

**2011**  
**November**

# **REPORT TO THE SENTENCING REFORM OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE**



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

## **Index**

<b>Major Accomplishments</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Revocation Rate Calculation / Cost Avoidance</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Recommendation for Cost Avoidance Appropriation</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Section 18 – Driving Under Suspension</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Section 31 – Youthful Offenders</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Section 38 – Drug Offenses</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Section 40 – Conditional Discharge</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Sections 45 &amp; 52 – Administrative Monitoring</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Sections 45, 46, &amp; 47 – Risk/Need Assessment</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Section 46 – Parole Board Member Training</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Section 48 – Supervised Reentry</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Section 50 – Compliance Credits</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Section 53 – Administrative Sanctions</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Section 55 – Terminally Ill, Geriatric, Permanently Disabled Inmates</b>	<b>21</b>

### **Evidence-Based Practices and S.1154**

The Department fully embraced the concept of Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) and initiated a comprehensive strategy to integrate EBP within all aspects of Department operations.

- Obtained technical assistance support to provide EBP training to each level of Department management;
- Implemented strategies to ensure supervision strategies and offender program services are consistent with EBP practices;
- Conducted comprehensive training on S.1154 for all Department staff;
- Conducted comprehensive training on Evidence-Based Practices for all Department staff.

### **Enhancements to Administrative Sanctions**

The Department targeted its Administrative Sanction practices and initiated best practice strategies to enhance outcomes. These strategies include:

- A comprehensive review of the Department's graduated administrative sanctions policies and the implementation of strategies to ensure practices are consistent with policies;
- Implementation of the Data Analysis for Reduction of Recidivism (DARR) model in August 2011, to guide management to effectively review and respond to the trends and outcomes of its supervision and violation response strategies. This project is based on the CompStat (computer statistics) data analysis model that is widely recognized for its evidence-based outcomes with improving the ability of law enforcement to identify and respond to crime trends.

### **Sentencing Reform – Phase II**

The Department in coordination with SCDC and DJJ, initiated efforts to seek technical assistance through the Justice Reinvestment Initiative to build on the accomplishments of the legislature and our first year efforts with S.1154.

- South Carolina was selected by the US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Justice Reinvestment Steering Committee, for Phase II funding of its efforts with S.1154;
- Phase II funding will provide seed funding for technical assistance to support the implementation of strategies enacted during Phase I and will allow the state to systemically implement Phase I requirements to successfully impact the rate of incarceration. Areas targeted include:
  - Design and implementation of an evidence-based violation and incentives matrix to enhance Administrative Sanctions strategies;
  - Design and implementation of a continuum of evidence-based treatment options to address criminogenic needs in the community;
  - Design and implementation of an evidence-based evaluation plan for sentencing reform measures.

## **Training Plan for the SC Board on Pardons and Paroles**

A comprehensive training plan has been developed and fully implemented. This training includes a comprehensive orientation component for new Board members and a component to ensure a minimum of 8 hours of annual training for each Board member.

- The Orientation Training component encompasses Evidence-Based Practices in Corrections, National and State Crime Trends, Criminal Justice Collaboration. Offender Success and Public Safety, An overview of Illegal drugs in South Carolina, Parole and the media, SPICE (Self Paced in Class Education) Program, and The Role of a Risk and Needs Assessment Instrument in the Decision-Making Process for paroling authorities.
- The Annual Training component encompasses (legals)

A full overview of the Board Training accomplishments is provided in Section 46.

## **Risk / Need Assessment Instruments**

In accordance with the Sentencing Reform Act, the Department has identified and selected a validated actuarial risk/need assessment instrument for the purpose of offender supervision, case management and parole release decision making. The Department procured an actuarial risk/needs assessment tool, COMPAS by Northpointe, Inc, in order to meet its needs for offender risk/needs assessments based on evidence-based practices. This actuarial assessment tool will guide case management and parole release decision-making by identifying the criminogenic needs of the offender and the potential risk he or she pose to recidivate while under community correctional supervision. Furthermore, by acquiring the COMPAS risk/need assessment tool, the Department has the ability to address the factors related to criminality and refer offenders to appropriate treatment and program services in the community. The COMPAS risk/need tool, in conjunction with an integrated, comprehensive case management approach, will be instrumental in the utilizing the risk-needs-responsivity principle while scientifically reducing recidivism.

Administered by the supervising agent, the COMPAS risk/need instrument will be used to determine each offender's potential for risk and/or needs relative to community supervision; including the potential to commit more crimes, as well as the potential for compliance/noncompliance with the conditions of supervision. The COMPAS risk/need tool will also be administered by parole examiner staff to be used as a part of the pre-parole investigation process. Furthermore, this COMPAS risk/need instrument will assist in the parole consideration and decision-making process to determine an inmate's potential for risk relative to parole release; including the potential to commit additional crimes, as well as the potential for compliance/noncompliance with the conditions of parole supervision.

With consultants from Northpointe, Inc., the implementation of the COMPAS risk/need assessment tool began in September 2011. Staff training on the assessment instrument is expected to begin in January 2012. Once targeted Department staff complete the required two-day certification training conducted by trainers from Northpointe, Inc, offender risk/needs assessments using the COMPAS tool can begin immediately.

## SUMMARY

The Department implemented supervision strategies that resulted in the reduction of recidivism, reductions in the financial impact to SCDC and maintained public safety.

- 18% Reduction of Compliance Revocation admissions to SCDC
- 12% Overall reduction in supervision revocation rates
- 13% Reduction in Compliance revocation rates
- 6% Reduction in New Offense revocation rates\*
- 18% Overall reduction in the issuance of legal process (warrants/citations)
- 29% Overall reduction of administrative hearings

## Section 24-28-30 Report Data

### **Administrative Sanctions**

20,758 - The number of offenders with at least one violation that required an Administrative Sanction response during the FY.

- This represents 67% of the active population as of June 30, 2011.
- This represents an 11% reduction in the rate of violation activity from FY 2010.
- A full overview of the Administrative Sanctions is provided in Section 53.

### **Compliance Credits**

- 294 offenders were eligible to earn compliance credits during the FY.
- This represents 1% of our active population as of June 30, 2011.
- 2,080 credits earned during the FY.
- 8,140 credits denied during the FY. Primary denial reason – Financial Fee Arrearages. Secondary denial reason – Financial Restitution Arrearages.
- A full overview of the Compliance Credits Program is provided in Section 50.

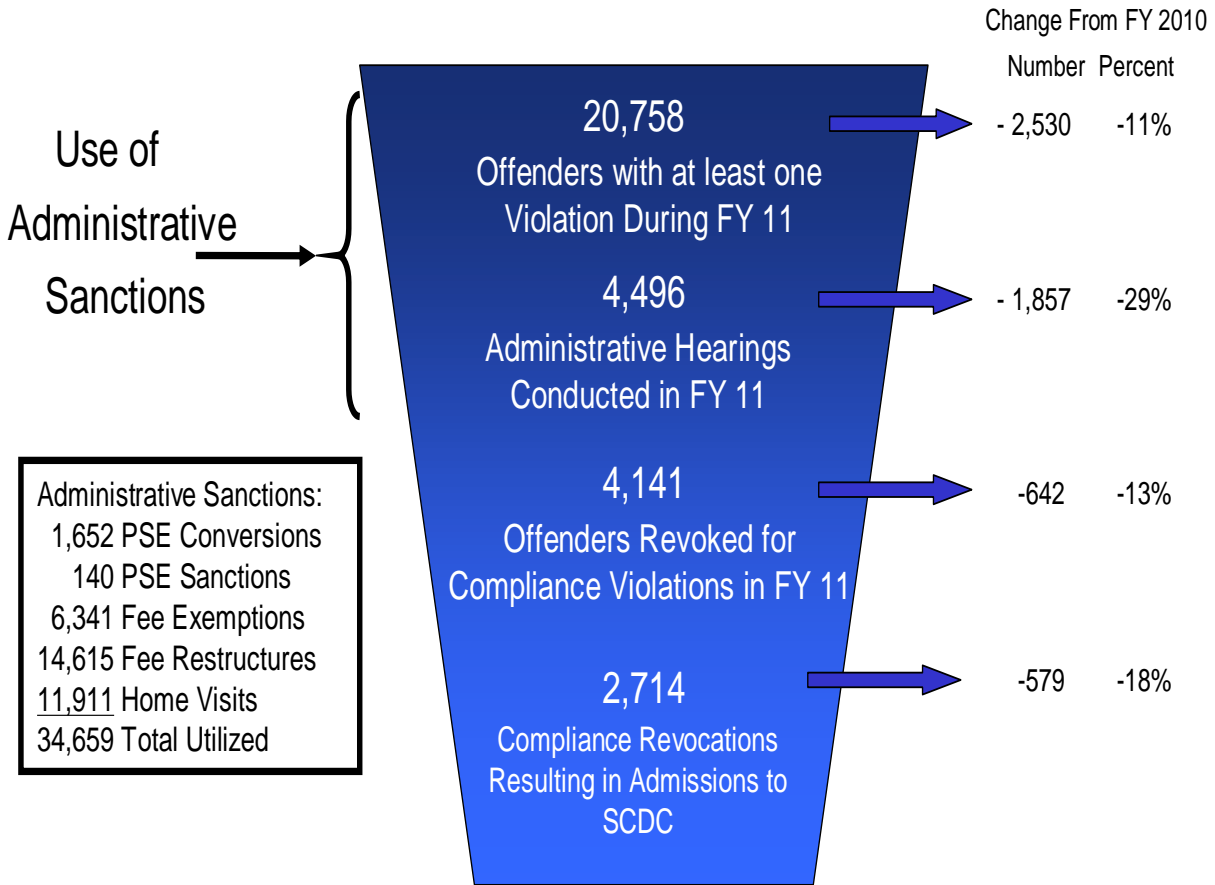
### **Revocation Actions**

5,663 - Total revocations during the FY. This represents a reduction of 697 (12%) offender revocations from FY 2010.

- 4,141 - Compliance Revocations. A reduction of 642 (13%) offender revocations from FY 2010.
- 825 - New Offense Revocation. A reduction of 55 (6%) offender revocations from FY 2010.
- 579 - Reduction in the number of PPP offenders admitted to SCDC as the result of compliance revocations.

\*The Department in coordination with SCDC is seeking a methodology to identify new felony conviction data. Technical assistance provided through the Justice Reinvestment Initiative is intended to assist with the development of this methodology.

## SCDPPPS FY 2011 Violations Summary Impact of Sentencing Reform Act Strategies



Data as of: 10/26/2011  
Updated: 11/10/2011

## Cost Avoidance Calculations

For FY 2011, the efforts of SCDPPPS resulted in a reduction of 579 compliance revocation admissions during FY 2011. This resulted in a cost avoidance of \$4,229,456 in state funds for the South Carolina Department of Corrections, based on the annual cost per inmate (state funds).

### FY 2011 - Cost Avoidance Calculations for S. 1154

Yearly Cost Per Inmate (State Funds) =	\$13,534
Total Daily Cost Per Inmate to SCDC =	\$37.08
Marginal Daily Cost @ 25.24% =	\$9.36
Inmate Bed Days for Year 1 =	114,063
Inmate Bed Days for Year 2 & 3 =	228,945
<b>Average Incarcerative Time Served of 1 Year &amp; 1 Month</b>	
<b>Year 1</b>	
Total Cost Avoidance for Year 1	\$4,229,456
<b>Marginal Cost Avoidance</b>	<b>\$1,067,630</b>
Remainder	\$3,161,826
<b>Year 2</b>	
Total Cost Avoidance for Year 2	\$8,489,281
<b>Marginal Cost Avoidance</b>	<b>\$2,142,925</b>
Remainder	\$6,346,356
<b>Year 3</b>	
Total Cost Avoidance for Year 3	\$8,489,281
<b>Marginal Cost Avoidance</b>	<b>\$2,142,925</b>
Remainder	\$6,346,356

Notes:

- SCDC and PPP have agreed that there was a reduction in the number of offenders admitted to SCDC as the result of Compliance Revocations in the amount of 579.
- SCDC has calculated their total cost avoidance for year one to be: \$4,229,456 based on a yearly per-inmate cost (State funds only) of \$13,534.
- A Marginal Rate of 35% of the total cost avoidance is the maximum allowed by S.1154.
- SCDC and PPP have agreed to use a marginal rate of 25.24% based on the following three factors: Food, Medical & Fixed Medical.



## Supervision Costs

Fiscal impact estimates for SCDPPPS to maintain non-compliant offenders in the community.

<b>Yearly Cost to PPP =</b>	<b>\$3,040</b>
<b>Daily Supervision Cost (High Supervision with enhanced Surveillance and Service Resources) =</b>	<b>\$8.33</b>
<b>Supervision Days for Year 1 =</b>	<b>144,063</b>
<b>Supervision Days for Year 2 &amp; 3 =</b>	<b>228,945</b>
<b>Average Supervision Time of 1 Year &amp; 1 Month</b>	
<b>Year 1</b>	
Supervision Cost for Year 1	<b>\$1,200,045</b>
<b>Year 2</b>	
Supervision Cost for Year 2	<b>\$1,907,112</b>
<b>Year 3</b>	
Supervision Cost for Year 3	<b>\$1,907,112</b>
<b>3 Year Totals</b>	
Three Year Total Supervision Cost	<b>\$5,014,265</b>

## Cost Avoidance Funding Recommendations

### Purpose

The comprehensive evidence-based approach the Department will employ through community correctional strategies will continue to focus on the risk-need-responsivity principle to reduce offender recidivism and remedy criminal thinking errors. Through the appropriation of funds pursuant Section 24-28-30 of the Omnibus Crime Reduction and Sentencing Reform Act, the Department intends to continue development of programs and initiatives which use evidence-based behavioral modification strategies and interventions. These programs will promote offender accountability, ensure public safety, and minimize the costs to the Department of Corrections attributed to technical revocations by providing targeted offenders with essential competencies and appropriate treatment interventions considered necessary for successful reintegration into society.

The following implementations are recommended based on cost avoidance appropriations:

### Priority 1 - Violations and incentives matrix

The violation and incentives matrix will be used in conjunction with the actuarial risk/need instrument to identify swift and certain responses to designated and ranked violations. In addition, this matrix will also identify positive reinforcement strategies in support of evidence-based practices to reduce the rate of recidivism. The six counties with highest revocation rates to SCDC will be targeted to utilize initially. These counties contributed to 3,293 offenders revoked in FY10.

- Modification to the Offender Management System (OMS) will need to be made to fully operate a violations and incentive matrix and to ensure quality assurance mechanisms are functional to measure outcomes.
- \$50,000 – Estimated cost.

### Priority 2 - Young Offender Supervision Program

The Young Offender Supervision Program (YSP) will be developed to improve the supervision success rates and reduce the impact of incarceration costs to the SCDC. The YSP program would be modeled after the Intensive Supervision Officers Program (ISOP) operated by the by S.C. Dept of Juvenile Justice. The ISOP program is widely recognized for its effectiveness at reducing recidivism among a similar population and reducing the incarceration costs of that Agency. Young Offender Supervision Specialists will supervise a caseload with a ratio of 1:50. The smaller caseload will promote structured supervision to include individualized case management, a continuum of treatment services to address criminogenic needs, allow for offender accountability and the use of an evidence-based violation and incentives matrix in response to supervision compliance issues. The estimated population for this program is approximately 1,200 young adult offenders annually.

- 15 –Number of FTE’s needed for Young Offender Supervision Specialists.
- Specialized training and operational expenses to address the unique pathways to criminality for offenders 17-24 years of age.
- \$695,331.75 – Estimated cost.

### **Priority 3 - Service Provider Model**

A Service Provider Model will be implemented into the OMS to allow for a continuum of evidence-based treatment options from the agent to the treatment service provider in a collaborative, treatment team approach to address criminogenic needs in the community and reduce recidivism. This continuum of evidence-based treatment options will reduce the barriers offenders face associated with program treatment participation and completion, such as transportation issues, lack of available and/or suitable resources, and the inability to pay for necessary treatment services. Counselors would be hired within the agency to provide individual and/or group counseling to supplement or reinforce treatment provided from external community/organizational partnerships. An internal behavioral management treatment team would provide oversight functions of case management support to the agent and provide supportive counseling in a multi-systemic team approach to treatment between the supervising agent, the offender and external treatment/services providers.

Through the use of Therapeutic Behavioral Specialists, the role of these regional treatment coordinators will be to:

1. Use the results of assessments to align programming options with offender risk and needs;
  2. Ensure offenders are being referred to the services they need, and that the programs are purposefully addressing their needs and mitigating their risk through quality assurance mechanisms;
  3. Collaborate with community partners at the state and local levels to provide education and put into place the continuum of internal and external interventions that address the drivers of criminality and reduce the risk of recidivism; and
  4. Use evidence acquired through assessments and quality assurance mechanisms to demonstrate services needed and acquire grants or reinvestment monies to fund initiatives.
- Modification to the OMS to create a service provider model with quality assurance mechanism to measure outcomes and internal/external program effectiveness.
  - 4 – Number of FTE’s needed for Therapeutic Behavioral Specialists (TBS) throughout the state to provide services with PPP offices to assure communication with agent and the appropriate level of services are achieved and measured to conform to evidence-based practices and Sentence Reform guidelines.
  - \$265,752.64 - Estimated cost.

#### **Priority 4 - Victim Services and Community Partnerships**

Programs and initiatives will be developed in coordinated efforts to build collaborative relationships with victim services organizations and the courts. The aim of these victim-related programs would be to provide funding to:

- Assist victims through educational opportunities about the criminal justice system with emphasis on community corrections and restorative justice initiatives.
- Provide a forum for criminal justice professionals to bring about change and improvement in efforts to collect restitution from offenders on the behalf of crime victims.
- 1-Number of FTE's needed for Victim Services Education Specialists
- \$56,355.45 - Estimated cost.

# Section 18

## Driving Under Suspension

### Summary

- Statutory eligibility – DUS 3<sup>rd</sup> offense or greater.
- Offense date of June 2, 2010, or later.
- Statute mandates that fees be charged to participant to cover full costs of monitoring.
- Participant must have a landline phone in residence.
- Owner of residence must agree to have electronic monitoring equipment installed.

### Implementation/Action

- Program was developed and operational as of November 1, 2010.
- Program staff met with multiple jail administrator's throughout the state that operate an electronic monitoring program to seek guidance on creating protocols.
- Policies and procedures implemented.
- MOA created to develop partnerships with local jails and detention centers.
- Modifications were made in Offender Management System (OMS) to manage the Home Detention Act (HDACT) population.
- Presentation made to the South Carolina Jail Administrator's Association (SCJAA) of the program in the fall of 2010.
- Follow up communication sent to SCJAA President in the fall of 2011 offering the Department as a service for electronic monitoring for the specified population.

### Highlights

- Zero violations of the HDACT program occurred.
- 100 % of all HDACT Fees Collected
- 100 % successfully completed the HDACT program in lieu of incarceration.

Referrals & Admissions			
# Referred to PPP for HDACT	# Admitted to HDACT	% of Referrals Admitted to HDACT	# of Active HDACT Offenders as of 6/30/11
2	1	50%	0

HDACT Fee Data		
Fees Owed	Fees Collected	% Collected
\$ 720.00	\$ 720.00	100%

Violations	
Fee Violation	EM Violation
0	0

Successful			Unsuccessful	Total Closures
Total Successful Closures	Expire	Death	Total Unsuccessful Closures (Ret)	
1	1	0	0	1

# Section 31

## Youthful Offenders

### Summary

- Expands YOA eligible offenses to allow for designated violent and sex offenses.
- Mandates a minimum 3 year incarceration prior to release for the expanded offense classifications.
- Population impact to PPP expected in 2013.
- Statutory eligibility – Offense date of June 2, 2010, or later.

### Status

- No placements received to date
- Department will utilize and support SCDC strategies/policies for this population.
- Department staff working with the SCDC (YOIP Section) on any identified issues.
- Policy, procedure, forms and MOA language are being updated in conjunction with SCDC strategies/policies.
- No significant changes to OMS anticipated.

# Section 38

# Drug Offenses

## Summary

- Probation and Parole eligibility for long term / no parole sentences for drug manufacturing / distribution convictions.
- Statutory eligibility – Sentence date of June 2, 2010, or later.

## Implementation/Action

- Updates made to PIC / OMS to allow for duplicate codes with different impact (violent/parolable) and. PIC parole selection criteria.
- PPP working with SCDC to define common analysis and documentation of affected populations.

## Highlights

- 225 inmates are eligible by statute.
- 52 inmates have a Parole Hearing scheduled.
- **55 offenders were placed on probation during the FY in lieu of incarceration.**

Eligible Inmates Currently @ SCDC Hearings Scheduled			
# Eligible for Parole	# Eligible w/ Hearing Scheduled	# Heard for Parole	% Paroled
225	52	0	0

PPP Admissions with SRA Drug Offenses	
#Offenders Admitted to PPP on <b>Straight Probation</b> with SRA Drug Offense	# Offenders Admitted to PPP on <b>Parole</b> with SRA Drug Offense
55	0

# Section 40

# Conditional Discharge

### Summary:

- Allows for a conditional discharge 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.
- 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.

### Implementation/Action

- Program was developed and operational as of May 16, 2011.
- Policies and procedures implemented.
- Department has coordinated with Court Administration to establish common court document for the supervision population and notice of closure.

### Highlights

- Population is steadily increasing at an average of 55 offenders per month.
- 40 offenders have successfully completed and are eligible for expungement.

FY 2011 Admissions
263

Actives (including Indirects) as of 6/30/11
254

FY 2011 Closures		
Total Successful Closures	Total Returned to Solicitor	Total Closures
10	10	20

Average Sentence Imposed
11.2 Months

Average Length of Supervision
5.5 Months

Conditional Discharge Fees Owed & Collected Since Inception to 11/3/11		
Fees Owed	Fees Collected	% Collected
\$124,660.50	\$12,632.00	10%

NOTE: We are going to try and determine if there are accounts besides Prob-CD accounts being used for the collection of Prob-CD fees.



# Sections 45 & 52

## Administrative Monitoring

### Summary

- Admin Monitoring upon the completion of traditional supervision, PRIOR to full payment of required financial obligations IF all obligations other than financial have been met.
- New program with “monitor only” authority.
- Statutory eligibility – Offense date of January 1, 2011, or later.

### Implementation/Action

- Program was developed and operational as of October 4, 2011.
- Program design, policies, practices have been finalized.
- New OMS functionality.
- Department seeking alternate methods of money collection (internet, payment collection at nationwide retail sites) to make it easier for participants to pay financial obligations.

### Data

- One placement has occurred since inception.
- **2,260 – Number of offenders eligible.**
- **2,834 – Number of cases eligible.**

## Summary

- Mandates the Department utilize an evidence based practice for offender risk and need assessment.
- Mandates the Department utilize evidence based practice for parole release consideration.

## Implementation/Action

- September 2011-The Department purchased the **Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS)** risk/needs assessment.
- COMPAS is a statistically based risk assessment specifically designed to assess key risk and needs factors for correctional and community supervision populations.
- COMPAS offers additional instruments that will be utilized by the Department for parole decision making, reentry of other supervision populations, and female offenders.
- Secondary assessments are also included in COMPAS to enhance supervision strategies with specialized populations (domestic violence offenders, sex offenders etc.).

## Timeline of First Six Months

- September 2011-PPP procures COMPAS
- October 2011-PPP Implementation team has begun work on developing policies, procedures and OMS interface for risk tool.
- November 2011- Requirements identified to begin software configuration and OMS interface.
- December 2011- Training plan and curriculum finalized, Training 4 Trainers begins.
- January 2012-Training for first 200 Agents in top twelve counties.
- February 2012-Remainder of Agents trained.
- Department will work with the vendor to incorporate a service provider module and violation matrix into OMS that works in conjunction with the risk instrument.

- Requires new members of the parole board to complete a comprehensive training course developed by PPP 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 8 hours of annual training.

### **Implementation/Action**

- Parole Board member training plan revised.
- Orientation training developed for newly appointed Parole Board members that provided an overview of PPP and the South Carolina Department of Corrections operations.
- Annual training plan has been incorporated and training has begun.

### **Data**

- 100 % of the 16 hour orientation training completed.
- Three Parole Board members have completed the annual 8 hours of training each.

### **Orientation Training:**

- Evidence-Based Practices in Corrections
- National and State Crime Trends
- Criminal Justice Collaboration
- Offender Success and Public Safety
- An overview of Illegal drugs in South Carolina
- Parole and the media
- SPICE (Self Paced in Class Education) Program
- The Role of a Risk and Needs Assessment Instrument in the Decision-Making Process for paroling authorities.

## Section 48

## Supervised Reentry

### Summary

- Inmates meeting requirements shall be placed on community supervision up to 180 days prior to max-out.
- Estimate up to 1150 eligible inmates annually.
- Statutory eligibility – Offense date of January 1, 2011, or later.
- Minimum two years incarceration must be served to be eligible.

### Implementation/Action

- Program design, policies, practices have been finalized.
- New OMS functionality under development.
- Inmates not eligible for release until January 1, 2013.
- Awaiting eligibility criteria from SCDC.

# Section 50

## Compliance Credits

### Summary:

- Department must identify, calculate and award Compliance Credits (CC) to eligible offenders.
- Purpose to reduce the supervision period for compliant offenders, thereby reducing workload for PPP staff and less technical revocations returned to prison.
- Statutory eligibility – Offense date of January 1, 2011, or later.
- An aggregate of 366 days or more of supervision with no break in supervision.

### Implementation/Action:

- Program was completed and operational as of February 8, 2011.
- Program design, policies, practices have been finalized.
- New OMS functionality completed.
- Quality analysis continues to be conducted on denial process.
- Majority of credits are being denied due to financial arrearages.

### Highlights

- Offenders could reduce their supervision time by 40%.
- In early November 2011, first early releases based on CC are anticipated.
- Less than 1% of credits earned were revoked as a result of an Administrative option or by the Ordering Authority (Court, Board, or Administrative Hearing Officer) for FY 10 and 11 combined.
- The following data is for FY 2011:

Potential Credits Earned	# Offenders Eligible to Earn Credits	CC Earned	No. Offenders Earning CCs	Average CC Earned Per Offender	CC Denied	CC Revoked
10,220	294	2,080	76	27	8,140	20

Compliance Credit Denials by Primary Denial Reason								Total Denials
Violations	Supv Status	Case Status	Schedular	Drug Test	Financial - Restitution Arrearage	Financial - Fine Arrearage	Financial - Fee Arrearage	Total Denials
380	640	20	0	0	1,540	0	5,560	8,140

# Section 53

## Administrative Sanctions

### Summary:

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

### Implementation/Action:

- Regulations were prepared and submitted.
- Graduated violation response sanctions (administrative) continue to be utilized by the Department to address violations (Overview Attached).
- Conducted a review of Department polices and practices.
- NYPD's Compstat model reviewed and adapted by Department, know as DARR.
- Collaboration with the Vera Institute of Justice has begun to create a violation matrix.

### Highlights:

- Positive impact on Administrative Sanctions produced by review of Department policies and strategies.
- 12% decrease in total revocations comparing FY 10 and FY 11.
- 36% decrease in number of legal process documents issued comparing FY 10 and FY 11.
- Use of lower level sanctions increased in FY 11.
- DARR (Data Analysis to Reduce Recidivism) meetings created to address county performance.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	Change	% Increase / Decrease
<b>Active Offenders</b>	31,262	30,977	-285	-1%
<b>Offenders w/ at Least On Violation</b>	23,288	20,758	-2,530	-11%
<b>Administrative Sanctions</b>				
PSE Conversions	1,312	1,652	340	26%
PSE Accounts	160	140	-20	-13%
Financial Assessment Restructures	14,168	14,615	447	3%
Fee Exemptions	7,381	6,341	-1,040	-14%
Home Visits	11,754	11,911	157	1%
Other Administrative Sanctions	2,535	2,516	-19	-1%
Verbal / Written Reprimands	5,367	5,645	278	5%
<b>Legal Process</b>				
Warrants Issued	11,163	9,302	-1,861	-17%
Citations Issued	16,052	13,082	-2,970	-19%

	FY 2010		FY 2011		Change	% Increase / Decrease
	No.	% of Total Closures	No.	% of Total Closures		
<b>Revocations</b>						
Compliance Revocations	4,783	29%	4,141	27%	-642	-13%
New Offense Revocations	880	5%	825	5%	-55	-6%
<b>Total Revocations</b>	<b>5,663</b>		<b>4,966</b>		<b>-697</b>	<b>-12%</b>

## Section 55

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

### Summary:

- PPP to provide supervision for inmates' parole from incarceration due to designated status (medical, etc.).

### Implementation/Action

- Department has developed protocols in conjunction with SCDC for identification and scheduling of qualifying cases.
- Two referrals from SCDC
  - One inmate was not eligible due to being a no parole offense.
  - One inmate was not eligible due to statutory requirements.
- No inmates have been considered by the Parole Board.