

MINUTES OF
BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD
MEETING

September 12, 1988

02591

State of South Carolina
State Budget and Control Board

CARROLL A. CAMPBELL, JR., CHAIRMAN
GOVERNOR
GRADY L. PATTERSON, JR.
STATE TREASURER
EARLE E. MORRIS, JR.
COMPTROLLER GENERAL



Box 12444
Columbia
29211

JAMES M. WADDELL, JR.
CHAIRMAN, SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
ROBERT N. McLELLAN
CHAIRMAN, WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

JESSE A. COLES, JR., Ph.D.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

September 28, 1988

MEMORANDUM

TO: Budget and Control Board Division Directors
FROM: William A. McInnis, Deputy Executive Director *WAM*
SUBJECT: Summary of Board Actions at September 12, 1988, Meeting

This listing of actions is not the minutes of the referenced meeting. It is an unofficial (meaning it has not been approved by the Board) summary of the Board actions taken at that meeting. The minutes of the meeting are presented in a separate, much more detailed document which becomes official when approved by the Board at a subsequent meeting.

The Board heard budget requests for 1989-90 from the following agencies:

Department of Corrections
Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services
Department of Youth Services
State Law Enforcement Division

An overview summarizing 1989-90 requests was presented by the Budget Division.

/dw

02592

MINUTES OF STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD MEETING

SEPTEMBER 12, 1988

8:55 A. M.

The Budget and Control Board met at 8:55 a.m. on Monday, September 12, 1988, in Room 149, Dennis Office Building, with the following members in attendance:

Governor Carroll A. Campbell, Jr., Chairman;
Mr. Grady L. Patterson, Jr., State Treasurer;
Senator James M. Waddell, Jr., Chairman, Senate Finance Committee;
Representative Robert N. McLellan, Chairman, House Ways & Means Committee.

Mr. Earle E. Morris, Jr., Comptroller General, was represented by Senior Assistant Comptroller General George M. Lusk.

Deputy Executive Director Samuel Griswold and other Board staff also were present.

1989-90 Budget Process: Corrections

Panelists included:

Mark Corrigan, Director, National Institute for
Sentencing Alternatives, Brandeis University

Parker Evatt, Commissioner, SC Department of Corrections

Harry Davis, Commissioner, SC Department of Youth Services

Michael Cavanaugh, Director, SC Department of Probation,
Parole and Pardon Services

Panel Moderator was Richard E. McLawhorn, Governor's Office, Director of Research.

Agency Budget Requests

The Board then heard requests from the following agencies:

Department of Corrections
Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services

The meeting was recessed at about 12:00 noon. The meeting reconvened at 2:00 p.m. and the Board heard requests from the following agencies:

Department of Youth Services
State Law Enforcement Division

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Minutes of State Budget and Control Board Meeting
Regular Session — September 12, 1988 — Page 2

Fiscal Year 1990 Overview

Following the agency budget request hearings, the State Budget Division distributed information summarizing the fiscal year 1989-90 requests.

Information relating to this matter has been retained in these files and is identified as Exhibit 1.

[Secretary's Note: In compliance with Code §30-4-80, public notice of this meeting was given to news media representatives on numerous occasions during June, July and August as a part of the future meeting item included in the agenda of regular Board meetings.]

02594

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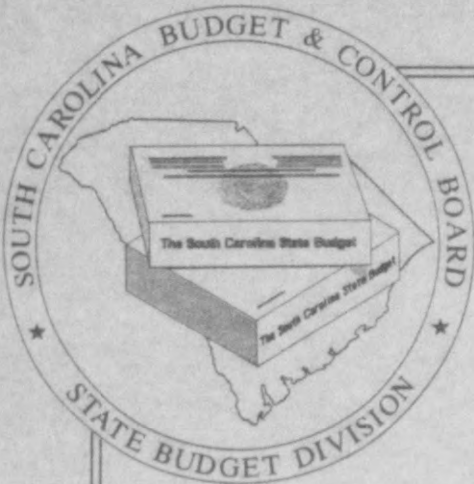
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EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988

NO. 1

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD



BUDGET HEARINGS

Fiscal Year 1989-90

September 12, 1988

C2595

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988 NO. 1

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

FY 1989-90 Budget Request Hearings

CORRECTIONS

Monday, September 12, 1988

02596

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988

NO. 1

PRESENTERS FOR AGENCIES APPEARING

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1988

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Parker Evatt, Commissioner

DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION, PAROLE & PARDON SERVICES

Michael J. Cavanaugh, Executive Director

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

Harry Davis, Commissioner

STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

Robert M. Stewart, Chief

02597

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988 NO. 1

FY 1989-90 BUDGET HEARINGS

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

Monday, September 12

8:55 - 10:45 a.m.

CORRECTIONS Panel Discussion

A Comprehensive Examination of Correctional Issues:
Defining Goals, Development of Inmate Profiles, Risk
Assessment Instruments, and Juvenile Issues (Status
Offenders, Deinstitutionalization, and Classification
Systems)

Mark Corrigan, Director, National Institute for
Sentencing Alternatives, Brandeis University

With Responses By:

Parker Evatt, Commissioner, South Carolina
Department of Corrections

Harry Davis, Commissioner, South Carolina
Department of Youth Services

Michael Cavanaugh, Director, South Carolina
Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon
Services

Introductions: Richard E. McLawhorn

C2598

Mark D. Corrigan
Director
National Institute for Sentencing Alternatives
Brandeis University
Ford Hall, Room 4D
Waltham, Massachusetts 02254-9110
(617) 736-3980

Mark D. Corrigan is the Director of the National Institute for Sentencing Alternatives and a member of the faculty at the Florence Heller Graduate School at Brandeis University. Prior to his appointment at Brandeis, Mr. Corrigan served as First Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Department of Correction, one of the nation's largest jail systems. He has also worked as Executive Deputy Commissioner of the New York State Department of Correctional Services and has held a variety of public management positions, including Deputy City Administrator and Special Assistant to Mayor John V. Lindsay. He currently serves as an executive trainer for the U.S. Department of Justice on the subject of corrections resource management. He has served regularly as a consultant to the National Institute of Corrections.

02599

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988

NO. 1

FY 1989-90 BUDGET HEARINGS

Monday, September 12

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

8:55 - 10:45 a.m.

CORRECTIONS Panel Discussion

A Comprehensive Examination of Correctional
Issues: Defining Goals, Development of Inmate
Profiles, Risk Assessment Instruments, and Juvenile
Issues (Status Offenders, Deinstitutionalization,
and Classification Systems)

Mark Corrigan, Director, National Institute for
Sentencing Alternatives, Brandeis University

With Responses By:

Parker Evatt, Commissioner, South Carolina
Department of Corrections

Harry Davis, Commissioner, South Carolina
Department of Youth Services

Michael Cavanaugh, Director, South Carolina
Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon
Services

Introductions: Richard E. McLawhorn

HEARINGS:

10:45 - 11:30 a.m.

Department of Corrections Hearing

11:30 - 12:00 p.m.

Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services Hearing

2:00 - 2:45 p.m.

Youth Services Hearing

2:45 - 3:15 p.m.

State Law Enforcement Division Hearing

3:15 - 4:15 p.m.

FY 90 Overview, State Budget Division

02600

BASE BUDGET INFORMATION
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

| | |
|--|-------------|
| TOTAL APPROPRIATION BASE FOR 1988-89 | 159,328,793 |
| 3% BASE REDUCTION | 4,630,311- |
| AGENCY HEAD/UNCLASSIFIED ANNUALIZATION | 3,194 |

| | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 89-90 BASE | 154,701,676 |
| TOTAL STATE FTE'S | (5,572.22) |

1989-90 BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY

(The following information has been supplied by the agency.)

AGENCY NAME South Carolina Department of Corrections AGENCY CODE N04

REQUESTED INCREASES

| | | | | |
|---|-----|---|-----|--------------------------|
| PRIORITY # | 1 | PROGRAM NAME: Housing, Care, Security and Supervision | | |
| To restore base reduction and perform Agency's mission. | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 0 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 0 | STATE FUNDS \$ 4,063,681 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS \$ 4,063,681 |
| PRIORITY # | 2 | PROGRAM NAME: Internal Administration and Support | | |
| To restore base reduction and perform Agency's mission. | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 0 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 0 | STATE FUNDS \$ 566,630 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS \$ 566,630 |
| PRIORITY # | 3 | PROGRAM NAME: Housing, Care, Security and Supervision | | |
| Annualization of two 808-bed institutions, a prison industries bus renovation plant, and correctional officer upgrades. | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 0 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 0 | STATE FUNDS \$10,886,538 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS \$11,148,615 |
| PRIORITY # | 4 | PROGRAM NAME: Housing, Care, Security and Supervision | | |
| To provide funding for partial double celling at three institutions. | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 57 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 57 | STATE FUNDS \$ 3,025,969 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS \$ 3,025,969 |
| PRIORITY # | 5 | PROGRAM NAME: Housing, Care, Security and Supervision | | |
| To begin operation of seven new institutions/additions authorized in the 1988-89 Bond Bill. | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 337 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 341 | STATE FUNDS \$ 4,945,726 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS \$ 4,963,288 |
| PRIORITY # | 6 | PROGRAM NAME: Housing, Care, Security and Supervision | | |
| Positions and funds required to operate five minimum security work centers throughout the state. | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 102 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 102 | STATE FUNDS \$ 2,123,049 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS \$ 2,123,049 |

1989-90 BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY

(The following information has been supplied by the agency.)

AGENCY NAME South Carolina Department of Corrections AGENCY CODE N04

REQUESTED INCREASES

| | | | |
|--|-----------|---|-----------|
| PRIORITY # | 7 | PROGRAM NAME: Housing, Care, Security and Supervision | |
| Funding is for a 100-bed shock probation addition at the Wateree River Correctional Institution. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 26 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 26 |
| STATE FUNDS \$ | 890,086 | TOTAL FUNDS \$ | 890,086 |
| PRIORITY # | 8 | PROGRAM NAME: Internal Administration and Support | |
| To convert system software from IBM - CICS to a current IDMS Database system. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 0 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 0 |
| STATE FUNDS \$ | 300,000 | TOTAL FUNDS \$ | 300,000 |
| PRIORITY # | 9 | PROGRAM NAME: Internal Administration and Support | |
| The rapid growth of the inmate population and number of institutions has created a need for additional non-institutional support positions/project funds. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 21 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 21 |
| STATE FUNDS \$ | 962,544 | TOTAL FUNDS \$ | 962,544 |
| PRIORITY # | 10 | PROGRAM NAME: Housing, Care, Security and Supervision | |
| To provide additional institution support in order to remain in compliance with the Nelson settlement and provide adequate maintenance for the institutions. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 44 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 44 |
| STATE FUNDS \$ | 1,067,431 | TOTAL FUNDS \$ | 1,067,431 |
| PRIORITY # | 11 | PROGRAM NAME: Work and Vocational Activity | |
| To provide funds for increases in farm, work release and prison industries operations. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 48 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 94 |
| STATE FUNDS \$ | 1,108,324 | TOTAL FUNDS \$ | 2,133,443 |
| PRIORITY # | 12 | PROGRAM NAME: Individual Growth and Motivation | |
| New positions funds for recreational services, horticulture, pastoral care, social worker services, specialized institutional services, and sexual offender treatment at various institutions. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 44 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 44 |
| STATE FUNDS \$ | 1,226,732 | TOTAL FUNDS \$ | 1,226,732 |

1989-90 BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY

(The following information has been supplied by the agency.)

AGENCY NAME South Carolina Department of Corrections AGENCY CODE N04

REQUESTED INCREASES

| | | | | |
|--|------|---|------|--------------------------|
| PRIORITY # | 13 | PROGRAM NAME: Palmetto Unified School District #1 | | |
| To improve the Agency's inmate education program. | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 16.5 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 16.5 | STATE FUNDS \$ 717,761 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS \$ 717,761 |
| PRIORITY # | 14 | PROGRAM NAME: Housing, Care, Security and Supervision | | |
| To provide additional institutional security in order to remain in compliance with the <u>Nelson</u> settlement. | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 229 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 229 | STATE FUNDS \$ 4,433,685 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS \$ 4,433,685 |
| PRIORITY # | 15 | PROGRAM NAME: Individual Growth and Motivation | | |
| Provide funds to operate an intensive drug and alcohol treatment unit. | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 17 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 17 | STATE FUNDS \$ 312,636 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS \$ 534,611 |
| PRIORITY # | 16 | PROGRAM NAME: Housing, Care, Security and Supervision | | |
| Funding for a water rate increase assessed by the City of Columbia. | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 0 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 0 | STATE FUNDS \$ 35,000 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS \$ 35,000 |
| PRIORITY # | 17 | PROGRAM NAME: Internal Administration and Support | | |
| Funding is for legal fees - to pay the Plaintiff's counsel under the terms of the <u>Nelson</u> Consent Decree. | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 0 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 0 | STATE FUNDS \$ 500,000 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS \$ 500,000 |
| PRIORITY # | 18 | PROGRAM NAME: Housing, Care, Security and Supervision | | |
| Funding is requested for \$1.00 per-pay-period increase for inmates. | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 0 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 0 | STATE FUNDS \$ 249,600 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS \$ 249,600 |

1989-90 BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY

(The following information has been supplied by the agency.)

AGENCY NAME South Carolina Department of Corrections AGENCY CODE N04

REQUESTED INCREASES

| | | | |
|--|--------------|---|--------------|
| PRIORITY # | 19 | PROGRAM NAME: Work and Vocational Activity | |
| The authorization is requested to operate (2) new 60-bed restitution centers. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 0 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 30 |
| STATE FUNDS \$ | 0 | TOTAL FUNDS \$ | 1,285,510 |
| PRIORITY # | 20 | PROGRAM NAME: Palmetto Unified School District #1 | |
| Funding is requested to add vocational training programs to five institutions. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 7 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 7 |
| STATE FUNDS \$ | 392,010 | TOTAL FUNDS \$ | 392,010 |
| PRIORITY # | | PROGRAM NAME: | |
| | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | | TOTAL POSITIONS | |
| STATE FUNDS | | TOTAL FUNDS | |
| PRIORITY # | | PROGRAM NAME: | |
| | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | | TOTAL POSITIONS | |
| STATE FUNDS | | TOTAL FUNDS | |
| PRIORITY # | | PROGRAM NAME: | |
| | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | | TOTAL POSITIONS | |
| STATE FUNDS | | TOTAL FUNDS | |
| PRIORITY # | | PROGRAM NAME: | |
| | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | | TOTAL POSITIONS | |
| STATE FUNDS | | TOTAL FUNDS | |
| Agency Totals | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 948.5 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 1028.5 |
| STATE FUNDS | \$37,807,402 | TOTAL FUNDS | \$40,619,645 |

BASE BUDGET INFORMATION
PAROLE AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

| | |
|--|------------|
| TOTAL APPROPRIATION BASE FOR 1988-89 | 12,611,234 |
| 3% BASE REDUCTION | 371,836- |
| AGENCY HEAD/UNCLASSIFIED ANNUALIZATION | 3,743 |

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 89-90 BASE | 12,243,141 |
| TOTAL STATE FTE'S | (472.00) |

02606

1 989-90 BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY

(The following information has been supplied by the agency.)

AGENCY NAME S.C. Dept. of Probation, Parole,
and Pardon Services AGENCY CODE N08

REQUESTED INCREASES

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| PRIORITY # 1 | PROGRAM NAME: Community Corrections | | |
| To restore base budget reduction affecting field operations. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS 14 | TOTAL POSITIONS 14 | STATE FUNDS 362,437 | TOTAL FUNDS 362,437 |
| PRIORITY # 2 | PROGRAM NAME: Community Corrections | | |
| To meet existing unmet staffing requirements for field operations. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS 50 | TOTAL POSITIONS 50 | STATE FUNDS 1,343,596 | TOTAL FUNDS 1,343,596 |
| PRIORITY # 3 | PROGRAM NAME: Community Corrections | | |
| To fund upgrades in the Probation/Parole Agent Classification Series. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS -- | TOTAL POSITIONS -- | STATE FUNDS 506,675 | TOTAL FUNDS 506,675 |
| PRIORITY # 4 | PROGRAM NAME: Community Corrections | | |
| To meet projected staffing requirements for field operations based on anticipated demands. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS 33 | TOTAL POSITIONS 33 | STATE FUNDS 897,638 | TOTAL FUNDS 897,638 |
| PRIORITY # 5 | PROGRAM NAME: Parole/Pardons | | |
| To meet projected staffing requirements in Parole Examination area based on anticipated demands. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS 2 | TOTAL POSITIONS 2 | STATE FUNDS 59,906 | TOTAL FUNDS 59,906 |
| PRIORITY # 6 | PROGRAM NAME: Administration | | |
| To meet projected staffing and other operating requirements in the Administrative area based on anticipated demands. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS 3 | TOTAL POSITIONS 3 | STATE FUNDS 221,557 | TOTAL FUNDS 221,557 |

1 1989-90 BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY

(The following information has been supplied by the agency.)

AGENCY NAME S.C. Dept. of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services AGENCY CODE N08

REQUESTED INCREASES

| | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| PRIORITY # 7 | PROGRAM NAME: Community Corrections | | |
| To fund the implementation of Community Penalties Programs | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS 55 | TOTAL POSITIONS 55 | STATE FUNDS 1,523,918 | TOTAL FUNDS 1,523,918 |
| PRIORITY # 8 | PROGRAM NAME: Administration | | |
| To expand the Electronic Surveillance initiative on a statewide basis. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | TOTAL POSITIONS | STATE FUNDS 223,000 | TOTAL FUNDS 223,000 |
| PRIORITY # 9 | PROGRAM NAME: Community Corrections | | |
| To fund Radio-Equipped Automobiles for use in field operations. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | TOTAL POSITIONS | STATE FUNDS 156,000 | TOTAL FUNDS 156,000 |
| PRIORITY # 10 | PROGRAM NAME: Parole/Pardons | | |
| To restore base budget reduction affecting parole and pardons area. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | TOTAL POSITIONS | STATE FUNDS 3,171 | TOTAL FUNDS 3,171 |
| PRIORITY # 11 | PROGRAM NAME: Administration | | |
| To restore base budget reduction affecting administrative services area. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | TOTAL POSITIONS | STATE FUNDS 6,228 | TOTAL FUNDS 6,228 |
| PRIORITY # | PROGRAM NAME: | | |
| AGENCY TOTALS | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS 157 | TOTAL POSITIONS 157 | STATE FUNDS 5,304,126 | TOTAL FUNDS 5,304,126 |

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988 NO. 1

BASE BUDGET INFORMATION
DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

| | |
|--|------------|
| TOTAL APPROPRIATION BASE FOR 1988-89 | 30,839,526 |
| 3% BASE REDUCTION | 902,306- |
| AGENCY HEAD/UNCLASSIFIED ANNUALIZATION | 3,380 |

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 89-90 BASE | 29,940,600 |
| TOTAL STATE FTE'S | (979.75) |

02609

1989-90 BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY

AGENCY NAME South Carolina Department of Youth Services AGENCY CODE N-12

| REQUESTED INCREASES | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|-----|-------------------------|
| PRIORITY # 1 | PROGRAM NAME: Agencywide Operational Deficit | | | |
| Provide operating funds to cover increased basic costs in case services, contractual services and other categories projected through 1989-90; restore operating portion of 3% reduction assessment. | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | -0- | TOTAL POSITIONS | -0- | STATE FUNDS \$643,635 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS \$643,635 |
| PRIORITY # 2 | Annualizations: Juvenile Correctional Officers and Marine Institutes | | | |
| Provide funds to annualize 4% pay increase for the Agency's Juvenile Correctional Officers, and to annualize the operation of the three Marine Institutes in the Georgetown, Pee Dee and Piedmont areas. | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | -0- | TOTAL POSITIONS | -0- | STATE FUNDS \$1,800,821 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS \$1,800,821 |
| PRIORITY # 3 | PROGRAM NAME: Institutional Security - JCO's | | | |
| Restore the 45 JCO and PSO positions returned to comply with the 3% reduction assessment; add 26 new positions needed for double shift coverage at the Agency's Institutions. | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 71 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 71 | STATE FUNDS \$1,363,537 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS \$1,363,537 |
| PRIORITY # 4 | Continuation of Federal Grants: Marketing Education and Victim Assistance | | | |
| Provide State funds for continuation of the Marketing Education Program, a highly successful work - training program for institutionalized youth, and for the Victim Assistance Program in Richland and Sumter Counties. Federal funding through the Governor's Office expires in 1989. | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 3 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 3 | STATE FUNDS \$90,422 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS \$90,422 |
| PRIORITY # 5 | Separation of Status Offenders & Criminal Offenders at R&E Center | | | |
| Provide funds to staff and operate two Reception and Evaluation Center dormitories, enabling status offenders to be housed separately from criminal offenders. | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 26 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 26 | STATE FUNDS \$560,786 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS \$560,786 |
| PRIORITY # 6 | PROGRAM NAME: Alternatives to Institutions for 12 & 13 Year Olds | | | |
| Provide funds to implement residential and nonresidential alternatives to keep very young, nonviolent offenders out of juvenile correctional facilities. | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 6 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 6 | STATE FUNDS \$740,324 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS \$740,324 |

1989-90 BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY

AGENCY NAME South Carolina Department of Youth ServicesAGENCY CODE N-12

REQUESTED INCREASES

PRIORITY # 7 PROGRAM NAME: Police Retirement

Provide funds in the fringe benefits category to upgrade state retirement benefits to police retirement benefits for certain direct service employees, offering an important incentive for staff in high risk, stress positions.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | -0- | TOTAL POSITIONS | -0- | STATE FUNDS | \$243,923 | TOTAL FUNDS | \$243,923 |
|---------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|

PRIORITY # 8 PROGRAM NAME: 4% Raise - Group Home Shift Workers

Provide funds for a 4% salary increase for 50 group home shift workers in order to compensate them at the same level as juvenile correctional officers who perform similar responsibilities in the institutions.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | -0- | TOTAL POSITIONS | -0- | STATE FUNDS | \$ 31,991 | TOTAL FUNDS | \$ 31,991 |
|---------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|

PRIORITY # 9 PROGRAM NAME: Community Evaluations

Fund eight (8) new positions within the Treatment Division to conduct community-based evaluations for children who will otherwise be sent to the overcrowded R&E Center in Columbia.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|---|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 8 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 8 | STATE FUNDS | \$234,538 | TOTAL FUNDS | \$234,538 |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|---|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|

PRIORITY #10 PROGRAM NAME: Recruitment Specialist and Training

Provide funds for a recruitment specialist to expedite assessment of applications and minimize the length of time between vacancy and filling of a position; provide contractual training support for staff development.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|---|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 1 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 1 | STATE FUNDS | \$ 64,764 | TOTAL FUNDS | \$ 64,764 |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|---|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|

PRIORITY #11 PROGRAM NAME: Independent Living Program

Contract with a private provider for an independent living program for older institutionalized juvenile offenders.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | -0- | TOTAL POSITIONS | -0- | STATE FUNDS | \$225,000 | TOTAL FUNDS | \$225,000 |
|---------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|

PRIORITY #12 PROGRAM NAME: Girl's Pre-Release Dormitory

Provide funds to furnish and operate a pre-release dormitory for girls which would allow female offenders to gain necessary skills to become productive citizens.

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|---|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 8 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 8 | STATE FUNDS | \$223,511 | TOTAL FUNDS | \$223,511 |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------|---|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|

1989-90 BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY

AGENCY NAME South Carolina Department of Youth Services

AGENCY CODE

N-12

| REQUESTED INCREASES | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|-----------|
| PRIORITY #13 | PROGRAM NAME: Therapeutic Foster Care - Mentor | | |
| Provide funds for six additional contractual therapeutic foster placements averaging six (6) months stay with a private provider for the most emotionally disturbed children under the care of the Department of Youth Services. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | -0- | TOTAL POSITIONS | -0- |
| STATE FUNDS | \$290,940 | TOTAL FUNDS | \$290,940 |
| PRIORITY #14 | PROGRAM NAME: 5% Cost Increase for Contractual Services | | |
| Provide funds to increase the on-call stipends and hourly wages of detention screening agents on a 24-hour coverage and to cover increase in operating costs for contractual services. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | -0- | TOTAL POSITIONS | -0- |
| STATE FUNDS | \$171,182 | TOTAL FUNDS | \$171,182 |
| PRIORITY #15 | PROGRAM NAME: Institutional Food Services | | |
| Provide funds for an after school snack and adequate cooks to prepare hot evening meals every day at 6:00 instead of 5:00, including Sunday, which will result in better health and better sleeping habits for institutionalized clients. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 4 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 4 |
| STATE FUNDS | \$131,193 | TOTAL FUNDS | \$131,193 |
| PRIORITY #16 | PROGRAM NAME: Prevention | | |
| Provide funds to employ three (3) Prevention Specialists to allow expanded programs at the local level to prevent delinquency among juveniles in the 46 counties. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 3 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 3 |
| STATE FUNDS | \$ 84,500 | TOTAL FUNDS | \$ 84,500 |
| PRIORITY #17 | PROGRAM NAME: EFA Funding Restoration | | |
| Restore EFA funds and assist the institutional education program in meeting federal and state mandated teacher/student ratios for aggressive and special needs students - the result of the EFA decrease is a loss of up to six instructional positions. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | -0- | TOTAL POSITIONS | -0- |
| STATE FUNDS | \$139,000 | TOTAL FUNDS | \$139,000 |
| PRIORITY #18 | PROGRAM NAME: Victim Assistance Program Expansion | | |
| Provide funds to support sufficient personnel and operating expenses for five (5) victim programs in South Carolina. This program offers personalized support services for victims of violent and serious delinquent acts. | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 12 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 13 |
| STATE FUNDS | \$327,497 | TOTAL FUNDS | \$355,497 |

1989-90 BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY

AGENCY NAME South Carolina Department of Youth ServicesAGENCY CODE N-12

| REQUESTED INCREASES | | | |
|----------------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| PRIORITY #19 | PROGRAM NAME: Information Technology System Maintenance and Lines Provide funds to cover annual maintenance and line charges for information technology equipment in a statewide integrated system. | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS -0- | TOTAL POSITIONS -0- | STATE FUNDS \$151,600 | TOTAL FUNDS \$151,600 |
| PRIORITY # 20 | PROGRAM NAME: Student Furniture Purchase 400 sturdy desk/chair units for personal living areas, and family style furniture for dormitory day rooms at DYS' four institutional facilities. | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS -0- | TOTAL POSITIONS -0- | STATE FUNDS \$166,500 | TOTAL FUNDS \$166,500 |
| PRIORITY # 21 | PROGRAM NAME: Replacement of Obsolete Office Equipment Replace obsolete office equipment, other miscellaneous equipment, and worn out furniture, ranging from ten to eighteen years in age. Replace radios in patrol cars used for security at the correctional institutions. | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS -0- | TOTAL POSITIONS -0- | STATE FUNDS \$230,650 | TOTAL FUNDS \$230,650 |
| PRIORITY # 22 | PROGRAM NAME: Information Technology System Provide funds to cover costs creating an integrated statewide system capable of accessing all information systems as well as providing word processing and electronic mail functions at 42 sites. | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS -0- | TOTAL POSITIONS -0- | STATE FUNDS \$659,230 | TOTAL FUNDS \$659,230 |
| PRIORITY # 23 | PROGRAM NAME: Replacement of Obsolete Vehicles Replace 20 obsolete or unsafe vehicles. | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS -0- | TOTAL POSITIONS -0- | STATE FUNDS \$240,000 | TOTAL FUNDS \$240,000 |
| PRIORITY # | PROGRAM NAME: | | |
| AGENCY TOTALS: | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS 142 | TOTAL POSITIONS 143 | STATE FUNDS \$8,815,544 | TOTAL FUNDS \$8,843,544 |

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988 NO. 1

BASE BUDGET INFORMATION

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

GOVERNORS OFF-STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

| | |
|--|------------|
| TOTAL APPROPRIATION BASE FOR 1988-89 | 17,949,504 |
| 3% BASE REDUCTION | 522,526- |
| AGENCY HEAD/UNCLASSIFIED ANNUALIZATION | 778 |

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| 89-90 BASE | 17,427,756 |
| TOTAL STATE FTE'S | (420.25) |

02614

1989-90 BUDGET REQUEST SUMMARY

(The following information has been supplied by the agency.)

AGENCY NAME S. C. Law Enforcement Division AGENCY CODE 010

REQUESTED INCREASES

| | | | | |
|---|----|---------------------------------------|----|-----------------------|
| PRIORITY # | 1 | PROGRAM NAME: <u>Agency Wide</u> | | |
| To restore budget reductions, to increase personal services in order to correct appropriation deficiencies, and to increase employee contributions in order to correct appropriation deficiencies. | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 13 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 13 | STATE FUNDS 986.711 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS 986.711 |
| PRIORITY # | 2 | PROGRAM NAME: <u>General Law</u> | | |
| To provide funding for expenses to operate the new Forensics Sciences Building and to provide funding for personnel needed to staff the forensic science laboratories and for administrative and maintenance support personnel. | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 53 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 53 | STATE FUNDS 4,096,642 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS 4,096,642 |
| PRIORITY # | 3 | PROGRAM NAME: <u>Criminal Justice</u> | | |
| To provide funding for expenses necessary for the operation of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | -- | TOTAL POSITIONS | -- | STATE FUNDS 164,100 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS 164,100 |
| PRIORITY # | 4 | PROGRAM NAME: <u>General Law</u> | | |
| To provide for personal services, employee contributions and operating expenses required for new personnel needed to increase the effort in defeating illicit drugs within the state. | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 12 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 12 | STATE FUNDS 590.011 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS 590.011 |
| PRIORITY # | | PROGRAM NAME: | | |
| AGENCY TOTALS: | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | 78 | TOTAL POSITIONS | 78 | STATE FUNDS 5,837,464 |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS 5,837,464 |
| PRIORITY # | | PROGRAM NAME: | | |
| | | | | |
| STATE FUNDED POSITIONS | | TOTAL POSITIONS | | STATE FUNDS |
| | | | | TOTAL FUNDS |

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988 NO. 1

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

AUDIO-VISUAL SCRIPT

1989-1990 BUDGET REQUEST

02616

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988 NO. 1

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS 1989-90 BUDGET PRESENTATION

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

THE PAST YEAR HAS BEEN ONE OF CHANGE FOR THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS. IT HAS ALSO BEEN A YEAR OF NEW PROBLEMS, FRESH SOLUTIONS AND SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS.

THE DEPARTMENT UNDERWENT A CHANGE IN LEADERSHIP FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 20 YEARS, WITH THE APPOINTMENT OF PARKER EVATT AS COMMISSIONER. AS WOULD BE EXPECTED, THIS RESULTED IN A DIFFERENT MANAGEMENT STYLE AND NEW APPROACHES TO ACCOMPLISHING THE GOALS OF THE DEPARTMENT. HOWEVER, OUR BASIC DEDICATION TO EFFICIENT OPERATION AND RESPONSIBLE PRISONER CARE CONTINUES.

OUR STATE IS COMMITTED BY LAW, COURT AGREEMENT AND PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN DECENCY TO OPERATING A PRISON SYSTEM THAT IS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE PUBLIC AND THE PRISONERS. AND, OF COURSE, WE MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ACCOMPLISH THIS WITHIN THE LOWEST POSSIBLE DEMAND FOR TAX DOLLARS.

THERE WERE A NUMBER OF EVENTS DURING THE PAST YEAR THAT WILL HAVE A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON THE OPERATION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FOR YEARS TO COME.

SINCE LAST FALL FOUR NEW PHYSICAL FACILITIES WERE COMPLETED AND PLACED INTO USE. THE LARGEST OF THESE WAS THE BROAD RIVER CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION IN COLUMBIA, WITH A DESIGN CAPACITY OF 800 BEDS. IT WAS OPENED IN APRIL AND IS NOW FULLY STAFFED AND OPERATIONAL.

WE ALSO OPENED OUR NEW TRAINING FACILITY NEAR THE DEPARTMENT'S HEADQUARTERS BUILDING ON BROAD RIVER ROAD. PREVIOUSLY CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS HAD RECEIVED THEIR TRAINING AT THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ACADEMY. WITH OUR FACILITY, WE CAN OFFER SPECIALIZED TRAINING FOR ALL OF OUR PERSONNEL AND MORE EFFECTIVELY PREPARE OUR STAFF FOR

HANDLING PRISONERS AND OTHER DUTIES THAT ARE UNIQUE TO A PRISON SYSTEM.

TWO SHOCK PROBATION UNITS WERE ALSO PLACED INTO SERVICE, INCLUDING ONE AT WATEREE RIVER CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION AND ANOTHER AT THE WOMEN'S CORRECTIONAL CENTER IN COLUMBIA. THE SHOCK PROBATION PROGRAM, AUTHORIZED BY THE 1986 CRIMINAL JUSTICE IMPROVEMENTS ACT, ENDED ITS FIRST FULL YEAR WITH GOOD REASON FOR OPTIMISM OVER ITS RESULTS. AS YOU KNOW, THIS HIGHLY REGIMENTED PROGRAM PLACES NON-VIOLENT OFFENDERS 25 YEARS OF AGE OR UNDER WITH SENTENCES OF FIVE YEARS OR MORE IN A BOOT-CAMP ENVIRONMENT FOR 90 DAYS. THEY DO MANUAL LABOR ON THE PRISON SYSTEM'S FARM AND IN OTHER LOCATIONS.

THIS PROGRAM HAS BEEN SO SUCCESSFUL THAT WE NOW HAVE A NUMBER OF PRISONERS WAITING IN LOCAL JAILS TO BE PLACED IN IT. THEREFORE, EXPANSION OF OUR SHOCK PROBATION CAPACITY IS AN URGENT NEED.

ANOTHER DEVELOPMENT RELATING TO FACILITIES WAS A RULING IN APRIL BY THE UNITED STATES FOURTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS TO ALLOW SOUTH CAROLINA TO HOUSE TWO INMATES TO A CELL IN FIVE OF THE STATE'S NEW PRISONS.

BESIDES NEGATING AN ORDER TO GRANT EARLY RELEASES TO 700 NON-VIOLENT PRISONERS, THE RULING RELIEVED AN IMMEDIATE NEED FOR AT LEAST TWO NEW 1,000-BED PRISONS, WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN NECESSARY TO AVOID NON-COMPLIANCE WITH SINGLE-CELLING PROVISIONS OF THE NELSON AGREEMENT.

THE RULING RAISES THE AUTHORIZED CAPACITY OF LIEBER AND MCCORMICK CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY 504 BEDS EACH, BROAD RIVER BY 456 BEDS, AND ALLENDALE AND EVANS BY 296 BEDS EACH. THAT REPRESENTS A TOTAL ADDITIONAL CAPACITY OF 2,056 INMATES.

ONE OF OUR PROGRESSIVE STEPS DURING 1988 WAS A COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS AND PROBATION, PAROLE, AND PARDON SERVICES FOR THE LATTER TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER PAROLE PROGRAM. AT THE SAME TIME, THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS TAKES OVER OPERATION OF THE RESTITUTION CENTERS. THESE ACTIONS ELIMINATE DUPLICATION OF SERVICES IN TWO IMPORTANT AREAS.

THE DEPARTMENT IS MOST THANKFUL TO THE DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH FOR PROVIDING A FLOOR IN THE BYRNES MEDICAL CENTER AND SUPPLYING THE MEDICAL STAFF AND SUPPORTING SERVICES FOR TREATMENT OF PRISONERS. THESE SERVICES SAVE THE STATE OVER FOUR MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR, COMPARED TO THE COST OF THE SAME SERVICES IN A COMMUNITY HOSPITAL. WE HOPE THAT THIS ARRANGEMENT CAN BE CONTINUED INDEFINITELY.

AS WE HAVE POINTED OUT IN THE PAST, ONE OF THE PRIORITIES OF OUR DEPARTMENT IS EXPANSION OF OUR PRISON INDUSTRIES TO BETTER ACCOMPLISH THREE OBJECTIVES.

ONE IS TO GENERATE REVENUE TO HELP OFFSET COSTS OF OPERATING THE PRISON SYSTEM. A SECOND IS TO PROVIDE PRODUCTIVE WORK PROGRAMS FOR PRISONERS. AND A THIRD PURPOSE IS TO ENABLE INMATES TO LEARN WORK SKILLS THAT WILL INCREASE THEIR CHANCES FOR EMPLOYMENT WHEN THEY ARE RELEASED FROM PRISON. A BOOST TO THE POTENTIAL OF OUR INDUSTRIES PROGRAM DURING THE YEAR WAS FEDERAL CERTIFICATION TO ALLOW PRISON INDUSTRIES TO MARKET PRODUCTS IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE. THIS HAS OPENED THE DOOR TO PROMISING NEW OPPORTUNITIES.

THE DEPARTMENT ALSO INITIATED AN AGGRESSIVE MARKETING PROGRAM TO INFORM STATE AGENCIES, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, NOT-FOR-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS AND PRIVATE BUSINESSES OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES AVAILABLE TO THEM THROUGH PRISON INDUSTRIES. A DIRECT MAIL CAMPAIGN IS BEING DIRECTED AT A GROUP OF LEADING PROSPECTS, SUPPORTING CALLS BY OUR SALES REPRESENTATIVES.

AND A NEW TELEMARKETING SET-UP AT THE WOMEN'S CENTER IS PRODUCING EXCELLENT RESULTS THROUGH TELEPHONE CALLS TO PROSPECTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

THE STATE DEVELOPMENT BOARD HAS RECOGNIZED POSSIBLE APPLICATION OF PRISON INDUSTRIES TO NEW OR EXPANDING INDUSTRIES. AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IS SUPPORTING OUR EFFORTS TOWARD PARTNERSHIPS WITH PRIVATE BUSINESSES AND HAS APPOINTED A STEERING COMMITTEE FOR THIS PURPOSE.

CONTINUED EXPANSION OF PRODUCTION AND DIVERSIFICATION OF PRODUCT LINES AND SERVICES IS ALREADY PRODUCING RESULTS. PRISON INDUSTRIES IS NOW ASSEMBLING VACUUM PUMPS FOR DIESEL TRUCKS AT CENTRAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION UNDER A CONTRACT WITH PRISON ASSEMBLIES OF GREENVILLE. THIS IS OUR FIRST PARTNERSHIP WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR, AND WE ARE ACTIVELY SEEKING TO EXPAND SUCH MUTUALLY-BENEFICIAL RELATIONSHIPS.

AS WE EXPAND PRISON INDUSTRIES, WE ALSO NEED TO UPGRADE OUR TRAINING AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS. THERE IS A PARTICULAR NEED FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR LONG-TERM PRISONERS, SO THAT THEY CAN DO PRODUCTIVE WORK DURING THEIR YEARS IN OUR CUSTODY. WE HAVE INITIATED A FIVE-YEAR PLAN TO ACCOMPLISH THIS GOAL.

IN ORDER TO EXPAND OUR WORK FORCE AND SAVE MONEY, WE ARE CONSTANTLY LOOKING FOR NEW GOODS AND SERVICES THAT WE CAN PROVIDE FOR OUR OWN NEEDS. FOR EXAMPLE, WE ARE EXPLORING THE POSSIBILITY OF PRODUCING THE UNIFORMS FOR OUR CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS IN THE SEWING OPERATION AT EVANS CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION.

WE MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ACHIEVE ALL OF OUR OBJECTIVES AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE COST, AND OUR WASTE WATCHERS PROGRAM HAS GENERATED OUTSTANDING RESULTS IN THAT RESPECT. THE PURPOSE OF WASTE WATCHERS IS TO ENCOURAGE ALL DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS EMPLOYEES AND INMATES TO BE ECONOMICAL, CAREFUL AND EFFICIENT.

IT ALSO URGES THEM TO SUGGEST WAYS BY WHICH THE DEPARTMENT CAN SAVE MONEY WHILE CONTINUING TO MAINTAIN HIGH STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A NUMBER OF MONEY-SAVING SUGGESTIONS FROM EMPLOYEES, INCLUDING ONE ON STAFF SCHEDULING AT CENTRAL CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION THAT ELIMINATES \$30,000 ANNUAL IN OVERTIME PAY. ANOTHER PRODUCED ABOUT \$125,000 IN ANNUAL SAVINGS IN A HEALTH CARE CONTRACT, WHILE ANOTHER EMPLOYEE IDENTIFIED THREE INSTITUTIONS THAT QUALIFIED FOR SPECIAL UTILITY RATES AT A SAVINGS OF \$250,000 PER YEAR. OVERALL, WE ESTIMATE THAT ANNUAL SAVINGS GENERATED THUS FAR BY WASTE WATCHERS TO BE ALMOST HALF-A-MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE FIRST YEAR. AND OVER A TEN-YEAR PERIOD, WE COULD SAVE OVER \$4.5 MILLION JUST ON SUGGESTIONS NOW BEING IMPLEMENTED.

JUST AS THE PAST YEAR HAS BEEN EVENTFUL, THE 12 MONTHS AHEAD PRESENT NEW CHALLENGES AND NEW PRIORITIES FOR US TO ADDRESS.

STAFF AND TRAINING FOR NEW PRISONS AT ALLENDALE AND EVANS (BENNETTSVILLE) WILL NEED TO BE COMPLETED, AS WE ATTEMPT TO KEEP PACE WITH THE CONTINUALLY GROWING PRISON POPULATION.

WE ALSO NEED TO OBTAIN STAFFING AND FUNDS FOR DOUBLE-CELLING AT ALL FIVE OF OUR NEW INSTITUTIONS, SO THAT WE CAN USE OUR INCREASED CAPACITY OF 2,056 BEDS.

SOUTH CAROLINA'S PRISON POPULATION IN OUR CUSTODY REACHED A RECORD HIGH OF 11,740 DURING THE PAST YEAR, AND THE REVISED PROJECTION FOR JANUARY 1990, THE NELSON COMPLIANCE DEADLINE, IS 12,877.

WITH DOUBLE-CELLING ALREADY APPROVED, OUR PRISON SYSTEM HAS A CURRENT CAPACITY OF 11,540 BEDS. WHEN ALL CURRENTLY AUTHORIZED BEDS ARE ON LINE IN JANUARY 1991, AND ALL DOUBLE-CELLING FUNDED, OUR OVERALL CAPACITY WILL BE 15,922, EXCLUDING PROPOSED WORK CENTERS. CURRENT INMATE POPULATION PROJECTIONS INDICATE THAT WE WILL FILL THESE BEDS IN FISCAL YEAR 1991-92.

IN THE 12 MONTHS FROM JUNE 30, 1987 TO JUNE 30, 1988, OUR PRISON POPULATION WENT FROM 10,910 TO 11,740, AN INCREASE OF 830. WITH

ADMISSIONS CONTINUING TO GO UP, WE CAN ANTICIPATE GREATER PRESSURE ON OUR CAPACITY IN YEARS AHEAD.

AS THE NUMBER OF INMATES INCREASES WE NEED MORE AND MORE WORK PROGRAMS TO KEEP THEM BUSY. THIS IS ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT AT OUR NEW INSTITUTIONS.

A NEW PLAN TOWARD PROVIDING MORE WORK FOR MORE INMATES IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TEN REGIONAL WORK CENTERS, PLACED AT STRATEGIC LOCATIONS AROUND THE STATE. ONLY NON-VIOLENT OFFENDERS SERVING SENTENCES OF ONE YEAR OR LESS WOULD BE PLACED IN THESE CENTERS. BUILDING WOULD BE OF LOW-COST CONSTRUCTION, USING FUNDS ALREADY AUTHORIZED AND EXTENSIVE INMATE LABOR.

THE CENTERS WOULD ALSO REQUIRE A LOWER RATIO OF STAFFING THAN CONVENTIONAL PRISONS. THESE WORK CENTERS WOULD PROVIDE LABOR POOLS FOR USE BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS.

ANOTHER GOAL OF THE DEPARTMENT IS FOR EVERY PRISONER TO BE ABLE TO READ AND WRITE, SO THAT THEY WILL BE BETTER EQUIPPED FOR LIFE EITHER IN OR OUT OF PRISON.

WHEN WE RELEASE PEOPLE WHO CAN'T READ OR WRITE, THEIR CHANCES OF STAYING OUT OF PRISON ARE VERY, VERY POOR.

THE GROWING INMATE POPULATION AND NEEDS OF THE PRISON SYSTEM ARE ACCOMPANIED BY AN INCREASED EMPHASIS ON ATTRACTING AND KEEPING QUALITY PERSONNEL FOR SECURITY POSITIONS AND OUR SUPPORT STAFF. WITH THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN SOUTH CAROLINA AT A LOW POINT, PARTICULARLY IN THE AREA OF SOME OF OUR PRISONS, WE ARE FINDING IT INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT TO FILL POSITIONS WITH QUALIFIED PEOPLE. THEREFORE, WE MUST BECOME MORE COMPETITIVE IN OUR SALARIES TO COMPETE WITH THE PRIVATE SECTORS AND OTHER GOVERNMENTAL ENTITIES. WE ARE ALSO BECOMING MORE AGGRESSIVE IN OUR RECRUITMENT ACTIVITIES TO BETTER SELL THE POSITIVE ASPECTS OF A CAREER WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS.

MEANWHILE, WE SHALL CONTINUE OUR PROGRAMS OF CONTROLLING COSTS AND MOTIVATING OUR EMPLOYEES TO DO THE BEST JOB POSSIBLE, REGARDLESS OF THEIR POSITION.

OUR WASTE WATCHER'S SLOGAN EXPRESSES OUR GOAL IN JUST FIVE WORDS--"BEING THE BEST FOR LESS."

AS YOU CAN SEE BY THIS CHART, OUR BUDGET INCREASES ARE IN TEN CATEGORIES. RESTORING THE THREE PERCENT REDUCTION IN OUR FISCAL YEAR 1988-89 BASE AMOUNTS TO 4.6 MILLION DOLLARS, WHILE ANNUALIZATION OF PARTIALLY FUNDED ITEMS FROM 1988-89 REPRESENTS 10.9 MILLION. FACILITY-RELATED COSTS INCLUDE THREE MILLION DOLLARS FOR DOUBLE-CELLING LIEBER, MCCORMICK AND BROAD RIVER; FIVE MILLION FOR NEW AND EXPANDED INSTITUTIONS; 2.1 MILLION FOR FIVE MINIMUM SECURITY WORK CENTERS; AND NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR EXPANDED SHOCK PROBATION FACILITIES AT WATEREE. COMPUTER SOFTWARE UPDATES WILL REQUIRE THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS; MAINTAINING OUR SECURITY STAFFING LEVEL, 4.4 MILLION; SUPPORT PERSONNEL AND OTHER OPERATIONAL NEEDS, 6.3 MILLION; AND THE ALCOHOL-DRUG TREATMENT FACILITY, THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND. THE TOTAL INCREASES ARE 37.8 MILLION DOLLARS, AND THESE INCREASES ARE DETAILED IN THE PRINTED BUDGET REQUEST, WHICH YOU HAVE BEFORE YOU. OUR PERSONNEL REQUESTS INCLUDE FUNDING FOR 1,028.5 NEW POSITIONS.

IN SUMMARY, SALARIES AMOUNT TO 17.3 MILLION DOLLARS; EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS, 4.9 MILLION; AND OTHER OPERATING COSTS, 15.6 MILLION. EARLIER IN THIS PRESENTATION WE GAVE YOU EXAMPLES OF WAYS IN WHICH WE HAVE CURTAILED EXPENSES AND SOUGHT NEW WAYS TO PRODUCE REVENUES FROM PRISON INDUSTRIES. WE ARE COMMITTED TO EXPLORING EVERY WAY POSSIBLE TO CONSERVE THE TAXPAYERS' MONEY, ALONG WITH OUR DEDICATION TO OPERATING OUR STATE'S PRISON SYSTEM IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE PUBLIC AND THE PRISONERS.

WE DEEPLY APPRECIATE THE UNDERSTANDING OF OUR PROBLEMS AND RESPONSIBILITIES THAT YOU HAVE DEMONSTRATED IN THE PAST, AS ALL OF US STRIVE TOWARD AND HOPE FOR THE DAY THAT CRIME IN SOUTH CAROLINA WILL

DECLINE AND ALLOW US TO DEVOTE LESS AND LESS OF OUR RESOURCES TO THIS
COMPLEX PROBLEM THAT FACES SOCIETY.

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988 NO. 1

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

02624

\$ MILLIONS \$

| | |
|---|------------|
| RESTORE 3% CUT IN FY 88-89 BASE | 4.6 |
| ANNUALIZE PARTIALLY-FUNDED FY 88-89 ITEMS | 10.9 |
| DOUBLE-CELLING LIEBER, McCORMICK, BROAD RIVER | 3.0 |
| NEW AND EXPANDED INSTITUTIONS | 5.0 |
| WORK CENTERS (5 MINIMUM SECURITY) | 2.1 |
| EXPANDED SHOCK PROBATION (100-BED WATEREE) | 0.9 |
| COMPUTER SOFTWARE UPDATES | 0.3 |
| MAINTAIN SECURITY STAFFING LEVEL | 4.4 |
| SUPPORT PERSONNEL AND OTHER OPERATIONAL NEEDS | 6.3 |
| ALCOHOL/DRUG TREATMENT FACILITY | <u>0.3</u> |
| | 37.8 |

1,208.5 - STATE
AND
OTHER POSITIONS

SUMMARY

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| SALARIES | \$17.3 MILLION |
| EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS | 4.9 MILLION |
| OTHER OPERATING | <u>15.6 MILLION</u> |
| | \$37.8 MILLION |

02625

08/15/88
(Revised)

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FY 89-90 BUDGET REQUEST (STATE FUNDS)

STATE FUNDS
REQUESTED
BY SCDC

| | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. <u>Replace Required (3%) Reductions to FY 88-89 Base</u> <u>Housing, Care, Security and Supervision</u> | |
| Personal Service | \$ 1,627,951 |
| Other Operating | 2,435,730 |
| TOTAL | \$ 4,063,681 |
| 2. <u>Replace Required (3%) Reductions to FY 88-89 Base</u> <u>Internal Administration and Support</u> | |
| Personal Service | \$ 114,174 |
| Other Operating | 452,456 |
| TOTAL | \$ 566,630 |
| 3. <u>Annualization</u> | |
| Allendale | \$ 4,949,723 |
| Evans | 4,936,223 |
| Bus Renovation Plant (Broad River) Correctional Officers | 80,689 |
| Correctional Officer (4%) Upgrade | 919,903 |
| TOTAL | \$10,886,538 |
| 4. <u>Double Ceiling - Lieber, McCormick, Broad River</u> | |
| Personal Service/Employer Contributions | \$ 781,881 |
| Other Operating | 2,244,088 |
| TOTAL | \$ 3,025,969 |
| FTE's State | (57) |
| 5. <u>New Institutions</u> | |
| (3) 96-Bed Work Release Additions - 7/1/89 | \$ 2,179,847 |
| 96-Bed Addition - Minimum - 1/1/90 | 383,837 |
| 50-Bed Addition - Maximum - 1/1/90 | 636,232 |
| 192-Bed Addition - 6/1/90 | 159,148 |
| 384-Bed Women's Institution - 6/1/90 | 1,586,662 |
| TOTAL | \$ 4,945,726 |
| FTE's State | (337) |
| Other | (4) |
| 6. <u>Minimum Security Work Centers</u> | |
| (2) Operational-7/1/89, (3) Operational-1/1/90 | |
| Personal Service/Employer Contributions | \$ 1,375,128 |
| Other Operating | 747,921 |
| TOTAL | \$ 2,123,049 |
| FTE's State | (102) |
| 7. <u>Shock Probation 100-Bed Addition</u> | |
| <u>Wateree Institution - 7/1/89</u> | |
| Personal Service/Employer Contributions | \$ 515,363 |
| Other Operating | 374,723 |
| TOTAL | \$ 890,086 |
| FTE's State | (26) |
| 8. <u>System Software</u> | |
| Contract Services 1/3 of Project | \$ 300,000 |
| 9. <u>Other Needs- Internal Administration and Support</u> | |
| Personal Service | \$ 522,313 |
| Other Operating | 440,231 |
| TOTAL | \$ 962,544 |
| FTE's State | (21) |
| 10. <u>Other Needs - Institutional Support</u> | |
| Personal Service | \$ 1,062,731 |
| Other Operating | 4,700 |
| TOTAL | \$ 1,067,431 |
| FTE's State | (44) |
| 11. <u>Other Needs - Work and Vocational Activity</u> | |
| Personal Service | \$ 959,749 |
| Other Operating | 148,575 |
| TOTAL | \$ 1,108,324 |
| FTE's State | (48) |
| Other | (46) |

02626

| | STATE FUNDS REQUESTED BY SDC |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 12. <u>Other Needs - Growth and Motivation</u> | |
| Personal Service | \$ 1,021,715 |
| Other Operating | 205,017 |
| TOTAL | \$ 1,226,732 |
| FTE's State | (44) |
| 13. <u>Other Needs - Palmetto Unified School District #1</u> | |
| Personal Service | \$ 494,947 |
| Other Operating | 222,814 |
| TOTAL | \$ 717,761 |
| FTE's State | (16.5) |
| 14. <u>Other Needs - Security</u> | |
| Personal Service | \$ 4,347,810 |
| Other Operating | 85,875 |
| TOTAL | \$ 4,433,685 |
| FTE's State | (229) |
| 15. <u>Funds for 48-Bed Alcohol/Drug Treatment Facility/Opened April 1, 1989</u> | |
| Personal Service/Employer Contributions | \$ 312,636 |
| FTE's State | (17) |
| 16. <u>Water Rate Increase - City of Columbia</u> | \$ 35,000 |
| 17. <u>Nelson Legal Fees</u> | \$ 500,000 |
| 18. <u>Inmate Pay Increases</u> | \$ 249,600 |
| 19. <u>Two 60-Bed Restitution Centers- Operated with Other Funds</u> | |
| FTE's Other | (30) |
| 20. <u>Vocational Training Program Improvements</u> | |
| Personal Service/Employer Contributions | \$ 199,080 |
| Other Operating | 192,930 |
| TOTAL | \$ 392,010 |
| FTE's State | (7) |
| GRAND TOTAL | |
| STATE FUNDS | \$37,807,402 |
| FTE's | (948.5) |
| OTHER | (80.0) |

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988 NO. 1

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

02627

Trends Data STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD
Department of Corrections - Fiscal Years 1984 to 1988

South Carolina's Crime Rate

Last Five Years Has Ranked Nationally Either 21st or 22nd

1987 Crime Rate (per 10,000 persons): 507 crimes

1987 National Ranking: 22nd

South Carolina's Incarceration Rate

Last Five Years Has Ranked Nationally Either 3rd or 4th

1987 Incarceration Rate (per 100,000 persons): 341

1987 National Ranking: 3rd

People in South Carolina

July 1, 1986 Provisional Population Estimate: 3,378,000

Estimated Growth Between 1980 and 1986: 8.2%

Projected Growth Between 1980 and 1990: 14%

1990 Projected Population at Risk (males 15 to 29): 464,000

Increase Over 1980 (from 458,000 to 464,000): 6,000

Increase of Non-White Males (from 149,000 to 161,000): 12,000

Comparative Operating Costs

Per In-state Student Cost at USC for 1988-89: \$7,268

Per Capita Income in S.C. (1987): \$12,004

S.C. Annual Per Inmate Costs (all funds) FY '88: \$12,421

Same Costs in FY '84: \$8,632

Percentage Increase, FY '88 over FY '84: 44%

National Average Annual Per Inmate Costs (all funds) 1987: \$15,892

02628

Trends Data

Department of Corrections - Fiscal Years 1984 to 1988

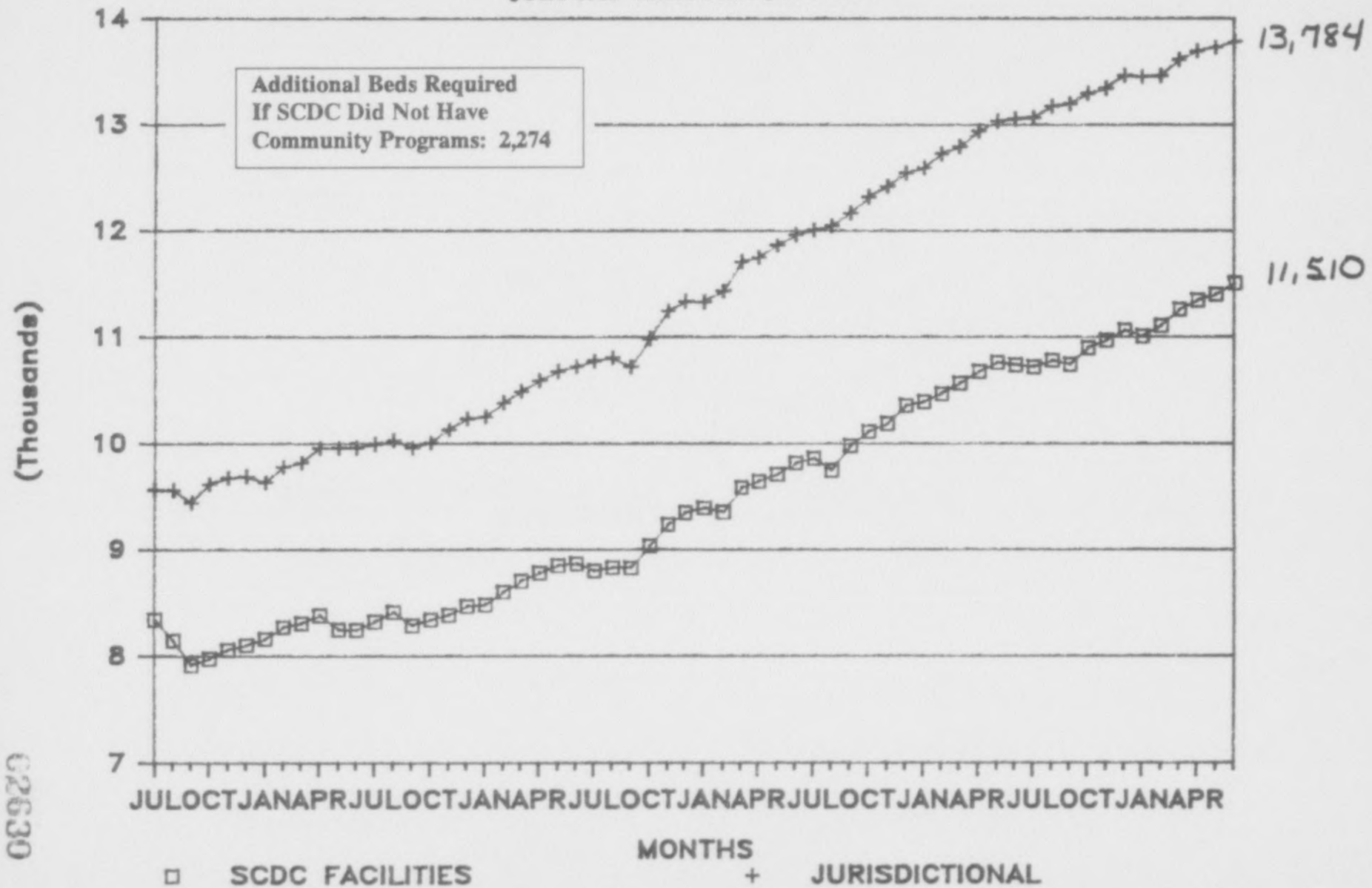
| Item | FY 1984 | FY 1988 | Change |
|----------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|
| Admissions | 6,209 | 8,502* | 37% |
| Average Age | 29 | 29 | None |
| Non-whites | 57% | 58% | 1% |
| Females | 7% | 9% | 2% |
| Youthful Offender Act | 914 | 783 | -14% |
| Sentence length | 5 yrs. 6mos. | 5 yrs. 1 mo. | -5 months |
| Average: | | | |
| Custody Population | 8,182 | 11,069 | 35% |
| Jurisdiction Population | 9,789 | 12,660 | 29% |
| Time Served | 1 yr. 10 mos. | 1 yr. 10 mos. | None |
| Inmates Released | 6,056 | 7,679* | 27% |
| Inmates Paroled | 1,242 | 1,191 | -4% |
| Parolees as % of releases | 21% | 16% | -5% |
| Most Serious Offenses | | | |
| (Total Inmate Population): | | | |
| Burglary | 8.8% | 17.7% | 8.9% |
| Homicide | 14.6% | 12.6% | -2% |
| Robbery | 16.5% | 11.3% | -5.2% |
| Dangerous Drugs | 7.5% | 11.1% | 3.6% |
| Larceny | 21.2% | 10.8% | -10.4% |
| Sexual Assault | 5.4% | 7.7% | 2.3% |
| Assault | 6.9% | 6.5% | -0.4% |

*393 Shock Probation Program admissions and 301 releases are included in these figures.

02629

AVG FACILITY/JURISDICTIONAL COUNT

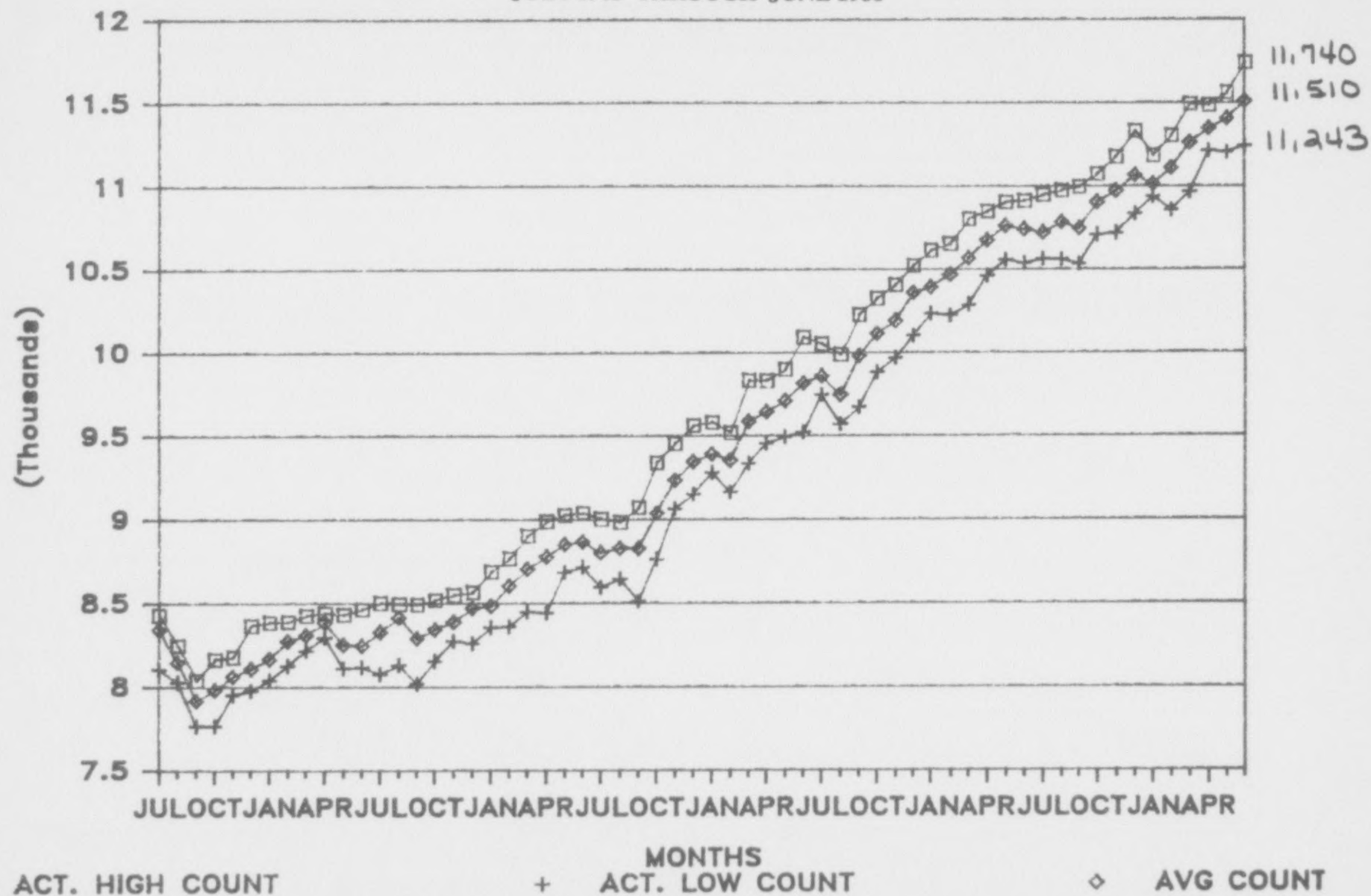
JULY 1983 THROUGH JUNE 1988



62630

ACTUAL HI/ACTUAL LOW/AVG COUNT IN SCDC

JULY 1983 THROUGH JUNE 1988



Classification and Risk Assessment

Background

The Plyler v. Evatt (originally the 1985 Nelson v. Leeke) Consent Decree requires a "comprehensive classification system" that addresses:

- Assignment of inmates to institutions, jobs, and programs
- Separation of violent from non-violent prisoners
- Identification of inmates with special needs or problems
- Objective and timely placement or transfer

Social characteristics together with criminal history have been proven to be the most valid and reliable instruments for classifying offenders and assessing their future risk potential.

Although time and crime (length of sentence and severity of current offense) have traditionally been used to classify offenders, the best predictors of risk are proving to be age and prior criminal history (convictions and/or commitments). As a general rule, the younger the offender, the more likely to offend; and the longer, and the more mixed the offense record, the more dangerous. (The South Carolina Department of Corrections' records, for example, show that the highest recidivism rate (80% returning within 3 years of release) is for offenders with two or more priors, violent and non-violent commitments.)

Classification tools have to be designed for specific purposes because:

- Risk instruments created for institutional placement do not work for parole decisions
- Parole instruments do not assess more restrictively chosen "early release" candidates accurately
- Instruments created for Alaska do not work for South Carolina
- Instruments which were effective 10 years ago do not necessarily work today - given the increase of serious drug offenders and serious sex offenders

In summary: objective classification is the major management tool available to make truly cost-effective decisions relating to operating expenses and/or to capital improvement expenditures. This applies whether management is concerned with juveniles or adults, "in" or "out" decisions, within institution placement, or program treatment. A validated classification system may mean the difference between a state (or a county) over-securing, and thus incurring unnecessary costs, or from under-securing and, thus, endangering public safety.

Classification and Risk Assessment

Progress in Fiscal Year 1988

In fiscal year 1988, at the South Carolina Department of Corrections (where the identification of predictive factors has been an ongoing research effort since 1983), the Objective Classification System for external custody and security level assignments was validated in accordance with the Plyler v. Evatt Consent Decree.*

The latest analysis focused on 4,286 initial classification cases and 3,379 reclassification cases. In the initial classification sample, a correct prediction was made 83% of the time. In the reclassification sample, a correct prediction was made 94% of the time.

In the analysis, data on inmates' criminal histories, institutional adjustment and current commitment offenses were examined to see what (if any) effect these had on subsequent institutional behavior. The criteria for misbehavior are whether or not an inmate was convicted of a serious disciplinary infraction within six months of the classification date, and the number of days that transpired between classification and a conviction.

SCDC is the first correctional system to implement an Adult Internal Management System statewide. AIMS - an internal system - is currently implemented in 13 major institutions throughout the state; three of these were added during this fiscal year. In May, 1988, SCDC submitted a grant proposal to the National Institute of Corrections to develop a behavioral classification system for female offenders. Part of the proposal reflects recognition of these key points:

- Female offenders in state prison systems, such as the Women's Correctional Center (WCC) in Columbia, South Carolina, pose a unique set of problems for correctional administrators.
- Female offenders represent a small proportion of the total system population (approximately 5% in South Carolina); the result is that most resources (and management attention) are drawn to the larger male prisoner population.
- The number of female offenders committed to WCC, however small, is nevertheless increasing at a rate exceeding that of male offenders in the South Carolina system.
- SCDC must continue to make every "good faith" effort to insure that incarcerated men and women receive comparable treatment.

Our SCDC classification systems receive national recognition. We have responded to requests from a number of states, most recently, Maryland and Indiana, to provide technical assistance and information. Representatives from several other states and the Department of the Navy have visited South Carolina to observe SCDC's classification process.

*(Originally the 1985 Nelson v. Leeke Consent Decree.)

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988

NO. 1

Supervised Furlough (SF) Placements and Prison Overcrowding Powers Act Releases (EPA)

| Program Fiscal Year | SF II | SF II/EPA I | EPA I | EPA II | Total |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 1984* | 689 | 490 | 209 | | 1,388 |
| 1985 | 423 | 712 | 531 | | 1,666 |
| 1986 | 288 | 915 | 713 | | 1,916 |
| 1987** | 286 | 971 | 481 | 16*** | 1,754 |
| 1988 | 492 | 615 | 48 | 203 | 1,358 |
| 1989**** | 82 | 53 | 3 | 25 | 163 |
| Total | 2,260 | 3,756 | 1,985 | 244 | 8,245 |

*Ten months. EPA program began in September 1983.

**Includes 132 inmates released on one day in August 1986 into three programs.

***Invoked in June 1987.

****One month, July, 1988.

Dollar Savings Attributed to These Placements

(Based on bed-days saved at current (\$34) daily per inmate cost.)

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| SF II | \$ 8,759,760 |
| SF II & EPA I | 39,077,424 |
| EPA I | 6,411,550 |
| EPA II | 4,819,976 |
| Total | \$59,068,710 |
| Annual Average (5 years) | \$11,813,742 |

Annual Operating Cost for a Medium Security Institution \$10,630,000

Recidivists

Total number of placements: 8,245

Number of Recidivists: 2,489

Recidivism Rate for these Placements and Releases: 30%

For Other Releases: 33%

Recidivists Without New Offenses: 917 (11%)

(Includes Absconders & Technical Violators)

Recidivists with Violent Offenses: 126 (1%)

With Non-Violent Property & Public Order Offenses: 1,446 (18%)

Shock Probation Program July 1987 to August 1988*

Shock Probationers Admitted: 471

Shock Probations Completed: 376

●Males: 93%

●Successful: 76%

●Females: 7%

●Non-completion: 24%

●White: 56%

° For medical reasons: 74%

●Non-White: 44%

° Failures: 26%

Most Frequent Admission Offenses

Counties With Highest Admissions

●Burglary: 35%

●Greenville: 17%

●Larceny: 21%

●Lexington: 10%

●Dangerous Drugs: 11%

●Richland: 10%

●Assault: 5%

●Anderson: 7%

●Forgery: 5%

●Charleston: 6%

Total Bed Capacity as of August 1988

Males: 96

Females: 24

Shock Probationers in the Program as of August 1988

Males: 87

Females: 8

Average Number of Participants from July '87 thru August '88

Males: July - Dec. '87 - 53 Jan. - June '88 - 82 July- Aug. '88 - 84

Females: Feb. - June '88 - 8 July - Aug. '88 - 9

1989-90 BUDGET PRESENTATION to the S.C. BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

MICHAEL J. CAVANAUGH
Executive Director



RICHARD P. STROKER
Deputy Executive Director

Monday,
September 12th,
1988

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988 NO. 1

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

02636

BUDGET OVERVIEW

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988

NO. 1

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

PRIORITY

NEED

FUNDS

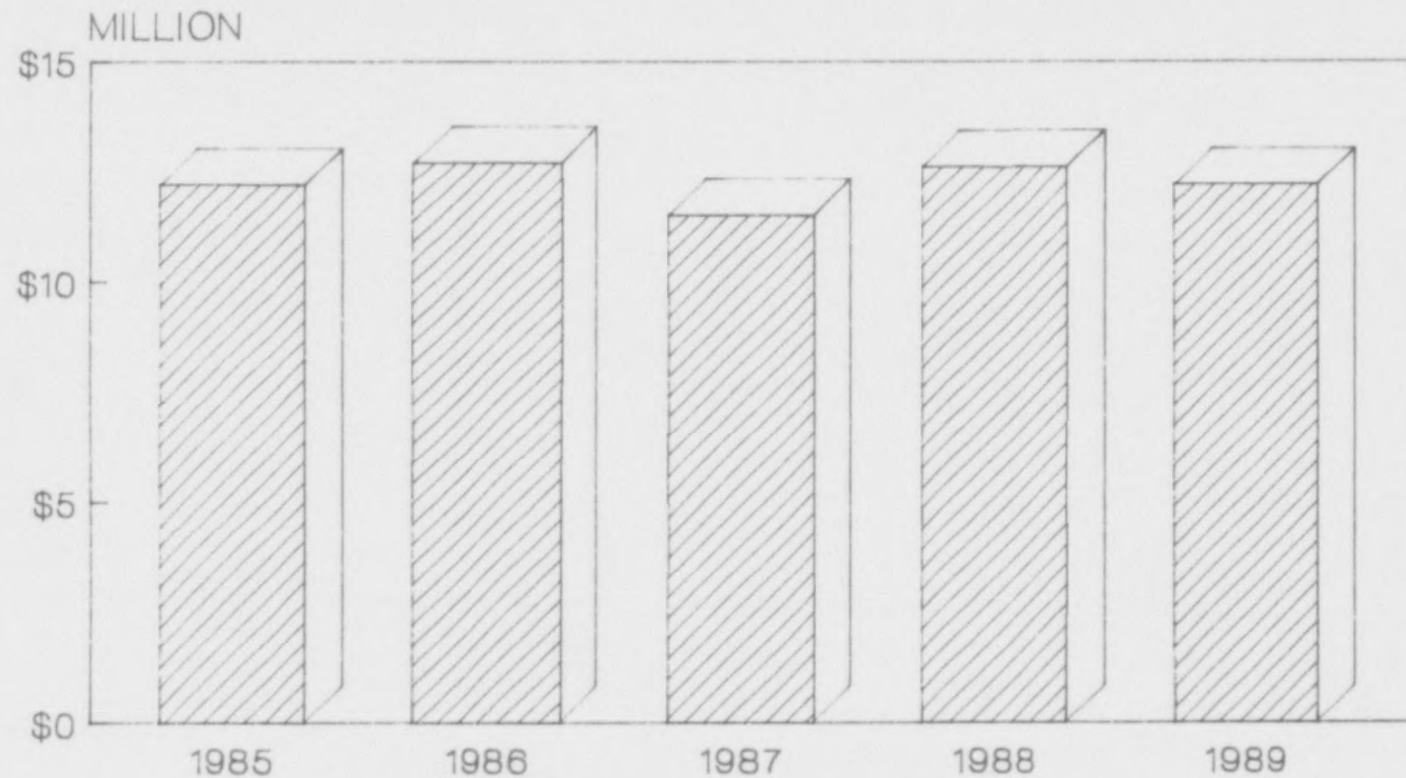
| | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | RESTORE 3% REDUCTION (STAFF) | \$ 362,437 (14) |
| 2 | CURRENT FIELD STAFF NEEDS | \$1,343,596 (50) |
| 3 | AGENT UPGRADES | \$ 506,675 |
| 4 | PROJECTED FIELD STAFF NEEDS | \$ 897,638 (33) |
| 5/6 | ADDITIONAL STAFF & EQUIPMENT NEEDS | \$ 281,463 |
| 7 | COMMUNITY PENALTIES PROGRAM | \$1,523,918 (55) |
| 8 | ELECTRONIC MONITORING | \$ 223,000 |
| 9 | VEHICLES FOR FIELD | \$ 156,000 |
| 10/11 | RESTORE 3% REDUCTION | \$ 9,399 |

TOTAL

\$5,304,126

02637

GENERAL FUND SUPPORT

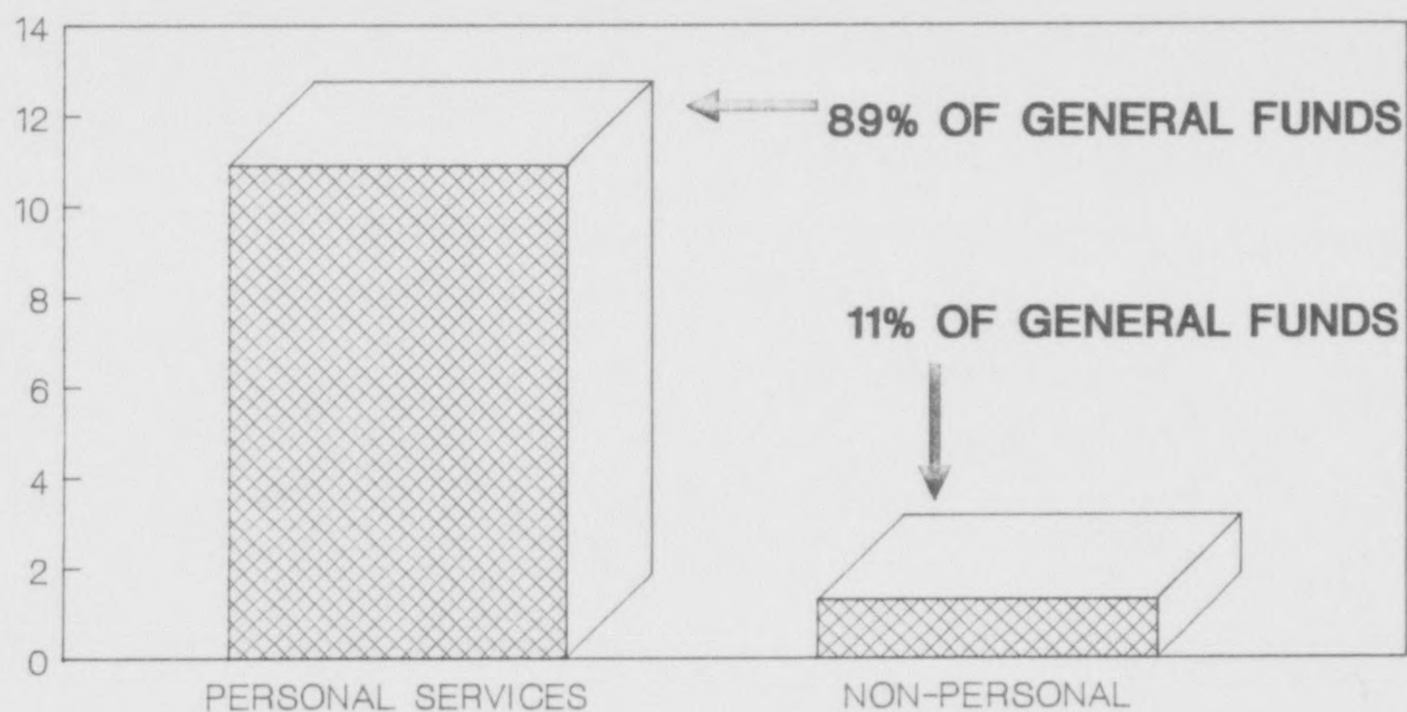


FUNDS ALLOCATED AFTER REDUCTION

POINT: GENERAL FUND ALLOCATIONS
HAVE RISEN ONLY .04% OVER
RECENT YEARS

02639

USE OF GENERAL FUNDS



EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988 NO. 1

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

02639

POINT: NEW GENERAL FUND \$'s HAVE
NOT BEEN ALLOCATED, REMAINING FUNDS ARE
COMMITTED TO ESSENTIAL FUNCTIONS

CURRENT AGENT CASELOAD



FACT: REGULAR CASELOAD IS 105
FACT: INTENSIVE CASELOAD IS 33
POINT: AGENTS ARE OVERWORKED

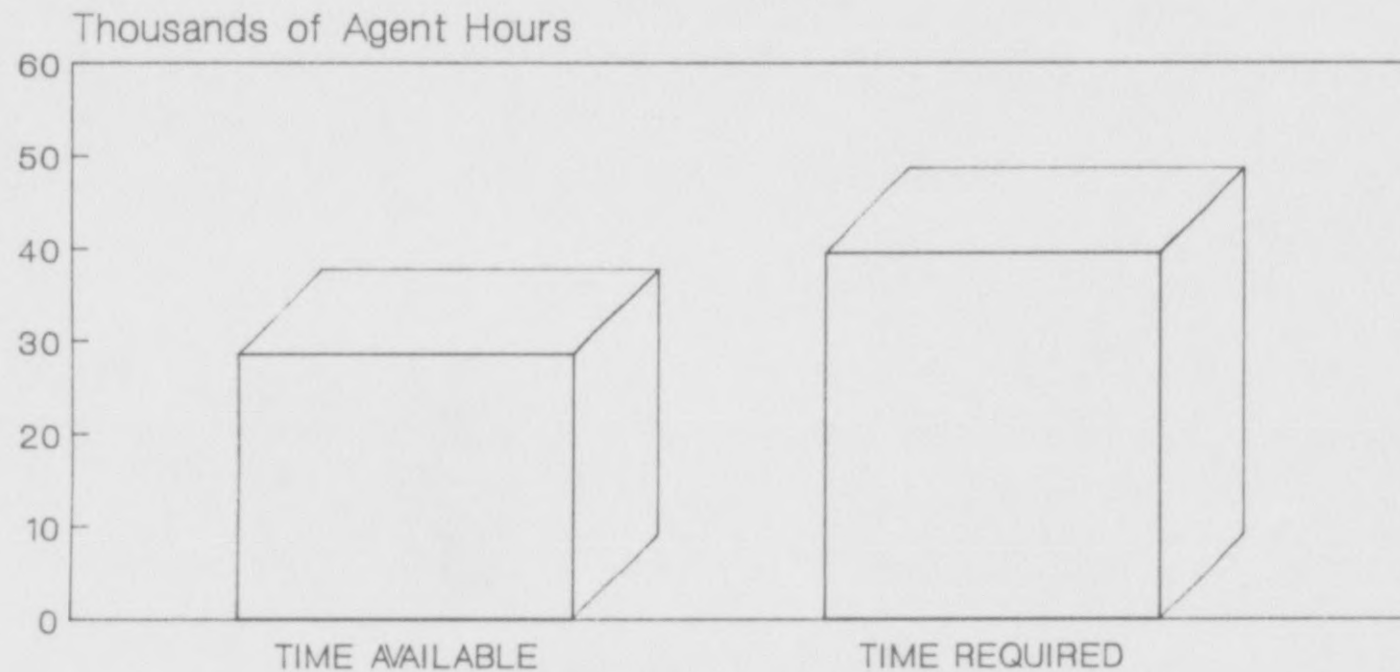
EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988 NO. 1


STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

02640

CURRENT TIME REQUIREMENTS



POINT: 50 MORE STAFF ARE NEEDED
TO MEET EXISTING WORK DEMANDS



AGENT DUTIES

PUBLIC SERVICE
EMPLOYMENT

RESTITUTION CENTERS
URINALYSIS
CASEWORK SERVICES
INTENSIVE PROBATION

EMPLOYMENT CHECKS
COURT INTAKE
HOUSE ARREST
COLLECT FEES

INVESTIGATIONS

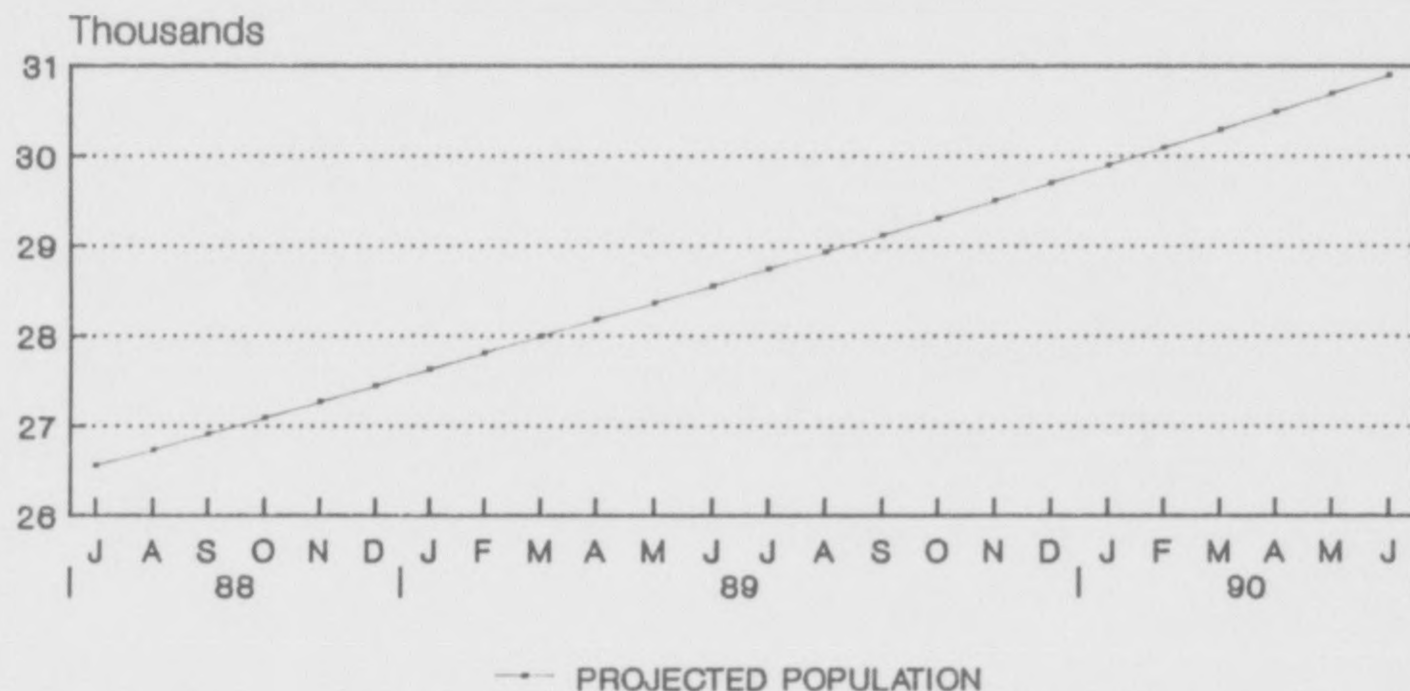
EXTRADITIONS
SERVICE REFERRALS
CURFEW

REGULAR SUPERVISION
COMMUNITY PENALTIES
HOME VISITS
SHOCK PROBATION

MONITOR RESTITUTION
ELECTRONIC MONITORING
PRE-PAROLEES
ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES
TRAINING

02642

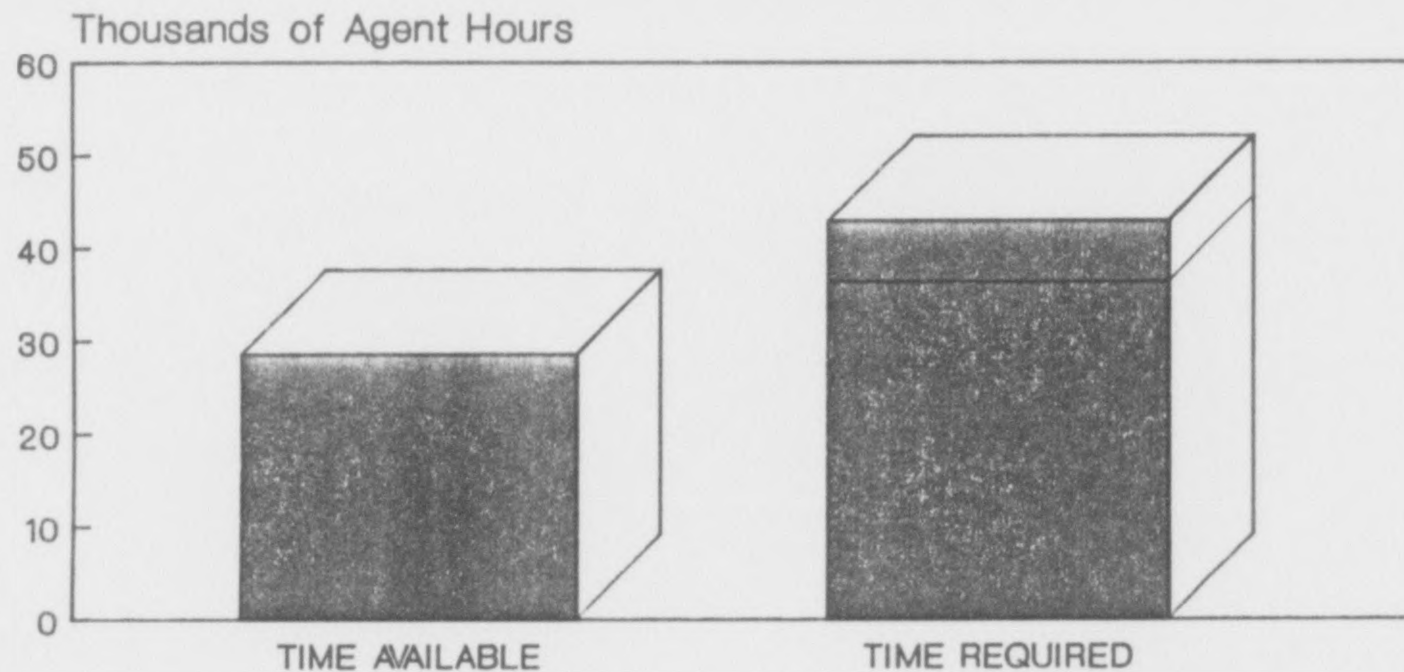
PROJECTED ACTIVE CLIENT POPULATION



FACT: DPPPS HAS HAD SIGNIFICANT GROWTH
POINT; CLIENT GROWTH REQUIRES MORE
AGENTS TO PROVIDE SUPERVISION

02643

PROJECTED TIME REQUIREMENTS

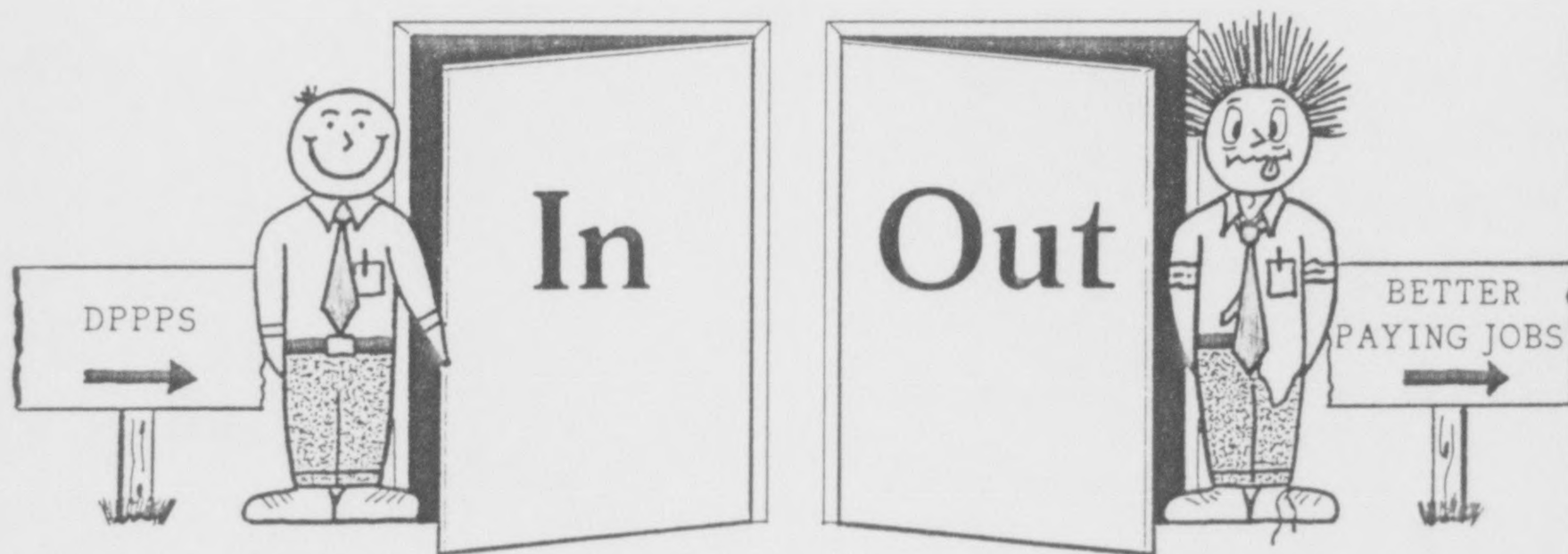


POINT: 50 MORE STAFF ARE NEEDED
TO MEET EXISTING WORK DEMANDS

02644

STAFF TURNOVER

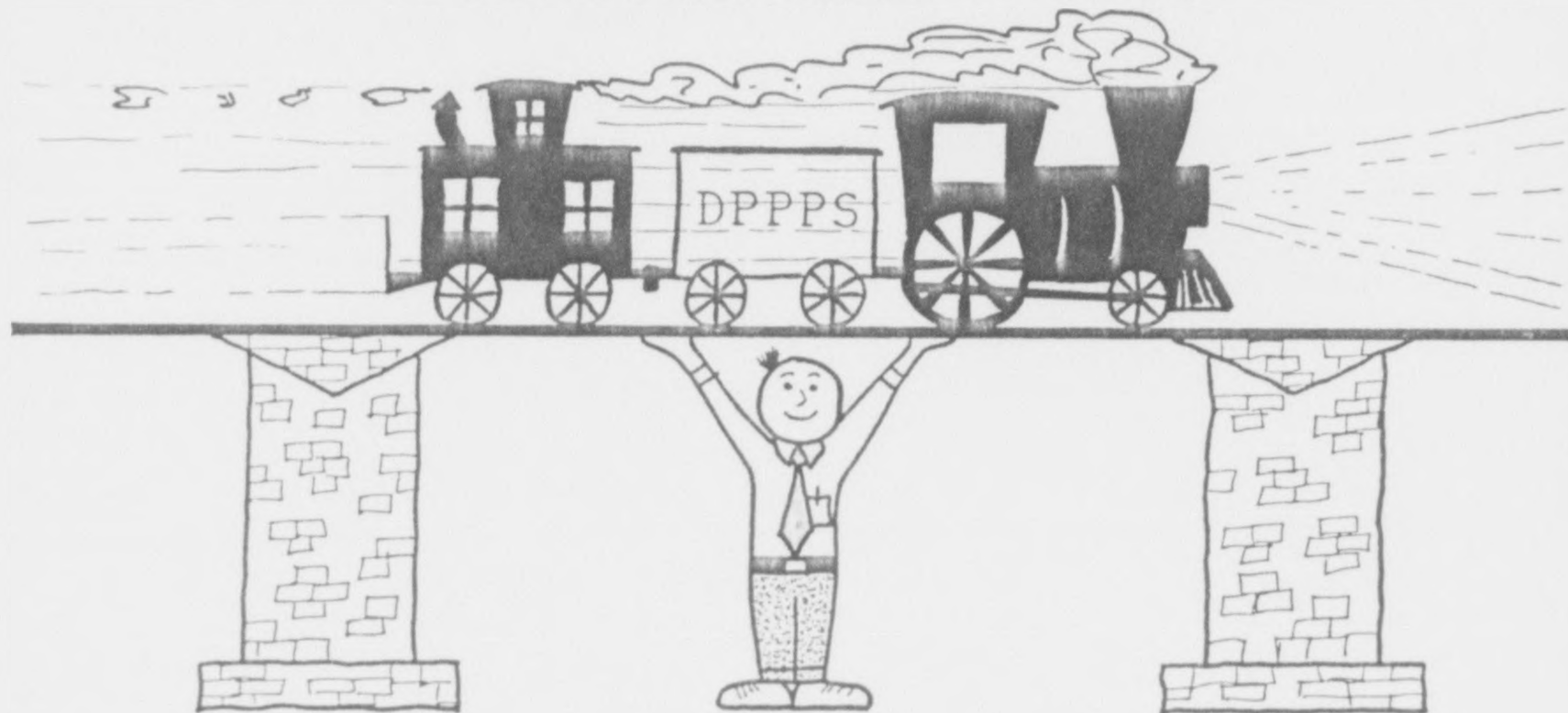
PROJECTED TURNOVER FY88: 19%



FACT: TURNOVER FOR FY 86-6%, FY 87-13%
**POINT: STAFF ARE LEAVING FOR BETTER
PAYING, LESS DEMANDING JOBS**

02645

KEEPING ON TRACK WITH STRONG SUPPORT



POINT: 5 MORE STAFF ARE NEEDED
TO MAINTAIN SUPPORT FOR EXPANDING
PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

02646

COMMUNITY PENALTIES PROGRAM

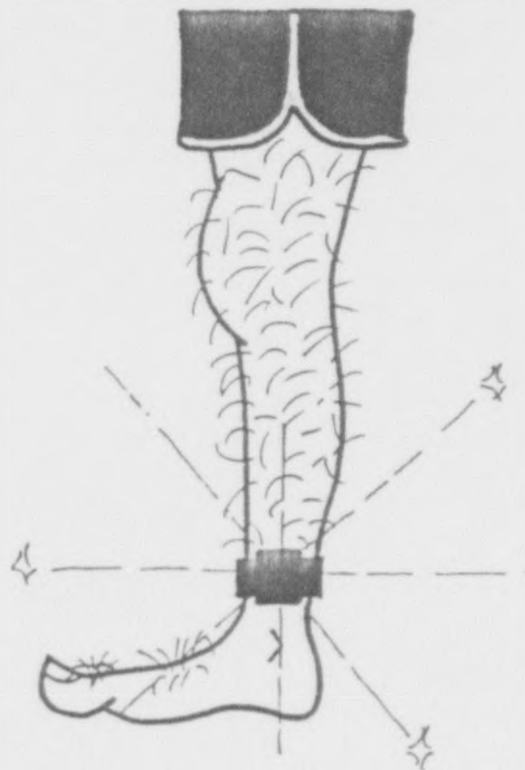
§ 17-25-145. Implementation and operation of community penalties program; contracts for preparation of individual community penalty program plans.

The Department of Parole and Community Corrections must implement a community penalties program in each judicial circuit of the State. The Department at its discretion may operate the program or contract with public or private agencies for necessary services. Agencies or individuals may contract to prepare individual community penalty program plans for offenders in a particular judicial circuit as prescribed by the Department.

HISTORY: 1986 Act No. 462, § 3, eff June 3, 1986.

FACT: CIP DEVELOPED AS FOUNDATION
POINT: 55 MORE STAFF ARE NEEDED TO
COMPLETE THIS STATUTORY REQUIREMENT

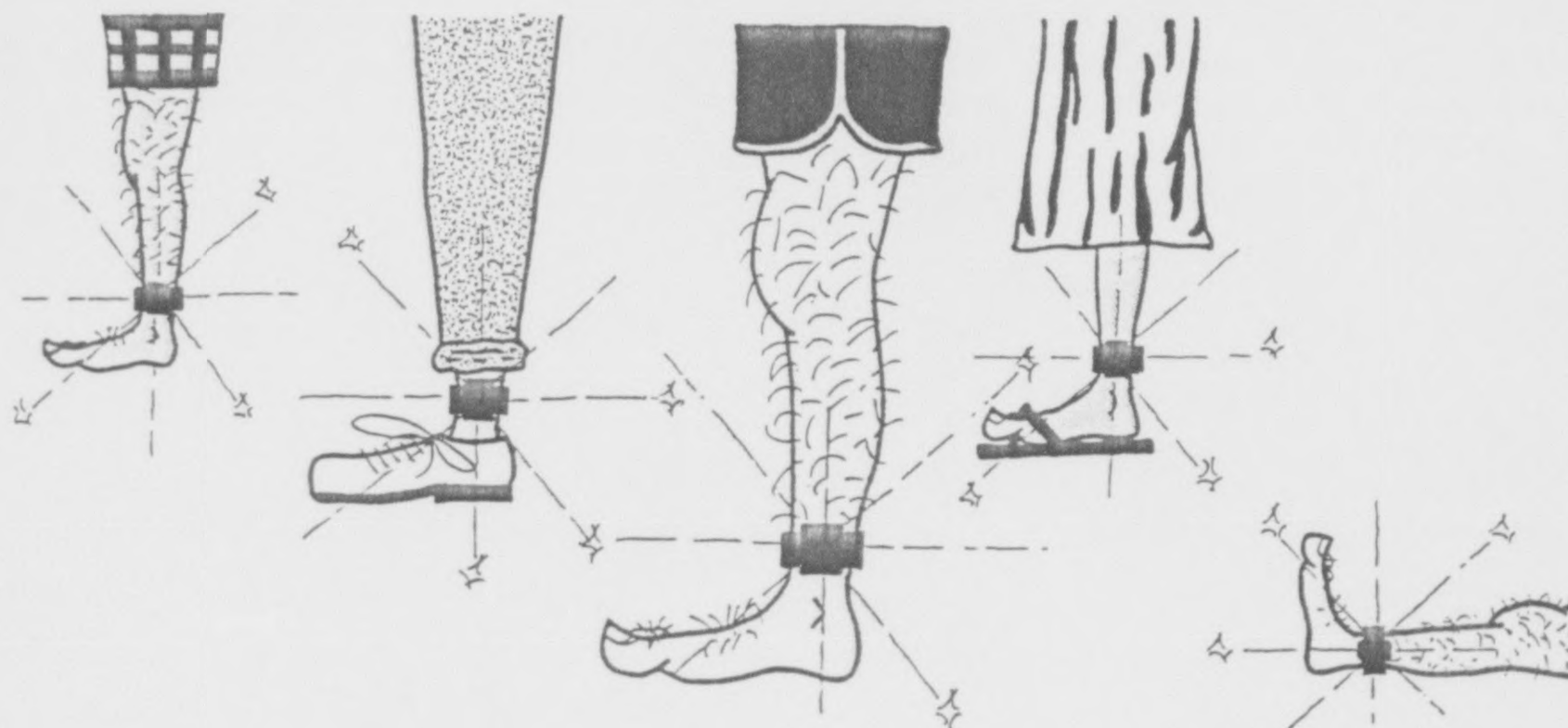
ELECTRONIC MONITORING



FACT: PILOT PROJECT WAS FUNDED FY 88-89

02649

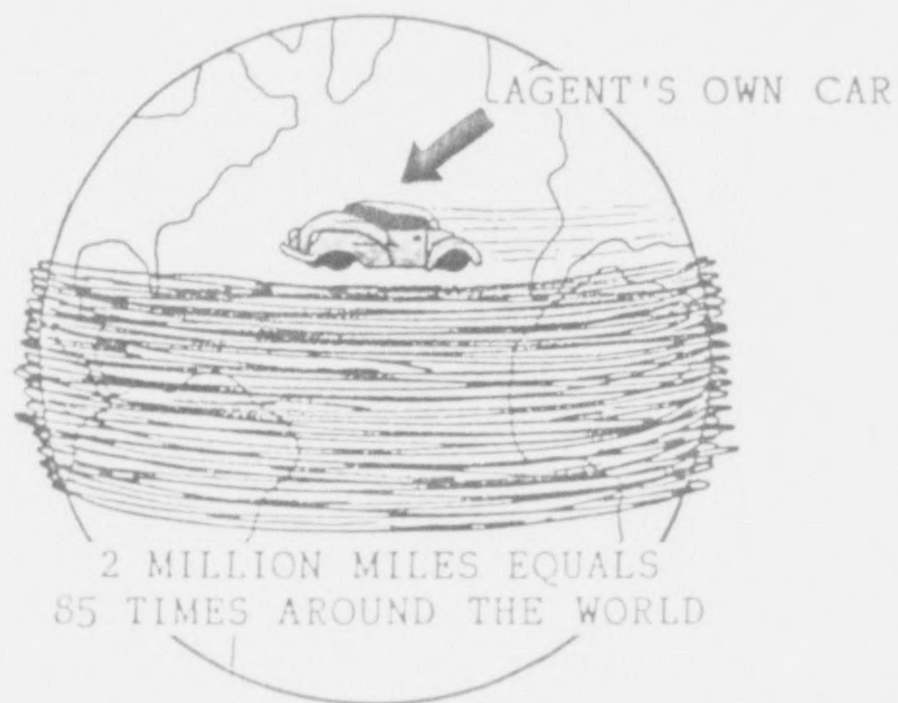
ELECTRONIC MONITORING



FACT: PILOT PROJECT WAS FUNDED FY 88-89
POINT: ADDITIONAL FUNDING IS NEEDED TO
EXPAND THIS EFFORT

02649

RADIO-EQUIPPED AUTOMOBILES



FACT: AGENTS SUPERVISE, ARREST, ESCORT
POINT: THESE DUTIES REQUIRE ADEQUATE
VEHICLES WITH RADIO SUPPORT

62650

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988

NO. 1

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES

BUDGET PRESENTATION
FY 1989-90



SEPTEMBER 12, 1988

C2651

02652

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
1989-90 BUDGET REQUEST

Recurring Funds

| Priority | Amount of Request | Description of Request |
|---|-------------------|--|
| I. Priorities Related to Institutional Conditions: | | |
| 1 | \$ 643,635 | Operational Deficit: Includes utilities, case services, travel, rent, insurance, supplies, food costs, contractual services, and reduction to community contracts for 3% cut |
| 2 | 1,800,821 | Annualizations: Juvenile Correctional Officer 4% Upgrade \$100,821 Marine Institutes: Piedmont \$ 462,500 Georgetown 412,500 Pee Dee 825,000 \$1,700,000 |
| 3 | 1,363,537 | Institutional Security: 71 JCO's - Restore 45 new positions (3% reduction) - plus additional 26 positions |
| 4 | 90,422 | Continuation of Public Safety Grants: Marketing Education Program & Victim Assistance Program |
| 5 | 560,786 | Separation of Status Offenders and Criminal Offenders at the R&E Center |
| 6 | 740,324 | Alternatives to Institutions for 12 & 13 Year Old Children |

02653

EXHIBIT

1989-90 BUDGET REQUEST - Recurring Funds
Page Two

SEP 12 1988 NO. 1

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

| Priority | Amount of Request | Description of Request |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--|
| II. Other Priorities: | | |
| 7 | 243,923 | Police Retirement: Intake & Probation staff Group Home staff, Social Workers and Education staff. |
| 8 | 31,991 | 4% Raise for Group Home Shift Workers |
| 9 | 234,538 | Community Evaluations |
| 10 | 64,764 | Recruitment Specialist and Training Contract |
| 11 | 225,000 | Independent Living Program |
| 12 | 223,511 | Girl's Pre-Release Dormitory |
| 13 | 290,940 | Intensive Therapeutic Foster Care |
| 14 | 171,182 | 5% Cost Increase for Contractual Services |
| 15 | 131,193 | Institutional Food Services: Employ 4 Cooks and Provide Afternoon Snacks |
| 16 | 84,500 | Employ Three Delinquency Prevention Specialists |
| 17 | 139,000 | EFA Funding Restoration |
| 18 | 327,497 | Victim Assistance Program Expansion to Other Circuits |
| 19 | <u>151,600</u> | Information Technology System: Maintenance and Line costs |
| RECURRING FUNDS | \$7,519,164 | |

02654

DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
1989-90 BUDGET REQUEST

Non-Recurring Funds

| <u>Priority</u> | <u>Amount of Request</u> | <u>Description of Request</u> |
|---------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1 | 166,500 | Student Dormitory Furniture |
| 2 | 230,650 | Replacement of Obsolete Office Equipment |
| 3 | 659,230 | Information Technology Equipment: Phase II |
| 4 | <u>240,000</u> | Replacement of Obsolete Vehicles |
| Non-Recurring Funds | \$1,296,380 | |

Recurring \$7,519,164

Non-recurring \$1,296,380

TOTAL DYS 1989/90 BUDGET REQUEST \$8,815,544

C2655

02656

EXHIBIT

Budget and Control Board Presentation

SEP 12 1988

NO. 1

Department of Youth Services

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

September 12, 1988

I. Overcrowding in South Carolina's Juvenile Correctional Institutions

- From 1981 to 1988, there has been a 70% increase in delinquency referrals to the Family Courts
- Referrals rose from 16,000 to 17,000 in FY 1987-88
- Institutions averaged 152% capacity in FY 1987-88
- As of September 8, 1988, the institutions were at 162%
- 71 additional Juvenile Correctional Officers are needed to provide minimum coverage of two staff per dormitory on each shift.
- The Reception and Evaluation Center mixes status offenders and criminal offenders and is old, obsolete and needs to be replaced.
- Approximately 70 twelve and thirteen year old children are committed to correctional institutions each year, 75% of them are minor offenders, learning disabled, expelled, special education, emotionally disturbed, young children who should not be in juvenile correctional institutions.
- Agency's operating base of funds is eroding due to new costs and rising costs.

II. Budgetary Actions Taken in FY 1987-88

- Partnership of Governor, Budget and Control Board, and General Assembly during 1988 Legislative session produced support for agency initiatives which promise significant changes in juvenile justice system:
 - . Forty-five (45) new Juvenile Correctional Officers to provide improved security coverage on afternoon and evening shifts.
 - . Construction and partial operating for three new Marine Institutes in the Piedmont, Pee Dee and Georgetown areas as community alternatives to institutionalization of children. Marine institutes are community programs where the goal is GED attainment, vocational training, and development of life skills.
- \$4.5 million for repairs to some old buildings and additions of several new buildings to juvenile institutional facilities.

02657

- 4% pay increase for Juvenile Correctional Officers to maintain same pay as adult corrections to help in recruitment and retention of staff.

III. Critical Budget Needs:

A. Funding to maintain last year's progress:

To simply hold the Agency where it is and complete or annualize last year's initiative will require:

- 1) Operational Deficit: \$ 643,635
Includes utilities, case services, travel, rent, insurance, supplies, food costs, contractual services, and reduction to community contracts for 3% cut
- 2) Annualizations: \$1,800,821
Juvenile Correctional Officers 4% Upgrade \$100,821

Marine Institutes:
Piedmont \$ 462,500
Georgetown 412,500
Pee Dee 825,000
\$1,700,000
- 3) Institutional Security: \$1,363,537
Restore 45 Officers (3% reduction) \$813,846
Add 26 Officers for minimum security \$549,691
- 4) Continuation of Public Safety Grants: \$ 90,422
Marketing Education, Job Training and Family Court and Victim Assistance
- B. Funding to meet Federal legal mandate: \$ 560,786
Separate Status Offenders from Criminal Offenders at R&E Center by opening 2 dormitories currently closed due to lack of staff.
- C. Reduce overcrowding of Institutions: \$ 740,324
Remove 12 and 13 year old children from correctional institutions through therapeutic foster care and in-home intervention.

GRAPHICS

02659

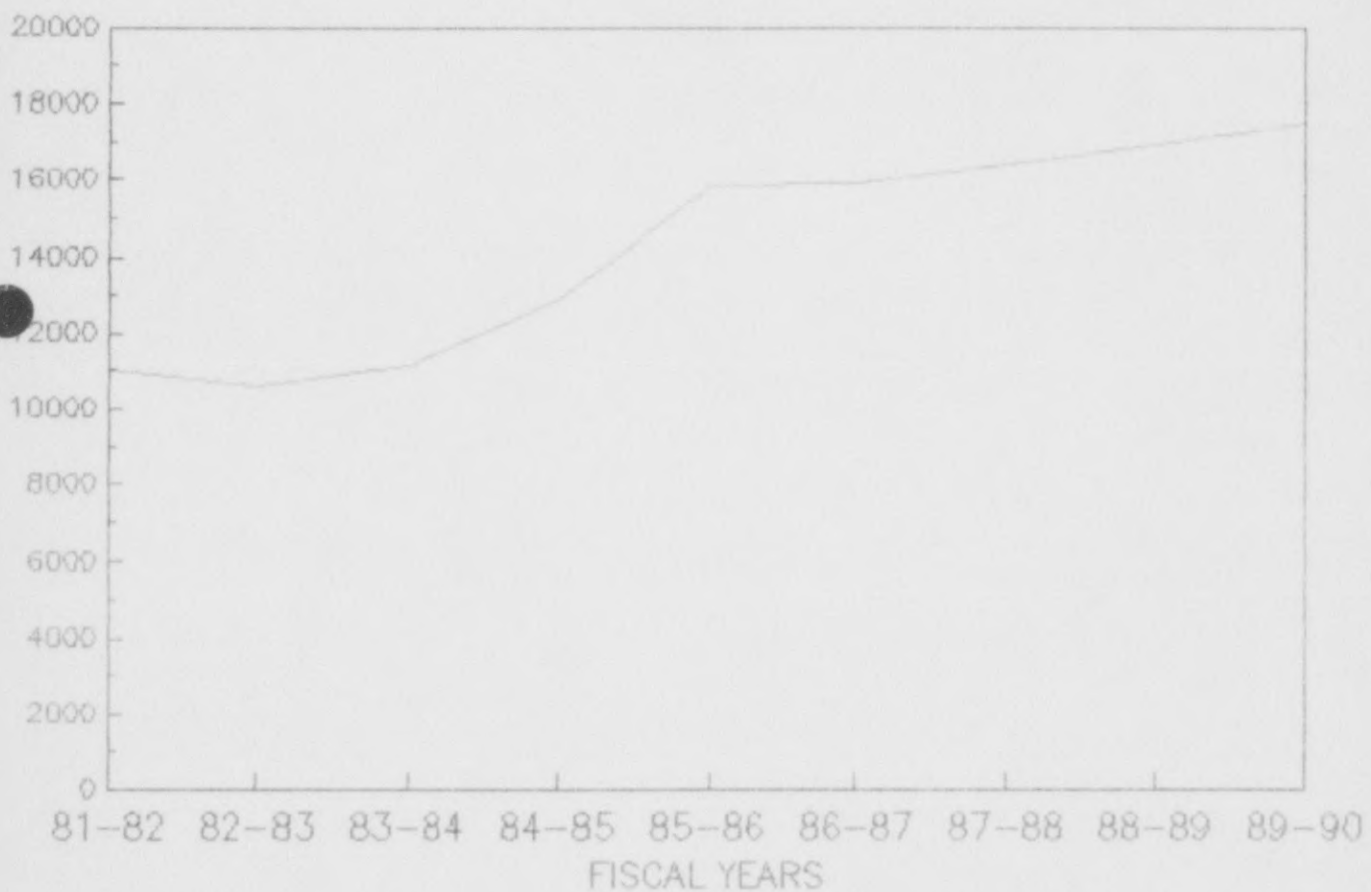
EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988 NO. 1

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

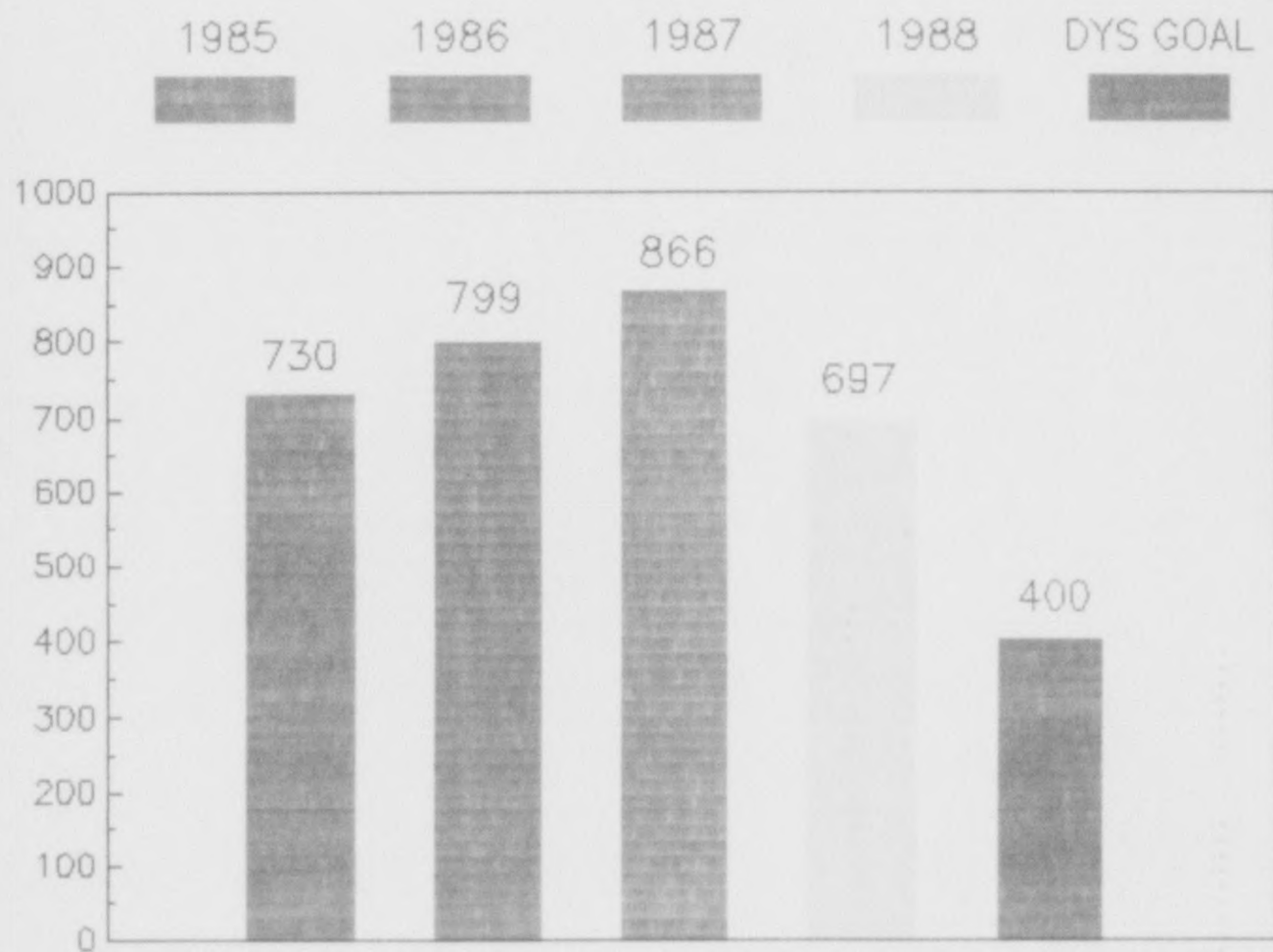
SOUTH CAROLINA REFERRALS TO FAMILY COURT INTAKE

DELINQUENCY REFERRALS



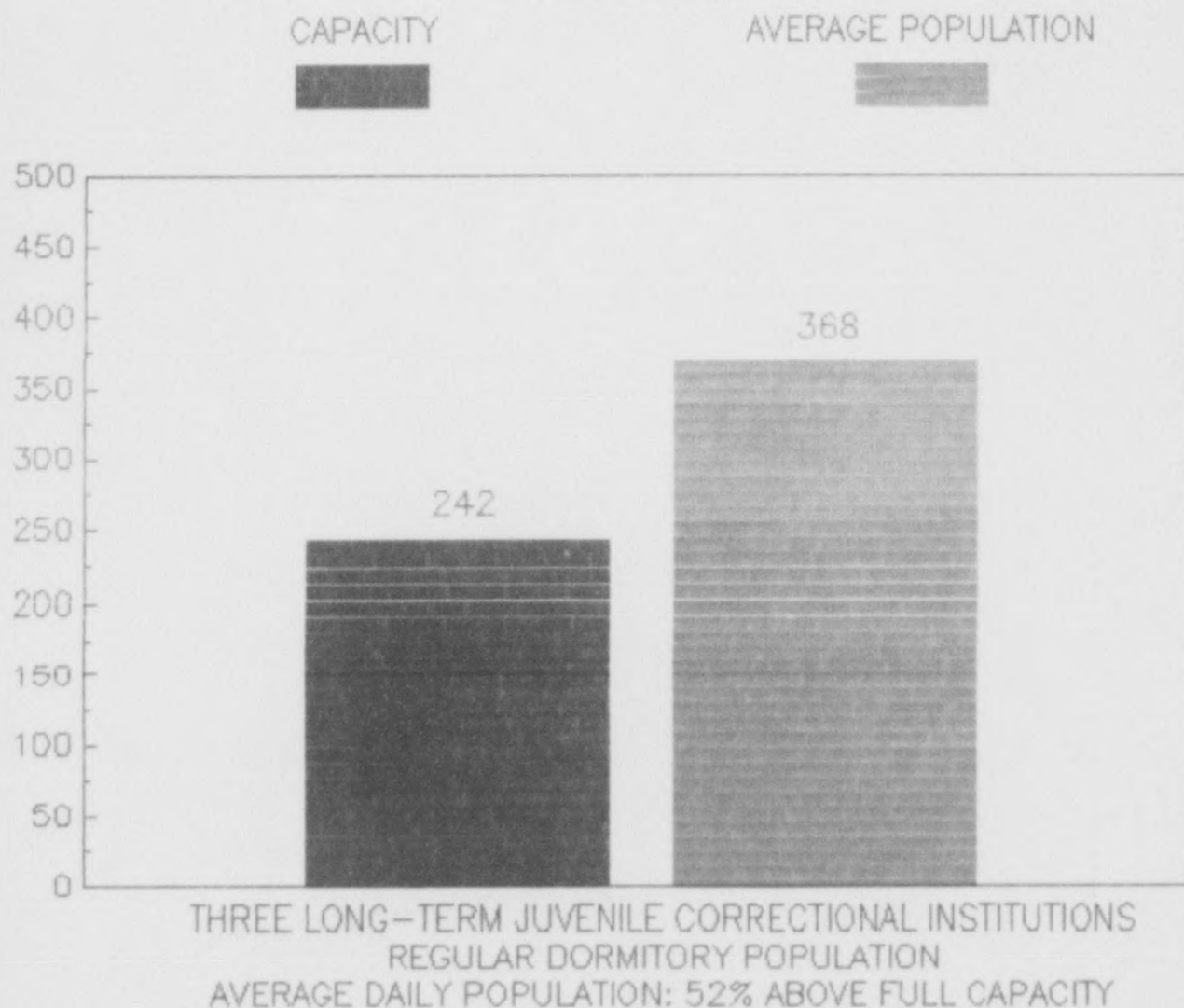
02660

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
FOUR YEAR COMPARISON OF COMMITMENTS



02661

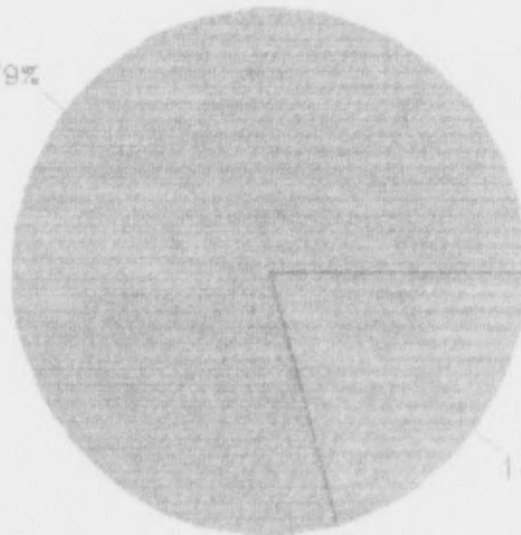
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
COMPARISON OF CAPACITY TO AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
FY 87-88



02662

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
JUVENILE COMMITMENTS BY OFFENSE
JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
FY 87-88

553 NON-VIOLENT OFFENDERS 79%
(INCLUDES 82 CHILDREN
FOR STATUS OFFENSES)



144 VIOLENT OFFENDERS 21%

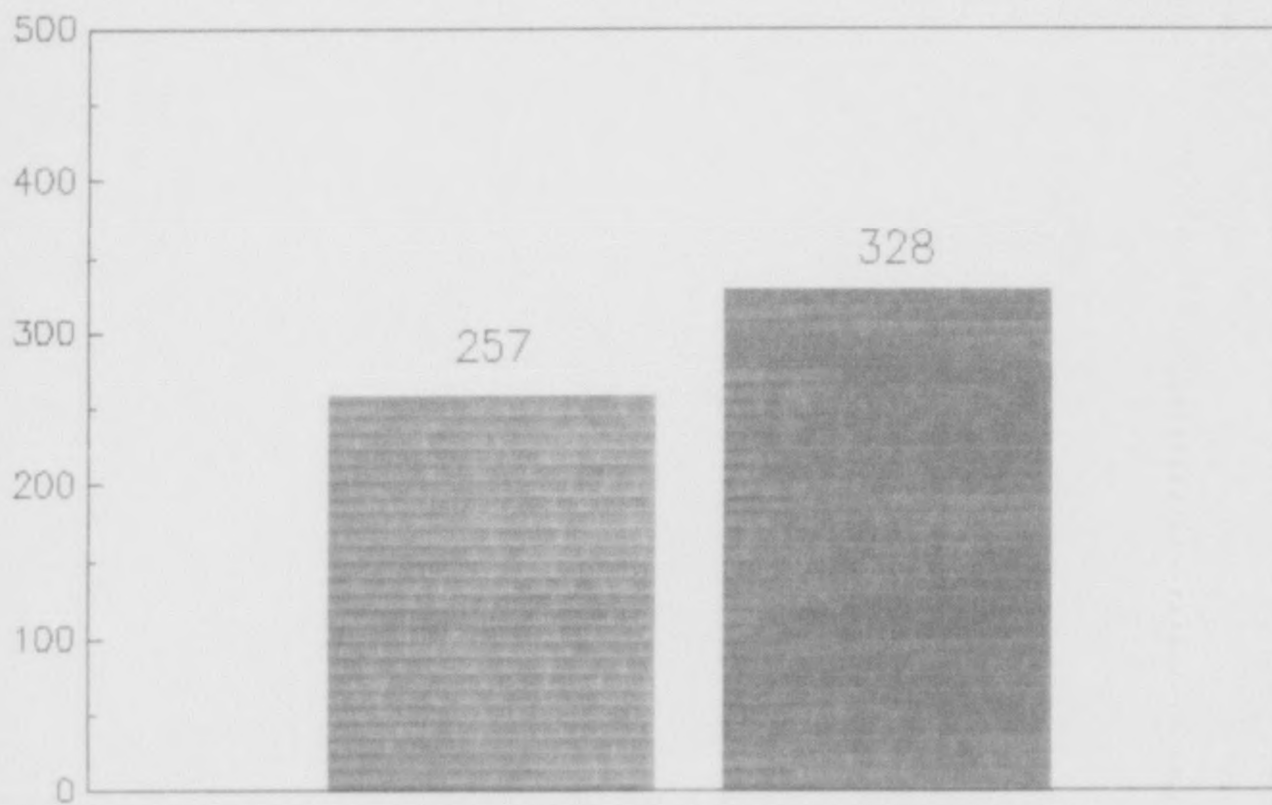
553 NON-VIOLENT OFFENDERS
144 VIOLENT OFFENDERS
697 TOTAL COMMITMENTS

02663

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
 SECURITY STAFF COVERAGE
 JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

EXISTING STAFF COVERAGE

STAFF REQUIRED FOR MINIMUM COVERAGE

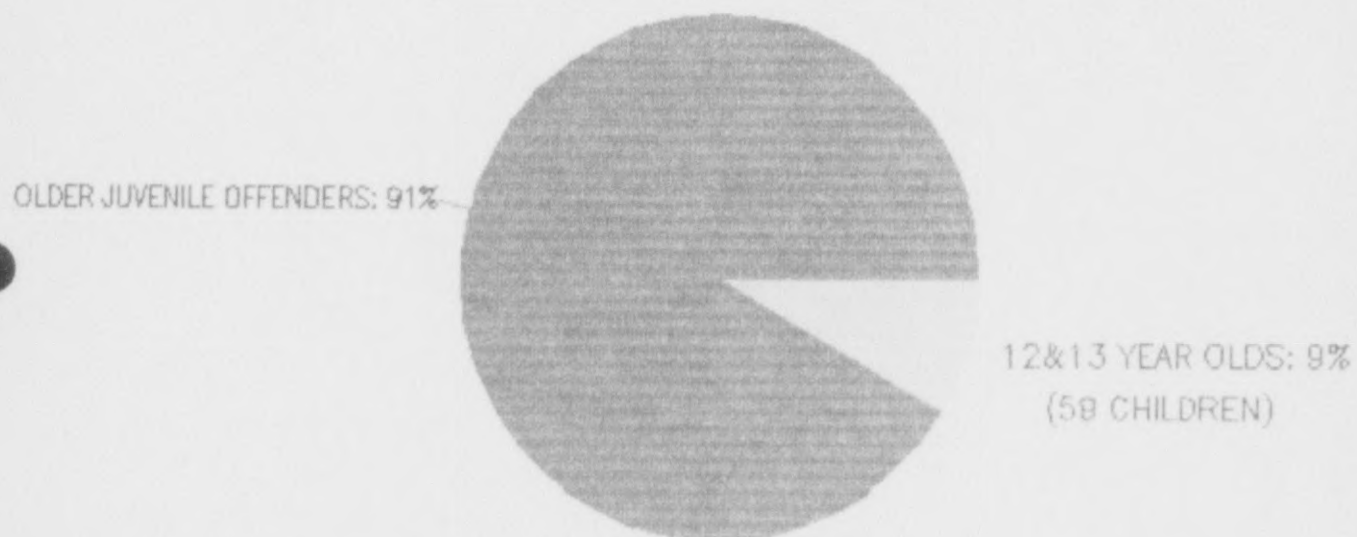


STAFF REQUIRED FOR MINIMUM COVERAGE
 EXISTING STAFF COVERAGE
 ADDITIONAL STAFF REQUIRED FOR MINIMUM COVERAGE

328
 -257
 —71

02664

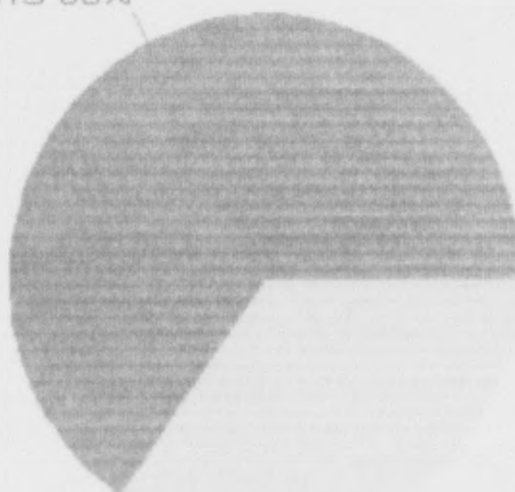
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
TWELVE AND THIRTEEN YEAR OLD CHILDREN
COMMITTED TO JUVENILE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
FY 87-88



02665

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH SERVICES
STATUS OFFENDERS MIXED WITH CRIMINAL OFFENDERS
AT THE RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER
FY 87-88

CRIMINAL COMMITMENTS 65%
929



STATUS COMMITMENTS 35%
493

02666

02667

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988 NO. 1

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

RESIDENTIAL MARINE INSTITUTES FOR JUVENILE OFFENDERS

South Carolina Department of Youth Services
1988-89 Budget Request

A DYS Marine Institute is a residential, educational, vocational, training program for 15-1/2 to 17 year old delinquent youth.

As an alternative to placing non-violent juvenile offenders in more costly overcrowded juvenile correctional institutions, a Marine Institute offers a six month outdoor experience where youth pursue their high school GED degree, and depending upon the particular locale of the institute, learn a variety of vocational skills in such areas as boat maintenance, welding, engine repairs, seamanship, wildlife management, forestry, and park maintenance. Specific employment skills which are taught reflect input from local industries and such agencies as the Employment Security Commission, the State Development Board, the Wildlife Commission, and Parks, Recreation, and Tourism. Each institute will accommodate approximately 75 youth per year. The program curriculum reflects a combination of life skills training, remedial education for the completion of the high school GED degree so that the juvenile will be eligible for employment, and the development of a strong work ethic and relevant job skills in an interesting and challenging learning environment. As a form of restitution in the course of their training, the juveniles will accept various environmental and local community service projects and offer assistance to Parks, Recreation and Tourism, Wildlife and Forestry.

DYS's positive experiences with these specialized vocational programs in Beaufort, Charleston and Columbia, evidence the need to replicate these educational and training efforts in other parts of the State. During this fiscal year, Institutes will open to serve juveniles from the Piedmont, the Pee Dee, and the Georgetown areas. The Piedmont Marine Institute will be established on a lake in the foothill trails of the Appalachian Mountains and its students will be active participants in exchange programs with students from the coastal Marine Institutes. Juveniles would construct and maintain a rustic base camp for living and training. The proposed Pee Dee Marine Institute would be located on a lake in a rural setting where maritime training activities could occur with its students also participating in exchange programs with students in the nearby coastal Marine Institute. The Georgetown Marine Institute will be located on North Island in Winyah Bay where the students will be responsible for maintaining the Coast Guard's historic lighthouse.

Under supervision of DYS, admission to the program is by order of the Family Court or the Juvenile Parole Board. DYS contracts with a private, non-profit corporation, to administer the Marine Institutes. All of the boats and much of the needed camping and training equipment is donated to keep program costs as low as possible. Placement in a Marine Institute costs the State less than the cost of placement of a juvenile in a correctional institution.

The Youth Services Act of 1981 mandated the development of community-based programs as alternatives to institutionalization of juvenile offenders. The Act specifically calls for the development of Marine Institutes and wilderness programs in an effort to save the State money, to relieve its overcrowded juvenile correctional institutions, and to offer successful juvenile programs through meaningful job training and job placement.

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YOUTH AND THE SEA A SYMBIOTIC RELATIONSHIP

A symbiotic relationship occurs when unlikely partners exist in peaceful harmony, each benefiting the other.

What more unlikely partners than a delinquent youth who is rash, rebellious, and uncaring, and the sea, which is harsh, demanding, and unforgiving – and yet, out of the careful guidance, teaching, and inspiration of the Marine Institute staff comes a symbiotic bond between young people and their environment that will last a lifetime.

It is the marine environment that captures the imagination of these misguided youths,



challenges their spirits, and commands their performance.

And their performance is very impressive!

- Improving academic levels by three or four years in only six months!
 - Gaining dozens of useful vocational skills across a broad spectrum of opportunity!
 - Changing behavior to conform to socially accepted norms!
 - Learning to accept the responsibilities of work and day-to-day living!
 - Developing attitudes of caring, helping, and giving!
- And give, they do!
- Back to the community in work and environmental projects;
 - Back to their victims with restitution, where possible;
 - Back to the taxpayers by becoming taxpayers;
 - and back to the environment by dedicating themselves to helping preserve the very source of their inspiration!



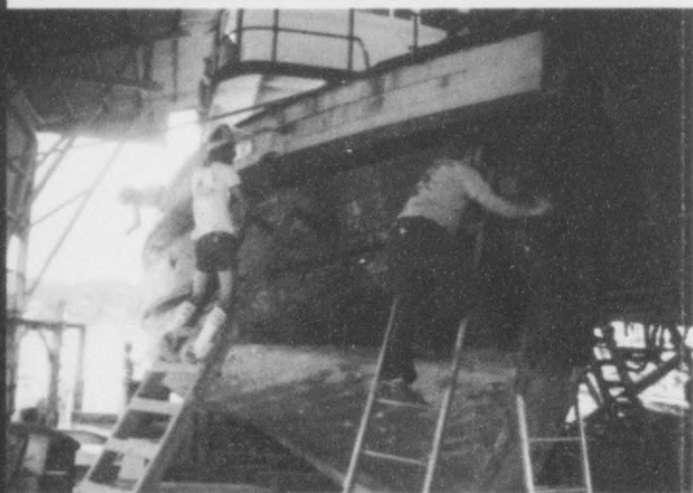
THE YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE PROGRAMS

The young men and women served by the Institutes range in age from 15 to 18. Their different needs are reflected by the diversity of programs and curriculum. Their backgrounds vary, but failure, frustration, and low self-esteem are traits they all seem to have in common.

The Institutes serve the specific needs of adjudicated adolescents, providing them with opportunities for accelerated remedial education, vocational and employability skills training, and for personal, group and family counseling. The Institutes provide a motivating environment, a



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caring and skillful staff, special tools to enhance the educational and rehabilitative process, and job placement assistance.

Collectively, the Institutes provide programs and facilities to serve the entire spectrum of delinquent youth from truants to serious offenders. Each program is tailored to meet the needs of the communities and States which they serve. Hard core delinquent youth, averaging 11 or more offenses each, compose a high percent of the total population of certain Institutes. For many of them, this is literally a "last chance" before being thrust into the adult criminal justice system.

The Institutes' programs vary in their restric-

tiveness depending upon the needs of the youth being served. They include residential and non-residential components located in community-based as well as in remote settings.

The Institutes serve the general needs of post high school youths who are finding difficulty in adjusting to the routines and demands of a job. These youths are given important employment in labor-intensive environmental projects, such as building artificial reefs and planting marine vegetation in areas decimated or threatened by development. They also receive valuable training in subjects related to their jobs.

THE RESULTS

The success of the Youth/Sea relationship in reshaping and redirecting the lives of young people is borne out by detailed statistical follow-up and by numerous evaluations by government and private agencies.



- Eighty-two of every one-hundred youthful offenders who entered the training program have had no further contact with the criminal justice system. Most are now working, serving in the armed forces, or have returned to school.

- Approximately 50% of the youngsters graduating from Marine Institutes earn state high school equivalency diplomas while enrolled, even though most are below ninth grade level in basic skills when they enter the program. Many enter at the third or fourth grade reading level and show remarkable improvement in their six-month stay.

- Eight of every ten who have been involved in the Institutes' environmental work programs have gone on to other more permanent employment.

- The Marine Institutes have been the recipient of seven national awards and numerous local awards for leadership, innovation, and achievement in the field of helping youth.

It is the challenge to and the aspiration of the Marine Institutes to continue an even better job each month and each year in their role as facilitator of the Youth/Sea relationship.



COST/BENEFIT

The cost to the taxpayers to operate a Marine Institute compares favorably with other programs serving the same kinds of youth. It is about the same as some, and less than half as costly as many of the more widely used alternatives.

And, when other "benefit and results" factors are included in an analysis, the Institutes are impressively more "cost-effective."

Each year an increasing portion of the total cost is borne by private contributions of boats, cash, equipment, real property, and other useful gifts. These contributions are, of course, tax deductible. The Marine Institutes have been determined by IRS as exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the IRS Code.

The funding partnership between the public and private sectors has been and will continue to be a critical feature of the Institutes' overall success pattern.



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THE MARINE INSTITUTE ORGANIZATION

The Marine Institutes are non-profit, education and research organizations which receive both public and private funds to operate programs for youths. The emphasis is on working with youthful offenders and with youths at the age of transition between school and work.

These Institutes are affiliated with ASSOCIATED MARINE INSTITUTES, INC., which provides them with leadership, central program management, and administrative services. Although each Institute is community based and autonomous, all are consistent in philosophical outlook, core training programs, activities and success patterns.

Each Institute is governed by a Board of Trustees composed of successful community leaders representing such diverse fields as business, law, finance, accounting, health, mental health, engineering, construction and government. Members from each of the local Boards serve on the AMI Board.

For additional information on the Marine Institutes and their programs, contact your local Institute or ASSOCIATED MARINE INSTITUTES, INC.

BATON ROUGE MARINE INSTITUTE
5555 Beechwood Dr. • Baton Rouge, LA 70805 • (504) 356-3462

BEAUFORT MARINE INSTITUTE
Route 1, Box 297-D • Seabrook, SC 29940 • (803) 846-2128

BISCAYNE BAY MARINE INSTITUTE
P.O. Box 1637 • N. Miami Beach, FL 33160 • (305) 944-8620

BREVARD ATHLETIC INSTITUTE
470 Friday Rd. • Cocoa, FL 32936 • (407) 690-3955

CHARLESTON MARINE INSTITUTE
86 Patriot's Point Rd. • Mt. Pleasant, SC 29464 • (803) 881-2640

CROSSROADS WILDERNESS INSTITUTE
P.O. Box 730 • Punta Gorda, FL 33951-0730 • (813) 637-9424

DADE MARINE INSTITUTE
4400-A Rickenbacker Causeway • Miami, FL 33149 • (305) 361-7934

DALLAS COUNTY MARINE INSTITUTE
1110 Browder St. • Dallas, TX 75215 • (214) 428-0515

DELAWARE BAY MARINE INSTITUTE
P.O. Box 536 • Delaware City, DE 19706 • (302) 834-6588

DBMI AT THE CAPE
Cape Henlopen State Park
48 Cape Henlopen Dr. • Lewes, DE 19958 • (302) 645-2615

FLORIDA ENVIRONMENTAL INSTITUTE
P.O. Box 406 • Venus, FL 33960 • (813) 465-6508

FLORIDA OCEAN SCIENCES INSTITUTE
3220 SW 4th Ave. • Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33312 • (305) 764-2733

FT. SMALLWOOD MARINE INSTITUTE
9400 Ft. Smallwood Rd. • Pasadena, MD 21122 • (301) 360-2120

GULF COAST MARINE INSTITUTE
7881-C Bradenton Rd. • Sarasota, FL 34243 • (813) 355-5129

JACKSONVILLE MARINE INSTITUTE
13375 Beach Blvd. • Jacksonville, FL 32224 • (904) 223-1121

MIDLANDS MARINE INSTITUTE
1970 Shivers Rd. • Columbia, SC 29210 • (803) 772-8198

PALM BEACH MARINE INSTITUTE
13419 Rolling Green Rd. • North Palm Beach, FL 33408 • (407) 626-3709

PANAMA CITY MARINE INSTITUTE
P.O. Box 268 • Panama City, FL 32402-0268 • (904) 872-4715

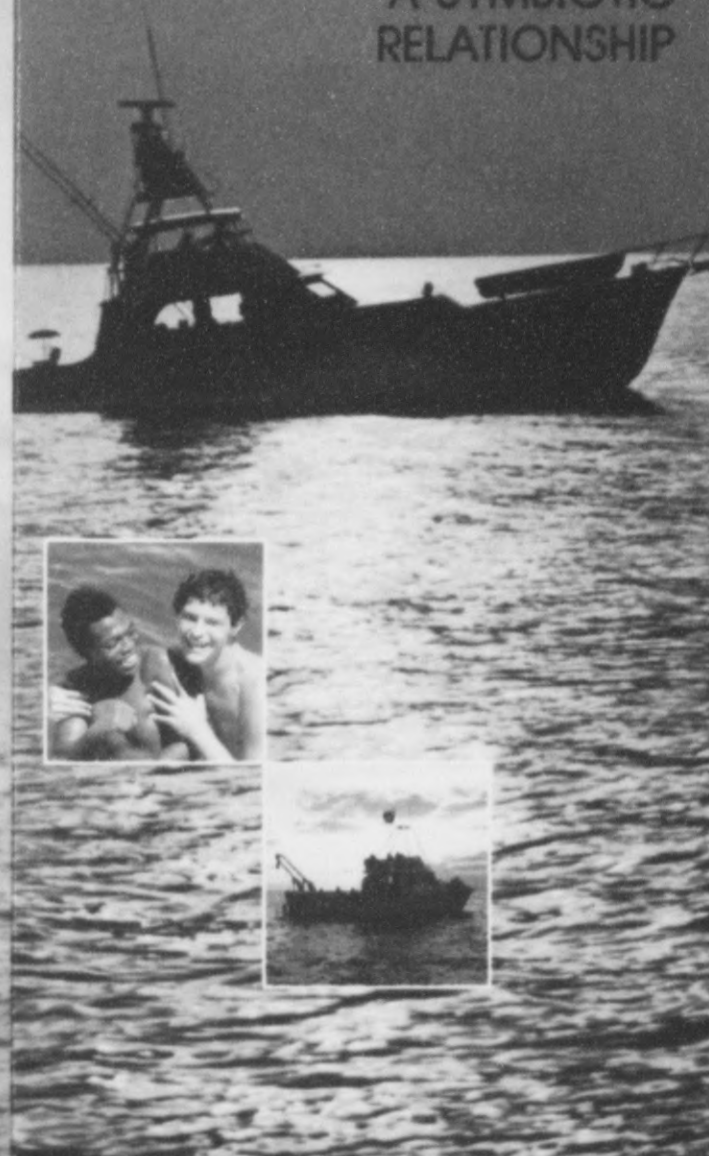
PINELLAS MARINE INSTITUTE
3101 Gulf Blvd. • St. Petersburg Beach, FL 33706 • (813) 360-0843

RIO GRANDE MARINE INSTITUTE
Star Route, Box 1-A • Brownsville, TX 78520 • (512) 831-2919

TAMPA MARINE INSTITUTE
1501 N. Vesper Blvd. • Tampa, FL 33605 • (813) 248-5691

Associated Marine Institutes

YOUTH AND THE SEA
A SYMBIOTIC
RELATIONSHIP



STUDY: 12 AND 13
YEAR OLD CHILDREN

02673

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988 NO. 1

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

A Profile of Twelve and Thirteen Year Olds
Committed to the Department of Youth Services
July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1987

Prepared By:
Information Resource Management
South Carolina Department of Youth Services
June 1988

02674

SUMMARY

This study reports the characteristics of 294 twelve and thirteen year old children committed to the Department of Youth Services long-term institutional facilities between July 1, 1983 and June 30, 1987.

The most important findings of this study are:

- 1) that 75% of the 12 and 13 year olds are committed for non-violent offenses and, therefore, should not require institutionalization from the standpoint of public safety;
- 2) that these children are special subgroups--minority children, children with numerous special needs, children from dysfunctional families and those in need of placement;
- 3) that deinstitutionalization of appropriate 12 and 13 year olds would have the immediate effect of reducing the correctional facility population by 50 to 70 admissions annually and 25 to 35 children per day. Such a reduction would provide limited relief to already overcrowded conditions within South Carolina's juvenile institutions; and
- 4) that 75% of the 12 and 13 years who experience early incarceration will be reincarcerated prior to their 17th birthday.

02675

Introduction

This study reports the characteristics of 294 twelve and thirteen year old children committed to the Department of Youth Services institutional facilities between July 1, 1983, and June 30, 1987. An underlying premise of this study was that twelve and thirteen year old children who are neither violent nor serious chronic offenders should remain in the community setting if at all possible. Experts have stated and numerous studies have demonstrated that the cheapest and most effective intervention occurs when delinquents remain in a non-institutionalized setting. Therefore, this study was undertaken to explore in detail the feasibility of not incarcerating a number of younger children.

The questions which this study addresses are:

- 1) What proportion of 12 and 13 year old juveniles committed to DYS are neither violent nor serious chronic offenders?
- 2) What are the social, psychological and service characteristics associated with early incarceration?
- 3) What besides age distinguish the 12 and 13 year olds from the older institutional population?
- 4) What are the consequences of 12 and 13 year olds being incarcerated in terms of rereferral to Family Court and reincarceration at DYS?
- 5) What are implications of these findings and possible strategies to deinstitutionalize appropriate 12 and 13 year olds?

The sources of information for the study included data from the Agency's automated system and psycho-social histories extracted from manual records on a sample basis. The Agency's automated system records complete judicial history and basic social data for all children processed as delinquents in South Carolina Family Courts. The review of manual records incorporated a random sample of 30% of all 12 and 13 year olds commitments occurring during the four year study period. In determining possible deinstitutionalization strategies, other state juvenile agencies have been reviewed and consulted.

FINDINGS

Question 1

Offense Characteristics of the Twelve and Thirteen Year Olds. Of the 294 twelve and thirteen year olds committed to DYS between June 1983 and June 1987, the majority (56%) began their court histories at the age of 11 or 12. Very early referrals to Family Court (age 10 or younger) characterized 28% of the population. A slight majority (52%) had three or more referrals to court prior to their first commitment to DYS institutions. Sixty-one percent (61%) had one or two adjudications prior to commitment. On the other hand, only 22% exhibited what might be called a truly "chronic" pattern of three or more adjudications prior to institutionalization.

When committed, forty-nine percent (49%) had been adjudicated on a property offense, 19% as a result of probation or aftercare violation, and 18% for public order and other public offense categories. "Acts Against Person" accounted for only 9% of the commitment offenses, and no more than 18% met the "violent" criterion* set forth in the Omnibus Crime Bill.

Contempt and status offense type admissions** accounted for 8% of these 12 and 13 year olds commitments to DYS. The number committed to DYS on contempt and status type offenses has increased yearly from FY 1983-84, when it was accounted for less than 2%, to 1986-87, when it accounted for over 14% of the 12 and 13 year old commitments.

*This figure includes both Burglary II A and II B so the actual number would be lower if analyzed on a case by case basis - estimated to be at less than 12%.

**Status offense type admission is where the juvenile had committed a status offense and was later committed for a probation violation or contempt of court following only the status offense(s).

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Question 2

Social, Psychological and Service Characteristics of the Twelve and Thirteen Year Olds. These young people were preponderantly black (69%) and male (80%), living in single a parent home (51%) or away from their parents (24%). These children come from low income families, the majority of which (59%) reported income of less than \$10,000 annually. Sixty-three percent (63%) of their families evidenced involvement in the criminal justice system by other siblings and/or the parents.

Most of the clients from the sample (71%) exhibited at least one special need with emotionally handicapped being the most frequent diagnosis (33%), followed by 13% mentally handicapped and 10% learning disabled. With these conditions it was therefore logical to find that only 45% of the children were placed in normal classrooms, with 39% in special education programs, and 11% in either expelled or not attending school.

In the sample data, psychological testing reveals a mix of Iq scores, with 56% functioning within the "average" range of 90 to 110, and 44% at the borderline or mentally handicapped levels of 55 to 79. The large majority (71%) of the children were reading at the 6th grade or below, with 47% reading at 4th grade or below.

Case histories reveal that agencies other than DYS, predominantly the Department of Social Services or Mental Health, have been involved with 64% of these children. Fifteen percent (15%) were wards of DSS at time of commitment, and 15% previously had received inpatient mental health services. Family histories indicate family dysfunctional behavior in 36% of the cases, based on factors such as abandonment, repeated removal from the home for abuse, chronic mental illness of a parent, or long-term incarceration of a parent. Thirty-seven percent (37%) of clients had already had a placement history prior to being committed to DYS institutions.

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Question 3

Comparison of 12 and 13 Year Olds to the General Institutional Population.

Significant differences occur between the 12 and 13 year old group of children and the overall institutional population on two social variables: race and family criminal/delinquent behavior. Sixty-nine percent (69%) of the 12 and 13 year old study population was black compared to 57% of the remaining institutional population during the same timeframe. Sixty-three percent (63%) of the 12 and 13 year olds' families had another member involved in criminal/delinquent behavior whereas only 40% of the remaining institutional population's families were involved in the criminal/delinquent system.

Special needs were also more prevalent in the 12 and 13 year olds than in the older institutional population. Seventy-one percent of the 12 and 13 year olds were noted as having special needs compared to 60% of the remaining institutional population. Although the differences were not as large, there were other differences in that the 12 and 13 year olds were more likely to have a lower income, more likely to reside in a single parent home or away from home, more likely to be a ward of DSS, and more likely to be female, than the older institutional population. Only in the area of educational achievement as measured by standardized tests did the study group look similar to the general institutional population where both functioned at an average of two to three grades below appropriate grade placement for their age.

As to delinquent history, the 12 and 13 year olds more often enter the institution with a record of prior referral (90%) and adjudication (83%) than the overall institutional population (82% and 68% respectively). Generally, the primary reasons for commitment are not that different for the 12 and 13 year olds study group and the remaining general population, except in the category of "Act Against Person". In that category 9.5% of the 12 and 13 year olds were committed for "Acts

Against Persons" whereas 12% of the overall population was committed for "Acts Against Persons."

Question 4

Recidivism of the Study Population. Once a young person is incarcerated at the age of 12 or 13, the likelihood that he will be reprocessed through the juvenile justice system and reinstitutionalized is great. The best way to look at the referral and reinstitutional rate is to look at the oldest of the study group, those 12 and 13 year olds who were committed to DYS institutions in FY 83-84 and are now close to aging out of the juvenile justice system. Eighty youth were committed in 1983-84; following release, 96% of those youth had a new court referral, 93% a new adjudication, and 76% were reinstitutionalized.

Overall, for the 294 twelve and thirteen year olds included in the four-year study 80% have had a new referral to court, 72% have had a new adjudication, and 59% have been reinstitutionalized at least once. These percentages will increase over the next three years as the children committed between the years 1984 and 1987 "age through" the system.

As of February 1988, the 294 individuals committed over a four year period from 1983-87 have accounted for a total of 556 commitments. Based on the reinstitutionalization rate of the earliest group (those committed in FY 83-84) the total number of commitments of the 294 individuals will exceed 700 before all of the subjects age out of the juvenile justice system. Based upon the current cost of \$30,000 per year to institutionalize a juvenile, the total cost of incarcerating these 12 and 13 year olds is over \$8,000,000 and is likely to reach \$11,000,000 by the time they complete their juvenile careers. It has been well documented in national literature that early and repeated institutionalization as a juvenile has a high correlation with the adult criminal involvement. Assuming that will be true for these youth, the costs of incarceration as youth will not be the total cost for society. As adults, they are less likely to be productive, more likely to be dependent on society or be incarcerated as adults.

Question 5

IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

The most important findings of this study are:

- 1) that 75% of the 12 and 13 year olds are committed for non-violent offenses and, therefore, should not require institutionalization from the standpoint of public safety;
- 2) that these children are special subgroups--minority children, children with numerous special needs, children from dysfunctional families and those in need of placement;
- 3) that deinstitutionalization of appropriate 12 and 13 year olds would have the immediate effect of reducing the correctional facility population by 50 to 70 admissions annually and 25 to 35 children per day. Such a reduction would provide limited relief to already overcrowded conditions within South Carolina's juvenile institutions; and
- 4) that children who experience early incarceration have every likelihood of repeated institutionalization as they mature.

At least two other states, Ohio and Louisiana, have accomplished deinstitutionalization of young offenders through community based residential and non-residential programs ranging from secure (but non-institutional) treatment centers to therapeutic foster care and day care. In order to deinstitutionalize 12 and 13 year olds a number of new programs must be developed and services, and linkages must be strengthened, to accommodate the special needs and placement needs so prevalent in this group. However, in the long run the development of these resources would seem to be far cheaper if delinquency could be arrested, breaking the chain of reincarceration. A Plan outline for the deinstitutionalization of the non-violent 12 and 13 year olds follows.

02681

PLAN FOR TREATMENT OF 12 & 13 YEAR OLD NON HIGH-RISK OFFENDERS

1. **Deinstitutionalize appropriate 12 and 13 year olds from juvenile correctional facilities.**

Strategy: Support a Legislative mandate that all 12 and 13 year old juvenile offenders remain in the community except for those adjudicated for violent offenses as defined by the Omnibus Crime Bill.

Expected Impact: Short range, a 75% decrease in commitments of 12 and 13 year olds per year, i.e. of the 70-90 per year who are currently being institutionalized 20-40 will remain incarcerated with 50-70 served in a community setting.

2. **Concurrently, plan/develop community resources to absorb deinstitutionalized 12 and 13 year olds.**

Strategies:

- 1) Based on the prevalence of placement and special needs in the historical data:
 - a. develop specialized therapeutic foster care services for 16 -20 annual placements
 - b. plan for an additional 4 - 6 annual placements in conventional foster care
- 2) Based on the prevalence of repetitious property offenses in this age group:

strengthen restitution programs to ensure appropriate community service sites and monitoring levels for this age group.
- 3) Ensure that the needs of 12 and 13 year olds in correction of skill deficits are planned for as the Agency develops and refines its life skills treatment modality.
- 4) Develop the capacity for home intervention programs, prioritizing youth in marginally viable families with at-risk younger siblings in a concerted effort toward home preservation, prevention of future delinquency and avoidance of out of home placement.
- 5) Refer all 10, 11 and 12 year olds evaluated at the Reception and Evaluation Center and having special needs to the External Advocate in the Commissioner's Office to ensure appropriate community school settings and other services.

02682

- 6) Seek, strengthen and maintain linkages with Mental Health, the Continuum of Care and child placing agencies to ensure that the needs of emotionally handicapped children, psychiatric-disordered children and those requiring permanency planning are met.
- 7) Based on the substantial proportion of juveniles in the historical data who began their delinquent careers at a very early age, "red flag" for special assessment, family intervention or other appropriate services all delinquent children first referred to the Family Court at the age of 11 or younger.

Appendix

Judicial Characteristics of the Study Population

All 12 and 13 Year Old Commitments

| <u>Age @ First Referral:</u> | <u>Total</u> | |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | <u>No.</u> | <u>%</u> |
| Under 10 | 36 | 11% |
| 10 Years | 53 | 17% |
| 11 Years | 77 | 24% |
| 12 Years | 101 | 32% |
| 13 Years | 53 | 17% |
| Total | 320 | 101% |

No. of Prior Referrals:

| | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 0 | 31 | 10% |
| 1 | 49 | 15% |
| 2 | 75 | 23% |
| 3 or More | 165 | 52% |
| Total | 320 | 100% |

No. of Prior Adjudications:

| | | |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 0 | 55 | 17% |
| 1 | 97 | 30% |
| 2 | 99 | 31% |
| 3 or More | 69 | 22% |
| Total | 320 | 100% |

Commitment Basis:

| | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|
| Determinate (CDS) | 28 | 9% |
| Indeterminate | 292 | 91% |

Commitment Offense Analysis
by Year--All 12 and 13 Year Old Commitments

| <u>Offense Category:</u> | 1983-84 | 1984-85 | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 4-Year Composite |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| Act Against Person | 4.9% | 10.5% | 12.7% | 9.9% | 9.5% |
| Act Against Property | 66.7% | 46.1% | 45.6% | 38.5% | 48.9% |
| Act Against Public Order | 1.2% | 7.9% | 2.5% | 12.1% | 6.1% |
| Other Criminal | 6.2% | 13.2% | 11.4% | 16.5% | 11.9% |
| Status Offense | - | 1.3% | 6.3% | 2.2% | 2.5% |
| Probation Violation | 18.5% | 18.4% | 19.0% | 19.3% | 19.0% |
| Aftercare Violation/ Awaiting Hearing | 2.5% | 2.6% | 2.5% | 1.1% | 2.1% |
| Total - All Categories | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100.1% | 100% |

| <u>Violent - Omnibus</u> | 1983-84 | 1984-85 | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 4-Year Composite |
|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Murder | - | - | - | 1.1% | <1% |
| Criminal Sexual Conduct 1 | 1.2% | 1.3% | 1.3% | - | 1% |
| Criminal Sexual Conduct 2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Assault & Battery with Intent to Kill | - | 1.3% | - | - | <1% |
| Kidnapping | - | - | - | - | - |
| Voluntary Manslaughter | - | - | - | - | - |
| Armed Robbery | 2.5% | 1.3% | - | 1.1% | 1.2% |
| Arson - First Degree | - | 1.3% | - | - | <1% |
| Burglary - First Degree | 2.5%* | - | 8.9% | 2.2% | 3.4% |
| Burglary - Second Degree | - | - | 7.6% | 12.1% | 5.2% |
| Total | 6.2% | 5.3% | 17.7% | 16.5% | 11.6% |

| <u>Contempt and Status:</u> | 1983-84 | 1984-85 | 1985-86 | 1986-87 | 4-Year Composite |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Contempt | 1.2% | 4.0% | 5.1% | 12.1% | 5.8% |
| Status | - | 1.3% | 6.3% | 2.2% | 2.5% |
| Total | 1.2% | 5.3% | 11.4% | 14.3% | 8.3% |

*Burglary distinguished by 1st, 2nd, and 3rd degree was created by statute during the study period.

4-Year Composite - Social Data
All 12 and 13 Year Old Commitments

| | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>Race:</u> | | <u>Percent</u> | <u>School Status:</u> | | <u>Percent</u> |
| | Black | 69% | | Normal Day | 45% |
| | White | 31% | | Special Education | 39% |
| <u>Sex:</u> | | <u>Percent</u> | | Expelled/Not Attending | 11% |
| | Male | 80% | | Other/Not Reported | 5% |
| | Female | 20% | <u>Special Needs:</u> | | <u>Percent</u> |
| | | | (Multiple) | | |
| <u>Living Arrangement:</u> | | <u>Percent</u> | | Emotionally Handicapped | 30% |
| | Single Parent | 51% | | Aggressive | 27% |
| | Parent/Stepparent | 13% | | Mentally Handicapped | 13% |
| | Natural Parents | 12% | | Learning Disabled | 10% |
| | Relatives | 11% | | Runaway Behavior | 9% |
| | Foster Home/Institution | 8% | | Placement Problem | 7% |
| | Other | 5% | | Speech Impaired | 7% |
| <u>Family History of Criminal Involvement:</u> | | <u>Percent</u> | | Psychiatric Disability | 5% |
| | Sibling | 33% | <u>DSS Custody:</u> | | <u>Percent</u> |
| | Parent | 13% | | No | 84% |
| | Sibling & Parent | 17% | | Yes | 15% |
| | Total Affirmative | 63% | | Not Reported | 1% |
| <u>Family Income:</u> | | <u>Percent</u> | | | |
| | \$ 0 - 9,999 | 59% | | | |
| | 10,000 - 19,999 | 31% | | | |
| | 20,000 and over | 7% | | | |
| | Not Reported | 2% | | | |

4-Year Composite - Social Data
Institutional Population Aged 14 and Over

| <u>Race:</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|--------------|----------------|
| Black | 57% |
| White | 43% |

| <u>Sex:</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|-------------|----------------|
| Male | 84% |
| Female | 16% |

| <u>Living Arrangement:</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| Single Parent | 45% |
| Parent/Stepparent | 13% |
| Natural Parents | 19% |
| Relatives | 12% |
| Foster Home/Institution | 5% |
| Other | 6% |

| <u>Family History of Criminal Involvement:</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|--|----------------|
| Sibling | 23% |
| Parent | 5% |
| Sibling & Parent | 11% |
| Total Affirmative | 40% |

| <u>Family Income:</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| \$ 0 - 9,999 | 57% |
| 10,000 - 19,999 | 31% |
| 20,000 and over | 13% |

| <u>School Status:</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|------------------------|----------------|
| Normal Day | 56% |
| Special Education | 21% |
| Expelled/Not Attending | 14% |
| Other/Not Reported | 8% |

| <u>Special Needs:</u> (Multiple) | <u>Percent</u> |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Emotionally Handicapped | 18% |
| Aggressive | 23% |
| Mentally Handicapped | 7% |
| Learning Disabled | 8% |
| Runaway Behavior | 11% |
| Placement Problem | 8% |
| Speech Impaired | 1% |
| Psychiatric Disability | 4% |

| <u>DSS Custody:</u> | <u>Percent</u> |
|---------------------|----------------|
| No | 89% |
| Yes | 11% |

12 and 13 Year Old Sample Only

| Special Need(s) Identified? | Percent | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|----------------------------|-----|
| | | Mental Health - Outpatient | 25% |
| | | Mental Health - Inpatient | 15% |
| Yes | 71% | | |
| No | 29% | Continuum of Care | 1% |
| By Type (May be Multiple): | | Other (Private) | 5% |

| Is Family Viable? | Percent |
|-------------------|---------|
| Yes | 11% |
| Uncertain | 53% |
| No | 36% |

-14-

02689

Recidivism by Category and Year
For Released 12 and 13 Year Old Clients

| <u>Category</u> | <u>FY 83-84 (N=80)</u> | <u>FY 84-85 (N=61)</u> | <u>FY 85-86 (N=72)</u> | <u>FY 86-87 (N=68)</u> | <u>4-Yr-Total (N=281)</u> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| New Referral to Family Court Intake | 96% | 89% | 83% | 50% | 80% |
| New Adjudication | 93% | 77% | 69% | 46% | 72% |
| New Commitment to DYS | 76% | 59% | 61% | 35% | 59% |

DYS Commitments to Date
All 12 and 13 Year Old Clients

| DYS Commitments to Date | FY 83-84 | FY 84-85 | FY 85-86 | FY 86-87 | Total | Percent |
|-------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------|---------|
| Six (6) | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | <1% |
| Five (5) | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 3% |
| Four (4) | 10 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 5% |
| Three (3) | 17 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 37 | 13% |
| Two (2) | 30 | 20 | 34 | 25 | 109 | 37% |
| One (1) | 16 | 25 | 29 | 55 | 125 | 43% |
| Total | 80 | 62 | 72 | 80 | 294 | 100% |

Total Commitments to Date

6 x 1 = 6
 5 x 8 = 40
 4 x 14 = 56
 3 x 37 = 111
 2 x 109 = 218
 1 x 125 = 125

294 = 556
 Children - Commitments

STATUS OFFENDERS &
CRIMINAL OFFENDERS

02692

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988

NO. 1

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

3 4. 110: 93/415



Public Law 93-415
93rd Congress, S. 821
September 7, 1974

An Act

To provide a comprehensive, coordinated approach to the problems of juvenile delinquency, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974".

Juvenile Justice
and Delinquency
Prevention Act
of 1974.
42 USC 5601
note.

TITLE I—FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

FINDINGS

Sec. 101. (a) The Congress hereby finds that—

42 USC 5601.

(1) juveniles account for almost half the arrests for serious crimes in the United States today;

(2) understaffed, overcrowded juvenile courts, probation services, and correctional facilities are not able to provide individualized justice or effective help;

(3) present juvenile courts, foster and protective care programs, and shelter facilities are inadequate to meet the needs of the countless, abandoned, and dependent children, who, because of this failure to provide effective services, may become delinquents;

(4) existing programs have not adequately responded to the particular problems of the increasing numbers of young people who are addicted to or who abuse drugs, particularly nonopiate or polydrug abusers;

85 STAT. 1109

(5) juvenile delinquency can be prevented through programs designed to keep students in elementary and secondary schools through the prevention of unwarranted and arbitrary suspensions and expulsions;

86 STAT. 1110

(6) States and local communities which experience directly the devastating failures of the juvenile justice system do not presently have sufficient technical expertise or adequate resources to deal comprehensively with the problems of juvenile delinquency; and

(7) existing Federal programs have not provided the direction, coordination, resources, and leadership required to meet the crisis of delinquency.

(b) Congress finds further that the high incidence of delinquency in the United States today results in enormous annual cost and immeasurable loss of human life, personal security, and wasted human resources and that juvenile delinquency constitutes a growing threat to the national welfare requiring immediate and comprehensive action by the Federal Government to reduce and prevent delinquency.

PURPOSE

Sec. 102. (a) It is the purpose of this Act—

42 USC 5602.

(1) to provide for the thorough and prompt evaluation of all federally assisted juvenile delinquency programs;

(2) to provide technical assistance to public and private agencies, institutions, and individuals in developing and implementing juvenile delinquency programs;

62693

(E) educational programs or supportive services designed to keep delinquents and to encourage other youth to remain in elementary and secondary schools or in alternative learning situations;

(F) expanded use of probation and recruitment and training of probation officers, other professional and paraprofessional personnel and volunteers to work effectively with youth;

(G) youth initiated programs and outreach programs designed to assist youth who otherwise would not be reached by assistance programs;

(H) provides for a statewide program through the use of probation subsidies, other subsidies, other financial incentives or disincentives to units of local government, or other effective means, that may include but are not limited to programs designed to—

(i) reduce the number of commitments of juveniles to any form of juvenile facility as a percentage of the State juvenile population;

(ii) increase the use of nonsecure community-based facilities as a percentage of total commitments to juvenile facilities; and

(iii) discourage the use of secure incarceration and detention;

(11) provides for the development of an adequate research training, and evaluation capacity within the State;

(12) provide within two years after submission of the plan that juveniles who are charged with or who have committed offenses that would not be criminal if committed by an adult, shall not be placed in juvenile detention or correctional facilities, but must be placed in shelter facilities;

(13) provide that juveniles alleged to be or found to be delinquent shall not be detained or confined in any institution in which they have regular contact with adult persons incarcerated because they have been convicted of a crime or are awaiting trial on criminal charges;

(14) provide for an adequate system of monitoring jails, detention facilities, and correctional facilities to insure that the requirements of section 223 (12) and (13) are met, and for annual reporting of the results of such monitoring to the Administrator;

(15) provide assurance that assistance will be available on an equitable basis to deal with all disadvantaged youth including, but not limited to, females, minority youth, and mentally retarded and emotionally or physically handicapped youth;

(16) provide for procedures to be established for protecting the rights of recipients of services and for assuring appropriate privacy with regard to records relating to such services provided to any individual under the State plan;

(17) provide that fair and equitable arrangements are made to protect the interests of employees affected by assistance under this Act. Such protective arrangements shall, to the maximum extent feasible, include, without being limited to, such provisions as may be necessary for—

(A) the preservation of rights, privileges, and benefits (including continuation of pension rights and benefits) under existing collective-bargaining agreements or otherwise;

(B) the continuation of collective-bargaining rights;

Detention, Commingling

Commingling Of Status Offenders And Delinquents In Secure Juvenile Correctional Facilities Is Violative Of Juvenile's Due Process And Equal Protection Rights.

Doe v. Norris,

No. 87-26-1 (Tenn. May 9, 1988).

A declaratory judgment was sought by a class of status offenders who were commingled in confinement with delinquent juveniles in secure correctional facilities. The plaintiffs argued that their confinement under these circumstances was violative of both state and federal constitutional guarantees of substantive due process and equal protection. Evidence presented during a bench trial indicated that status offenders and delinquents who were placed in secure confinement were treated identically. Expert witness testimony indicated that while secure confinement might be appropriate for some status offenders, there should be no commingling with delinquent youth.

The trial court concluded that the complained of commingling was "psychologically and socially harmful" to the plaintiffs and amounted to punishment rather than treatment. The court found no rational relationship between the conditions under which the plaintiffs were confined and any legitimate governmental purpose, and declared such confinement to be violative of the plaintiffs' substantive due process liberty interests. The court also could find no rational relationship in the distinction drawn by the defendants between status offenders, who could be confined and commingled, and abused/neglected children, who could not. This was deemed to be violative of the plaintiffs' equal protection rights, and the practice of commingling in secure correctional facilities was enjoined. The state defendants appealed.

The Tennessee Supreme Court affirmed the trial court's rulings in all respects. The court noted that as state constitutional protections had been invoked, its analysis of the plaintiffs' claims was not limited to the boundaries of due process or equal protection recognized by judicial pronouncements regarding federal constitutional rights. The court held that "retributive punishment" of status offenders was not a legitimate governmental purpose, and that the confinement of status offenders with delinquents served none of the legitimate governmental purposes set forth in the prefatory sections of the state's juvenile code,

continued on next page

these being the provision of "care, protection and wholesome moral, mental and physical development" of children and "[g]enerally deinstitutionalizing children who have not been found to be delinquent."

The court also agreed that equal protection had not been afforded to the commingled status offenders. Status offenders and dependent/neglected children were similarly situated in that they had not engaged in criminal/delinquent behavior. The court utilized the "strict scrutiny" standard of review, in that the juveniles' interest in liberty was deemed to be fundamental under both state and federal constitutions. The compelling state interest, as far as status offenders were concerned, was to provide for their care and protection. Commingling with delinquents clearly was not a practice which was "precisely tailored" to serve this interest, and the trial court's ruling was affirmed.

02695

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988 NO. 1

BREAKDOWN OF FY 1989-90 REQUESTS STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| FY 1989-90 TOTAL REQUESTS: | | \$674,564,938 |
| RESTORATION OF REDUCTIONS | 80,538,640 | |
| NEW OPERATING FUNDS | 516,358,188 | |
| NEW NON-RECURRING CAPITAL FUNDS | 77,668,110 | |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| TOTAL REQUESTS LESS NON-RECURRING CAPITAL FUNDS: | \$596,896,828 |
|--|---------------|

STATE BUDGET DIVISION
SEPTEMBER 8, 1988
OVERVIEW 1

02696

SUMMARY OF FY 1989-90 REQUESTS
BY MAJOR FUNCTIONAL AREA
(MILLIONS)

| | | FY 1989-90 | | FY 1989-90 | |
|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | | | NON-RECURRING | % INCREASE |
| | | | | CAPITAL | TOTAL |
| | FY 1989-90 | NEW OPERATING | NEW OPERATING | REQUESTS | REQUESTED |
| | BASE | REQUESTS | REQUESTED | | |
| HIGHER EDUCATION | 504.8 | 134.1 | 26.6% | 28.6 | 32.2% |
| K-12 EDUCATION | 987.6 | 107.0 | 10.8% | 10.3 | 11.9% |
| HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES | 558.6 | 148.0 | 26.5% | 23.2 | 30.6% |
| CORRECTIONS | 196.9 | 49.4 | 25.1% | 2.5 | 26.4% |
| DEBT SERVICE | 102.5 | 11.8 | 11.5% | 0.0 | 11.5% |
| AID TO SUBDIVISIONS | 219.5 | 41.6 | 19.0% | 0.0 | 19.0% |
| CAPITAL RESERVE FUND | 53.9 | 4.8 | 8.9% | 0.0 | 8.9% |
| ALL OTHER | <u>385.0</u> | <u>100.2</u> | <u>26.0%</u> | <u>13.0</u> | <u>29.4%</u> |
| TOTAL | 3,008.7 | 596.9 | 19.8% | 77.7 | 22.4% |

02697

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988 NO. 1

FY 1989-90 BASE

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

FY 1988-89 PART I APPROPRIATION: \$3,093,800,825

FY 1989-90 ADJUSTMENTS

BASE REDUCTION: (85,256,657)

ANNUALIZATION OF AGENCY HEAD/

UNCLASSIFIED PAY INCREASE: 191,913

FY 1989-90 BASE ALLOCATION: \$3,008,736,081

STATE BUDGET DIVISION
SEPTEMBER 7, 1988
OVERVIEW 3

02698

FY 1989-90 REQUESTS

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| FY 1989-90 BASE ALLOCATION: | \$3,008,736,081 |
| REQUESTED TOTAL INCREASES: | <u>674,564,938</u> |
| PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL: | 22.4% |
| GRAND TOTAL: | \$3,683,301,019 |
| (BASE + REQUESTED TOTAL INCREASES) | |
| REQUESTED OPERATING INCREASES: | 596,896,828 |
| PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL: | 19.8% |
| GRAND TOTAL: | \$3,605,632,909 |
| OPERATING REQUESTS ONLY | |

STATE BUDGET DIVISION
SEPTEMBER 8, 1988
OVERVIEW 4

02699

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988

NO. 1

FY 1989-90 AVAILABLE FUNDS STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| FY 1987-88 GENERAL FUND REVENUE: | \$2,931,629,089 |
| FY 1988-89 ESTIMATED REVENUE: | 3,093,800,825 |
| (1988 APPROPRIATION ACT) | |
| PERCENTAGE GROWTH | 5.5% |
| FY 1989-90 WORKING ESTIMATE: | 3,260,000,000 |
| FY 1989-90 "NEW" MONEY: | 166,199,175 |
| PERCENTAGE GROWTH: | 5.4% |
| FY 1989-90 BASE REDUCTION: | 85,256,657 |
| FY 1989-90 "DISCRETIONARY" FUNDS: | \$ 251,455,832 |

STATE BUDGET DIVISION
SEPTEMBER 8, 1988
OVERVIEW 5

02700



STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
BOARD OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS

Walter R. Pettiss, Chairman
Barbara A. Feinn, Ph.D., Executive Secretary
Bobby M. Bowers
S. Hunter Howard, Jr.

Rembert C. Dennis Building
Suite 345
1000 Assembly Street
Columbia, S. C. 29201
803/734-3784

To: Charles A. Brooks, Jr.
From: Walter R. Pettiss
Date: September 7, 1988
Subject: Informal Working Estimate for FY 1989-90

In the absence of a duly constituted Board of Economic Advisors pursuant to Part 1, Section 16.81 of Act 658 of 1988, I have met with the ex-officio member of the Board, Dr. James A. Morris as advisor, and staff to develop an informal working estimate for FY 1989-90. It is to be stressed that the estimate is not the first official estimate for the year but merely a guide for budgetary officials prepared at this time in response to the request for such an estimate in your letter of August 9. There are difficulties in preparing such an estimate inherent in the forecasting process at all times, but this year there is a series of unusually perplexing circumstances for consideration.

Given the great uncertainty of the year's pattern and two more months of significant events prior to the release of the official forecast, the informal working estimate for FY 1989-90 revenue is \$3260 million up from the Appropriation Act of \$3093.8 million for FY 1988-89, with funds for the EIA for FY 1989-90 of \$281.3 million up from \$271.3 million for FY 1988-89. A closer examination of the ensuing data and events will be made in preparation for the release of the November 1 First Official Estimate for FY 1989-90. At that time, a clearer picture of the direction of the economy should be emerging.

RECEIVED

SEP 07 1988

Budget and Control Board
STATE BUDGET DIVISION

Walter R. Pettiss

02701

FY 1989-90 BASE RESTORATION
(INITIAL COMMITMENTS)

FY 1989-90 BASE REDUCTION: \$ 85,256,657

RESTORATION "COMMITMENTS":

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| SDE-EFA, SCHOOL BUILDING AID | 27,325,069 |
| HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION | 824,331 |
| INVENTORY TAX REIMBURSEMENT | 1,213,916 |
| CORRECTIONS - ENTIRE AGENCY | <u>4,630,311</u> |

TOTAL "COMMITMENTS": \$ 33,993,627

REMAINING BASE REDUCTION: \$ 51,263,030

FY 1989-90 "NEW" MONEY: 166,199,175

REMAINING "DISCRETIONARY" FUNDS: \$217,462,205

BUDGET DIVISION
SEPTEMBER 12, 1988
OVERVIEW 6

02702

SUMMARY OF FY 1989-90 MAJOR COMMITMENTS
BY NATURE OF OBLIGATION
(MILLIONS)

| | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | FY 1989-90 | | | |
| | <u>BASE</u> | | | |
| CONSTITUTIONAL | 11.9 | | | |
| STATUTORY | 13.9 | | | |
| STATUTORY FORMULAS | 58.4 | | | |
| FEDERAL MANDATES | 34.7 | | | |
| ANNUALIZATION - PART I | 1.5 | | | |
| ANNUALIZATION - PART III & CRF | 33.2 | | | |
| OTHER COMPELLING | 34.2 | | | |
| STATE EMPLOYEE PAY PLAN | ^{a2%} <u>21.7</u> | ^{a3%} <u>32.6</u> | ^{a4%} <u>43.4</u> | ^{a5%} <u>54.3</u> |
| TOTAL COMMITMENTS | 209.5 | 220.4 | 231.2 | 242.1 |
| "DISCRETIONARY" FUNDS | 217.5 | 217.5 | 217.5 | 217.5 |
| REMAINING "DISCRETIONARY" FUNDS AFTER MAJOR COMMITMENTS | 8.0 | (2.9) | (13.7) | (24.6) |

STATE BUDGET DIVISION
SEPTEMBER 8, 1988
OVERVIEW 7

02703

FY 1989-90 MAJOR COMMITMENTS

(Millions)

CONSTITUTIONAL

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----|
| <u>General Reserve Fund</u> | 7.2 |
| To 3% of FY 88 revenue | |
| <u>Capital Reserve Fund</u> | 4.8 |
| To 2% of FY 88 revenue | |

STATUTORY

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------|
| <u>Debt Service</u> | 11.8 |
| Assuming an \$85M issue in early 1989 | |
| <u>Homestead Exemption</u> | 2.1 |
| Estimated 7½% growth | |
| <u>Inventory Tax</u> | 0.1 |
| Capped at actual FY 89 reimbursement | |

STATUTORY FORMULAS

| | |
|---|------|
| <u>EFA</u> | 53.5 |
| With a 5.5% inflation factor, including fringe benefits | |
| <u>Aid to Subdivisions</u> | 4.8 |
| To retain 85.4% funding level | |
| <u>School Building Aid</u> | 0.1 |
| Retaining 30/15 formula with enrollment increase | |

FEDERAL MANDATES

| | |
|--|------|
| <u>Corrections</u> | 17.9 |
| Allendale/Marlboro annualization (9.9), operations for new institutions (4.9), and double-celling (3.0) | |
| <u>Mental Health</u> | 7.1 |
| Justice Department settlement: State Hospital (2.0) and Community Mental Health (4.8); and Anderson VA Hospital start-up (0.3) | |
| <u>Medicaid-Catastrophic Health Insurance</u> | 9.7 |
| New eligibles and new requirements of the Medicare Catastrophic Act | |

02704

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988 NO. 1

ANNUALIZATION - PART I

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

| | |
|---|-----|
| <u>Correctional Officer Pay Adjustment</u> | 1.1 |
| 4% increase effective January 1989 | |
| <u>Statewide Grand Jury</u> | 0.2 |
| Funded for 4 months in FY 89 | |
| <u>PRT-New State Parks</u> | 0.1 |
| Four parks funded for part-year in FY 89 | |
| <u>State Museum</u> | 0.1 |
| New positions funded for 10 months in FY 89 | |

ANNUALIZATION - PART III & CRF

| | |
|----------------------------------|------|
| <u>Higher Education Formulas</u> | 15.6 |
| <u>The Cutting Edge</u> | 5.0 |
| <u>Rural Development Grants</u> | 10.0 |
| <u>DYS-Marine Institutes</u> | 1.7 |
| <u>Tuition Grants</u> | 0.9 |

OTHER COMPELLING

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| <u>Health & Dental Insurance</u> | 29.2 |
| Annualization of January 1989 | |
| Rate Increases and 18% Rate | |
| Increase Effective January 1990 | |
| for State Employees (17.4) | |
| and Retirees (11.9) | |

25.3%
increase

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| <u>Vacancy Factor Restoration</u> | 5.0 |
| Restoration of 2.5% Vacancy | |
| Factor for Non-Exempt Agencies | |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|
| <u>State Employee Pay Plan</u> | (2%) | (3%) | (4%) | (5%) |
| 2%, 3%, 4%, & 5% payout | | | | |
| at 10.86 per 1% | 21.7 | 32.6 | 43.4 | 54.3 |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| TOTAL MAJOR COMMITMENTS | 209.5 | 220.4 | 231.2 | 242.1 |
|-------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

02705

SEP 12 1988

NO. 1

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

FY 1989-90 LIMITATION ON EXPENDITURES

(GENERAL FUND, HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

FY 1989-90 SPENDING LIMIT: \$4,193,775,000

FY 1989-90 GENERAL FUND

BASE ALLOCATION: 3,008,736,081

FY 1989-90 HIGHWAY TRUST FUND

APPROPRIATION: 451,962,937

TOTAL FY 1989-90 BASE

SUBJECT TO LIMITATION: \$3,460,699,018

FY 1989-90 ALLOWABLE GROWTH: \$ 733,075,982

STATE BUDGET DIVISION
SEPTEMBER 7, 1988
OVERVIEW 8

02706

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988 NO. 1

FY 1989-90 LIMITATION STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD ON NUMBER OF STATE EMPLOYEES

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| FY 1989-90 STATE FTE LIMIT | 43,326.37 |
| FY 1988-89 CERTIFIED FTE BASE | 40,736.44 |
| FY 1989-90 ALLOWABLE FTE GROWTH | 2,589.93 |

STATE BUDGET DIVISION
SEPTEMBER 2, 1988
OVERVIEW 9

02707

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD
STATE BUDGET DIVISION

EDGAR BROWN BUILDING, SUITE 525
1205 PENDLETON STREET
COLUMBIA, S.C. 29201
(803) 734-2280

EXHIBIT

SEP 12 1988

NO. 1

STATE BUDGET & CONTROL BOARD

CARROLL A. CAMPBELL, JR., CHAIRMAN
GOVERNOR
GRADY L. PATTERSON, JR.
STATE TREASURER
EARLE E. MORRIS, JR.
COMPTROLLER GENERAL



JAMES M. WADDELL, JR.
CHAIRMAN, SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE
ROBERT N. McLELLAN
CHAIRMAN, WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE
JESSE A. COLES JR., Ph.D.
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

CHARLES A. BROOKS, JR.
DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM

TO: William A. McInnis, Deputy Director
Budget & Control Board

FROM: Curtis Holt, Assistant Director
Budget Division *Curtis Holt*

DATE: September 13, 1988

As requested, below is the attendance record of Budget and Control Board members at the FY 1989-90 Budget Hearings:

Tuesday, September 6

Morning & Afternoon Sessions - All Board members were present.

Wednesday, September 7

Morning & Afternoon Sessions - Dr. Griswold attended for Dr. Coles; all other members were present.

Thursday, September 8

Morning & Afternoon Sessions - Dr. Griswold attended for Dr. Coles; all other members were present.

Friday, September 9

Morning & Afternoon Sessions - All Board members were present.

Monday, September 12

Morning Session - George Lusk attended for Mr. Morris; all other Board members were present.

Afternoon Session - George Lusk attended for Mr. Morris; Dr. Griswold attended for Dr. Coles; all other members were present.

Also as you requested, I have enclosed lists of panel participants and agency presenters and copies of handouts from the Budget Hearings. Please let me know if you need anything further.

Enclosures

02708

T H E E N D

02709