HOME VISITS SUPERVISION CONTACTS PRE AND POST COVID-19

Re-Engineering Our Approach

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CPM Class 2020

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"Pandemics are global in nature, but their impact is local. When the next pandemic strikes, as it surely will, it is likely to touch the lives of every individual, family, and community. Our task is to make sure that when this happens, we will be a Nation prepared." Michael O. Leavitt, 20th Secretary U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, January, 2016

Problem Statement

How prophetic former Health and Human Services Secretary Michael O. Leavitt's January 2016 statement seems today. It precisely describes the circumstances we face. We are in the midst of a pandemic. As is the case with every organization, the daily operations of the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services (SCDPPPS) are challenged. Yet, it remains the Department's responsibility to hold offenders accountable, provide them with needed resources, and maintain productivity while improving processes. To meet the current Legislative mandates, our services to offenders, victims, and the courts must be provided through alternatives to face-to-face contact. Therefore, the Department's traditions, practices, and protocols must be analyzed for safety, productivity, and efficiency in the execution of the duties and responsibilities of its mission, goals, and objectives.

Historically, the evolution of the SCDPPPS is fascinating. The Department was formed on October 18, 1941 by Governor Rhett Maybank under the name of the South Carolina Board of Parole and Pardons (Act 547, Amended with Act 571). SCDPPPS has undergone several name changes since its inception as indicated in the below chart and *(Appendix A - Letter from Governor Strom Thurmond)*. The time lines are excerpts taken from PPP' *Our History, Retrieved October 21, 2020 from* Our History | SCDPPPS.

Dates	Name	Act	Bill #
October 18, 1941	South Carolina Board of Parole and Pardons	562	141
March 28, 1946	South Carolina Probation and Parole Board	562	126
June 25, 1947	South Carolina Probation, Pardon and Parole Board	571	N/A
June 15, 1981	South Carolina Department of Parole, and Community Corrections	100	234
May 2, 1988	South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services	480	1196

SCDPPPS is the third-largest law enforcement entity in the state. Changes in legislative leadership and department directors brought paradigm shifts in philosophies, practices, and protocols. Our previous

motto, “Watch, Guide, and Enforce”, was first introduced in 1990. In 1999, the Department’s name was abbreviated to “PPP” to avoid having to recite the agency’s full title during every interaction. In 2004, the motto changed to “Prepare, Provide, Protect” to represent the Department’s evolving philosophy on supervision. In 2016, the Department celebrated its 75th anniversary. In July 2018, SCDPPPS became the first and, to date, the only probation agency in the nation to receive Law Enforcement Accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA), which is the gold standard in public safety. (see Appendix B- Certificate of Certification from CALEA).

The Department’s mission is three-fold (1) to **prepare** offenders under our supervision to become productive members of the community; (2) to **provide** assistance to the victims of crimes, the Courts, and the Parole Board; and to (3) **protect** public trust and safety. This project was chosen because of the significant impact adjusting to pandemic conditions has had on the Department’s strategies, business protocols, processes and practices for supervision in the community, particularly home visits.

COVID-19 has caused many stakeholders and treatment providers to suspend or relegate to technology, resources, and other required support services for monitoring supervision in the community. With the uncertainty of the duration of the virus’ transmission, this project will explore the challenges and changes made to the process of supervising offenders through community contacts (i.e., home visits) to avoid compromising public health and safety. With the unique challenge of balancing law enforcement duties as well as providing rehabilitative services to offenders and restorative justice to victims, new standardized supervision contacts are needed to be incompliance with the Department’s mission.

Prior to the pandemic, the Department had a daily average of 62,830 jurisdictional and 28,353 active offenders. *(Appendix C- Quarterly Statistical Report December 31, 2019).* Currently, the Department has a daily average of 63,019 jurisdictional and 23,973 active offenders**.** (Appendix D- Quarterly Statistical Report December 31, 2020). While these statistics show an increase of 189 offenders jurisdictionally, they also report a significant decrease in the active offender population of 4,380 or 15% since the pandemic.

Several factors are noted for the decrease, specifically: a drop in new admissions, case closures, and graduated sanctions for release from supervision.

Supervision of offenders in the community is the primary duty of Field Operations, the largest division of the SCDPPPS. It supervises offenders under the Department's jurisdiction through its approximately 388 agents located in the state's 46 counties and SCDPPPS nine satellite offices. Agents supervise offenders, conduct investigations, and provide law enforcement resources to assist local agencies.

Currently, due to inconsistent strategies, SCDPPPS does not have a standard process to measure the effectiveness of the field contacts (home visits). In addition, the pandemic has caused the Department to rethink and "re-engineer" its approach to conducting home visits. Prior to COVID-19, offenders reported to the office for face-to-face contacts. As a safety precaution to stop the spread of the coronavirus, since March 2020, this practice has been suspended. The future of supervision in the community will require the Department to create a non-traditional approach to protocols and practices. Furthermore, the Department must analyze for continuous improvement the internal and external factors that govern daily operations.

With the vision of the Department to be recognized nationally as a catalyst for positive change in the lives of offenders, a force for public safety, a leader in victim services, and a responsible steward of public funds, the goals for this project must be specific. To establish these goals, an in-depth look at supervision strategies is essential to compare interventions, incentives or results. (Nathan Strong, CPM, Instructor - Leveraging Solutions-Dec. 9, 2020)

Accordingly, the goals of this project are to:

1. Identify and list the impacts of the pandemic on home visits by supervision levels and share results with agents and (OSS) to gain feedback.
2. Provide agents with the additional resources necessary to be consistent and effective when home visits are conducted. Feedback will be provided to the OSS.
3. Compare the strategies of like agencies to verify acceptable practices for home visits.
4. Review Department policies for continuous improvement and consistent criteria conducting a home visit.

Data Collection

Reports are obtained through the Offender Management System –New Experience in Technology (OMS-NEXT) and the Research and Evaluation Section of SCDPPPS. With the intent to develop strategies and protocols based upon evidenced-based practices, an in-depth review of the following will inform the creation of strategies that can be implemented today and beyond the duration of the virus. Data will be continuously collected from:

1. The OMS-Next, which houses all data on offenders supervised by the Department.
2. Offender management reports.
3. Input from other probation agency officials interviewed about their practices; and
4. Comparisons between SCDPPPS' supervision strategies and those of other probation agencies.

Currently, data are gathered, statewide, on home visits conducted on active offenders for policy compliance, safety precautions, and required contacts to:

- Monitor community contacts and compliance with supervision plans.
- Review by county (size, offenders, and Agents) for staffing needs.
- Monitor Interstate Compact Offenders for agreement compliance.
- Review body-worn camera videos to determine average time of home visits by counties and agents for quality assurance.
- Compare vehicle mileage travelled pre- and post-COVID-19.
- Determine the desired average time of home visits by counties and agents.

The findings should be viewed as an opportunity to examine all practices, enhance agents' safety, and promote positive community health and safety. The following suggested questions will be proposed to standardize home visits contacts. These questions by design will enhance the quality and safety of home visits.

Questions asked during home visits prior to COVID-19:

1. How are you doing?
2. Have you been arrested?
3. Are you still attending your classes (e.g., substance use, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, mental health)?
4. Are you still employed?
5. Any problems/concerns?

Additional questions to be asked during home visits and post COVID-19:

1. Has anyone in your household tested positive for COVID-19?
2. Has anyone in your household been exposed to COVID-19?
3. Has anyone in your household had a cold, cough, or been hospitalized?
4. Have you been tested for COVID-19?
5. Have you been exposed to anyone with COVID-19?

The Agent's response to the standardized questions will ensure or improve the quality of home visits. The interview can be verified through the use of body-worn cameras (BWC) for compliance. The cost for BWCs per agent is $1,080.00. We currently have 200 Agents with BWCs. While the reoccurring cost to the Department is $216,000 per year, we need 150 additional cameras to achieve a 1:1 ratio. Achieving this goal, which represents a needed investment in agent training and safety, will cost an additional $162,000, which brings the annual cost to $378,000.

Data Analysis

The goals of the project are more closely examined, as follows:

Goal One: Identify and list the impacts of the pandemic on home visits by supervision levels and share results with agents and OSS to gain feedback.

Caseloads are managed according to the offender's risks, needs, and assessment. Home visits are conducted with offenders according to supervision level and category (e.g., sex offender, domestic violence, mental health) by the Correctional Offender Management and Profiling Assessment (COMPAS)

standards. This nationally-accredited risks and needs assessment tool evaluates the likelihood of an offender's criminogenic responses and probability of re-offending. The Department's breakdown of supervision levels ranges from Domestic Violence to Sex Offenders Intensive. As of December 31, 2020, 55% of active offender population is on standard or low-level supervision. *(Appendix D)* To review a breakdown by county, see *(Appendix E*).

In comparing the number of home visits conducted on active offenders both prior to and after COVID-19, an increase in home visits was found. In 2020 statewide, 74,908 home visits were conducted compared to 54, 486 in 2019. This increase of 18,422 home visits means 33% more home visits being conducted since the pandemic began *(see Appendix F*). Therefore, the agent's physical presence in the community has enhanced supervision and safety.

Goal Two: Provide Agents and OSS with the additional resources necessary to be consistent and effective when home visits are conducted.

Prior to COVID-19, offender information was, for the most part, self-reported. Offenders sent in written reports or they reported to the county office for scheduled visits. Since March 2020, a new modality has been required to supervise offenders in their respective communities. Offenders are supervised by two positions, agents and Offender Supervision Specialist In May 2017, Bill H 3472 codified the OSS position into law. The OSS position was created to reduce the high caseloads being supervised by agents and to allow agents the time needed to supervise high-risk offenders. The OSS position now monitors low-risk offenders. This additional staffing resource lowered agent caseloads by 53% in our four largest counties as indicated in the 2016 Sentencing Reform Oversight Committee Report.

Equipment and resources are necessary for recordkeeping during field contacts. Agents and OSS have access to laptops, tablets, and/or iPads to document home visits, financial obligations, and referral information. Only agents conduct home visits, where they can document on site, however; the brick and mortar office has shifted to the Agent's assigned vehicles. This "mobile" office allows for more frequent

contacts for home visits. Monthly monitoring of home visits and measuring success is one of the goals of the Department's 2020 Strategic Plan (Goal 1.1.2)

Prior to the pandemic, agents were struggling to conduct required home visits per policy. Reasons for not meeting the goals of conducting the required home visits ranged from not having enough time, to staffing issues, to caseload sizes. These challenges have revealed some interesting factors related to conducting home visits, assisting offenders with noted problems, and responding to offenders' Supervision Plans in a timely manner. These observations are noted in the questionnaire. *(Appendix G- Internal and External Interview Questions)*

Goal Three: **Compare the strategies of like agencies for verifying acceptable practices for home visits.**

Internal and external interviews were conducted to document noted changes in supervision strategies. Internally, interviews were conducted with line staff and managers from diverse caseloads. The intent is to ensure continuity of questions and responses based on the same focus. Interviews were conducted with the following key staff: SCDPPPS Deputy Director for Field Operations, Mike Nichols, Associate Deputy Director Derek Brown, Assistant Deputy Director Clift Howle, Body Camera Manager Jerry Hamberis, Gang Task Force Agent Justin Sellers, Domestic Violence Agent Lisa Baker, Agent-In-Charge Chad Gambrell, Sex Offender Agents Leanne Evers and Darren Youmas.

All interviewees stated there was an increase in home visits since the pandemic. Reasons given included mandates to suspend the public access to county offices, offenders not reporting to the office, limited court hearings, and a decline in the offender population. This allowed agents more time to conduct home visits, leading to a 33% increase, as reported previously in this report (page 7). The primary concern and challenge to conducting home visits at this juncture is that agents are not inspecting the residences during home visits due to the coronavirus protocols. For new admissions, interviewees report a new issue: occupants and layout of the home are self-reported by the offender without the agent's verification. They

all agreed that virtual and mobile platform allows for productivity, efficiency and enhanced face-to-face contacts.

The use of the BWC video reveals an inconsistency in questions asked during the home visits. These observations support that a more standardized protocol would be useful and is needed. *(Appendix G- Interview Questions)*

The Department relies heavily on a workload model for guidance for Agents and OSS positions. Dr. Saskia Santos, Director of Program, Planning and Development (a CPM Class 2020 participant) maintains the Workload Model for the Department. Dr. Santos states that the "SCDPPPS' Agent/OSS Workload Model is used to determine position need and assist with position allocation. Agent/OSS need is determined by calculating the difference between the time needed to complete duties and the current number of Agents/OSS. The workload model is county-based and accounts for all 46 counties and includes almost 100 Agent/OSS duties that are performed in accordance with policies and standard operating procedures." (*Appendix H- Workload Model).*

Externally, comparing SCDPPPS to similar law enforcement agencies revealed that home visit strategies vary by state and Department. However, the focus is the same. According to David Morrison, Field Operations Director for the Georgia Department for Community Supervision, there have been few changes to their processes to conducting home visits, because Georgia has been working remotely since 2011. He indicated that COVID-19 caused the leadership to speed up implementation of some other discussed processes for their new direction. James Bergman, Deputy Director for Georgia Field Operations concurred and stated that home visits were temporarily suspended from March to April 2020, through Executive Order. Home visits resumed in May 2020. They both indicted that, prior to the pandemic, 93% of required home visits were conducted and, as of October 2020, the Field Operations Unit was back to a 92% completion rate. Georgia's use of working remotely mobile has been essential to maintaining contact in the field. Jamelle Washington, Public Information Director states that Georgia supervises 200,000

offenders in 149 counties and 49 Judicial Circuits. Georgia supervises 137,710 more offenders than SCDPPPS.

Hazel DuRant, Deputy Chief US Probation and Pre-Trial Services Officer of the District of South Carolina, states that there have not been any significant changes in their home visit practices. Once COVID-19 hit, officers went from face to face contact to the use of virtual platforms to maintain supervision. Home visits were prioritized for specialized cases – such as sex offenders, mental health, location monitoring (GPS) and high-risk offenders. He believes traditional practices will resume after the pandemic ends.

North Carolina Public Safety has a remote offender reporting program entitled Offender Accountability Reporting. According to Chris Oxendine, Deputy Director of Adult Community Correction, the Offender Accountability Reporting works well with low risk offenders who require less supervision in the community. (*See Appendix I- Brochure on Offender Accountability Reporting).* They were working remotely prior to COVID-19.

Goal Four: Review Department policies for continuous improvement and consistent criteria in conducting home visits.

It is imperative that a comprehensive review of current supervision practices be conducted to provide guidelines that will govern evolving practices, according to Department of Health & Environmental Control (DHEC) and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and Prevention guidelines. The suggested Agent Checklist will ensure consistency, standardization, and quality of home visits. *(Appendix J- Agent Checklist).*

SCDPPPS policies that focus on supervision need to be reviewed and revised to standardize safety procedures, the quality of data collected during home visits, and the quantity of home visits being conducted. Specific policies would include Policies 106-Supervision Contacts and Codes and

134-Case Management Review, for staff accountability of case management and contacts. The Agent Checklist will bring consistency to information gathered from offenders to enhance quality of home visits.

These 10 questions were asked internally and externally of experienced leadership of respective probation or parole agencies will help to create promising practices for home visit contacts:

1. Has COVID-19 changed the way home visits are conducted?
2. What barriers or challenges have been observed?
3. What significant changes have been made/piloted?
4. Have home visits increased or decreased?
5. For what reasons do you attribute this change?
6. What changes made to home visit practices during COVID-19 have been adopted?
7. With the uncertainty of the pandemic's end, what strategies do you think need to be adopted?
8. What is the most notable difference observed in agents making home visits?
9. Do you review body camera footage?
10. Have you noted a difference in reviewing footage now, versus prior to COVID-19?

Data will be continuously analyzed for home visit trends and patterns by supervision levels and supervision categories pre and post COVID-19.

Implementation Plan

Implementing the plan will require an "all hands-on deck" approach and should be done in phases for the best outcomes. Some duties and responsibilities will overlap through phases of implementation. We will begin with the basic file set up through home visits (face-to-face contact). As part of the pre-COVID standard operating procedures for case management, office visits were a vital tool for offender contact. Some offenders had to miss work to report to the office, had transportation issues for getting to the office, and some had health issues and child-care issues, to name just a few of the challenges reported. When report days were scheduled, some offenders reported and some did not. Of those that reported, they presented themselves in their best behavior. The data gathered from this project suggests that home visits

should become considered as the primary source of offender contact. Also, this would be in line with our counterparts locally and in other states.

In Phase One of the changes to daily operations, per the Governor's mandate, access to county and central offices was temporarily suspended all public and Department staff due to Coronavirus. All offender face-to-face contacts were to be conducted in the community. Other means of effective communication and recordkeeping were implemented such as electronic devices, phone contacts, and written correspondence.

Phase Two will document the number of home visits to validate best practices for communication and holding offenders accountable using the Agent Checklist. (Appendix J). The checklist, in conjunction with the use of body-worn cameras, will document the interviews with offenders. A review of videos of an agent's home visit will show a time range of 93 seconds to10 minutes. The statewide average of a home visits is seven minutes. (See Appendix K- Body-Worn Cameras Minutes). The assigned vehicles will be designated as the Agent's "mobile" office. Agents will be going to the offender versus the offender reporting to the office. This will eliminate offenders' concerns regarding transportation, missing work and waiting to be seen by the agent in the office. The announced and unannounced visits will give agents a better picture of the offender in his or her environment.

During these phases, agents will continue to practice social distancing and give immediate or rapid response to the offender's need, while interviewing techniques are evaluated. Agents can administer drug tests to offenders during home visits. This test can be administered by Oral Tox (swab) instead of by urine samples, which is more sanitary and would allow all agents to administer tests during their home visits. Consequently, this would eliminate the need for same gender agents. The cost for urine samples is $3.45 per cup/test compared to the Oral Tox (swab) which costs $6.05 per test.

As a precautionary safety measure, a temporary step is needed for the agent to travel to the designated correctional facility (SCDC) and place the required Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) tracking

device on the offender immediately upon release. Agents will conduct home visits within 14 days following the offender's release.

Another piloted strategy is to contact the offender using technology such as cell phones, Skype, Face Time, social media, and meeting technology platforms (e.g., Zoom, WebEx). These technological devices allow for more face-to-face contact.

Evaluation

An ongoing evaluation plan will be essential to monitor developments and document outcomes. The impact of COVID-19 is not fully known at this time. There are many more lessons to be learned. As a law enforcement agency, our strategies must reflect the needs of the time and our "new normal". There will always be a need for agents, OSS, vehicles, and now body-worn cameras. However, an ongoing evaluation will require the Department to keep abreast of trends in probation regarding technology, communication, and supervision of offenders for responses and compliances. These outcomes will direct next steps for Departmental growth and development.

Selected methods of data collection will be used to monitor and measure results including:

- Office reports on home visits by county to monitor face-to-face interactions;
- Text messaging to communicate with offenders on low supervision;
- BWCs in record mode during home visits that can be reviewed;
- Drug tests of offenders in the field with monitoring of results for further action, if necessary; and
- Partnerships with county treatment providers.

The evaluation will include:

- Home visit reports generated through OMS-NEXT;
- Monthly Excel spreadsheets of home visit monthly;
- Comparison of home visits conducted once court and hearing procedures resume; and,
- Comparison of national trends to keep abreast of changes and trends in probation.

Summary and Recommendations

The COVID-19 pandemic will have a prolonged impact on the criminal justice arena. The supervision of offenders has forever changed. We must exercise safety cautions in making home visits and responding to violations in the community. The Agent must practice those techniques (reactionary gap) that will put safety first for themselves, victims, and offenders. Those recommendations from this project will assist Field Operations for future planning in a more strategic and responsive manner. To re-engineer our approach the following must occur:

- Home visits should become the primary point of contact with offenders.
- The "mobile" office strategy should be adopted for all caseload carrying agents.
- Clear and concise instructions on home visit protocols should be established.
- The average length of time for home visits should be increased to 10 minutes' statewide. *(Appendix K)*
- Ongoing dialogue should be held with other agencies on most- promising new practices.
- Per policy, video records should be consistently reviewed for documented training.
- The Department must continue to work on improvements to its the culture and philosophy

The Department, in addition to its' mission, values and diversity statements has a culture statement. "*That which has been planted has been allowed to grow."* An organizations' culture is vital to its success. The culture is important to employees functioning in the workplace. As an organization, we must truly embrace those characteristics that shape our business practices.

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Appendix A

State of South Carolina

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

Columbia

J. STROM THURMOND
GOVERNOR

WM. LOWNDES DANIEL, JR.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

JOHN T. SLOAN, JR.
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

June 25, 1947

Mr. J.C. Todd, Director
S.C. Probation, Pardon & Parole Board
Columbia, S.C.

Dear Mr. Todd:

In order that all prisoners released since October 18, 1941, the date the South Carolina Probation & Parole Board was created, might be effectively supervised for the period of parole involved, you are hereby authorized to place under active supervision all prisoners released since the above date who have heretofore not been under your Board's jurisdiction.

Effective of today, each of these parolees shall be supervised by the South Carolina Probation, Pardon & Parole Board in the manner, and subject to all provisions of the Parole Statute.

With kindest regards and best wishes,

Very truly,

J. Strom Thurmond

J. Strom Thurmond
Governor

JST:im

Appendix B

Commission on Accreditation for
Law Enforcement Agencies, Inc.
13575 Heathcote Boulevard
Suite 320
Gainesville, Virginia 20155

Phone: (703) 352-4225
Fax: (703) 890-3126
E-mail: calea@calea.org
Website: www.calea.org

July 28, 2018

Mr. Jerry Adger
Director
South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services
2221 Devine Street
Columbia, SC 29250

Dear Director Adger:

CALEA® Accreditation serves as the *International Gold Standard for Public Safety Agencies* and this correspondence serves to acknowledge the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services has been awarded CALEA Law Enforcement Accreditation effective July 28, 2018 for the first time. This award may remain in effect for four years and the agency retains all privileges associated with this status during that period.

The process of CALEA Accreditation begins with a rigorous self-assessment, requiring a review of policies, practices and processes against internationally accepted public safety standards. This is followed with an assessment by independent assessors with significant public safety experience. Additionally, public feedback is received to promote community trust and engagement, and structured interviews are conducted with select agency personnel and others with knowledge to assess the agency's effectiveness and overall service delivery capacities. The decision to accredit is rendered by a governing body of twenty-one Commissioners following a public hearing and review of all reporting documentation.

Although the award symbolizes a significant professional accomplishment, it is also a demarcation for the agency to remain in compliance with CALEA standards. To this end, the agency must remit annual status reports to document its progression of continuous organizational improvement. The first three reports are to be submitted on the agency's award date of July 28, and the fourth report should be submitted three months prior to the next assessment period.

CALEA congratulates the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services for demonstrating a commitment to professional excellence through accreditation. The CALEA Accreditation indices are the *Marks of Professional Excellence* and should be displayed proudly by those that have earned them.

Sincerely,

Craig Webre
Chairperson

W. Craig Hartley, Jr.
Executive Director

Appendix C

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION, PAROLE AND PARDON SERVICES

QUARTERLY STATISTICAL REPORT

Data as of December 31, 2019 Unless Otherwise Indicated

Active Offender Population	
Probation	24,257 (86%)
Parole	2,764 (10%)
C-Supv	1,049 (4%)
Supervised Reentry	259 (<1%)
Youthful Offender Release	6 (<1%)
DJJ	16 (<1%)
SF-2	2 (<1%)
Total Active Population	28,353

Jurisdictional Offender	
Total Active Population	28,353
Administrative Monitoring	15,083
GEAR	5,268
Absconded	5,267
Institutionalized	4,033
Pending	2,877
Out of State	804
Track	584
Misd. Out of State	219
NGRI	147
Federal	138
Jessie's Law Tracking - OOS	57
Total Jurisdictional Population	62,830

Supervision Types	
Standard Supervision	15,923 (56%)
High Supervision	6,009 (21%)
Medium Supervision	4,024 (14%)
Domestic Violence Supervision	1,188 (4%)
Sex Offender Supervision	784 (3%)
Intensive Supervision	269 (<1%)
Pending Out-Of-State	123 (<1%)
Mental Health Supervision	33 (<1%)
Total	28,353

Offender Characteristics	
Non-Violent	89%
Violent	11%
Age 25 & over	89%
Age 24 & under	11%
Male	78%
Female	22%
Race/Black	48%
Race/White	51%
Race/Other	1%
Registered Sex Offenders (1,012)	4%

Closure Rates Fiscal Year 2019		
Probation/Successful		79%
Parole/Successful		83%
Other/Successful		97%
Probation/ Unsuccessful	21%	
	Technical 85%	New Charges 15%
Parole/ Unsuccessful	17%	
	Technical 87%	New Charges 13%
Other/ Unsuccessful	3%	
	Technical 96%	New Charges 4%

Special Programs	
Active GPS Total (as of 1/15/20)	943
GPS Offenders in Track Status	583
Jessie's Law Offenders on GPS (1/15/20)	710
Ignition Interlock Device Program Persons Eligible for Program	17,388
Ignition Interlock Device Program Active Program Participants	1,072

Active Offender Employment	
Employed	63%
Disabled	7%
Retired/Student/Homemaker	2%
Unemployed	26%
Missing	2%

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION, PAROLE AND PARDON SERVICES

QUARTERLY STATISTICAL REPORT

Data as of December 31, 2019 Unless Otherwise Indicated

Average Length of Supervision

Calendar Year 2019

Supervision Time: 60 Months or Less

Probation	21 Months
Parole	21 Months
Other	13 Months

Drugs of Choice

(Of those testing positive in CY19)

THC	37%
Cocaine	12%
Opiates	6%
Amphetamine	18%
Benzo	7%
Methamphetamine	19%
Other	<1%

Parole Rates

Calendar Year 2019

Category	Heard	Paroled	Rate
Non-Violent	2,137	850	40%
Violent	914	239	26%
Total	3,051	1,089	36%

Department Staffing FTE RECAP

As of 12/31/19

*Includes all remaining vacant Agency FTEs

Division	Filled FTEs	Posted FTEs	Allocated FTEs
Executive	102	6	*111
Administration	63	6	69
Legals & Policy Management	64	4	68
Field Operations:			
Central	55	1	56
Field	422	48	470
Total	706	65	774

Agent Cost

Recurring	
Salary	$36,700
Fringe	$15,781
Vehicle Lease	$10,800
Cell Phone	$770
Total Recurring	**$64,051**
Non-Recurring	
Furniture	$900
Computer	$1,714
Duty Equipment	$8,888
LE Vehicle Package	$3,386
Total Non-Recurring	**$14,887**
Total Cost	**$78,938**

FY 2020 Budget

(Total Agency by Fund)

State Funds	$ 45,167,062	68.00%
Other Funds	$ 21,044,391	31.69%
Federal Funds	$ 206,000	0.31%
Total Funds	$ 66,417,453	100%

Restitution Distributed to Victims FY 2011 to FY 2019

FY 2011	$ 6,086,866
FY 2012	$ 5,861,794
FY 2013	$ 5,480,376
FY 2014	$ 6,993,926
FY 2015	$ 5,853,197
FY 2016	$ 5,834,711
FY 2017	$ 6,293,403
FY 2018	$ 5,835,279
FY 2019	$ 5,312,163
Total FY 2011 to FY 2019	$ 53,551,715

UPDATED: 1/22/20

Appendix D

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION, PAROLE AND PARDON SERVICES

QUARTERLY STATISTICAL REPORT

Data as of December 31, 2020 Unless Otherwise Indicated

Active Offender Population	
Probation	19,881 (83%)
Parole	2,701 (11%)
C-Supv	1,046 (4%)
Supervised Reentry	332 (<1%)
Youthful Offender Release	2 (<1%)
DJJ	9 (<1%)
SF-2	2 (<1%)
Total Active Population	23,973

Jurisdictional Offender	
Total Active Population	23,973
Administrative Monitoring	14,669
GEAR	11,481
Absconded	5,494
Institutionalized	3,253
Pending	2,328
Out of State	704
Track	599
Misd. Out of State	141
NGRI	150
Federal	143
Jessie's Law Tracking - OOS	84
Total Jurisdictional Population	63,019

Supervision Types	
Standard Supervision	13,066 (55%)
High Supervision	5,425 (23%)
Medium Supervision	3,286 (14%)
Domestic Violence Supervision	1,081 (5%)
Sex Offender Supervision	795 (3%)
Intensive Supervision	220 (<1%)
Pending Out-Of-State	75 (<1%)
Mental Health Supervision	25 (<1%)
Total	23,973

Offender Characteristics	
Non-Violent	87%
Violent	13%
Age 25 & over	90%
Age 24 & under	10%
Male	79%
Female	21%
Race/Black	47%
Race/White	51%
Race/Other	2%
Registered Sex Offenders (981)	4%

Closure Rates Calendar Year 2020			
Probation/Successful			84%
Parole/Successful			86%
Other/Successful			98%
Probation/ Unsuccessful	16%		
	Technical 89%	New Charges 11%	
Parole/ Unsuccessful	14%		
	Technical 81%	New Charges 19%	
Other/ Unsuccessful	2%		
	Technical 100%	New Charges 0%	

Special Programs	
Active GPS Total (as of 1/14/20)	1,052
GPS Offenders in Track Status	599
Jessie's Law Offenders on GPS (1/14/20)	738
Ignition Interlock Device Program Persons Eligible for Program	17,800
Ignition Interlock Device Program Active Program Participants	970

Active Offender Employment	
Employed	59%
Disabled	7%
Retired/Student/Homemaker	1%
Unemployed	31%
Missing	2%

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF PROBATION, PAROLE AND PARDON SERVICES

QUARTERLY STATISTICAL REPORT

Data as of December 31, 2020 Unless Otherwise Indicated

Average Length of Supervision

Calendar Year 2020

Supervision Time: 60 Months or Less

Probation	20 Months
Parole	21 Months
Other	13 Months

Drugs of Choice

(Of those testing positive in CY20)

THC	36%
Cocaine	11%
Opiates	6%
Amphetamine	19%
Benzo	6%
Methamphetamine	21%
Other	<1%

Parole Rates

Calendar Year 2020

Category	Heard	Paroled	Rate
Non-Violent	2,052	785	38%
Violent	779	176	23%
Total	2,831	961	34%

Department Staffing FTE RECAP

As of 12/31/20

*Includes all remaining vacant Agency FTEs

Division	Filled FTEs	Posted FTEs	Allocated FTEs
Executive	138	6	*178
Administration	66	4	70
Legals & Policy Management	32	0	32
Field Operations:			
Central	57	0	57
Field	414	23	437
Total	707	33	774

Agent Cost

As of 1/21/21

Recurring	
Salary	$36,700
Fringe	$15,781
Vehicle Lease	$10,372
Body Worn Camera	$1,080
Cell Phone	$480
Total Recurring	**$64,413**
Non-Recurring	
Furniture	$900
Computer	$1,714
Duty Equipment	$12,310
LE Vehicle Package	$1,934
Total Non-Recurring	**$16,858**
Total Cost	**$81,271**

FY 2021 Budget

(Total Agency by Fund)

State Funds	$ 45,167,062	68.00%
Other Funds	$ 21,044,391	31.69%
Federal Funds	$ 206,000	0.31%
Total Funds	$ 66,417,453	100%

Restitution Distributed to Victims FY 2011 to FY 2020

FY 2011	$ 6,086,866
FY 2012	$ 5,861,794
FY 2013	$ 5,480,376
FY 2014	$ 6,993,926
FY 2015	$ 5,853,197
FY 2016	$ 5,834,711
FY 2017	$ 6,293,403
FY 2018	$ 5,835,279
FY 2019	$ 5,312,163
FY 2020	$ 4,438,747
Total FY 2011 to FY 2020	$ 57,990,462

Statewide Sworn Officers

395

UPDATED: 1/19/20

Appendix E

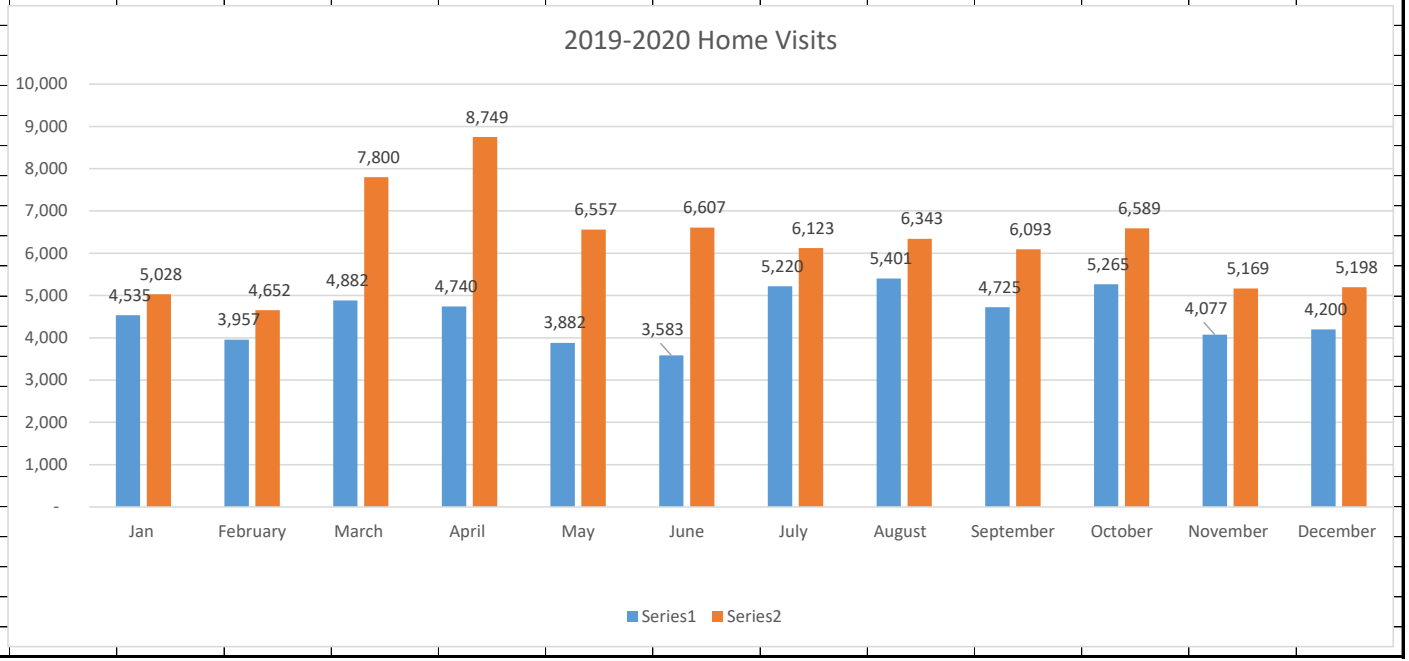
Active Offenders by Supervision Level

Data as of 12/31/2020

	Total	DV-1	DV-2	DV-3	High	Intensive	Low	Medium	MH1	MH2	MH3	Pending Out of State	S-Cont	S-High	S-Int	Total
1	Abbeville	1	0	0	18	3	124	15	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	164
2	Aiken	0	0	0	129	16	674	75	0	0	0	6	0	31	2	933
3	Allendale	0	0	0	3	0	56	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64
4	Anderson	13	0	72	266	5	792	181	0	0	0	3	0	32	5	1,369
5	Bamberg	0	0	0	10	1	37	4	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	54
6	Barnwell	0	0	0	29	0	51	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	91
7	Beaufort	0	0	0	51	2	65	59	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	181
8	Berkeley	0	0	0	238	18	667	111	0	0	0	0	2	18	20	1,074
9	Calhoun	0	0	0	8	0	70	7	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	90
10	Charleston	37	26	34	434	18	815	294	0	0	0	0	2	29	12	1,701
11	Cherokee	27	13	34	138	7	190	97	0	0	0	2	0	15	5	528
12	Chester	0	0	0	44	0	114	22	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	186
13	Chesterfield	0	0	0	22	1	100	20	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	148
14	Clarendon	0	0	0	37	1	86	15	0	0	0	0	0	9	1	149
15	Colleton	0	0	0	69	3	133	9	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	224
16	Darlington	0	0	0	42	1	207	37	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	294
17	Dillon	0	0	0	5	0	120	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	133
18	Dorchester	24	6	22	66	4	343	107	0	0	0	1	2	18	8	601
19	Edgefield	0	0	0	31	1	114	11	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	162
20	Fairfield	0	0	0	22	1	110	14	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	156
21	Florence	0	0	0	98	4	306	131	0	0	0	1	0	15	3	558
22	Georgetown	0	0	0	39	1	195	21	0	0	0	1	0	4	4	265
23	Greenville	64	28	116	975	7	939	535	0	0	0	6	0	56	18	2,744
24	Greenwood	20	11	24	109	6	241	52	0	0	0	0	1	6	3	473
25	Hampton	0	0	0	14	1	70	10	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	100
26	Horry	0	0	0	130	6	827	104	0	0	0	8	0	63	7	1,145
27	Jasper	0	0	0	29	0	30	29	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	89
28	Kershaw	0	0	0	45	5	138	33	0	0	0	1	1	11	4	238
29	Lancaster	0	0	0	59	4	151	57	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	280
30	Laurens	9	2	23	78	2	295	48	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	468
31	Lee	0	0	0	8	0	53	8	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	73
32	Lexington	26	12	20	324	21	432	200	0	0	0	6	0	28	7	1,076
33	Mccormick	0	0	0	3	0	51	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	58
34	Marion	0	0	0	3	3	110	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	127
35	Marlboro	0	0	0	29	3	65	12	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	111
36	Newberry	0	0	0	30	0	97	23	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	152
37	Oconee	0	0	0	148	0	413	50	0	0	0	3	0	15	3	632
38	Orangeburg	28	6	15	95	4	475	54	0	0	0	1	1	12	5	696
39	Pickens	0	0	0	294	2	374	81	0	0	0	1	2	15	5	774
40	Richland	26	31	17	359	28	613	222	8	13	4	1	2	29	19	1,372
41	Saluda	0	0	0	7	4	50	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	72
42	Spartanburg	59	47	90	465	20	1,105	241	0	0	0	7	7	38	29	2,108
43	Sumter	0	0	0	90	2	418	56	0	0	0	1	0	15	4	586
44	Union	0	0	0	41	0	105	34	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	186
45	Williamsburg	0	0	0	37	4	127	11	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	184
46	York	34	20	44	244	10	509	161	0	0	0	21	2	28	9	1,082
47	Central	0	0	0	10	1	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		**368**	**202**	**511**	**5,425**	**220**	**13,066**	**3,286**	**8**	**13**	**4**	**75**	**30**	**567**	**199**	**23,974**

Appendix F

	A	B	C
1	Month	2019	2020
2	Jan	4,535	5,028
3	February	3,957	4,652
4	March	4,882	7,800
5	April	4,740	8,749
6	May	3,882	6,557
7	June	3,583	6,607
8	July	5,220	6,123
9	August	5,401	6,343
10	September	4,725	6,093
11	October	5,265	6,589
12	November	4,077	5,169
13	December	4,200	5,198
14		56,486	74,908
15			
16	Difference	18,422	
17	% Change	33%	
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			



Interview Questions Comments

Has COVID-19 changed the way home visits are conducted?

- Yes, COVID-19 has drastically changed the way we conduct home visits.
- No home inspections.
- No, limited changes were made.
- Already conducting home visits remotely.
- No significant changes.
- The primary method for communicating with the offenders.
- Used technology to communicate-cell phones, text messages, Skye, Face Time
- E-mail where applicable
- Prioritized by category- sex offender, domestic violence, mental health, GPS
- No home inspections unless approved by immediate supervisor
- Social Distancing when conducting contacts in the field.
- Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)- masks, face coverings, hand sanitizer.
- More staff meetings, more frequency

What barriers or challenges have been observed?

- Keeping Staff safe
- There have been some technological challenges as Agents had to adapt to mobile technology- using Wi-Fi, Hot-Spots, Mi-Fi, uploading BWC videos away from office, Facetime, Go to Meetings/Zoom, etc.
- Signatures from offenders- intake, travel pass
- They now are now encouraged to document in the Field instead of returning to the office to document.
- No longer are routinely entering the residence, Agents are denied plain view, access to family member, home inspections, or verify where offender sleeps.
- Working from their vehicle and not the county office.

What significant changes have been made/piloted?

- Agents have adapted to the technological challenges.
- Agents have shifted their thinking about how business is conducted
- Agents no longer wait for offenders to come to the office to report, the Agents see them in the field. Better time management.
- Offenders do not miss work or have to arrange transportation to the office. They do not come to the office and sit up to 30 minutes before seeing their Agent. This is beneficial to the Agent and offender.
- Home Visits have increased as a result as a result of the change.
- Drug testing is administered during home visits by oral swabs instead of collecting urine samples in the office. This is more sanitary. Being done during home visits is very beneficial to the Agents. It does not require gender specific. As opposed to the office visit where gender specific drug testing is required.
- Agents are being more proactive in visiting the offender in their residence
- Agents appear to be more focus on the offender's supervision plan and living environment. More time is spent discussing the health of the offender and residence occupants.
- More mileage on vehicle. Operating from vehicle and not office
- One of the biggest changes has been to push offenders to online payments.
- Offenders no longer report to the office to make payments. Online payments and money orders are encouraged.

Have home visits increased or decreased?

The number of Home Visits have increased in all levels. The vast spike in home visits is attributed to the required home visit to every offender.

Offender population has decreased, because of fewer admissions from Court.

Since we started the new protocols we have experienced approximately a 2,000 home visit increase per month. (See graph)

What do you attribute this change too?

With offices being closed, limited Court and hearings, more time was allotted for home visits to have the face-to-face contact. Home visits subsequently became the primary method of contact.

What changes made to home visits practices during COVID-19 should be adopted? Temporarily or Permanently

The use of social distancing and face coverings during visits.

Continue to use home visits as means to see our population in the community.

Temporarily: Intakes should be done virtually, Live Scan

Permanently: Visits in the Field, Agents to work remotely.

Not entering the residence unless absolutely necessary and the use of PPE have been the biggest practices adopted during COVID19., but must go away.

With the uncertainty of the end of the pandemic, what strategies do you think need to be adopted?

- The current field visit approach strategy appears to be working
- Social distancing will be encouraged
  - Watch your distance
  - Wash your hands
  - Wear your mask

What is the biggest notable difference in Agents making home visits?

- The use of PPE by Agents, and
- HV's are quicker as verified by audio review of home visits.
- Agents are not entering homes for interviews.
- Social distancing, limited home inspections
- Offender accountability and contacts were enhanced and/or improved. The offender is now talking directly to the Agent on a more frequent bases as opposed to leaving a message at the office.
- Body Worn Cameras where used provide indicators if more training is needed
- Agent's work mobile is expected for contact rather than messages left with receptionist.

Do you review BWC footage?

- Do not have or use Body Warn Camera
- No, not routinely, unless public safety matter.
- Handled by assigned personnel per policy.
- The review of the video is for training purposes and to sharpen interviewing skills.

What is the noted difference in reviewing footage now and prior to COVID-19?

Do not have/use Body Warn Camera

Home visits are quicker. Outside of the residence.

More home visits are being conducted; therefore, there are more BWC videos to review.

Home visits are quicker. Outside of the residence.

- Agents focus on offender and family health more.
- Agents are practicing social distancing.
- Agents are utilizing PPE as required for Officer safety..

Appendix H

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1		**Workload Model: 2nd Quarter FY 21 - Data as of December 31, 2020**								
2		**Comparison of Workload Needs vs Current Capacity**								
3		**Agent/OSS Count as of December 31, 2020**								
4		***Includes announced vacancies***								
5					**Number of**					
6					**Active Offenders**	**Workload**	**Hours**	**Hours**	**Current**	**Agent**
7		**Region**	**County**		**as of 12/31/20**	**Need**	**Covered**	**Remaining**	**Agents/OSS**	**Need**
8		3	1	ABBEVILLE	164	4,436	5,135	-699	2.5	-0.34
9		3	2	AIKEN	933	23,241	24,570	-1,329	12	-0.64
10		3	3	ALLENDALE	64	2,695	3,575	-880	1.75	-0.42
11		1	4	ANDERSON	1,369	41,509	45,240	-3,731	22	-1.79
12		5	5	BAMBERG	54	3,409	3,120	289	1.5	0.14
13		3	6	BARNWELL	91	4,223	4,615	-392	2.25	-0.19
14		5	7	BEAUFORT	181	10,615	10,400	215	5	0.10
15		5	8	BERKELEY	1,074	27,456	28,730	-1,274	14	-0.61
16		3	9	CALHOUN	90	4,672	5,135	-463	2.5	-0.22
17		5	10	CHARLESTON	1,701	63,015	67,730	-4,715	33	-2.27
18		2	11	CHEROKEE	528	21,708	20,540	1,168	10	0.56
19		2	12	CHESTER	186	7,372	5,135	2,237	2.5	1.08
20		4	13	CHESTERFIELD	148	4,371	4,160	211	2	0.10
21		4	14	CLARENDON	149	6,677	5,655	1,022	2.75	0.49
22		5	15	COLLETON	224	7,122	5,135	1,987	2.5	0.96
23		4	16	DARLINGTON	294	8,664	8,190	474	4	0.23
24		4	17	DILLON	133	5,008	6,175	-1,167	3	-0.56
25		3	18	DORCHESTER	601	18,960	20,540	-1,580	10	-0.76
26		3	19	EDGEFIELD	162	4,882	6,110	-1,228	3	-0.59
27		2	20	FAIRFIELD	156	6,578	7,215	-637	3.5	-0.31
28		4	21	FLORENCE	558	24,138	26,780	-2,642	13	-1.27
29		5	22	GEORGETOWN	265	7,082	6,240	842	3	0.40
30		1	23	GREENVILLE	2,744	97,423	98,800	-1,377	48	-0.66
31		3	24	GREENWOOD	473	13,456	13,780	-324	6.75	-0.16
32		5	25	HAMPTON	100	4,511	4,095	416	2	0.20
33		5	26	HORRY	1,145	33,957	34,970	-1,013	17	-0.49
34		5	27	JASPER	89	5,964	7,215	-1,251	3.5	-0.60
35		4	28	KERSHAW	238	8,421	8,190	231	4	0.11
36		2	29	LANCASTER	280	11,937	14,300	-2,363	7	-1.14
37		3	30	LAURENS	468	16,171	16,510	-339	8	-0.16
38		4	31	LEE	73	3,964	4,160	-196	2	-0.09
39		3	32	LEXINGTON	1,076	40,845	41,340	-495	20	-0.24
40		3	33	McCORMICK	58	2,028	2,600	-572	1.25	-0.28
41		4	34	MARION	127	4,002	5,200	-1,198	2.5	-0.58
42		4	35	MARLBORO	111	4,044	4,160	-116	2	-0.06
43		3	36	NEWBERRY	152	6,385	6,695	-310	3.25	-0.15
44		1	37	OCONEE	632	12,428	10,270	2,158	5	1.04
45		3	38	ORANGEBURG	696	20,835	22,490	-1,655	11	-0.80
46		1	39	PICKENS	774	18,812	18,460	352	9	0.17
47		4	40	RICHLAND	1,372	53,767	57,590	-3,823	28	-1.84
48		3	41	SALUDA	72	3,350	3,575	-225	1.75	-0.11
49		1	42	SPARTANBURG	2,108	63,057	61,750	1,307	30	0.63
50		4	43	SUMTER	586	19,341	20,150	-809	9.75	-0.39
51		2	44	UNION	186	7,683	7,215	468	3.5	0.23
52		4	45	WILLIAMSBURG	184	5,265	6,110	-845	3	-0.41
53		2	46	YORK	1,082	34,802	33,020	1,782	16	0.86
54				**TOTAL**	**23,951**	**800,281.34**	**822,770.00**	**-22,488.66**	**400**	**-10.81**

Appendix I

Offender Accountability Reporting

This brochure is designed to help answer questions you may have about remote reporting electronically.

If you are reading this information, you have most likely been on supervision for at least a few months. Based on your officer's observations, assessment results and compliance with the conditions of supervision to date, you are eligible to report to your probation/parole officer electronically through the internet.

Reporting electronically to your assigned officer is a privilege and just as important as reporting in person and is considered mandatory. Failure to comply could place you in violation of the conditions of your supervision.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the benefits of remote reporting?

a. Remote Reporting saves you time, money, and gas because you won't have to travel to the office location to meet with your officer.

b. You don't have to take time off from work, find a ride or make child care arrangements in order to meet with your officer.

c. You can check in with your assigned officer any time, including nights, weekends, or holidays.

d. You can remote report from any location that can access the internet.

Frequently Asked Questions Continued

What are the consequences of failing to cooperate with remote reporting?

a. Failure to submit your remote report is viewed the same as missing an actual office appointment with your assigned probation/parole officer.

b. Failure to remote report may result in a violation of your probation/parole.

c. You may lose the option to remote report and will then have to report to the office more frequently.

Will I ever have to report in person to my officer again?

Being placed on remote reporting does not mean you will never have to report in person. Your officer may request you appear in person, if additional information is needed to ensure your compliance with your supervision conditions.

How often do I have to remote report?

It is important to remote report every 30 days.

What if I am unable to submit my report on time?

Contact your officer immediately.

How do I remote report if I can't speak or write in English?

You may have an English speaking person help you on the computer to read and answer the questions in English **if** your probation officer approves that person to assist.

How do I remote report?

You will use a computer with internet access to complete the report. You can use a computer in your home, the public library, at a friend's house or any Smart-phone device. Most Community Corrections office locations have a computer in the lobby available for your use.

STEPS TO LOG IN:

Start an Internet Web Browser, *for example*: Microsoft Internet Explorer, Mozilla, Firefox, or Apple Safari.

*****NOTE: the reporting program uses pop-up windows, so you must ensure that pop-up blockers are disabled, at least temporarily.***

Go to the address box and enter the following link:

https://www.ncdps.gov

- Click **Our Organization**
- Click **Adult Corrections**
- Scroll down, click **Community Corrections**
- Click **"Offender Accountability Report"** in the menu on the right

Or go directly to the login page:
https://webapps7.doc.state.nc.us/DCCCheckIn/OffenderLogin.htm

Sign in with your DOC Number and the 4-digit PIN that you agreed on with your supervising officer.

*****Note: you must enter the DOC Number and PIN successfully in less than five tries or your ability to log in will be revoked. You must contact your supervising officer if this happens.***

Answer all the questions. Click "Next" to continue to the next question. You are expected to answer questions about the following:

- Your current living address
- Your current mailing address
- Your other contact information (phone numbers, e-mail)
- Your employment and/or student status and contact information
- Information about any sources of income you may have

STEPS TO LOG IN (CONTINUED)

Information about any contact with law enforcement you may have had

Whether you have completed or are complying with your Conditions of Supervision

You will also have the opportunity to submit additional notes or comments that you want to discuss with your probation/parole officer.

*****NOTE: You must answer all the report questions accurately, truthfully, and completely. Failure to do so in a timely manner may be considered a violation of your supervision.***

If you do not have access to the internet, you can submit your report via US Mail. Your officer will give you the Mail-In form which is to be completed monthly. The form can be mailed to your officer or you can drop it by the office.

Contact your Probation/Parole officer if you have additional questions:

Offender Name: _____

DOC #: _____

Officer's Name: _____

E-Mail: _____

Phone #: _____

Office Address:

Agent Check List For Conducting Home Visits
Full or pocket size

Offender_____ **Supervision Level**_____

Video Date_____ **Video Length** _____

1. ☐ Has anyone in your household tested positive for COVID-19?
2. ☐ Has anyone in your household been exposed to COVID-19?
3. ☐ Has anyone in your household had a cold, cough or been hospitalized?
4. ☐ Have you been tested for COVID-19?
5. ☐ Have you been exposed to any one with COVID-19?
6. ☐ How are you doing?
7. ☐ Have you been arrested?
8. ☐ Are you still attending your classes (SA, NA, AA, MH)
9. ☐ Are you still employed?
10. ☐ Any problems/Concerns?

Appendix K

	A	B	C
1		Average Minutes	
2	Region 1	10.2	
3	Region 2	8.32	
4	Region 3	7.47	
5	Region 4	8.62	
6	Region 5	7.08	
7	DV	7.35	
8		49.04	
9	Average	8.173333