen probation and parole operations through the use of practices deemed effective in offender risk management and reduction.

- In March 2015, the South Carolina SMART Supervision Program was fully implemented for moderate- to high-risk offenders with identified substance abuse treatment needs in Aiken, Charleston, Lancaster and Spartanburg counties. As of October 2015, 313 were admitted into the program.

- In September 2014, the Department offered the Supervisors Leadership Academy (SLA), a 6-month leadership program, in support of the implementation of evidence-based practices in county field offices. In February 2015, 26 staff from the Department graduated from the SLA.

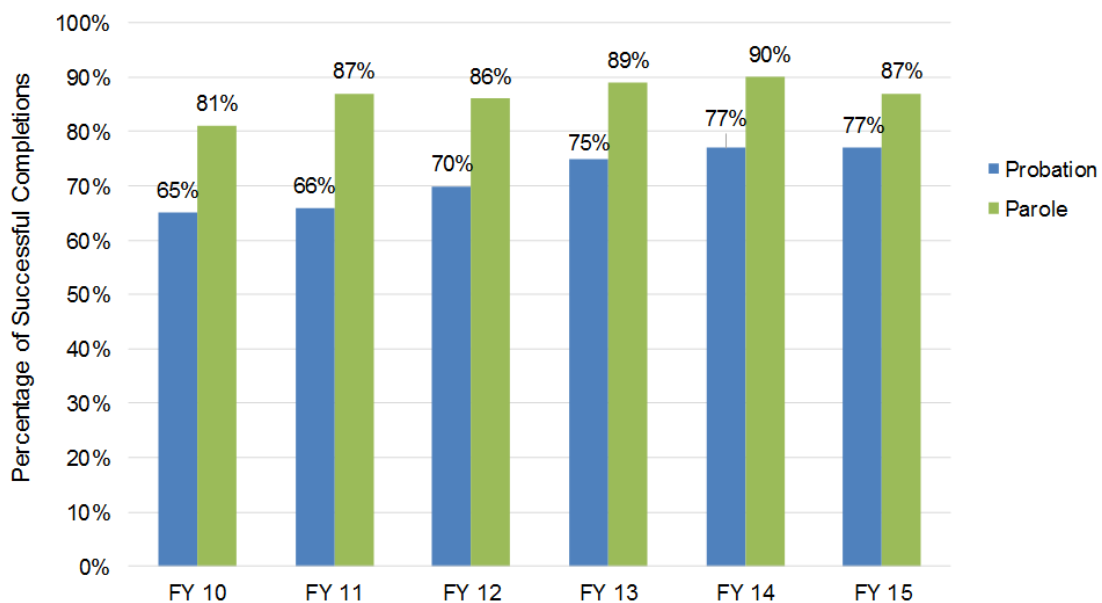
**Collaboration:** The Department continues to cultivate partnerships in the community through efforts to work collaboratively with system stakeholders. Through these partnerships, the Department remains in a position to develop solutions to problems while maintaining the public’s safety and trust.

- In FY 2015, the Department was able to strengthen partnerships with community-based treatment service providers by offering funding for contractual based treatment to qualified vendors in limited 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 2015, the Department’s Reentry Centers coordinated and hosted 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.

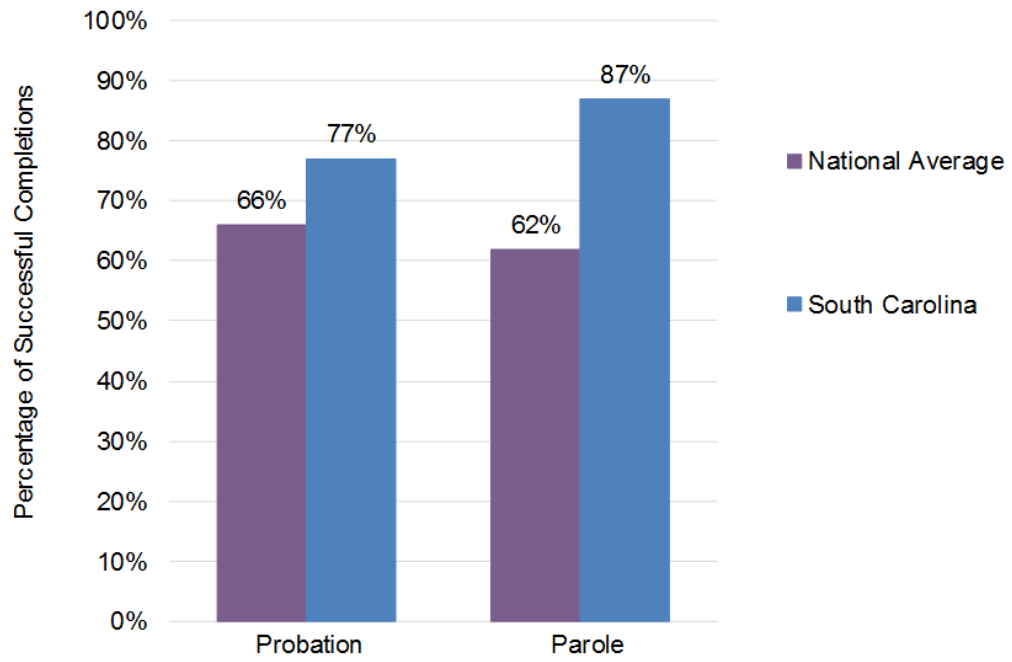
**Success Rates:** Since FY 2010, the rate of successful completions has dramatically increased for both probation and parole.

- In FY 2010, probation had a success rate of 65% and parole had a success rate of 81%.
- In FY 2015, the rate of successful completion increased to 77% for probation and 87% for parole. This reflects a 12% increase for probation and 6% 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 2013.

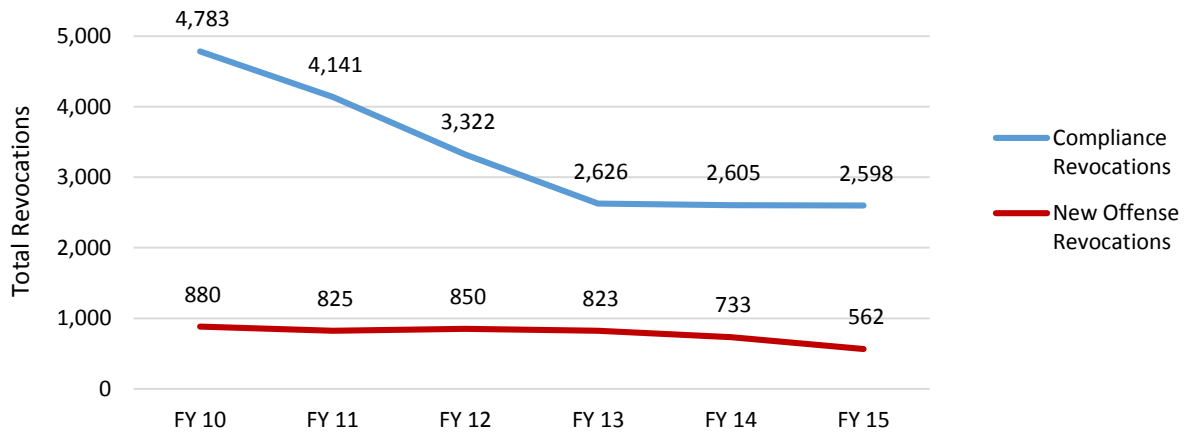
Bureau of Justice Statistics' Report *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2013* (Revised January, 2015)

# Overview

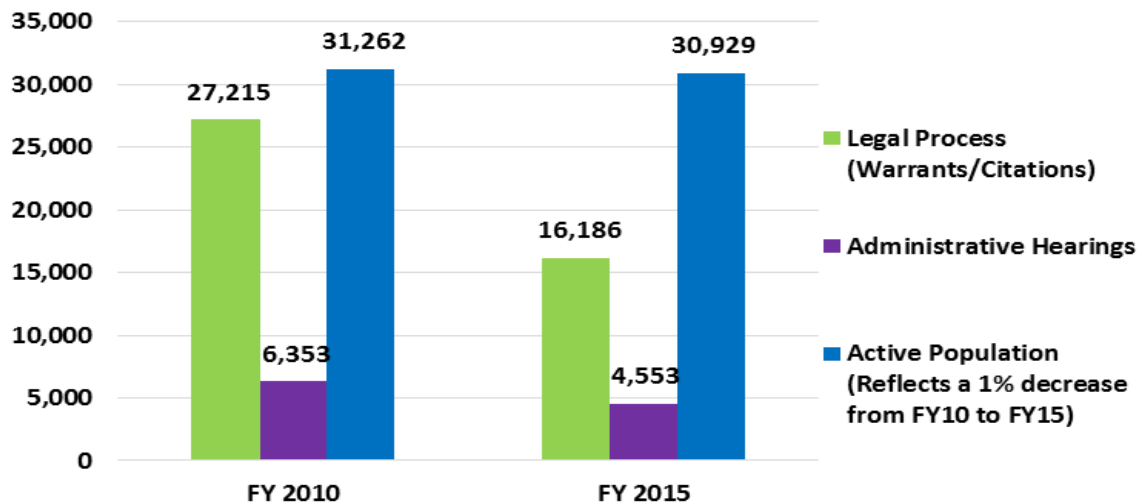
The Department has implemented supervision strategies that resulted in the reduction of recidivism and the financial impact to SCDC while maintaining public safety. The following reductions from the FY 2010 baseline data have been achieved for FY 2015:

- 46% (-1,505) Reduction of compliance revocation admissions to SCDC
- 44% (-2,503) Overall reduction in supervision revocation rates
  - 46% (-2,185) Reduction in compliance revocation rates
  - 36% (-318) Reduction in new offense revocation rates
- 41% (-11,029) Overall reduction in the issuance of legal process (i.e., warrants and citations)
- 28% (-1,800) Overall reduction of administrative hearings

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

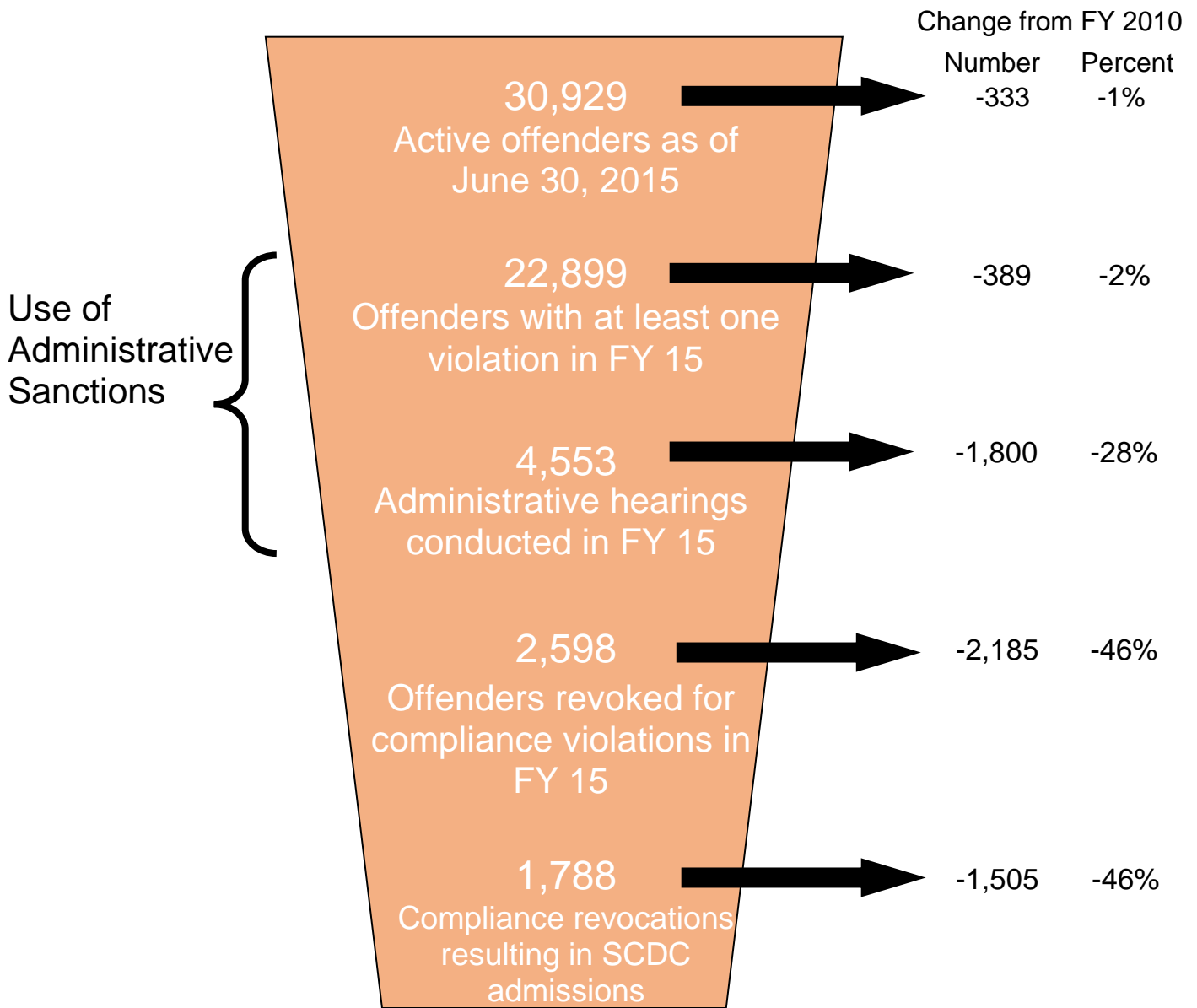


## Reduction in Process



# SCDPPPS FY 2015 Violations Summary

## Impact of Sentencing Reform Act Strategies



### Administrative Sanctions:

1,680 PSE conversions  
 53 PSE sanctions  
 18,987 fee exemptions  
 14,965 fee restructures  
 9,703 home visits  
 1,120 other administrative sanctions  
16,000 verbal/written reprimands  
**62,508 Total Sanctions**

Data as of: 6/30/2015  
 Updated: 10/1/2015

# Cost Avoidance

For the fifth 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 \$6,186,810.

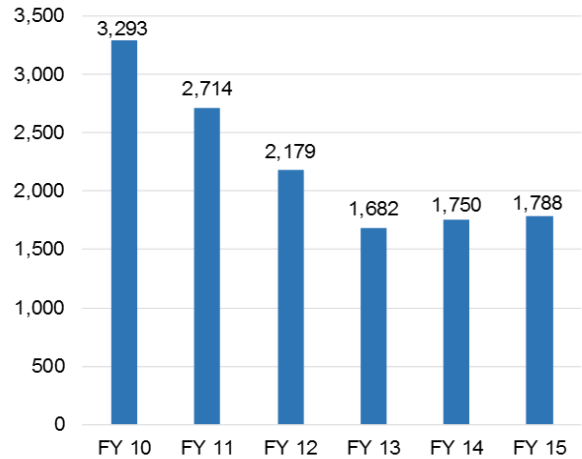
## FY 2015 – Cost Avoidance Calculations for the Sentencing Reform Act\*

FY 2015 SCDPPPS avoided bed-days	602,642
Variable cost avoidance	\$3,856,909
Step-fixed cost avoidance **	\$2,329,902
Total cost avoidance for FY 2015	\$6,186,810
Maximum reinvestment (\$6,186,810 X 35%)	<b>\$2,165,384</b>

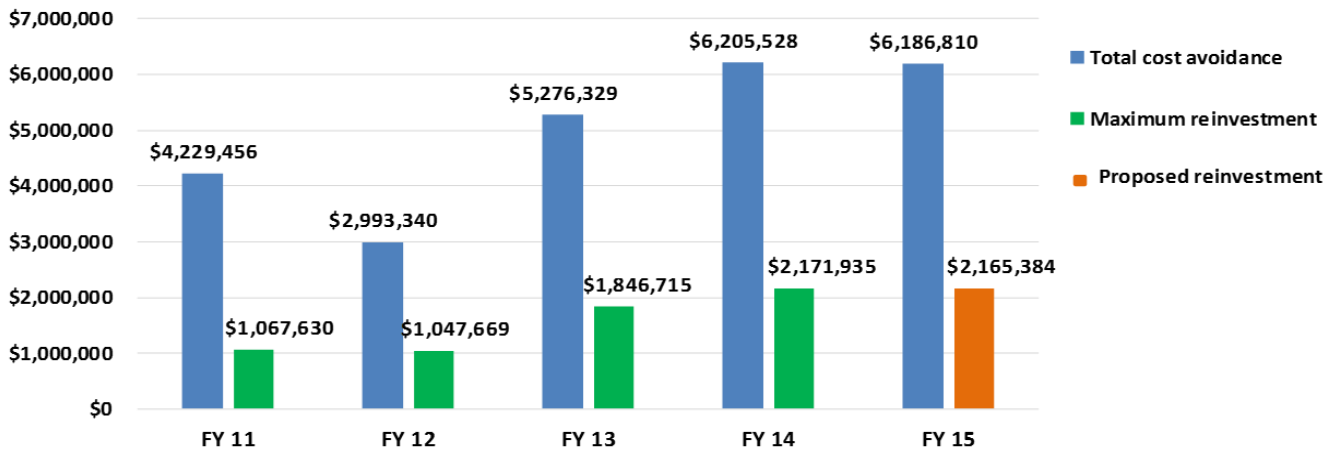
\* Numbers are rounded

\*\* 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



**1,505** – Total reduction in compliance revocation admissions to SCDC from FY 2010 through 2015.

**\$24,891,463** – SCDPPPS' total cost avoidance for Sentencing Reform from FY 2011 through 2015.

**\$8,299,333** – SCDPPPS' total proposed maximum reinvestment from FY 2011 through 2015.

## 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 2015 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.

<b>Yearly cost to SCDPPPS per offender for FY 2015</b>	<b>\$1,624</b>
<b>Daily supervision cost per offender (high supervision) FY 2015</b>	<b>\$4.45</b>
<b>Supervision days for FY 2015</b>	<b>602,642</b>
<b>Supervision cost for FY 2015</b>	<b>\$2,681,757</b>
<b>Total supervision cost for FY 2011 through FY 2015</b>	<b>\$8,062,139</b>

\* 35% decrease in supervision fees collected and retained between FY 2010 and FY 2015  
(decrease of \$ 3,260,255)

## Reinvestment Recommendation

According to the Bureau of Justice Assistance (2015), an estimated 1.6 million inmates were in federal and state institutions at the end of 2014 and nearly 732,000 individuals were incarcerated in local jail or detention facilities at the end of 2013 throughout the country. It is inevitable that most individuals serving a period of incarceration will be released back into the community. Therefore, it is important to allocate adequate resources to facilitate a seamless transition through offender reentry programs and stakeholder (e.g., corrections, victims, media and law enforcement) engagement strategies.

Using the core principles of the nationally-recognized Transition from Prison to Community (TPC) Model of Reentry, this reinvestment strategy will augment the Department's efforts to use client-centered, rehabilitation-focused support services in the jurisdictions with the greatest identified need for reentry programs and services. The goal of this strategy is to apply reinvestment resources to offender reentry efforts, which is greatly needed in South Carolina for public safety and positive supervision outcomes.

## **Funding Priority 1: Expansion of Reentry Strategies and Services**

**Background:** SCDPPPS works to provide case management services to prepare for the release of offenders under the jurisdiction of the Department. Direct care services include assessments to determine risk and needs, referrals for community-based treatment and transitional housing services and vocational/education assistance for less job-ready inmates. SCDPPPS seeks to expand its ability to utilize comprehensive in-jail and community-based reentry strategies for medium- to high-risk individuals on supervision. Restorative justice best practices command the Department's increased use of cognitive behavioral therapy-based intervention offered by various offender service providers

**Potential Use of Funding:** Additional funding would allow SCDPPPS to expand its reentry services to serve underrepresented portions of the state. Increased funding for restorative justice programs and referrals would allow staff to 1) increase drug testing services 2) provide in-house case management from collaborative partners for offender education and 3) prepare for inmate release by developing individualized reentry action plans prior to projected release or max-out date.

\$500 is the average cost of purchasing cognitive-based behavioral therapy and classes for offenders: (\$200 psychological evaluation/assessment + \$300 treatment sessions/classes)

- Estimated Cost: \$1,317,024 to provide expanded reentry services for 2,634 offenders
- Percentage of Total Reinvestment: 60.8%

## **Funding Priority 2: Offender Management System Security Upgrade**

**Background:** The Offender Management System (OMS) software used by SCDPPPS' Field Operations, Legal and Administrative staff is outdated and near end-of-life. If framework upgrades are not made, the Department will be unable to meet compliance standards with statewide security initiatives, and unable to operate within industry software support standards. The current Microsoft .NET framework to develop code will not be supported starting in January 2016. The current Department's Internet Explorer Version 11 browser will also not be supported starting in January 2016. Microsoft Corporation only offers limited support for .NET lifecycles.

**Potential Use of Funding:** Cost projections are partially based on limited internal staff resources. Without proper funding, this effort will push each fiscal year timeline further out. For this project, across three fiscal years, the Department will need \$3,000,000 to upgrade the OMS:

- Estimated First Year Cost: \$800,000
- Percentage of Total Reinvestment: 37.0%

### **Funding Priority 3: Self-Paced In-Class Education (S.P.I.C.E.) Program Assistant**

**Background:** The Self-Paced In-Class Education (S.P.I.C.E.) Program is a voluntary faith-based inmate education and employment initiative. This community partnership between SCDC, SCDPPPS and area technical colleges provides meaningful educational opportunities to offenders such as vocational training, life skill training, spiritual awareness and career readiness training. S.P.I.C.E. consists of two components- an institutional component and a community-based supervision component. Upon completion of the vocational/educational training element, designated SCDPPPS staff coordinates with community sponsors, mentors, technical college staff and other agencies to facilitate offender employment.

**Potential Use of Funding:** SCDPPPS would be able to offer expanded services to program graduates with the creation of a S.P.I.C.E. Program Assistant- under the direct supervision of the S.P.I.C.E. Mentoring Program Director. A program assistant would manage and direct all aspects of the aftercare and reentry of participants in the program, assist with the design and implementation of a database to track participants, and assist with the discharge planning and aftercare services of participants. The program assistant would also help identify and establish additional collaborative partners to assist with the reintegration of offenders into the community.

- Estimated Cost: \$48,360 for 1 FTE salary and fringe benefits
- Percentage of Total Reinvestment: 2.2%

## Section 18

## Driving Under Suspension

### FY 2015 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2015)

There were no recommendations or 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

### § 56-1-460(A) (c)

- Statutory eligibility – DUS 3<sup>rd</sup> 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

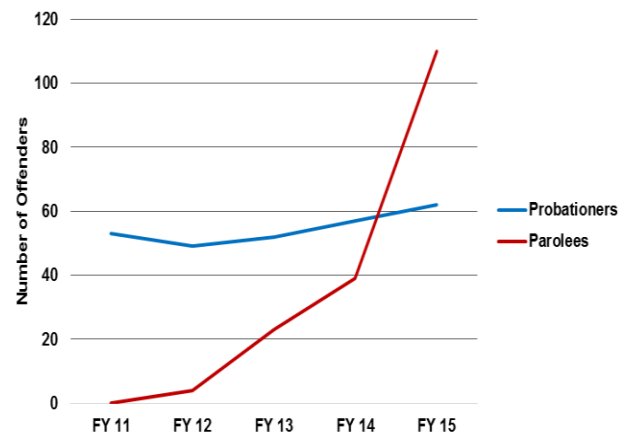
### FY 2015 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2015)

- 773 inmates are currently eligible by statute
- 94 (12%) of the eligible inmates are currently scheduled for a parole hearing
- 705 inmates have been heard for parole
  - 296 (42%) inmates have been granted parole
    - 204 inmates were released to conditional parole
    - 66 inmates are pending completion of pre-release programming (e.g., ATU and SPICE)
    - 26 inmates had their conditional parole rescinded
- 62 offenders sentenced to probation by the courts in lieu of incarceration
- 72,789 bed days saved for inmates released to parole, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$747,543
  - 127,273 total bed days saved (FY 12 to FY 15) for inmates released to parole, which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$1,282,146
- 134,649 bed days saved for offenders given straight probation, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$1,382,840
  - 590,716 total bed days saved (FY 11 to FY 15) for offenders given straight probation, which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$5,678,149

### § 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 2015 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2015)

- 842 offenders were admitted to the program in FY 15 for a total of 3,309 admissions since inception
- 566 offenders active in the program
- 812 closures
  - 472 (58%) offenders closed successfully
  - 340 (42%) offenders were returned to the Solicitor's Office
- 8.80 months – average length of supervision
- Conditional Discharge fees (which go to the solicitor) since inception: \$625,118 (68%) collected on offenders that are now closed and \$36,297 (17%) on offenders that are still active for a total of \$661,415 (58%) collected

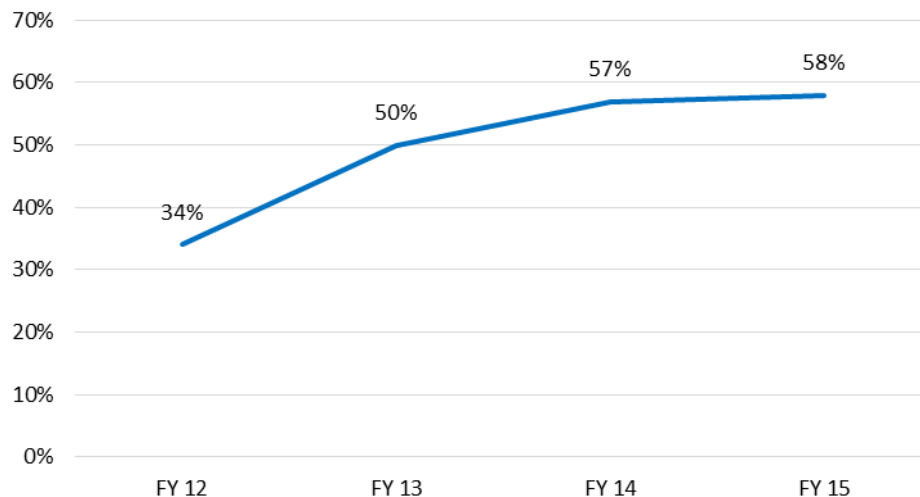
### § 44-53-450

- 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%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1730</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>2651</b>	<b>65%</b>

### Conditional Discharge Program Fee Collection



# Sections 45 & 52

# Administrative Monitoring

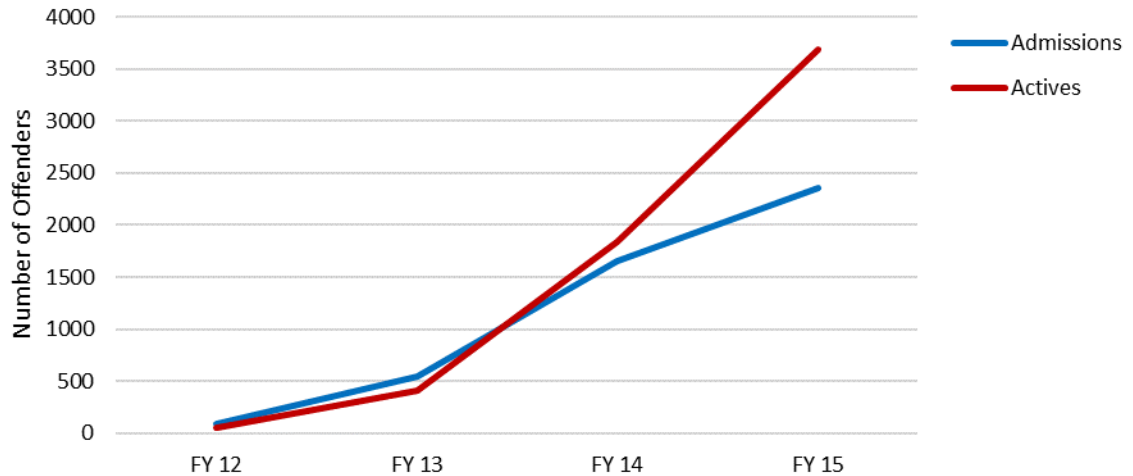
## FY 2015 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2015)

- 27,253 offenders are currently eligible
- 40,807 cases are currently eligible
- 2,355 offenders were admitted to the program
- 2,839 cases were placed in the program
- 3,695 offenders active in the program
- 4,456 active cases
- 295 offenders successfully completed the program
- Current obligations: \$966,277 owed / 38% 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



FY	Paid	Consent Order of Judgement	Order of Civil Contempt	Death	Total Successful Closures
12	7	25	1	0	33
13	53	90	2	1	146
14	137	63	2	3	205
15	166	121	1	7	295
<b>Total</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>679</b>

# Sections 45 & 50

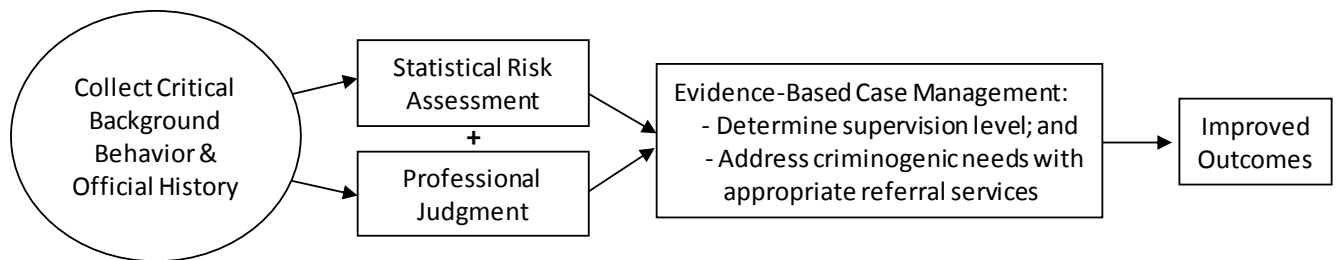
# Supervision Risk/Needs Assessment

## FY 2015 Highlights (As of June 30, 2015)

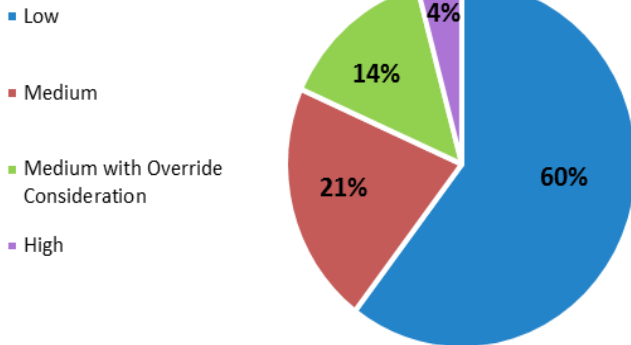
- 29,590 total assessments completed
  - 11,585 Full Core Assessments
  - 17,303 Initial Community Assessments
  - 702 Recidivism Risk Screener
- 22,701 total offenders assessed
- 18,071 Case Supervision Reviews (type of re-assessment) completed
- The diagram below describes how the validated actuarial risk/needs assessment tool is used in conjunction with professional judgment to assess offender risk and determine supervision levels:

### § 24-21-280(C)

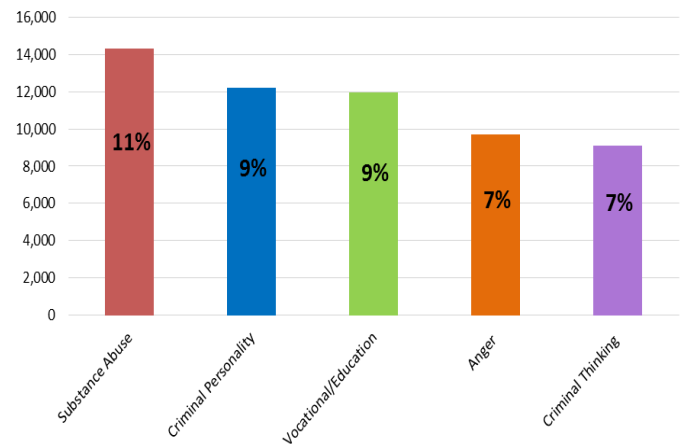
- Adopt a validated actuarial risk/needs assessment tool that is consistent with evidence-based practices.
- The actuarial assessment tool shall include a screener, which shall be used as a triage tool, and a comprehensive version.



## Identified Risk Levels of Offenders Assessed in FY 15



## Most Commonly Identified Criminogenic Needs



## Closures by Risk/Needs Assessment Tool Findings for FY 15

	Total Successful Closures	Total Unsuccessful Closures	Total	% Successful
Low	7,055	941	7,996	88%
Medium	1,970	596	2,566	77%
Medium with Override Consideration	1,212	556	1,768	69%
High	355	248	603	59%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,592</b>	<b>2,341</b>	<b>12,933</b>	<b>82%</b>

# Sections 45 & 46

# Parole Risk/Needs Assessment

## FY 2015 Highlights (As of June 30, 2015)

- 3,464 reentry assessments completed on inmates eligible for parole (including inmates yet to be heard)

Assessment Finding	Outcome		Total	Parole Rate
	Parole	Reject		
Low	356	1,114	1,470	24%
Medium	539	940	1,479	36%
High	104	411	515	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>2,465</b>	<b>3,464</b>	<b>29%</b>

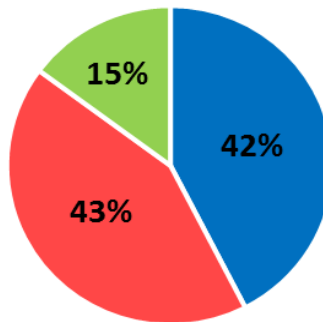
\* Due to a small number of inmates being inaccessible (e.g., out of state), this information should not be used to calculate overall parole rates.

## § 24-21-10(F)

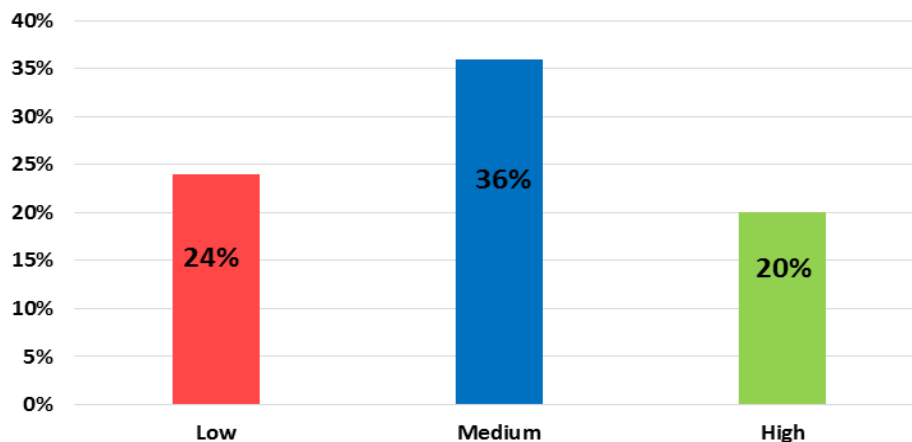
- Adopt a validated actuarial risk/needs assessment tool that is consistent with evidence-based practices.
- In addition to objective criteria, the Parole Board shall use the tool in making parole decisions.

## Reentry Assessment Findings Completed in FY 2015

■ Low ■ Medium ■ High



## Parole Rate by Reentry Assessment Finding





## Section 46

## Parole Board Member Training

### FY 2015 Highlights (As of June 30, 2015)

- Two new members were placed on the Board of Pardons and Paroles. Both completed the 16 hours orientation training and 8 hours observation of parole hearings.
- In addition to the required annual 8 hours of training, Parole Board members completed an additional 120 hours of training
- Two Parole Board members completed the National Institute of Corrections' Orientation for Parole Board Members program.
- Six Parole Board members attended the SC Criminal Justice Training Conference and 3 Parole Board Members attended the SC Probation and Parole Association's Spring Training Conference.

### Sample of Training Topics:

- Cultural Diversity
- Cyber Security
- Early Release Programs
- Evidence-Based Practices
- SCDC Addiction Treatment Unit
- SCDC Program and Services
- Sentencing Enhancements

### § 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

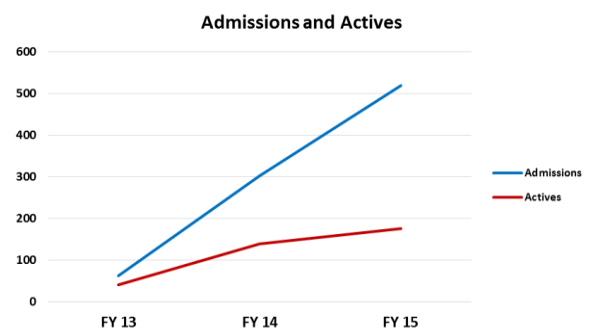
## Supervised Reentry

### FY 2015 Highlights (As of June 30, 2015)

- 2,181 offenders are statutorily eligible for future release
- 519 offenders were admitted to the program
- 176 offenders active in the program
- 426 (97%) offenders placed in the program successfully completed
- 85,475 bed days saved for inmates released to Supervised Reentry, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$877,828
  - 142,165 total bed days saved (FY 13 to FY 15), which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$1,440,691

### § 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



# Section 50

# Compliance Credits

## FY 2015 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2015)

- 27,640 offenders currently eligible to earn compliance credits. This represents 89% of the Department's active population.
- 4,686,097 credits could have been earned in FY 15
- 543,225 credits have been earned
- 8,552 offenders have earned compliance credits
- 58,554 compliance credits were revoked
- 2,557 offenders had compliance credits revoked
  - 73% (1,868) of offenders with compliance credits revoked had their credits revoked due to unsuccessful closure of supervision
- 1,399 offenders closed early due to earning compliance credits
  - 143 days - the average number of days that offenders closed early due to compliance credits
  - 20 months - the average time under supervision for offenders who closed early due to compliance credits

### § 24-21-280

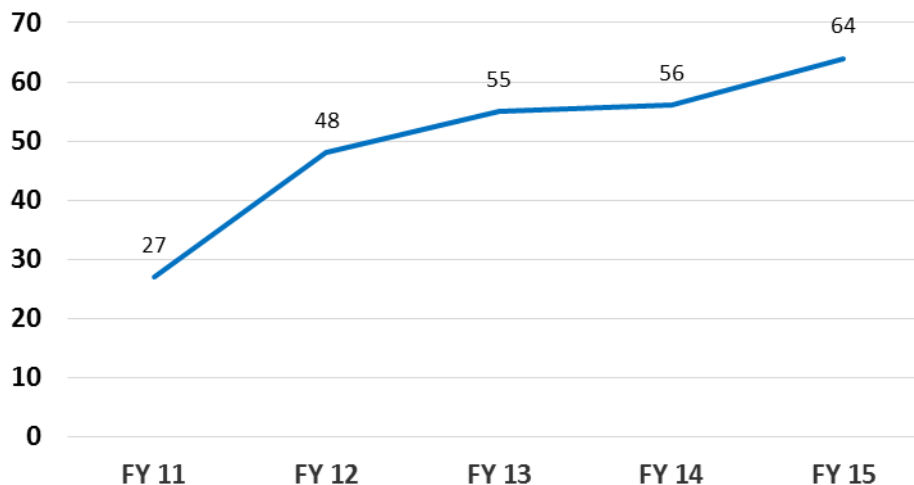
- Statutory eligibility – offense date of January 1, 2011 or later, and an aggregate of 366 days or more of supervision (with no break in supervision).
- Department must identify, calculate and award compliance credits to eligible offenders.
- Statute requires offenders to be current on all their financial 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>70,761</b>	<b>26,125</b>	<b>11,281,174</b>	<b>1,495,892</b>	<b>9,785,282</b>	<b>141,288</b>

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

## Average Number of Credits per Offender Earning



# Section 53

# Administrative Sanctions

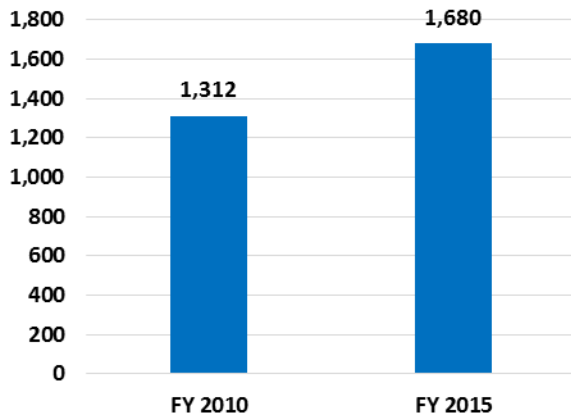
## FY 2015 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2015)

- 810 (31%) of the 2,598 individuals revoked for compliance violations were addressed with alternative sanctions that did not impact SCDC
- 44% decrease in total revocations since FY 10
- 41% decrease in number of legal process documents issued since FY 10
- 46% increase in the use of lower level administrative sanctions since FY 10

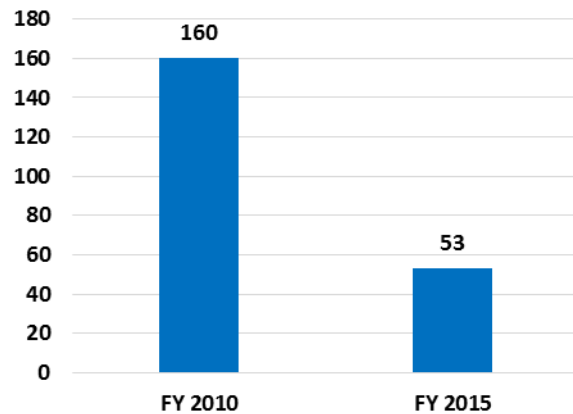
### § 24-21-110

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

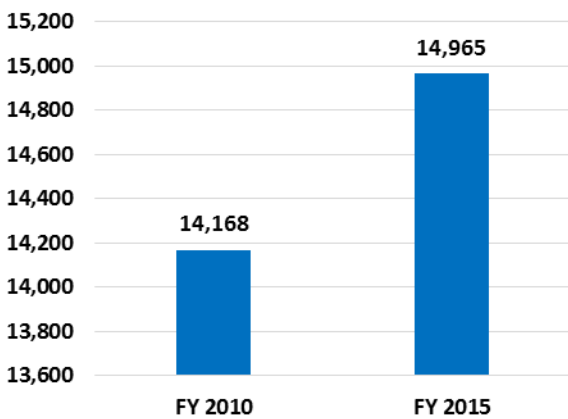
### PSE Conversions



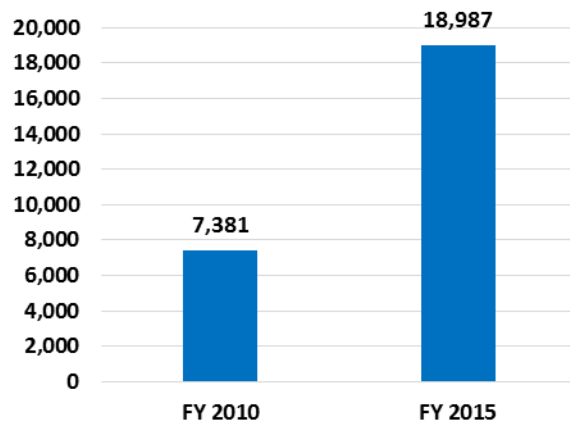
### PSE Accounts



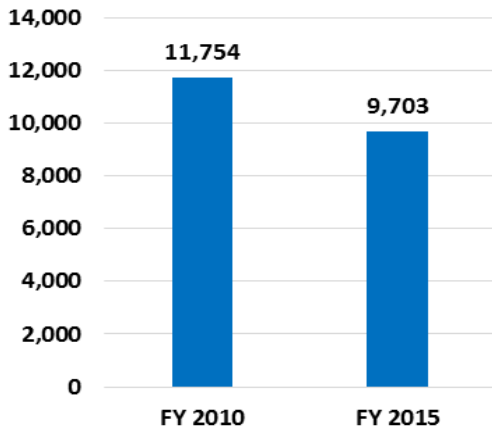
### Financial Restructures



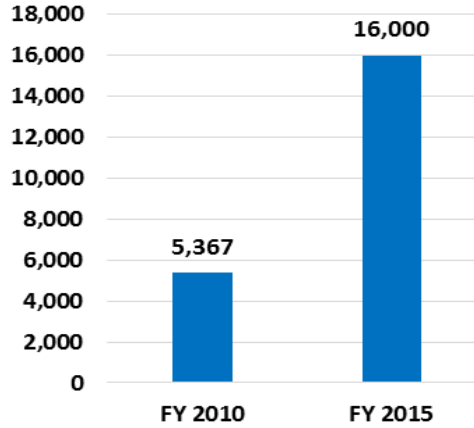
### Fee Exemptions



### Home Visits \*



### Verbal/Written Reprimands



### Administrative Sanctions and Legal Process

	FY 2010	FY 2015	Change FY 2010 to FY 2015	
			#	%
<b>Active offenders</b>	31,262	30,929	-333	-1%
<b>Offenders with at least 1 violation</b>	23,288	22,899	-389	-2%
<b>Administrative sanctions</b>				
PSE conversions	1,312	1,680	368	28%
PSE accounts	160	53	-107	-67%
Financial assessment restructures	14,168	14,965	797	6%
Fee exemptions	7,381	18,987	11,606	157%
Home visits*	11,754	9,703	-2,051	-17%
Other administrative sanctions	2,535	1,120	-1,415	-56%
Verbal/written reprimands	5,367	16,000	10,633	198%
<b>Total administrative sanctions</b>	<b>42,677</b>	<b>62,508</b>	<b>19,831</b>	<b>46%</b>
<b>Legal process</b>				
Warrants issued	11,163	7,444	-3,719	-33%
Citations issued	16,052	8,742	-7,310	-46%
<b>Total legal process</b>	<b>27,215</b>	<b>16,186</b>	<b>-11,029</b>	<b>-41%</b>

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

### Revocations

	FY 2010	FY 2015	Change FY 2010 to FY 2015	
Compliance	4,783	2,598	-2,185	-46%
New offense	880	562	-318	-36%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,663</b>	<b>3,160</b>	<b>-2,503</b>	<b>-44%</b>

### SCDC Admissions due to Compliance Revocations

	FY 2010	FY 2015	Change FY 2010 and FY 2015	
	3,293	1,788	-1,505	-46%

## Administrative Sanctions Imposed at the Administrative Hearing Level (Hearings Officers) for FY 2015

Administrative Sanctions	Number of Sanctions	
	Number	Percentage
<b>Revocation</b>		
Weekend jail	21	0%
Partial revocation	606	6%
Full revocation	652	6%
YOA revocation- new active sentence	109	1%
<b>Reporting</b>		
Extend supervision	258	2%
Extend supervision with probation terminated upon payment	196	2%
Increase supervision contacts	356	3%
Decrease supervision contacts	1	0%
Report more frequently until employed	104	1%
<b>Financial</b>		
Restructure financial obligation	1,139	10%
Exempt fee(s) PSE	1,698	16%
PSE conversion	183	2%
Income tax to pay obligations	2	0%
Stack accounts	213	2%
Set time to bring accounts current	347	3%
Defer payment for time period	47	0%
Civil judgment for fine/restitution	862	8%
Budgeting ledger	5	0%
Financial counseling	1	0%
Reduce supervision fee	514	5%
<b>Substance abuse treatment</b>		
Inpatient substances abuse treatment	295	3%
Outpatient substance abuse treatment	273	3%
Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotic Anonymous (AA/NA) 90 in 90	9	0%
AA/NA at agent discretion	24	0%
Half-way house	48	0%
Incarceration until bed available	194	2%
Treatment assessment	1	0%
<b>Criminal domestic violence</b>		
Anger management	56	1%
Domestic violence counseling	19	0%
No contact with victim of violence	6	0%
<b>Home detention/electronic monitoring/global positioning system</b>		
Home detention	24	0%
Electronic monitoring	35	0%
Global positioning system	92	1%
<b>Public Service Employment (PSE)</b>		
Reinstate PSE	108	1%
Impose PSE	11	0%
<b>Vocation/education</b>		
General education diploma (GED)	28	0%
Vocational rehabilitation	57	1%
Five job applications per day	1	0%
Complete job search forms	13	0%
Employment Security Commission	11	0%
<b>Behavioral treatment</b>		
Mental health treatment/evaluation	59	1%
Grief counseling	2	0%
Family counseling	4	0%
Sex offender counseling	20	0%
Restrict where offender may live	2	0%
Mandate where offender lives	4	0%
Restrict contact with certain people	16	0%
Letter of apology to family	1	0%
Zero tolerance for future violations	114	1%
Remove special conditions	72	1%
<b>Other</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>18%</b>
<b>Total Sanctions at the Administrative Hearing Level for FY 15</b>	<b>10,895</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* Included in total administrative sanctions listed on page 7.

## Section 55

## Parole for Terminally Ill, Geriatric, or Permanently Disabled Inmates

### FY 2015 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2015)

- 18 referrals received from SCDP since inception
  - 2 inmates were found to have “no parole” offenses
  - 4 inmates were rejected for conditional parole
    - 2 inmates have since been released due to sentence expiration
    - 1 inmate has since died
    - 1 inmate no longer meets the criteria for medical parole
  - 4 inmates have hearings scheduled
  - 6 inmates were granted conditional parole
    - 3 inmates had their parole rescinded and have since been released
    - 3 inmates were released on parole and are still under supervision
  - 2 inmates 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.

### **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 24 and 25 was used for the FY 2015 cost avoidance and provides a description of all variables used to generate the total cost avoidance for FY 2015.

## Cost Avoidance Calculation

Fiscal year of analysis		2015	
a	Days per year	365	FY15
<b>Section 1 – Bed Days Avoided*</b>			
1	PPP Avoided Bed-Days	602,642	Bed Days Saved FY10 – FY15
2	PPP Avoided Bed-Years	1,651	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)
<b>Corrections officers</b>			
5	Correction Officers per Unit (post)	4.0	Four officers fill two 12-hour shifts
6	<b>Avoided Officer Is (FTEs)</b>	<b>44.0</b>	line 4 x line 5
<b>Shift Supervisors</b>			
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
<b>Avoided Shift Supervisors (FTE)</b>		<b>8.0</b>	line 8 * line 9
10	<b>Majors</b>		
11	Shift Supervisors per Major	4.0	Each major oversees 4 shift supervisors
12	<b>Avoided Majors (FTEs)</b>	<b>2.0</b>	line 10 / line 11 (rounded down)
<b>Section 2 – Marginal Costs</b>			
<b>Variable Costs Per Inmate</b>			
13	Food Per Diem	\$1.86	FY14 and FY15 Variable Health and Food Cost.xls
14	Health Care Per Diem	\$4.54	FY14 and FY15 Variable Health and Food Cost.xls
15	<b>Total Per Diem Variable Costs</b>	<b>\$6.40</b>	line 13 + line 14
16	<b>Total Per Annum Variable Costs</b>	<b>\$2,336</b>	line 15 x line a (days per year)



<b>Step-fixed Costs Per Inmate</b>			
<b>Health Care and other programming</b>			
17	Health/programming personnel, per diem	-	During FY 2015, there was no significant drop in the number of medical encounters.
<b>Corrections Officers</b>			
18	Average Officer Salary (Officer 1)	\$27,306	Level I Correctional Officer I Salary Information.xls (Officer I)
19	Average Shift Supervisor Salary	\$37,331	Level I Correctional Officer I Salary Information.xls (Corporal, Lieutenant, Sergeant)
20	Average Major Salary	\$52,086	Level I Correctional Officer I Salary Information.xls (Major)
21	Fringe Benefit Rate	45.23%	Per Darlene Harmon 9/05/14
22	Average Salary & Benefits (Officer I)	<b>\$39,657</b>	line 18 + (line 18 x line 21)
23	Average Salary & Benefits (Shift Supervisor)	<b>\$54,216</b>	line 19 + (line 19 x line 21)
24	Average Salary & Benefits (Major)	<b>\$75,644</b>	line 20 + (line 20 x line 21)
25	Officer I Step-Fixed Cost	\$1,744,886	line 6 x line 22
26	Shift Supervisor Step-Fixed Cost	\$433,726	line 10 x line 23
27	Major Step-Fixed Cost	\$151,289	line 12 x line 24
28	Officer Cost Avoidance	\$2,329,902	line 25 + line 26 + line 27
29	Officer Cost Avoidance per Inmate	\$3.87	line 28 / line 1
30	<b>Total Per Diem Step-Fixed costs</b>	<b>\$3.87</b>	line 17 + line 29
31	<b>Total Per Annum Step-Fixed costs</b>	<b>\$1,411</b>	line 30 x line a (days per year)
<b>Total Marginal Cost Per Inmate</b>			
32	<b>Per Diem Marginal Cost</b>	<b>\$10.27</b>	line 15 + line 30
33	<b>Per Annum Marginal Cost</b>	<b>\$3,747</b>	line 32 x line a (days per year)
<b>Section 3 – Cost Avoidance and Maximum Reinvestment</b>			
34	Variable cost avoidance	\$3,856,909	line 1 x line 15
35	Step-fixed cost avoidance	\$2,329,902	line 1 x line 30
36	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$6,186,810</b>	line 34 + line 35
37	<b>Maximum reinvestment</b>	<b>\$2,165,384</b>	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**

<b>County</b>	<b>Actives as of 6/30/10</b>	<b>Actives as of 6/30/15</b>	<b>Change in the # of Offenders FY 10 to FY 15</b>	<b>Agent Count</b>	<b>Active to Agent Ratio</b>	<b>Jurisdictionals as of 6/30/2015</b>	<b>Juris. to Agent Ratio</b>
Abbeville	215	183	-32	2	92:1	258	129:1
Aiken	1,200	936	-264	12	78:1	1,510	126:1
Allendale	87	98	11	2	49:1	132	66:1
Anderson	1,557	1661	104	18	92:1	2,223	124:1
Bamberg	126	95	-31	1	95:1	133	133:1
Barnwell	160	180	20	2	90:1	242	121:1
Beaufort	546	341	-205	6	57:1	510	85:1
Berkeley	1,015	916	-99	10	92:1	1,347	135:1
Calhoun	78	80	2	2	40:1	122	61:1
Charleston	2,836	2337	-499	28	83:1	3,187	114:1
Cherokee	556	754	198	7	108:1	1,147	164:1
Chester	224	199	-25	3	66:1	259	86:1
Chesterfield	154	132	-22	3	44:1	163	54:1
Clarendon	238	205	-33	3	68:1	287	96:1
Colleton	423	333	-90	5	67:1	496	99:1
Darlington	320	362	42	4	91:1	441	110:1
Dillon	137	134	-3	3	45:1	169	56:1
Dorchester	805	746	-59	8	93:1	1,121	140:1
Edgefield	230	224	-6	3	75:1	315	105:1
Fairfield	174	144	-30	2	72:1	190	95:1
Florence	958	993	35	14	71:1	1,289	92:1
Georgetown	425	254	-171	5	51:1	359	72:1
Greenville	3,059	3663	604	35	105:1	5,606	160:1
Greenwood	503	610	107	5	122:1	851	170:1
Hampton	151	138	-13	2	69:1	196	98:1
Horry	1,477	1271	-206	16	79:1	1,791	112:1
Jasper	196	209	13	4	52:1	305	76:1
Kershaw	260	379	119	5	76:1	494	99:1
Lancaster	600	406	-194	7	58:1	556	79:1
Laurens	707	573	-134	8	72:1	812	102:1
Lee	134	133	-1	2	67:1	176	88:1
Lexington	1,260	1219	-41	15	81:1	1,773	118:1
McCormick	96	77	-19	1	77:1	98	98:1
Marion	161	185	24	3	62:1	238	79:1
Marlboro	129	127	-2	3	42:1	149	50:1
Newberry	334	228	-106	4	57:1	332	83:1
Oconee	495	508	13	6	85:1	741	124:1
Orangeburg	895	1045	150	9	116:1	1,391	155:1
Pickens	779	934	155	9	104:1	1,311	146:1
Richland	2,641	2524	-117	31	81:1	3,387	109:1
Saluda	121	121	0	2	61:1	158	79:1
Spartanburg	2,025	2712	687	28	97:1	3,990	143:1
Sumter	860	747	-113	11	68:1	952	87:1
Union	352	290	-62	4	73:1	375	94:1
Williamsburg	296	327	31	4	82:1	412	103:1
York	1,231	1191	-40	17	70:1	1,754	103:1
Central	36	5	-31	0		5,137	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>31,262</b>	<b>30,929</b>	<b>-333</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>83:1</b>	<b>48,885</b>	<b>131:1</b>

\* Agent count as of June 24, 2015

