Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE COUNCIL
To appropriately supervise those offenders who are placed under the Department’s jurisdiction;

To investigate cases, assemble information, and make sound recommendations for use by the Courts and Board of Paroles & Pardons, to assist them in their decision-making processes;

To promote public safety.
TO ACCOMPLISH OUR MISSION

- Develop, operate and evaluate a variety of community sanctions and supervision capacities for offenders under the Department’s jurisdiction;
- Provide assistance to victims to include keeping them informed of the status of their respective cases;
- Enhance the public’s awareness of the Department’s mission, vision and policies;
- Develop, implement and review policies and procedures to ensure that the aforesaid are properly accomplished.
OFFENDER SUPERVISION

- 50 offices statewide (one in each of the 46 counties & 4 satellite offices)
- 649 total field staff statewide
- 43,699 offenders under active supervision in South Carolina communities
  - 36,561 Probation
  - 3,935 Parole
  - 3,203 Other Community Supervision Programs (YOA, CSP, SFII, etc.)
Of the 43,699 offenders under active supervision:

- 2,222 offenders transferred from SC to other states for supervision

- 2,071 offenders transferred from other states to SC for supervision
  - 1,600 Probation
  - 471 Parole
HISTORY

- Born from need to establish standards and procedures for interstate transfer of offenders
- Enacted by Congress
- Crime Control Act of 1934
- Compact established in 1937
- All 50 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands were all members (of old)
- Full force and effect of law
PURPOSE OF THE INTERSTATE COMPACT

- To provide supervision for offenders granted the PRIVILEGE of residing & working outside of their state of conviction.

- Sole statutory authority for regulating the transfer of adult parole & probation supervision across state boundaries.
NEED FOR CHANGE

Mid 1990's recognized need for change:

- Tracking of offenders is fragmented
- Supervision among states varies
- Non-compliance without penalties - the “toothless tiger”
- Laws passed by states which violate the Compact
- Infrastructure inflexible to change with current environment
TIME LINE FOR CHANGE

- 1996 & 1997 Practicioners approach NIC & NIC Advisory Board with concerns
- 1997 Board empowers Ad Hoc Committee; surveys conducted; public hearing held in Minneapolis, MN
- 1998 Project Advisory Group formed & recommend drafting new compact
- 1999 Drafting group formed and draft proposal completed; first legislative briefing held
TIME LINE FOR CHANGE

- April 2000 First state enacts new legislation; 9 other states enact during year
- May 2002 South Carolina enacts legislation
- June 2002 Enacted by 35th state, making the new Compact take effect among member states
- To date, 39 states have enacted
Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision

GOALS

- To improve accountability
- To increase public safety and protect victim rights
- To improve tracking and supervision (by the sending and receiving states)
- To provide an updated and enhanced framework
WHAT WILL CHANGE?

- Creation of National Commission
- Creation of State Council
- Means to enforce non-compliance
- Development of national information database
STATE COUNCIL ROLE FOR SOUTH CAROLINA
“How Can the Council Benefit the ISC Office of DPPPS?”

- Elevate importance of the Compact & need to comply nationally
- Feedback on rules
- “Sounding Board” before voting and policy changes
- Identify areas of concerns
- Identify audiences for training/education
- Identify additional legislation
Upcoming Activities of the Commission

- November 18-20, 2002: First Interstate Commission meeting
  - Review agenda
  - Feedback/ideas/suggestions
  - Review “Transition Rule”

- February - June 2003: three series of committee meetings to be convened

- Summer 2003: Second Interstate Commission meeting
STATE COUNCIL’S NEXT MEETING (tentative):

Week of January 20, 2003

Update of 1st Interstate Commission meeting