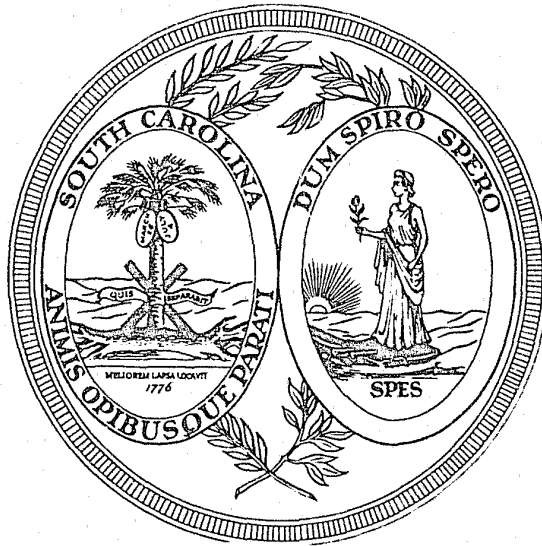


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SOUTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF PAROLE  
AND  
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS



ANNUAL REPORT  
1986-1987

Printed Under The Direction Of The  
State Budget And Control Board

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THE CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

To His Excellency, Governor Carroll Campbell, and to the Honorable Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives of South Carolina:

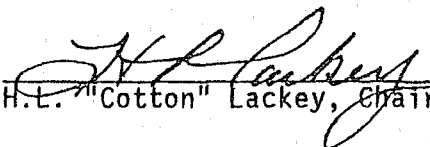
I am pleased to present to you the Annual Report of the South Carolina Parole and Community Corrections Board for the period from July 1, 1986 to June 30, 1987.

Our Board has the dual responsibility of helping to administer justice through its right to grant pardons and paroles and of overseeing the Department which supervises those placed on probation by the Court and those granted parole. Our agents also supervise those released from prison early on supervised furlough or EPA. Another major responsibility of our agency is to investigate the case of every prisoner eligible for parole.

With the passage of the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act on June 3, 1986, we have been mandated to implement a continuum of community criminal sanctions for use by the judiciary in sentencing nonviolent offenders. Beyond our mission to supervise offenders, during fiscal year 1986-87 we have been primarily involved in turning Omnibus concepts into concrete workable programs.

We hope this publication will be a valuable reference for those interested in learning about the significant events during the past fiscal year and seeing a statistical presentation of our activities.

Respectfully,

  
H.L. "Cotton" Lackey, Chairman

NCJRS

FEB 28 1988

ACQUISITIONS

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## A MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

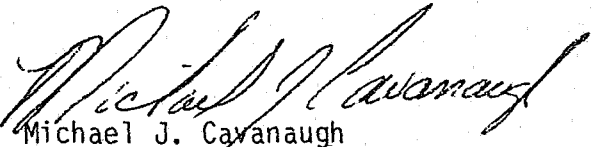
The Department of Parole and Community Corrections is committed to the philosophy that community corrections is a sound investment from a public safety and economic standpoint. It provides a long term, cost effective approach to prison overcrowding, just sentencing and habilitation of offenders as well.

Because we are committed to excellence in the parole process and are dedicated to providing the best programs we can devise, we implemented advisory guidelines this year. In addition to our risk assessment instrument which objectively places offenders in categories of risk and measures future dangerousness, our highly trained parole examiners are using advisory guidelines based on Board policy to provide consistent, logical and rational recommendations to the Board which assist them in their case decision making.

On June 3, 1986, with the passage of the Omnibus Crime Act, the concept of a continuum of criminal sanctions was created to offer the judiciary a range of sentencing options in the community. In the past year our agency has worked to develop these new options, notably urinalysis, house arrest, curfew, restitution centers, and shock probation, as well as increased use of our new public service employment program.

To assist the judiciary in utilizing these sentencing options, we have developed a broad-based court intake review process which screens offenders. Our staff is prepared to indicate to the court the availability of programs and to match program criteria to the characteristics of the targeted offender.

The Department will continue to play an active role in the development of meaningful alternatives to massive and expensive prison construction programs. We will seek to improve our ability to identify those offenders going through the criminal justice system who can best be dealt with in their home communities. We pledge to continue our search for ways to further improve both parole and probation services. Finally, we pledge to work with others in the field to insure the integrity of the criminal justice system in South Carolina.

  
Michael J. Cavanaugh  
Executive Director

## THE BOARD AND ITS MEMBERS

The Board consists of seven volunteer members, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate to serve staggered, renewable, six-year terms. The Board members represent diverse backgrounds, experience, and training. Together, they have a combined total of over 70 years of service as Board members.

This all-volunteer Board not only bears the burden of administering justice through the right to grant pardons and paroles, but has the added responsibility of overseeing the South Carolina Department of Parole and Community Corrections, which supervises individuals placed on probation, parole, and early release programs.

H. L. "Cotton" Lackey, Chairman, is a retired Southern Bell executive.

During Lackey's 43-year tenure with Southern Bell, he managed the York, Clover, Hickory Grove and Blacksburg offices, was District Manager of the Greenville area, General Commercial Manager for the state, and upon his retirement held the position of Assistant Vice-President in charge of public affairs.

He is a past state president of the Crippled Children's and Adult Society, and has served on the board of the Greenville and Columbia Chambers of Commerce.

He presently is a member of the YMCA Board of Trustees, is on the National Bank of South Carolina Advisory Board, the Governor's and President's Committees for the Handicapped, and is a director of the Columbia Red Cross.



Lackey, the Board's member-at-large, has served on the Parole Board since 1970.

Rhett Jackson, Vice Chairman, has served on the Board since 1976. A graduate of the University of South Carolina, he also serves as Chairman of the Board of Trustees for Claflin College and is a past president of the Alston-Wilkes Society. A native of Florence, he has been in the retail furniture and carpet business for 30 years and presently owns The Happy Bookseller in Columbia. In May of 1986, he was elected president of the American Booksellers Association.

He represents the second congressional district.



Lee Cathcart, Secretary, a resident of Winnsboro, has served on the Board since 1979.

She is active in numerous professional and civic organizations, including: Alston-Wilkes Society, the American Paroling Authority Association, the American and South Carolina Corrections Associations, the University of South Caroliniana Society, Friends of the Library, the state's Heritage Trust Program, and the South Carolina Historical Society.

She is a former member of the Central Midlands Regional Planning Council, the South Carolina Sentencing Guidelines Commission, and is a past president and board member of the Fairfield Historical Society and the Fairfield Garden Club. Ms. Cathcart is a member of the Governor's Primary Health Care Task Force.

Ms. Cathcart is a member of Bethel Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in Winnsboro and, until recently, served as Youth Leader.

She represents congressional district five.



Marion Beasley, Member, who was Board Chairman in 1985 and 1986, has served on the Parole Board since 1969. A native of Laurens, he is a graduate of the Atlanta College of Mortuary Science and is a partner in Beasley Funeral Homes of Fountain Inn and Laurens.

He is a past president of the South Carolina Morticians' Association and has served on the boards of the Urban League for Greater Greenville, the United Way and the Golden Strip YMCA. Presently, he serves on the Board of Directors of the National Funeral Directors and Embalmers Association, and is a member of the Fountain Inn and Simpsonville Chambers of Commerce and the NAACP. He has formerly served on the South Greenville Area Health Board and the Advisory Committee for Goodwill Industries.

He represents the fourth congressional district.



Dr. John E. Huss, Member, a retired pastor from Charleston, has served on the Parole and Community Corrections Board since 1972.

A founder of the Mid-Week Hour of Power Service and author of 11 books, he has served as a pastor in Kentucky, Florida, and South Carolina. He was pastor of Charleston Heights Baptist Church for 11 years and is now pastor emeritus. He was Campus Minister at the College of Charleston and was elected Chaplain Emeritus on retirement. He recently received the prestigious E. A. McDowell Award from the South Carolina Southern Baptist Convention for distinguished service in Christian and public affairs.

He represents congressional district one.





Dr. Jerry M. Neal, Member, of Anderson has represented the third congressional district on the Board since May 1985.

Neal is an Associate Professor of Family Medicine at the Medical University of South Carolina and the Director of Behavioral Medicine and Psychiatrics at the Family Practice Center in Anderson.

A well-published writer and lecturer on behavioral science, wellness and health issues, Neal serves on the Governor's Council on Physical Fitness. He served on the Board of Directors of the Society of Teachers of Family Medicine from 1977 till 1985. He has served on the Board of Directors of the Anderson Meals on Wheels, on the Board of Trustees of Anderson School District #5, of Anderson College and of the Baptist Hospitals of Columbia and Easley.



J. P. Hodges, Member, of Bennettsville, appointed in April 1987, is the Parole Board's representative of the sixth congressional district.

A native of Marlboro County, Hodges is a farmer and a 1942 graduate of Clemson University. Involved in a number of community activities, Hodges belongs to the Rotary Club, serves on the area advisory board of Carolina Bank and Trust and as District Commissioner for the Land Resources Commission. Hodges is an active member of the First United Methodist Church in Bennettsville.



## **THE BOARD AND ITS WORK**

### **PARDONS AND PAROLES**

Grady A. Wallace  
Commissioner

#### **HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

The use of parole in South Carolina began in 1941, when the General Assembly established the South Carolina Probation, Parole, and Pardon Board. The Community Corrections Act of 1981, amended this act, and mandated an internal reorganization, new community corrections initiatives, and in general expanded the agency's mission to include the development of alternatives to incarceration. The Omnibus Crime Act, passed June 1986, has further expanded our mission to develop judicial options.

This Board is a state agency authorized to grant paroles and pardons, and to revoke the paroles of those who commit technical violations or are convicted of new crimes. They oversee the Department of Parole and Community Corrections, which supervises adult offenders placed on probation by the courts or on parole by the Board, as well as those on the early release programs, Supervised Furlough II and EPA.

At the end of this fiscal year, there were 30,333 persons under supervision, of which 2,927 were on parole, 22,113 were on probation, and 1,146 were on early release programs (See Table X).

#### **PAROLE EXAMINATIONS**

G. Anderson Surlles  
Deputy Director

The Parole Examination Division assists the Parole Board by assembling information critical to the parole decision making process. Every inmate considered for parole undergoes two interviews by a Parole Examiner, an extensive field investigation, application of a risk assessment by an EPA Screener, and, in special cases, a psychological evaluation. This information is compiled and presented to the Parole Board along with a case summary and recommendation by a Parole Examiner.

Last year over 4,500 evaluations and recommendations were prepared, which means more than 9,000 interviews. The Parole Examiners are proud of the fact that the Parole Board has agreed with their recommendations over 80% of the time. The Parole Examiners make every effort to ensure each case is prepared in an accurate and timely manner.

PAROLE EXAMINATIONS  
(con't.)

NEW TOOLS FOR PAROLE DECISION MAKING

The Parole Board has incorporated advisory parole guidelines into their arsenal of decision making tools. These advisory guidelines provide a general standard which is based on amount of time served, conviction offense(s), and risk. The guidelines provide the Parole Board members and Parole Examiners with a recommendation for a typical case using general policy outlines. The guidelines help to provide a base line for discussion. Examiners use these guidelines in summarizing facts provided to the Parole Board in a case summary. The Examiner states why he agrees or disagrees with the general recommendations provided by the guidelines, and provides facts to support the statement.

Many factors go into a parole decision. Information is provided on the current conviction, past record, and success under other programs involving supervision. The offenders' activities since incarceration, and their program - such as where they will work and live - are all important factors which help in deciding whether to put an offender on parole. Guidelines help to structure some of these factors. Items such as whether the offense was violent or non-violent, the extent of prior record, and how long the offender has served, are shaped into an advisory recommendation. The Parole Examiner may then take this preliminary recommendation and add to it information about the inmate's institutional progress and program. Having added these other ingredients, the Examiner uses the guideline to present arguments on why the broadly stated guideline recommendation is or is not appropriate in this individual case. Using these guidelines helps the Examiners to more clearly focus on essential strengths or weaknesses in a particular offender. Against the backdrop of an advisory guideline recommendation, the Parole Board is able to more clearly assess a Parole Examiner's recommendation for or against parole.

The Parole Board began seeing cases with guideline recommendations in late February, 1987. Guidelines, risk assessment, Parole Examiner's recommendations, and case summaries help to enhance the process by providing the Parole Board with information vital to the decision making process. These tools help the Parole Board by focusing discussion, and by providing facts relevant to each offender's case.

PAROLE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS BOARD  
Hearings Summary

FY '86-87

Parole Hearings--Eligibility by Outcome

<u>Eligibility</u>	<u>Hearings</u>	<u>Approvals</u>	<u>Rejections</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Approval Rate (%)</u>
First	2,048	643	1,255	150	31.39
Second	905	243	583	79	26.85
Third	440	112	301	27	25.45
Fourth and above	180	33	129	18	18.33
<hr/>					
Total Hearings	3,573	1,031	2,268	274	28.85
Total Inmates	3,513	1,031	2,263	219	29.34

Number & Type of Parole Hearings

	<u>Meetings</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Inmates</u>
Panel Board	24	2,022	1,967
	24	1,551	1,546
<hr/>			
Total	48	3,573	3,513

Pardon Hearings by Outcome

<u>Total</u>	<u>Approvals</u>	<u>Rejections</u>	<u>Approval Rate (%)</u>
329	240	89	72.95

## OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

In order to more effectively meet the demands placed on the agency as it has experienced tremendous growth and increased responsibilities, the Office of the Executive Director was reorganized during this fiscal year. The Department of Parole and Community Corrections is headed by an Executive Director who is responsible to the State Board of Parole and Community Corrections, a seven member board appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Following the resignation of Frank B. Sanders, Executive Director for two years, the Board appointed Michael J. Cavanaugh in May, 1987. As Executive Director, he has overall responsibility for the agency, supervising all staff functions and ensuring that all departmental policies and procedures are followed. Executive Director staff who operate under his direct supervision include the Legal Counsel and the Director of Public Information. The Hearing Section was reassigned to the Office of Legal Affairs.

To assist the Executive Director in system and field operations and program administration, the position of Deputy Executive Director was redefined and the responsibilities were expanded. This office now directly supervises the Coordinator for Victims Services and the Internal Auditor in charge of Quality Assurance. He also has oversight responsibility for the Deputy Directors in charge of the four divisions: Planning, Research and Information Systems; Administration; Parole Examinations and Operations.

The Legal Affairs Office represents the South Carolina Department of Parole and Community Corrections in all legal matters that arise during the daily operation of the agency, including the representation of the agency in litigation, and at administrative hearings.

The Legal Office serves as a liaison between the agency and other state government legal offices and private legal offices.

The Legal Office interprets policies and establishes practices and procedures for legal activities of the agency, and advises administrative officials on policy questions and operating problems having legal implications. The Legal Office prepares opinions to assure proper interpretation and application of statutes involved.

In addition, the Legal Office drafts and analyzes proposed legislation relating to the agency.

The Legal Office also provides training on legal matters to agency staff, reviews contracts, and performs any and all other related duties as required.

The Office of Public Information assists executive and management staff in public information efforts by tracking legislation which may affect the agency, by developing audio visual aids for speakers, by coordinating a speaker's bureau and by providing educational printed material for handouts. This year in a special effort to educate the criminal justice and judicial community about the new Omnibus programs, a special brochure on judicial options and a special topic video tape were developed. Next year this educational effort on Omnibus will be extended to the general public through the speaker's bureau and through an intensive media effort.

Victims Services: The Coordinator for Victims Services acts as a victim liaison to respond to victims' requests for information, as well as to coordinate victims' opposition to the consideration of inmates for parole or agency-operated early release programs. Victims and witnesses of all crimes receive a thirty (30) day written notice of parole board hearings and are invited to attend in order to present their testimony in opposition to an inmate's parole. The Coordinator for Victim Services attends weekly parole board hearings to personally assist victims and also maintains close communication with victims advocates in other agencies. South Carolina is one of the first states in the country to provide such services to crime victims as part of the parole process.

Under provisions of the Omnibus Crime Act of June 1986, the victim or witness is also provided an opportunity to object to an inmate's consideration for early release under EPA II regulations and is notified of this right by the Coordinator for Victims Services. An opposition hearing is scheduled to coordinate any victim/witness opposition to the inmate's possible release. Victim opposition may be presented in written statements to the Parole Board, or the victim may attend the Parole Board hearing to present oral testimony prior to the Board's determination regarding the inmate's acceptance or rejection for early release under EPA II. The Coordinator for Victims Services notifies the victim/witness in opposition of the Board's final determination.

The Quality Assurance Program began February 1986, with the hiring of an Internal Auditor. This individual is responsible for researching issues relevant to quality control in the human services field in order to ensure a systematic approach to evaluating how well we are carrying out our most basic mission - that of supervision.

## Quality Assurance Program (con't.)

As a first step, a quality assurance audit was implemented to monitor agent compliance concerning case construction, client intake data, financial liabilities of clients and standards of supervision.

During the past year, audits were conducted in all 46 counties. The audit process itself is a quantified measure of an agent's work, although it clearly does not furnish the entire picture regarding agent competence in supervision. It is, however, a valuable tool in assessing where we are in compliance efforts. During the next year we will be looking at different concepts concerning programmatic audits as we develop our ability to evaluate this aspect of our work.

An additional duty of the Internal Auditor is to conduct investigations into internal matters within the agency.

## **COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS**

### OPERATIONS/FIELD SERVICES

George Chiles  
Deputy Director

In response to our legislative mandate to help relieve overcrowding by developing alternatives, the Department of Parole and Community Corrections developed the Intensive Probation program which was reported upon last fiscal year. Our aim to maintain a participation level of 600 to 700 diversions was reached at the end of FY '85-86 in that the number of clients under intensive probation supervision was 901. At the end of this past fiscal year, the number of clients increased to 1099.

The Judiciary has made extensive use of this probation option for those offenders who can appropriately be supervised in the community under intensive supervision.

The Public Service Employment program places convicted offenders in unpaid positions with non profit or tax-supported agencies to perform a specified number of hours of work within a given time limit as a condition of probation/parole.

As the end of FY 86-87, the agency has recruited a total of 748 worksites.

PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM  
ACTIVITY THROUGH JUNE 30, 1987

1. Clients ordered to perform public service employment	3,642
2. Number of public service employment hours ordered to serve	731,177
3. Number of public service employment hours performed for work sites	410,296
4. Cost - savings represented	
public service employment hours performed	410,296
minimum wage	x \$3.35
	<u>\$1,374,491</u>
5. Number of successful terminations	1,546
6. Number of offenders placed on public service employment in lieu of revocation	245

COURT INTAKE PROCESS DEVELOPED

In order to effectively meet its responsibilities under law, the Department developed and implemented in March a court intake process by which recommendations for appropriate, applicable and available community sanctions are made for offenders sentenced in General Sessions Court. A court intake process is in place in all county offices in every judicial circuit. This process is designed to assist the judiciary in the appropriate placement of offenders in the continuum of community corrections sanctions. The court intake process involves the review of cases for adjudication, a criminal record history compilation/scoring and development of recommendations for presentment to the court.

NEW OMNIBUS PROGRAMS GET UNDERWAY

Pursuant to Omnibus Crime legislation passed on June 3, 1986, the Department instituted a drug screening program for probation and parole clients. The purpose of this program is to reduce the use of illicit drugs by clients through deterrence, referral to treatment, and when necessary, initiation of revocation action.

Following a successful pilot project in four counties between January - March 1987, the program expanded statewide in April 1987. Over 300 drug screens were conducted on targeted offenders through June 30, 1987 of which 60% tested positive. The most frequent drug found was marijuana.



## NEW OMNIBUS PROGRAMS GET UNDERWAY (con't.)

The men's Shock Probation unit located at Wateree Correctional Institution will open July 6th, prepared to admit 32 nonviolent male offenders between 17-24 years old. At full capacity it will house 96 probationers. The 24 bed women's unit is due for completion before the end of the calendar year. The probationers in these units will complete 90 days in a highly structured work oriented program, characterized by hard labor and strenuous physical activity. The program is designed to "shock" the impressionable young offenders and to discourage them from continued criminal activity.

The state's first Restitution Center, near Manning Correctional Institution, is due for completion before the end of the calendar year also. Restitution Center residents will live in the Center from three to six months while maintaining employment. They will pay restitution to their victims, support their families and perform public service work during non-working hours.

Additional staff have recently been hired and trained to assist in monitoring offenders placed on curfew and house arrest. After judges and solicitors were informed that the department was ready to implement this program, screening of cases was begun in mid-March and the Department of Parole and Community Corrections received its first curfew client on February 27, 1987 in Berkeley County. We now have 174 offenders on these programs (83 house arrest; 91 curfew).

### PLANNING, RESEARCH, AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Carla George  
Deputy Director

Enactment of the Omnibus Criminal Justice Act of 1986 required that the Department commit the Division's resources to plan the newly mandated programs. The Division of Planning, Research and Information Systems conducted the research and development activities which enabled the Department to let contracts for urinalysis testing and for the operation of restitution centers. The Division also provided a coordination function in the development of the criteria and procedures for implementation of the amendments to the Prison Overcrowding Emergency Powers Act. This included evaluation of the applicability of the risk assessment instrument used in the parole process and development of a system which could quickly and efficiently respond to the declaration of an overcrowding emergency.

Other Division activities related to the Omnibus Criminal Justice Act included participation on the inter and intra-agency committees responsible for development of the court intake process which would be utilized to assess defendants' appropriateness for community

## PLANNING, RESEARCH, AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS (con't.)

corrections sanctions such as shock probation, curfew and house arrest. The Division provided a consultative function and produced the initial policy and procedures, including a system for development of the recommendation regarding each defendant's suitability for the community corrections initiatives.

Although the Public Service Employment Program had been implemented, at the Department's initiative, prior to the new Criminal Justice Act, the Act contained provisions which affected program operation. The Division provided consultation and technical assistance to the Division of Operations regarding the program transition. Collection and analysis of program performance data by the Division of Planning, Research and Information Systems resulted in the refinement of the statistical reports necessary for program monitoring and evaluation.

In addition to these activities directly related to the Omnibus Criminal Justice Act of 1986, the Division of Planning, Research, and Information Systems conducted research studies and provided planning and management support to all other agency divisions. Accomplishments include:

- Initiation of research to determine the effectiveness of the Client Management Classification instrument (a standardized semi-structured interview) in the supervision of clients.
- Identification of the potential impact of the AIDS epidemic on the agency's client population and development of a concept paper which resulted in appointment of a task group charged with development of necessary policy.
- Maintenance of the Information System (MIS) which is essential to the Department's ability to track and evaluate client activity and record agent work hours for supervision, investigation, and court-monitoring.
- Adjustment of staff allocations among county offices and development of staffing level requirements for fiscal year 1986-87 derived from the MIS data and sentencing trend projections.
- Research of electronic surveillance systems as supplements to agent monitoring of persons sentenced to house arrest or curfew.
- Responding to a wide range of information and research inquiries from agency managers and other state and national agencies.

## ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Tom Cleary  
Deputy Director

PERSONNEL: The agency is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer and administers its personnel program consistent with State Division of Human Resource Management requirements. The following is a review of work accomplished by the personnel section staff from July 1, 1986 through June 30, 1987:

- Established, recruited for and processed new hires into approximately 125 new positions along with other routine processing.
- Worked with the Staff Development and Training Section in reviewing workmen's compensation claims as a review for further training/safety considerations.
- Worked with the Staff Development and Training Section in revising format for exit interviews in an effort to capture this information for review without affecting confidential nature of the information.
- Worked with the Staff Development and Training Section in devising guidelines for the use of interns within field offices in the department.
- Incorporated success criteria into the performance appraisal process. Developed success criteria for all positions within the field and assisted other central office/regional office supervisors in devising success criteria for other agency positions.
- Developed a system to begin capturing training information from performance appraisal documents to relay to the Staff Development and Training Section. This will be another forum for assessing training needs as identified by supervisors when appraisals are accomplished.
- Established the job classification of Probation and Parole Supervisor (I and II) within the field offices. Established special function field positions throughout the agency to meet mandates of the Omnibus Crime Act.
- Automated a system for tracking employee salary information by budget area. This information is updated monthly and incorporated into the budget development/maintenance process.
- Began bi-monthly distribution of "The Grapevine", an administrative services newsletter which is coordinated by the Personnel Section. Contents of the newsletter represent a group effort between all sections within Administrative Services.

## ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES (con't.)

- The agency led agencies in meeting 89% of affirmative action goals this year.
- The Personnel Section developed and began delivery on a comprehensive benefits program to all department employees. After initial program delivery, new staff members will receive this information during orientation training.
- Worked with DPRIS Staff (Research Section) to design an Automated Benefits Sheet which delineates all benefits and payroll deductions for each employee within the agency. This benefits overview was distributed to participants during the benefits program.
- Refined the communication process between DPRIS/Research and the Personnel Section with regard to monthly personnel changes. This was done in an effort to ensure all changes were incorporated into monthly workload reports.
- Coordinated efforts to better utilize the new DIRM telephone system by designing central office operating procedures for call coverage groups.

PAYROLL: The agency payroll during FY '86-87 consisted of 655 full-time staff positions with a personal service and employer contribution expenditure of \$12,515,340. Other operating expenses totaled \$2,532,666.

BUDGET/FINANCE: The agency is principally funded by state appropriations. Federal funds are occasionally available and are used for special projects. In recent years a number of other revenue sources have been statutorily authorized.

- A. Probationers and parolees contribute to the cost of their supervision by required payment of \$240 per year. During FY '86-87 this revenue amounted to \$2,596,798 and was deposited into the State General Fund.
- B. Supervised Furlough, EPA, and Intensive Supervision Program participants are required to pay \$10 per week to support program costs. During FY '86-87 this revenue amounted to \$885,895 and was retained by the agency to maintain the program.
- C. The Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act of 1986 provided for our agency to retain and expend the \$7.75 cost of court fee paid by defendants processed through the court

BUDGET/FINANCE (con't.)

system. During FY '86-87 this revenue amounted to \$6,075,248 and was retained to support the new community corrections programs mandated by the Omnibus Act of 1986.

- D. Community Corrections Assessments are collected by summary and general sessions courts in addition to any fines to help support community corrections initiatives which include programmatic efforts by this agency and funds for victim compensation. During FY '86-87 this revenue amounted to \$1,553,959 and was deposited to the State General Fund (one-half of these funds are credited to the state administered Victims Compensation Fund).

PROCUREMENT: The agency adheres to State Consolidated Procurement Code requirements in procuring needed supplies, equipment, and other services.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING: FY '86-87 was a year of major change and growth for the Department's Staff Development and Training Section. With the passage of the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act of 1986, the Staff Development and Training Section received funding to employ two training officers. With the addition of instructors the section was adequately equipped to meet the tremendous demands of training new staff resulting from the passage of the Omnibus Crime Act.

Further, with the additional resources the Staff Development and Training Section was able to respond to previously identified critical training needs, as well as expand the basic training curriculum for new agents, Operations Specialists and Operations Assistants.

The in-service curriculum for Probation and Parole Agents, Operations Specialists, Operations Assistants, Administrative Support Staff, Supervisors and Managers was also expanded and enhanced during FY '86-87.

With the development of an in-house training capacity, the management of the Staff Development and Training Section developed an annual training plan outlining programs to be delivered and targeted personnel for delivery.

Specific major activities of the Staff Development and Training Section during FY '86-87 included:

- Expanded staff to include highly qualified Staff Training Specialists.

## STAFF DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING (con't.)

- Obtained SC Criminal Justice Academy certification of the section's Training Specialists and one Training Specialist in Defensive Tactics and Self-Defense Instruction.
- Developed and implemented training for Operations Personnel in the following content areas:
  - Arrest Mechanics
  - Prisoner Transport and Control
  - Defensive Driver Training
  - Organizational Skills (Caseload Planning and Prioritization Skills Enhancement)
- Developed and implemented training for Administrative Support Personnel in the following content areas:
  - Time Management for Secretaries
  - Effective Telephone Skills
  - Creating a Positive Work Environment (Desk Set II)
- Assisted in the conceptualization, development and publication of the Administrative Services Division's newsletter entitled "The Grapevine".
- Concluded the job task analysis project for all probation and parole agent classifications and compiled a final report including a comprehensive training analysis based upon the task analysis data.

During FY '86-87, a total of seventy-nine (79) personnel successfully completed the Department's Basic Training Program for Probation and Parole Agents, Operations Specialists and Operations Assistants. Additionally, department staff attended, on the average, forty (40) hours of job related in-service training.

FY '86-87 EXPENDITURE SUMMARY

	STATE APPROP.	OTHER FUNDS	FED. FUNDS	TOTALS
Personal Service *	\$10,905,643	\$1,516,613	\$93,084	\$12,515,340
Other Operating Expenses	<u>1,508,945</u>	<u>1,020,396</u>	<u>3,325</u>	<u>2,532,666</u>
Total Expenditures	\$12,414,588	\$2,537,009	\$96,409	\$15,048,006

\* Includes Employer Contributions

FY '86-87 FEES AND ASSESSMENTS SUMMARY

Supervision Fees	\$ 2,596,798
Supervised Furlough/Intensive Fees	885,895
Cost of Court Fees (Omnibus)	6,075,248
Community Corrections Assessment	<u>1,553,959</u>
TOTAL	\$11,111,900

## DIRECTORY OF KEY ADMINISTRATORS

Executive Director . . . . .	Michael J. Cavanaugh
Legal Counsel . . . . .	Vacant
Chief Hearing Officer . . . . .	Jimmy Hiott
Public Information Director . . . . .	Judy Turnipseed
Commissioner of Paroles . . . . .	Grady Wallace
Executive Secretariat . . . . .	Judy Boland
SFII/EPA Section Coordinator . . . . .	T. P. Taylor
Parole Eligibility and Rejection Records	Amanda Armstrong
Deputy Executive Director . . . . .	Richard P. Stroker
Coordinator for Victims Services . . . . .	Susan Aiford
Internal Auditor/Quality Assurance . . . . .	Tim Livingston
Deputy Director for Administration . . . . .	Tom Cleary
Human Resource Management . . . . .	Rhonda Grant
Training and Development . . . . .	Sandy Gibson
Word Processing . . . . .	Karlene Dunn
Fiscal/Materials Management . . . . .	Kay Teague
Procurement . . . . .	Jeff Francis
Deputy Director for Planning, Research and Information Systems . . . . .	Carla George
Planning . . . . .	Lee Mathey
Research . . . . .	Renee Bergeron
Information Systems . . . . .	Rob McManus
Records . . . . .	Pat Bogan
Records . . . . .	Kathren Mills
Deputy Director for Parole Examinations . . . . .	Andy Surles
Deputy Chief Parole Examiners . . . . .	Duke Snyder
	Bubba Easler
Deputy Director for Operations . . . . .	George Chiles
Parole/Probation Program Manager . . . . .	Vacant
Interstate Compact . . . . .	Susan Bishop
Region #1	
Area Director . . . . .	Gene Sewell
Anderson County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Leroy Garrison
Greenville County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Bobby Wood
Oconee County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Lucy Murr
Pickens County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Deborah Arledge



Key Administrators (con't.)

Region #2

Area Director . . . . .	Tommy Copeland
Abbeville County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Sherry Fleming
Cherokee County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Max Wallace
Greenwood County Agent in Charge . . . . .	David Gamble
Laurens County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Willie Beasley
Newberry County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Thomas Suber
Spartanburg County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Gene Aycoth
Union County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Harry Phillips
York County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Wayne Myrick

Region #3

Area Director . . . . .	Charlotte Wyndham
Aiken County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Preston Posey
Bamberg County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Blake Norton
Barnwell County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Joseph Zorn
Calhoun County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Charles Coleman
Edgefield County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Frances Smith
Lexington County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Ray Steele
McCormick County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Steve Osborne
Orangeburg County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Esther Fairey
Saluda County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Thurmond Brown

Region #4

Area Director . . . . .	Milton Taylor
Chester County Agent in Charge . . . . .	William Conrad
Fairfield County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Joseph Albert
Kershaw County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Walter Smith
Lancaster County Agent in Charge . . . . .	James Taylor
Lee County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Steve Laney
Richland County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Robert Shelley

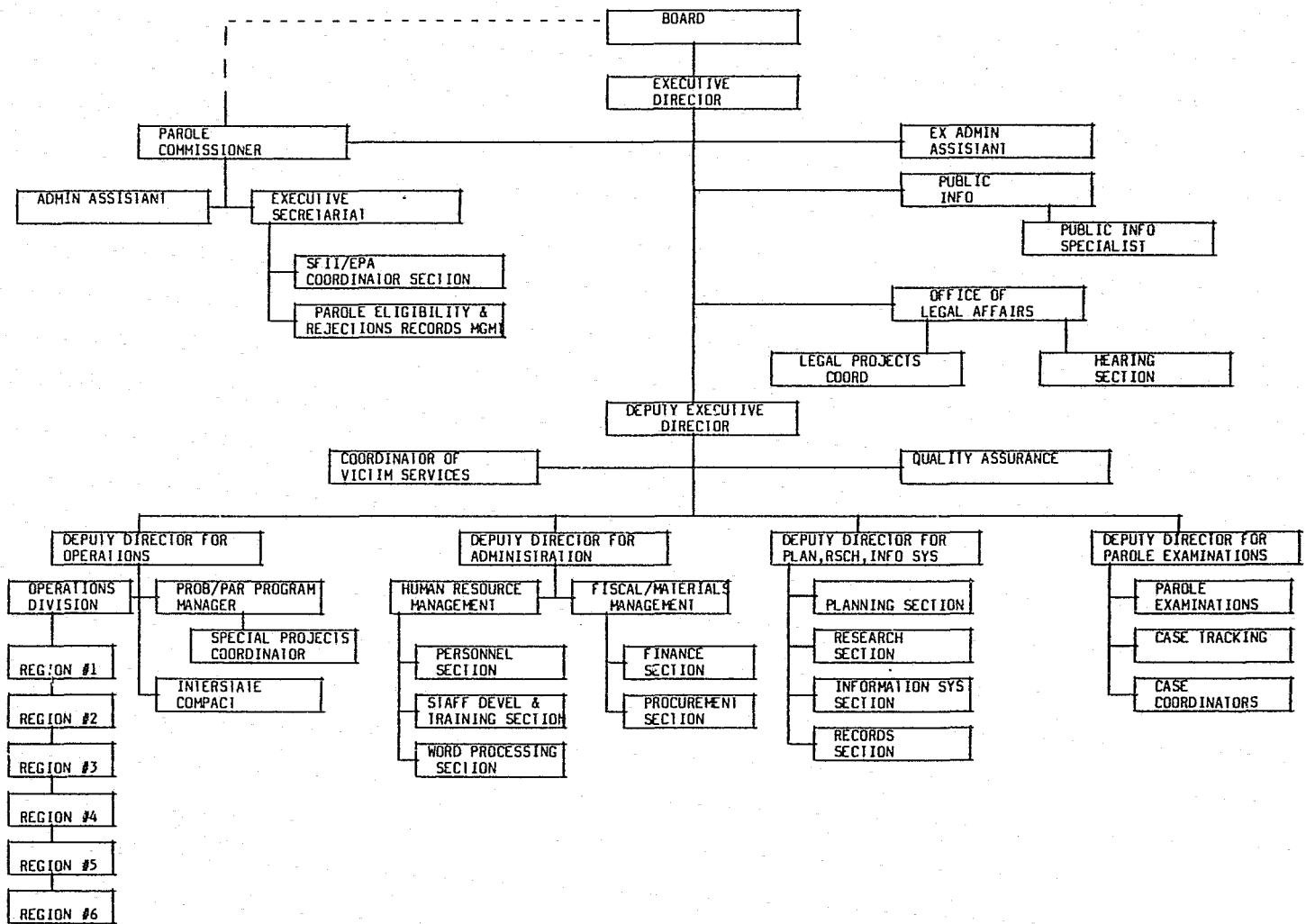
Region #5

Area Director . . . . .	Raymond Easler
Chesterfield County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Thomas A. Brewer
Clarendon County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Harold Kennedy
Darlington County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Leslie McLellan
Dillon County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Christine Carmichael
Florence County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Saunders Middleton
Georgetown County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Wallace Moulton
Horry County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Charles McQueen
Marion County Agent in Charge . . . . .	John Smith
Marlboro County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Mark Heath
Williamsburg County Agent in Charge . . . . .	Lloyd Rush

Key Administrators (con't.)

Region #6

Area Director . . . . .	Teresa Harris
Allendale County Agent in Charge . . . .	Thomas Lightsey
Beaufort County Agent in Charge . . . .	Carole Wilson
Berkeley County Agent in Charge . . . .	James Siemers
Charleston County Agent in Charge . . . .	Richard Lewis
Colleton County Agent in Charge . . . .	Jon Bryan
Dorchester County Agent in Charge . . . .	Betty Moser
Hampton County Agent in Charge . . . .	Jack Rushing
Jasper County Agent in Charge . . . .	D. J. Into



## STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The supervision of probationers and parolees is a primary responsibility of this agency. Following is a brief outline of the laws and policies that govern our actions and decisions, as well as a statistical summary of the characteristics of parolees and probationers in South Carolina and our activity in these areas.

### DESCRIPTION OF PAROLE

Parole is the conditional release of an individual from imprisonment but not from legal custody of the State to complete his sentence outside a correctional institution under conditions and provisions of supervision determined by the South Carolina Parole and Community Corrections Board. The sole authority to grant parole for an adult offender is vested in the Board.

The Board adopts the following criteria to guide their parole decisions as mandated by law:

Whether there is a substantial risk that the individual would not conform to the conditions of parole.

Whether the individual's release at the time of consideration would depreciate the seriousness of the individual's crime or promote disrespect for law.

Whether the individual's release would have substantial adverse effect on institutional discipline.

Whether the individual's continued correctional treatment, vocational or other training in the institution would substantially enhance his capacity to lead a law abiding life when released at a later date.

In applying the above, the South Carolina Parole and Community Corrections Board considers the following factors:

- Sentence Data
- Present Offense
- Prior Criminal Record
- Personal and Social History
- Institutional Experience
- Changes in Motivation and Behavior
- Parole Plans
- Community Resources Availability
- Community Opinion
- Results of Psychological Testing and Evaluations
- Impressions Gained from the Hearing

DESCRIPTION OF PAROLE (con't.)

An investigation will be conducted by the staff of the Board to compile the information as outlined above to be considered by the Board. Each inmate will be granted a personal appearance before the Board when the case is scheduled to be heard.

The publishing of this criteria in no way binds the Board to favorable parole consideration.

Should an individual receive parole status, the following conditions must be adhered to. The violation of any of these conditions will be sufficient grounds for the revocation of the parole issued, and the execution of the remainder of the original sentence imposed.

1. I shall report immediately upon arrival at my destination to the Parole Agent under whose supervision I am paroled, either by mail, telephone or personal visit.
2. I shall not change my residence or employment or leave the State without first procuring the consent of my Parole Agent.
3. I shall, each month until my final release, make a full and truthful report to the South Carolina Department of Parole and Community Corrections Board as instructed to do so by my supervising Parole Agent.
4. I shall not use narcotic drugs, except when properly prescribed by a licensed physician.
5. I shall not use alcoholic beverages to excess and will not visit places of bad reputation where alcoholic beverages are sold and/or used.
6. I shall avoid injurious habits and shall not associate with persons of bad reputation or harmful character.
7. I shall in all respects conduct myself honorably, work diligently at a lawful occupation, and support my dependents, if any, to the best of my ability.
8. I shall refrain from the violation of any Federal, State or Municipal Penal Law.
9. I hereby waive all extradition rights and process and agree to return when said Board directs.
10. I shall not, during the period of my parole, carry a concealed weapon and will not purchase or use any weapon.

11. I shall promptly and truthfully answer all inquiries directed to me by the State Board and my Parole Agent and allow him to visit me at my home, employment site or elsewhere, and carry out all instructions he gives.
12. In accordance with the Appropriations Act of 1985, as passed by the General Assembly, I shall pay a supervision fee of \$240 per year except for any period(s) of intensive supervision during which the fee will be \$10 per week.
13. I agree to submit to urinalysis upon request by my supervising Agent.

TABLE I  
OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION OF PAROLEES  
ADMITTED BY RACE, SEX, AGE FOR FY '86-87

Offense	TOTALS	RACE			SEX		AGE	
		White	Black	Other	Male	Female	20 & under	21 & over
Burglary/HB	188	93	94	1	185	3	2	186
Robbery	158	41	117	0	156	2	0	158
Drug Offenses	150	68	80	2	135	15	0	150
Homicide	120	35	84	1	102	18	0	120
Assault	71	31	40	0	67	4	1	70
Larceny	70	34	36	0	58	12	2	68
Sexual Assault	63	28	35	0	63	0	0	63
Forgery/Count.	35	19	16	0	25	10	0	35
Traffic Offenses	27	19	8	0	27	0	0	27
Fraud. Activity	18	11	6	1	12	6	0	18
Stolen Property	15	4	11	0	15	0	0	15
Accessory	12	3	9	0	10	2	1	11
Sex Offenses	12	12	0	0	12	0	0	12
Arson	6	4	2	0	5	1	0	6
Other	6	2	4	0	6	0	0	6
Prop. Damage	6	4	2	0	6	0	0	6
Crime Against Prop	5	2	3	0	5	0	0	5
Conspiracy	3	3	0	0	3	0	0	3
Crimes Against Pub	3	2	1	0	3	0	0	3
Kidnapping	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	2
Stolen Vehicle	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	2
Bribery	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Crimes Against Per	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
Obstruct. Police	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Weapons	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
TOTALS	976	419	552	5	902	74	7	969

Table II  
PAROLE ADMISSIONS BY COUNTY  
ACCORDING TO RACE, SEX, AGE FOR FY '86-87

County	TOTALS	RACE			SEX		AGE	
		White	Black	Other	Male	Female	20 & under	21 & over
Abbeville	8	2	6	0	7	1	0	8
Aiken	25	9	16	0	21	4	2	23
Allendale	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Anderson	39	27	12	0	35	4	0	39
Bamberg	7	2	5	0	7	0	0	7
Barnwell	7	1	6	0	6	1	0	7
Beaufort	11	7	4	0	11	0	0	11
Berkeley	8	4	4	0	7	1	0	8
Calhoun	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Charleston	81	22	59	0	79	2	0	81
Cherokee	15	11	4	0	15	0	0	15
Chester	12	3	9	0	11	1	0	12
Chesterfield	6	4	2	0	5	1	0	6
Clarendon	7	2	5	0	6	1	0	7
Colleton	14	2	12	0	13	1	0	14
Darlington	26	10	16	0	25	1	0	26
Dillon	7	5	2	0	6	1	1	6
Dorchester	13	9	4	0	13	0	0	13
Edgefield	3	2	1	0	3	0	0	3
Fairfield	3	1	2	0	3	0	0	3
Florence	36	17	19	0	33	3	2	34
Georgetown	13	2	11	0	13	0	0	13
Greenville	113	52	60	1	102	11	0	113
Greenwood	8	2	5	1	8	0	0	8
Hampton	3	2	1	0	3	0	0	3
Horry	57	25	32	0	53	4	0	57
Jasper	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	2
Kershaw	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lancaster	11	6	5	0	11	0	0	11
Laurens	5	4	1	0	4	1	0	5
Lee	4	0	4	0	4	0	0	4
Lexington	45	34	11	0	38	7	0	45
McCormick	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Marion	17	3	14	0	16	1	0	17
Marlboro	4	2	1	1	4	0	0	4
Newberry	9	2	7	0	9	0	0	9
Oconee	9	8	1	0	9	0	0	9
Orangeburg	17	5	12	0	16	1	0	17
Pickens	13	10	2	1	13	0	0	13
Richland	140	37	102	1	121	19	1	139
Saluda	6	0	6	0	6	0	0	6
Spartanburg	85	43	42	0	81	4	1	84
Sumter	18	5	13	0	17	1	0	18
Union	3	0	3	0	2	1	0	3
Williamsburg	7	1	6	0	7	0	0	7
York	56	35	21	0	54	2	0	56
TOTALS	976	419	552	5	902	74	7	969

TABLE III  
PAROLE REVOCATIONS BY COUNTY FOR FY '86-87

Abbeville	0
Aiken	3
Allendale	0
Anderson	15
Bamberg	2
Barnwell	0
Beaufort	2
Berkeley	2
Calhoun	0
Charleston	21
Cherokee	2
Chester	4
Chesterfield	2
Clarendon	2
Colleton	3
Darlington	7
Dillon	1
Dorchester	8
Edgefield	1
Fairfield	0
Florence	9
Georgetown	4
Greenville	42
Greenwood	6
Hampton	0
Horry	11
Jasper	0
Kershaw	1
Lancaster	5
Laurens	3
Lee	1
Lexington	7
McCormick	1
Marion	3
Marlboro	2
Newberry	4
Oconee	2
Orangeburg	3
Pickens	2
Richland	41
Saluda	2
Spartanburg	30
Sumter	8
Union	4
Williamsburg	0
York	10
TOTAL	276



TABLE IV  
PAROLE TERMINATIONS BY CATEGORY  
FY '86-87

Expirations . . . . .	531
Terminations Unsatisfactory . . . . .	1
Revocations, Criminal Offense . . . . .	110
Revocations, Technical Offense . . . . .	166
Abscondences . . . . .	106
Discharges by Pardon . . . . .	16
Terminations by Death . . . . .	<u>20</u>
TOTALS	950

DESCRIPTION OF PROBATION

The South Carolina Parole and Community Corrections Board is charged with the responsibility of supervising those offenders who have received a sentence of probation. Probation is a court imposed community sanction which suspends the imposition of all or part of the original sentence of incarceration and requires the offender, under supervision in the community, to adhere to a set of conditions which limits his freedom, with a provision for judicial revocation for breach of conditions.

The following are conditions of probation:

1. Refrain from the violation of any State, Federal, or Municipal laws.
2. Refrain from associating with any person who has a criminal record.
3. Refrain from the unlawful use of intoxicants and will not frequent places where intoxicants are sold unlawfully.
4. Refrain from the unlawful use of narcotic drugs and will not frequent places where drugs are sold unlawfully.
5. Refrain from having in your possession firearms or other weapons.

DESCRIPTION OF PROBATION (con't.)

6. Work diligently at a lawful occupation.
7. Remain within the State of South Carolina unless permitted to leave by your supervising Probation Agent.
8. Agree to waive extradition from any state of the United States.
9. Follow the advice and instructions of the Probation Agent.
10. Permit the Probation Agent to visit your home, place of employment, or elsewhere at any time.
11. Report to the Probation Agent as directed.
12. Pay all fines as ordered by the Court.
13. Perform public service work as directed by the Court.
14. Submit to a urinalysis and/or a blood test upon request of the Probation Agent.
15. Submit to curfew restrictions.
16. Submit to house arrest which shall be confinement in a residence for a period of twenty-four hours per day, with only those exceptions as the Court may expressly grant in its discretion.
17. Submit to intensive surveillance.
18. In accordance with the Appropriations Act of 1985, as passed by the General Assembly, pay a supervision fee of \$240.00 per year except for any period(s) of intensive supervision during which the fee will be \$10 per week.

TABLE V  
OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION OF PROBATIONERS  
ADMITTED BY RACE, SEX, AGE  
FY '86-87

Offense	TOTALS	RACE			SEX		AGE	
		White	Black	Other	Male	Female	20 & under	21 & over
Traffic Offenses	3,398	2,249	1,136	13	3,149	249	170	3,228
Drug Offenses	1,668	983	679	6	1,386	282	95	1,573
Larceny	1,146	520	625	1	895	251	320	826
Burglary/HB	788	385	398	5	760	28	253	535
Assault	673	273	398	2	577	96	91	582
Forgery/Count.	623	265	355	3	413	210	65	558
Fraud. Activity	382	187	193	2	208	174	19	363
Obstruct. Police	282	120	162	0	245	37	43	239
Stolen Prop.	220	94	125	1	199	21	48	172
Sex Offenses	199	146	53	0	188	11	18	181
Weapons	191	77	112	2	172	19	14	177
Prop. Damage	174	100	72	2	163	11	48	126
Stolen Vehicle	115	52	61	2	106	9	35	80
Conspiracy	105	78	27	0	79	26	20	85
Other	95	60	35	0	81	14	14	81
Sexual Assault	85	42	43	0	83	2	14	71
Robbery	83	19	64	0	75	8	19	64
Crimes Against Per.	77	32	44	1	67	10	7	70
Arson	76	49	27	0	62	14	10	66
Accessory	69	36	33	0	49	20	10	59
Contr. Delin. Minor	67	55	11	1	57	10	16	51
Crimes Against Pub.	59	22	37	0	45	14	12	47
Homicide	54	23	30	1	43	11	5	49
Liquor	39	5	34	0	26	13	0	39
Environmental	36	33	3	0	33	3	15	21
Invasion of Privacy	18	11	7	0	17	1	1	17
Family Offenses	17	8	9	0	8	9	1	16
Flight/Escapes	13	4	9	0	9	4	2	11
Embezzlement	10	6	4	0	2	8	0	10
Bribery	9	5	4	0	6	3	1	8
Gambling	5	2	3	0	5	0	0	5
Obstruct. Justice	4	2	2	0	3	1	0	4
Crime Against Prop.	3	1	2	0	3	0	0	3
Election Laws	3	2	1	0	3	0	1	2
Extortion	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	2
Tax Offenses	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>10,789</b>	<b>5,948</b>	<b>4,799</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>9,220</b>	<b>1,569</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>9,422</b>

Table VI  
 PROBATION CASES RECEIVED BY COUNTY  
 ACCORDING TO RACE, SEX, AGE  
 FY '86-87

County	TOTALS	RACE			SEX		AGE	
		White	Black	Other	Male	Female	20 & under	21 & over
Abbeville	115	48	67	0	98	17	18	97
Aiken	330	208	121	1	296	34	47	283
Allendale	45	9	36	0	37	8	1	44
Anderson	402	281	121	0	346	56	49	353
Bamberg	50	15	34	1	47	3	6	44
Barnwell	59	29	30	0	56	3	12	47
Beaufort	234	118	113	3	202	32	13	221
Berkeley	127	80	47	0	116	11	8	119
Calhoun	34	8	26	0	32	2	1	33
Charleston	688	303	374	11	601	87	97	591
Cherokee	139	90	49	0	119	20	17	122
Chester	163	70	93	0	145	18	31	132
Chesterfield	93	50	43	0	80	13	17	76
Clarendon	118	23	95	0	92	26	12	106
Colleton	122	55	66	1	99	23	7	115
Darlington	227	107	120	0	171	56	43	184
Dillon	101	54	43	4	90	11	11	90
Dorchester	236	143	93	0	206	30	31	205
Edgefield	45	12	33	0	41	4	4	41
Fairfield	88	36	52	0	80	8	13	75
Florence	340	187	152	1	301	39	63	277
Georgetown	179	90	89	0	154	25	17	162
Greenville	1,088	652	435	1	877	211	116	972
Greenwood	282	159	123	0	235	47	44	238
Hampton	62	30	31	1	54	8	4	58
Horry	524	393	131	0	461	63	68	456
Jasper	66	22	44	0	62	4	3	63
Kershaw	114	61	53	0	97	17	10	104
Lancaster	174	96	78	0	153	21	22	152
Laurens	207	116	91	0	177	30	30	177
Lee	71	16	55	0	63	8	7	64
Lexington	413	354	57	2	362	51	52	361
McCormick	37	15	21	1	32	5	4	33
Marion	97	47	50	0	87	10	10	87
Marlboro	148	63	84	1	130	18	31	117
Newberry	126	63	62	1	115	11	16	110
Oconee	135	116	19	0	116	19	13	122
Orangeburg	212	69	143	0	176	36	18	194
Pickens	256	217	39	0	216	40	36	220
Richland	810	323	483	4	661	149	110	700
Saluda	85	33	52	0	78	7	10	75
Spartanburg	841	526	311	4	715	126	97	744
Sumter	220	77	143	0	193	27	27	193
Union	180	101	78	1	161	19	18	162
Williamsburg	147	35	112	0	129	18	17	130
York	559	348	207	4	461	98	86	473
TOTALS	10,789	5,948	4,799	42	9,220	1,569	1,367	9,422

TABLE VII  
 PROBATION REVOCATIONS BY COUNTY FOR FY '86-87

Abbeville	. . . . .	15
Aiken	. . . . .	61
Allendale	. . . . .	4
Anderson	. . . . .	68
Bamberg	. . . . .	7
Barnwell	. . . . .	19
Beaufort	. . . . .	23
Berkeley	. . . . .	13
Calhoun	. . . . .	2
Charleston	. . . . .	88
Cherokee	. . . . .	17
Chester	. . . . .	10
Chesterfield	. . . . .	10
Clarendon	. . . . .	12
Colleton	. . . . .	15
Darlington	. . . . .	28
Dillon	. . . . .	10
Dorchester	. . . . .	19
Edgefield	. . . . .	3
Fairfield	. . . . .	7
Florence	. . . . .	52
Georgetown	. . . . .	14
Greenville	. . . . .	276
Greenwood	. . . . .	56
Hampton	. . . . .	9
Horry	. . . . .	122
Jasper	. . . . .	5
Kershaw	. . . . .	24
Lancaster	. . . . .	21
Laurens	. . . . .	41
Lee	. . . . .	9
Lexington	. . . . .	26
McCormick	. . . . .	6
Marion	. . . . .	6
Marlboro	. . . . .	17
Newberry	. . . . .	14
Oconee	. . . . .	9
Orangeburg	. . . . .	29
Pickens	. . . . .	22
Richland	. . . . .	199
Saluda	. . . . .	2
Spartanburg	. . . . .	137
Sumter	. . . . .	56
Union	. . . . .	6
Williamsburg	. . . . .	33
York	. . . . .	53
TOTAL	. . . . .	1,675

TABLE VIII  
 PROBATION TERMINATIONS BY CATEGORY  
 FY '86-87

Expirations . . . . .	5,041
Early Terminations by §24-23-130 . . . . .	782
Terminations Unsatisfactory . . . . .	1,099
Revocations, Criminal Offense . . . . .	453
Revocations, Technical Offense . . . . .	1,222
Abscondences . . . . .	392
Terminations by Death . . . . .	124
Terminations by Court Order . . . . .	<u>853</u>
TOTAL	9,966

INTERSTATE SUPERVISION OF PAROLE AND PROBATION

The Constitution of the United States and the Interstate Compact for the Supervision of Parolees and Probationers are the only two juridical documents that have formal and practical application throughout all fifty states.

The only source of information on the Compact is the Handbook on Interstate Crime Control, published by the Council of State Governments.

There are two primary reasons for the creation of the Compact:

- 1) The ever increasing mobility of the American citizen, which frequently results in his conviction away from his home state, although it is in his home state that rehabilitation is more likely to occur, because of the positive influences of family and friends; and
- 2) The need to eliminate "sundown probation" - a procedure whereby a criminal sentence would be suspended if the offender left the state by sundown. To improve protection of communities, each state found it mutually advantageous to supervise its resident

## INTERSTATE SUPERVISION OF PAROLE AND PROBATION (con't.)

probationers and parolees who had been convicted in other states. South Carolina actively participates in this mutual agreement contract. The following table reflects the number of probationers and parolees accepted by South Carolina for other states, as well as those probationers and parolees supervised in other states for South Carolina.

Table IX

### INTERSTATE CASES ADMITTED BY TYPE AND PLACE OF SUPERVISION

FY '86-87

	South Carolina	Other States
Probation	372	182
Parole	109	79
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTALS	481	261

### AGENT ACTIVITIES

The Agent's primary responsibility is to monitor the activity of the client under his supervision to see that the offender adheres to the terms and conditions of his supervision. The Agent is an integral part of the criminal justice system and is essential as a guardian of public safety.

The Agent's secondary role is currently changing in South Carolina from that of a caseworker/counselor to that of a community resource manager. This essentially means that the Agent will have the responsibility for meshing the probationer/parolee's identified needs with a range of available services and for supervising the delivery of those services. In order to help our field staff accomplish these goals, we use a classification system which not only addresses the risk elements or potential recidivism of the client, but also addresses the needs of the client in an effort to help him reintegrate as a productive citizen of society.

AGENT ACTIVITIES (con't.)

In an effort to assist Agents in meeting the supervision requirements of clients placed under house arrest and curfew restriction, new options pursuant to the Omnibus Crime Act of 1986, the Department employed thirteen Operations Specialists who are assigned to the Department's medium and large county offices or to a specific geographic area. The Operations Specialists perform a variety of paraprofessional administrative and law enforcement duties involved with the enforcement of general and special conditions of probation and parole with emphasis on curfew and confinement to residence conditions of high risk clients requiring intensive supervision.

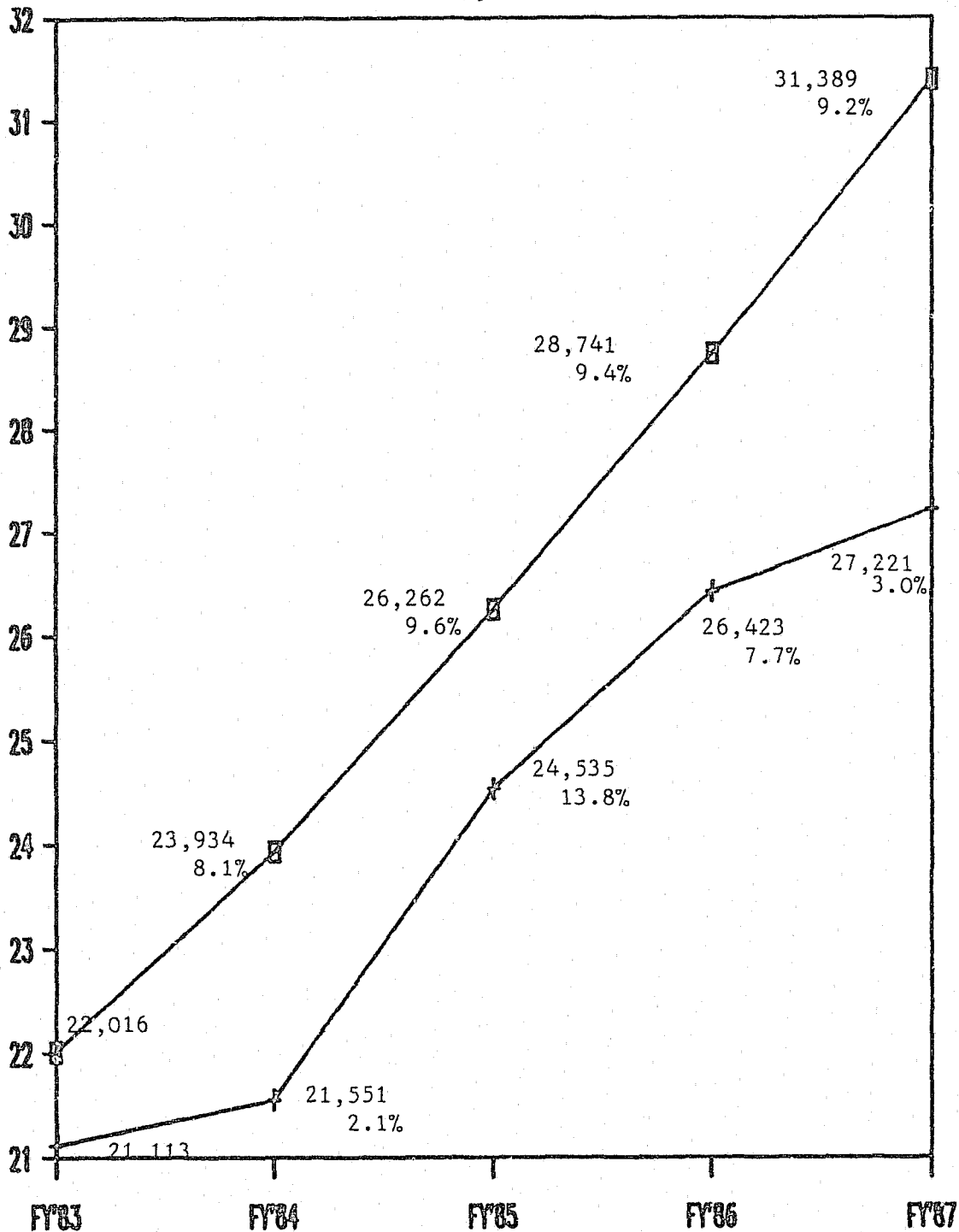
Table X presents supervision activities at the end of FY '86-87, and Figure I compares the statewide combined caseloads for the five year period of FY '83 through FY '87. Total investigations are reported in Table XI and Figure 2 compares the total number of investigations conducted over the past five fiscal years. Figure 3 compares changes in personnel over the same five year period. Figure 4 illustrates what proportion of the total agency workload is required by each major function: court monitoring, transportation, investigations and supervision. Figure 5 compares the proportion of clients in each level of supervision to the proportion of time required to supervise those clients.

TABLE X  
SUPERVISION ACTIVITIES  
AT THE END OF FY '86-87

	Clients
Probation	21,207
Parole	2,385
Split Sentence	2,886
Out of State	1,261
Emergency Powers Act	592
Intensive Probation	769
Int. Prob: Rev. Hearing	137
Intensive Parole	522
Int. Parole: Rev. Hearing	20
Supervised Furlough II	552
Supervised Furlough I	2
	<hr/>
TOTAL	30,333



FIGURE 1  
**Statewide Combined Caseloads for Period**  
**FY'83 Through FY'87**



Explanation of Graph: A total of 31,389 cases were being handled at the close of FY '87. This represents a 9.2% increase over FY '86. At the end of FY '87, a total of 27,221 clients were under supervision, representing a 3.0% increase over FY '86.

TABLE XI  
INVESTIGATIONS DURING FY '86-87

Probation Violation	7,029
Miscellaneous	5,389
Pre-Parole Inst. Interview	4,195
Final Pre-Parole Institutional Interview	3,822
Case Summary and Recommendation	3,748
Pre-Parole (10 pt.)	3,179
Supplemental	3,150
Out-of-State	1,686
Parole Violation	1,417
Pre-Parole (4 pt.)	1,241
Pardon	465
Pre-Sentence	124
	<hr/>
TOTAL	35,445

#### DEFINITIONS

Probation Violation - An investigation to determine the facts concerning a probationer's failure to comply with the terms of his supervision.

Miscellaneous - Investigation undertaken due to a special request from the court or Board; also residence verification on candidate for release under Supervised Furlough II and Emergency Powers Act; also includes investigation done on individual applying for employment at the agency.

Pre-Parole Institutional - Initial contact and interview with inmate to gather basic background information.

DEFINITIONS (con't.)

Final Pre-Parole Institutional Interview - Face to face interview with inmate who has a scheduled parole hearing date in order to review parole program, background information, and institutional activities.

Case Summary and Recommendation - A report written by a parole examiner summarizing the pre-parole investigation and information obtained from interviews with inmate. Includes recommendation for or against parole and reasons for recommendation. Reviewed by the Parole Board before the Parole Board interviews inmate.

Pre-Parole (10 point) - Full background investigation of inmate employment, prior record, economic and social background which allows the Parole Board to make a more wise and just decision on whether or not to grant parole.

Supplemental - Additional information, usually gathered from a different county in the state, necessary to complete another on-going investigation.

Out-of-State - Investigation to determine agency's willingness to accept supervision of an individual in this state from another state.

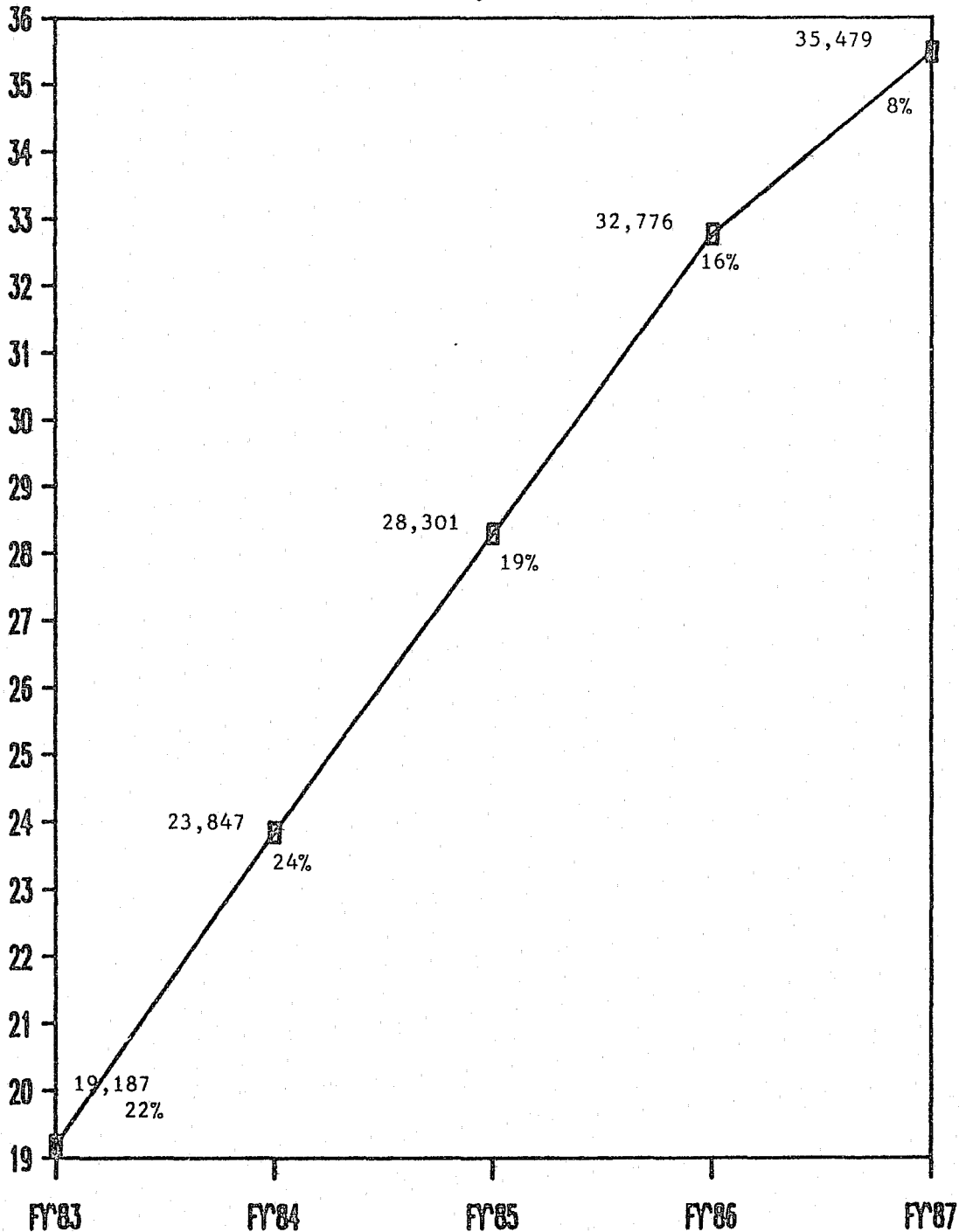
Parole Violation - An investigation to determine the facts concerning a parolee's failure to comply with the terms of his supervision.

Pre-Parole (4 point) - Update of a 10 point investigation, verifying residence, employment, prison record, etc.

Pardon - Investigation to determine fitness of individual for restoration of citizenship.

Pre-Sentence Investigation - A complete investigation into the background of an individual, provided to the judiciary upon request, and used by the judge at the time of sentencing.

FIGURE 2  
Investigations Completed for Period  
FY'83 Through FY'87

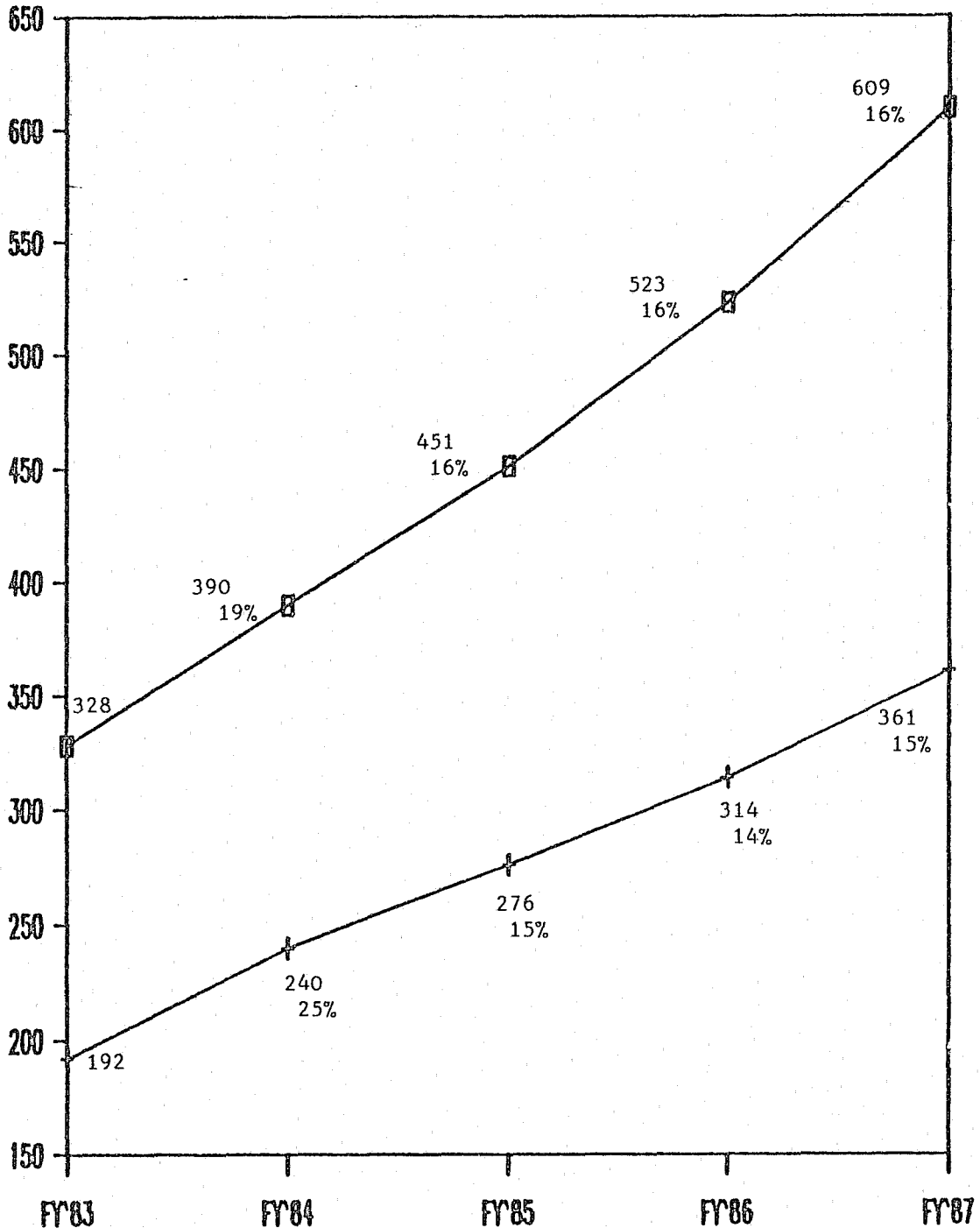


Explanation of Graph: The total number of investigations conducted over the past five years has increased substantially each year. The total number of investigations since FY '83 has increased 85%. The rate of increase in investigations over the past three years is 25%.

FIGURE 3

# Total Number of Personnel and Agents

For Period FY83 Through FY87

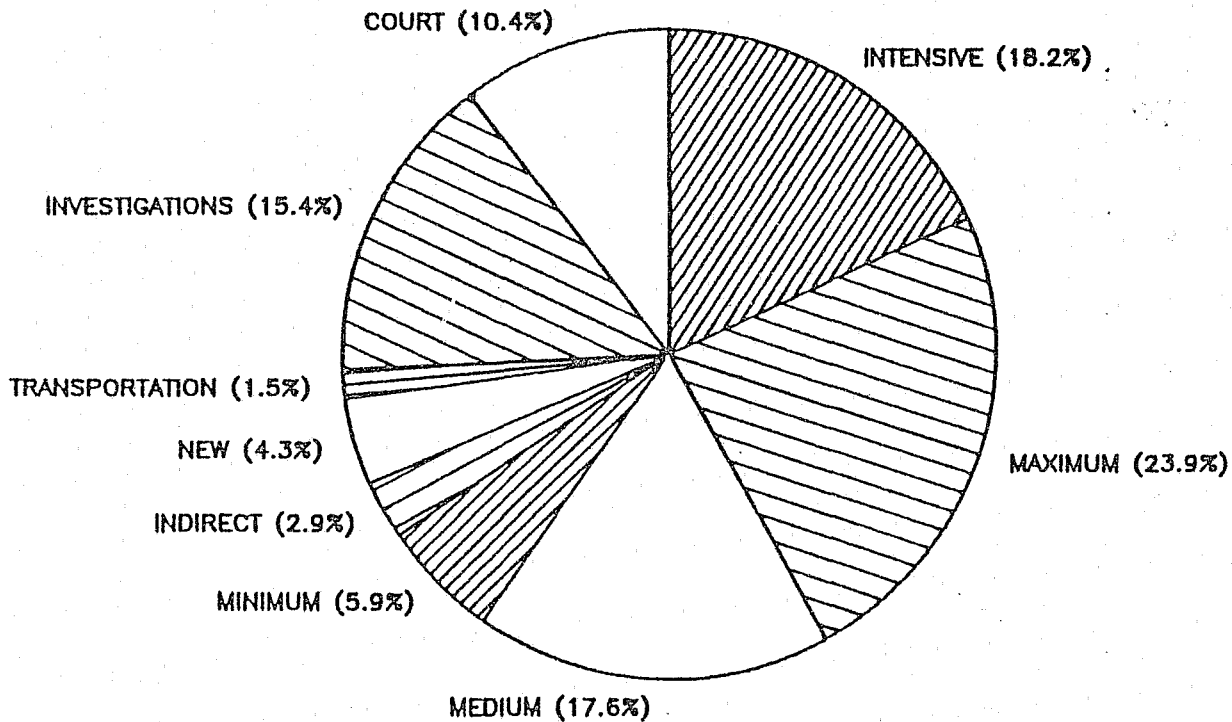


Explanation of Graph: Over the past five fiscal years, significant increases in personnel have occurred. During that time the total number of DPCC personnel has increased 86% while the agent force has increased 88%.

FIGURE 4

Proportion of Agent Work Hours Required

by Function ----- FY '87



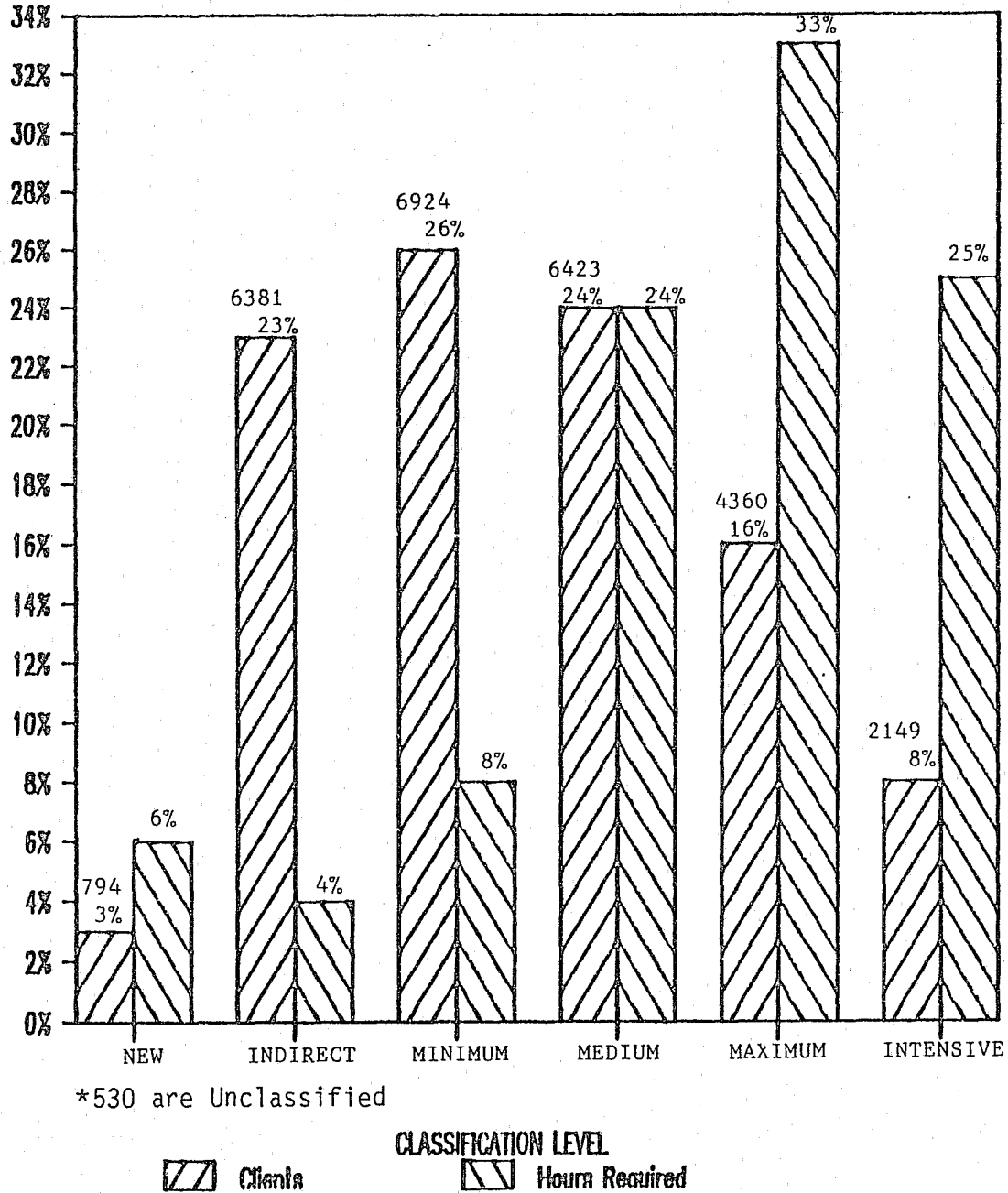
Explanation of Graph: During FY '87, of all the time required for DPCC agents to supervise and transport clients, monitor court and conduct investigations, 10.4% was needed to monitor court, 15.4% was required for investigation work, 1.5% was needed to transport clients and 72.8% was needed to supervise clients in the various classification levels.

NOTE: Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding figures.

FIGURE 5

# Distrib. of Clients by Classification \*

## & Agent Hours Required for Supervision



Explanation of Graph: The columns on the left represent the number and proportion of clients in each of the classification levels. The columns on the right represent the proportion of work hours required to supervise clients represented in the adjacent column.

NOTE: Percentages may not total 100 due to rounding figures.

INDIRECT - Includes all clients under supervision who require administrative attention, but not field supervision.

MINIMUM - Clients in the minimum level of supervision constitute the lowest degree of risk as determined by the client classification system.

MEDIUM - Clients in this level of supervision fall in the middle range of risk as determined by the client classification system.

MAXIMUM - Clients in this level of supervision represent the highest level of risk as determined by the client classification system.

INTENSIVE - Clients in the intensive level of supervision represent a special degree of risk, not determined by the client classification system, but are made up of inmates released under early release programs or placed under intensive supervision on probation by the Court or on parole by the Board. Clients at this level of supervision receive the most rigorous degree of field supervision.