

2022

# Report to the Sentencing Reform Oversight Committee



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

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## Major Accomplishments

The South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services (SCDPPPS) seeks 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 agency's achievements of the past fiscal year have elevated SCDPPPS to new heights as the agency inches closer to attaining that goal.

During the past fiscal year, SCDPPPS expanded specialized **Domestic Violence Agent caseloads** to address offender needs through increased education, treatment, and coping mechanisms. Following an initial pilot program with a single agent in York County, these caseloads expanded to 29 agents across 13 counties in FY 2021-2022. SCDPPPS will continue to pursue further expansion as resources allow. The agents selected to supervise these caseloads receive specialized training and strategies to deal with this unique offender population and will receive annual training to keep them abreast of national trends and best practices for supervising domestic violence offenders. This initiative is intended to reduce recidivism and increase the rate of successful supervision.

Recognizing the major impact that mental health issues have on the offender's successful reentry into society, SCDPPPS has placed a significant focus on addressing offenders' behavioral needs. The past fiscal year, the department expanded the **Mental Health Program** by hiring a mental health program manager and five mental health agents. This staff supervises individuals with chronic mental illnesses in nine counties. With newly acquired legislative funding, SCDPPPS intends to further expand the Mental Health Program to include additional staff, expanding the reach of this important division.

SCDPPPS is in the process of recertifying all staff in **Mental Health First Aid**, which is a skilled-based training where participants learn about mental health and substance-use issues. In response to spikes in opioid overdoses across the state, SCDPPPS updated relevant policies, increased data collection methods, and implemented new supervision strategies, including adding synthetic opioids to drug test panels. Additionally, all SCDPPPS staff attended training on medication-assisted treatment.

The agency's primary means to supervise high-risk offenders is **home visits**. To further enhance agents' capabilities while in the field, mobile printers and vehicle-desks were installed, and radio communication equipment was increased to a 1:1 ratio.

Additionally, during the past fiscal year, in an effort to optimize SCDPPPS financial resources and fiscal accountability, agents began utilizing **quick response (QR) codes** printed on leave-behind home visit doorknockers and fliers. Scanning the unique QR code will ease the **fee payment process** for offenders who may have previously had difficulty finding the agency's website. SCDPPPS has continued to promote the expanded use of the online payment system throughout the state in an effort to increase offender fee collections and accountability.

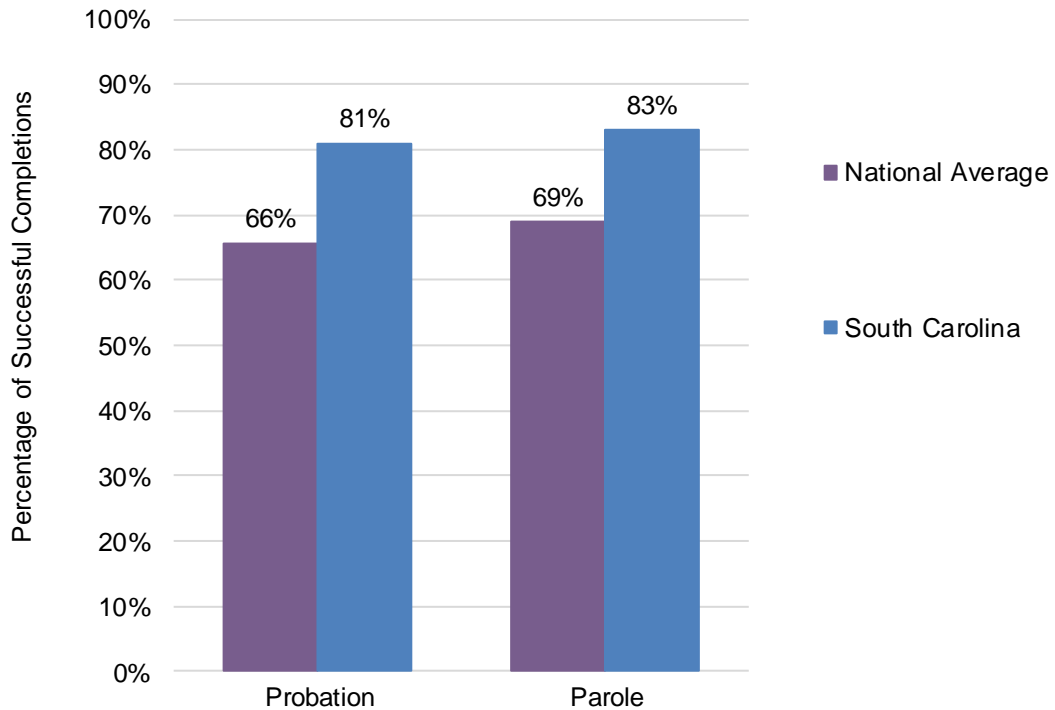
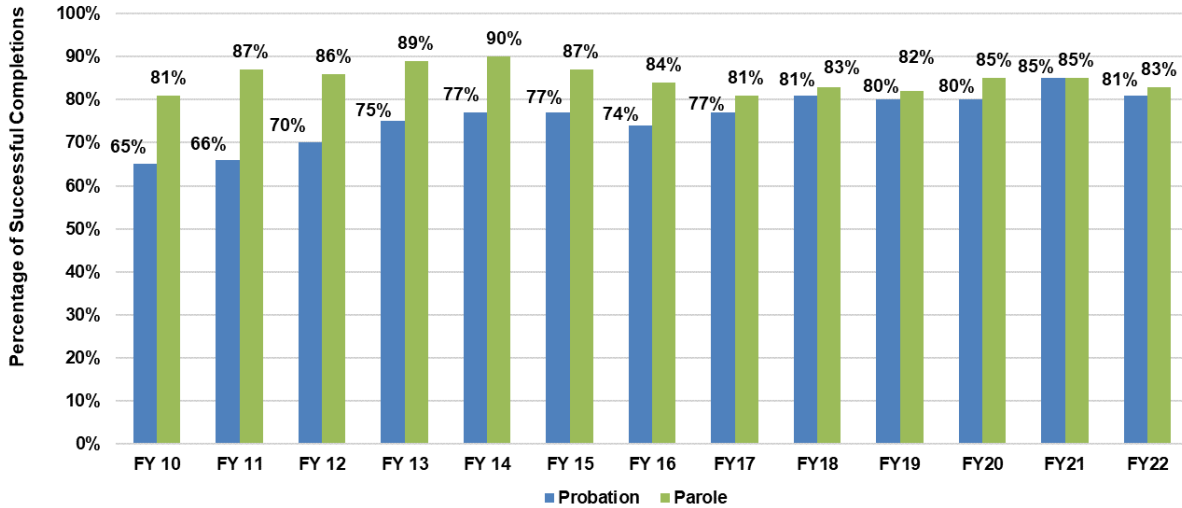
During the COVID pandemic, as the majority of SCDPPPS staff worked remotely, the need arose to create a formal process to convert offender paper files into more efficient electronic files. Thus, “**E-filing**” was developed as a pilot in April 2020 to allow county office staff to have access to case files while conducting offender field work. All counties have been trained to perform e-filing, region-by-region. An audit team continues to review cases to ensure compliance. Currently, the agency has over 27,836 cases “E-File Ready.” The E-filing Team has transitioned to become the Standards Compliance and Performance Team, which standardizes agency expectations, employee accountability, recruitment, E-filing, record retention, and training and quality assurance. This process may serve as a valuable example to other state agencies that wish to **go paperless, eliminate waste** and save taxpayer dollars.

During this past fiscal year as SCDPPPS has begun to emerge from this public health crisis, the agency has prevailed through uncertain times as staff continues to carry out the agency’s mission and protect public safety.

**Success Rates:** Since FY 2010, the rate of successful completion has increased for both probation and parole.

- In FY 2010, probation had a success rate of 65%, and parole had a success rate of 81%.
- In FY 2022, the rate of successful completion increased to 81% for probation and 83% for parole. This reflects a 16% increase for probation a 2% increase for parole since FY 2010.
- SCDPPPS' successful completion rates are above the national average.

**Probation and Parole Success Rates Since FY10**



\* National Average represents the most recent data available from calendar year 2020.

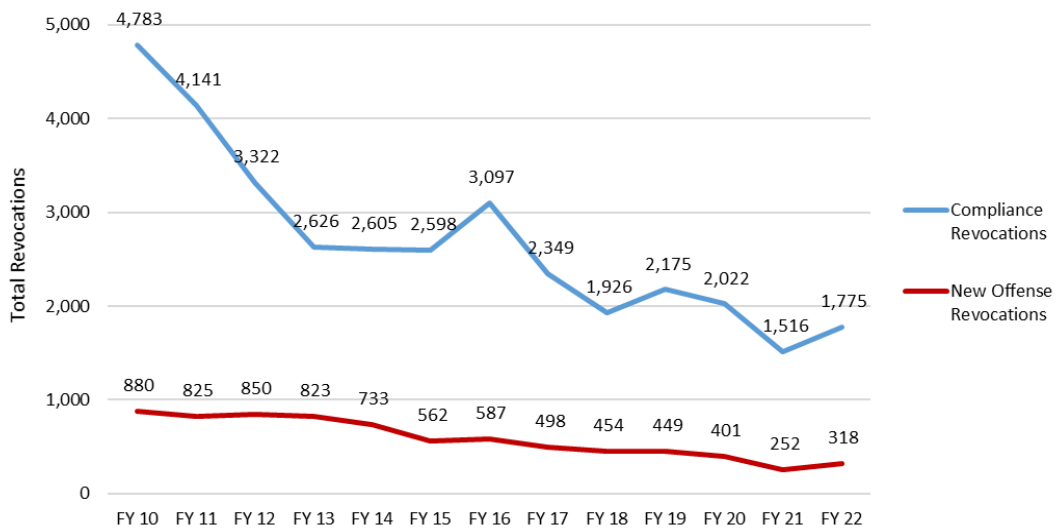
Bureau of Justice Statistics' Report *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2020* (December 2021)

# Overview

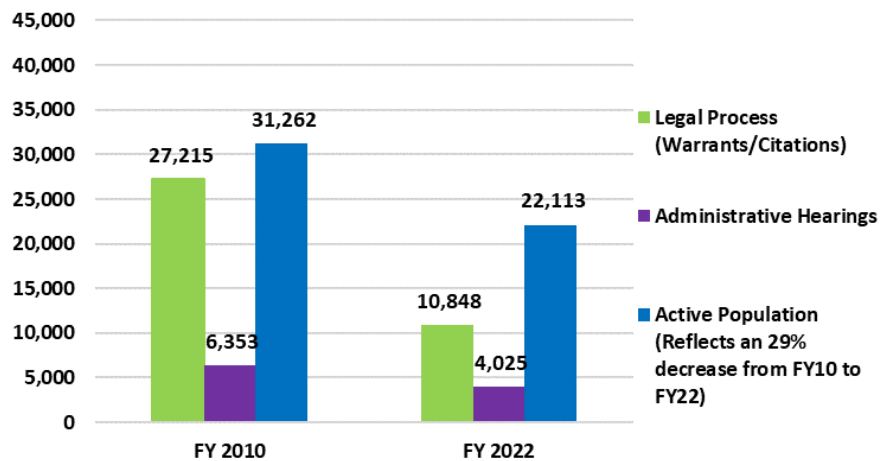
The Department has implemented supervision strategies that resulted in the reduction of recidivism and the financial impact to the South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC), while maintaining public safety. The following reductions from the FY 2010 baseline data have been achieved for FY 2022:

- 68% (-2,226) Reduction of compliance revocation admissions to SCDC
- 63% (-3,570) Overall reduction in supervision revocation rates
  - 63% (-3,008) Reduction in compliance revocation rates
  - 64% (-562) Reduction in new offense revocation rates
- 60% (-16,367) Overall reduction in the issuance of legal process (i.e., warrants and citations)
- 37% (-2,328) Overall reduction in administrative hearings

**Revocation Decline Since the Passage of the Sentencing Reform Act of 2010**

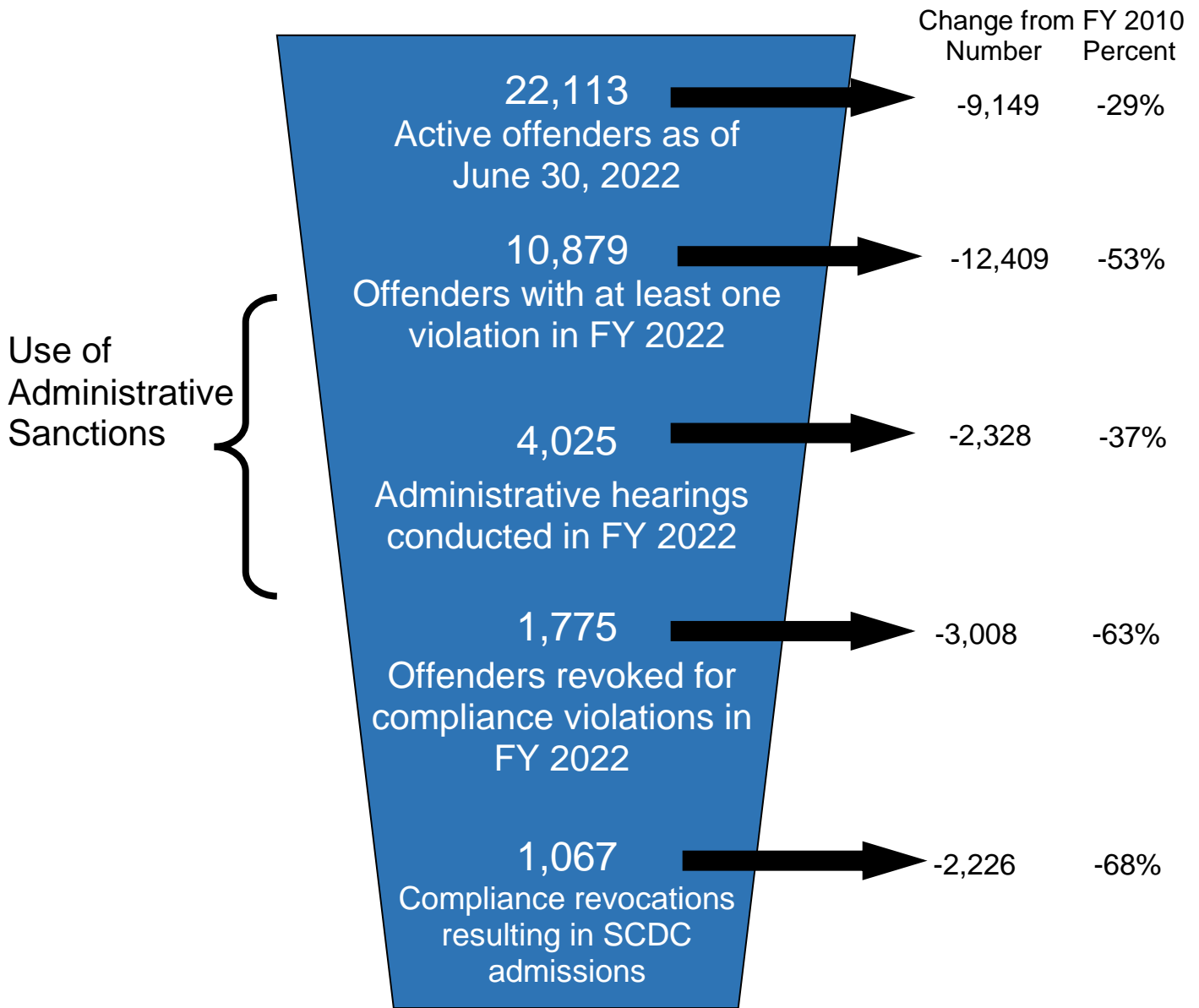


**Reduction in Process**



# SCDPPPS FY 2022 Violations Summary

## Impact of Sentencing Reform Act Strategies



**Administrative Sanctions:**

18	PSE Conversions
2	PSE Sanctions
5,445	Fee Restructures
6,854	Fee Exemptions
8,293	Home Visits
4,517	Other Administrative Sanctions
2,869	Verbal/Written Reprimands
<b>27,998</b>	<b>Total Sanctions</b>

Data as of: 6/30/2022  
Updated: 11/7/2022

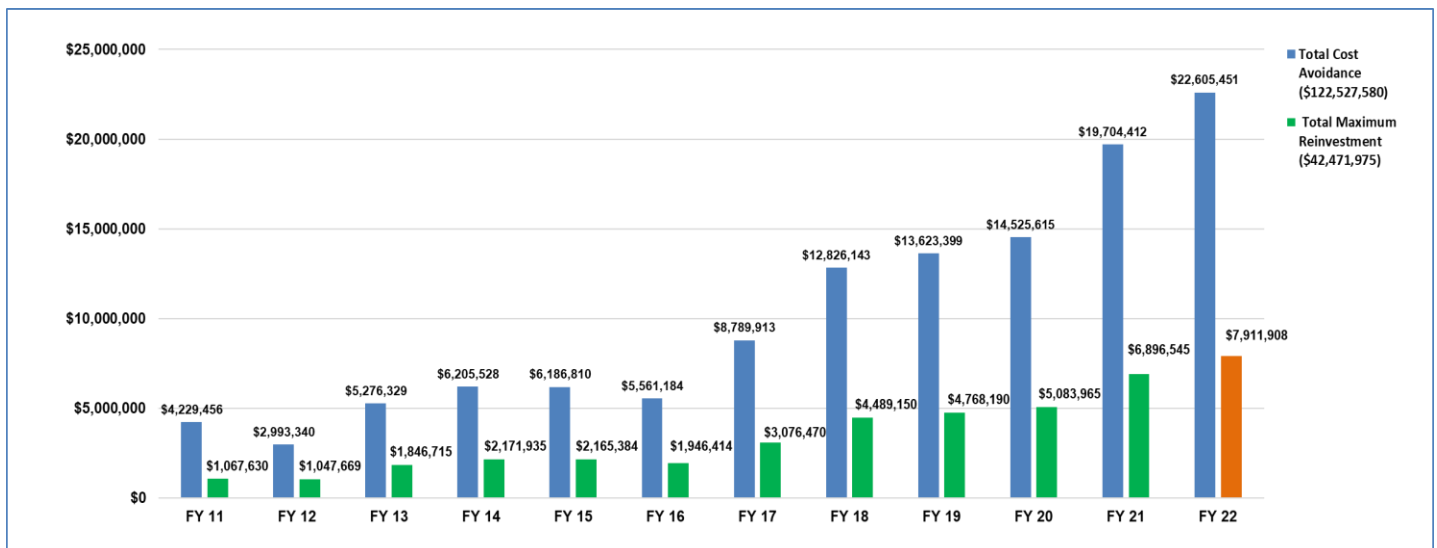
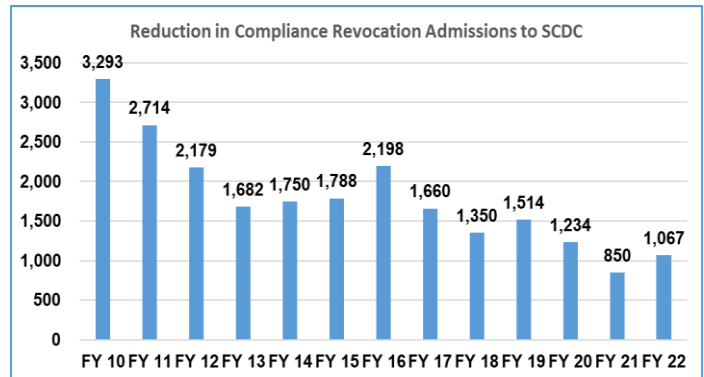
# Cost Avoidance

For the tenth year in a row, the Department has achieved its goal of reducing the impact to SCDC through the reduction in the number of offenders revoked for compliance violations and subsequently admitted to SCDC. This year's cost avoidance is \$22,605,451. This is a 434% increase since FY 2010 and a 15% increase since FY 2021.

## FY 2022 – Cost Avoidance Calculations for the Sentencing Reform Act\*

FY 2022 SCDPPPS avoided bed-days	923,254
Variable cost avoidance	\$12,233,116
Step-fixed cost avoidance	\$10,372,336
Total cost avoidance for FY 2022	\$22,605,451
Maximum reinvestment (\$22,605,451X 35%)	<b>\$7,911,908</b>

\* Numbers are rounded.



**2,226** – Total reduction in compliance revocation admissions to SCDC from FY 2010 through 2022.  
**\$122,527,580** – SCDPPPS' total cost avoidance for Sentencing Reform from FY 2011 through 2022.  
**\$42,471,975**– SCDPPPS' total proposed maximum reinvestment from FY 2011 through 2022.

### Cost Avoidance Methodology

- In FY 2012, the Sentencing Reform Oversight Committee (SROC) received technical assistance from the VERA Institute of Justice to design a model to calculate the cost avoidance to SCDC.
- The cost avoidance model with FY 2022 data is located on page 21 of the appendix. The model provides a description of all variables used to generate the total cost avoidance.





## Reinvestment Recommendation

### **Funding Priority 1: Expansion of Domestic Violence Specialized Caseload Program**

#### **Background:**

SCDPPPS aims to expand its Domestic Violence Program so 100% of eligible offenders are supervised under the specialized program. The goals of the program are to 1) victim safety, 2) offender rehabilitation, and 3) offender accountability. This plan, in conjunction with the FY 2024 budget request, will allow for the expansion of the program to 28 additional counties and will increase the number of eligible offenders supervised under the specialized program from 82% to 100%. The additional positions would allow the program to maintain the APPA recommended caseload size as well as allow for the quick addressing of violations.

#### **Potential Use of Funding:**

38 positions are needed to expand the Domestic Violence Program statewide:

- (18 FTEs) Domestic Violence Agents
- (5 FTEs) Administrative Hearing Officers
- (6 FTEs) Domestic Violence Supervisors
- (1 FTE) Assistant Director of the Domestic Violence Unit
- (8 FTEs) Domestic Violence Offender Supervision Specialists

**Estimated Cost:** \$3,842,579

### **Funding Priority 2: Expansion of Mental Health Specialized Caseload Program**

#### **Background:**

SCDPPPS aims to expand its Mental Health Program so 100% of eligible offenders are supervised under the specialized program. The goals of the program are to 1) improve access to standardized screening and assessment tools, 2) create collaborative comprehensive case management plans that address criminogenic needs, and 3) coordinate wraparound services with the goal of establishing stability for individuals living with mental illness. Emphasis is placed on treatment, medication compliance, and long-term stability that will endure following the end of supervision. To ensure the success of specialized caseloads, program staff will have comprehensive training that is tailored to the needs of this population.

#### **Potential Use of Funding:**

31 positions are needed to expand the Mental Health Program statewide:

- (16 FTEs) Mental Health Agents
- (4 FTEs) Administrative Hearing Officers
- (5 FTEs) Mental Health Supervisors
- (1 FTE) Assistant Director of the Mental Health Program
- (5 FTEs) Mental Health Offender Supervision Specialists

**Estimated Cost:** \$2,609,290

### **Funding Priority 3: Establish an Internal Sex Offender Treatment Program**

#### **Background:**

In addition to the financial barriers facing sex offenders completing their sex offender treatment requirement, there is a lack of qualified providers especially in rural and remote areas in the state. It is essential this high-risk population have access to qualified sex offender treatment providers. The expansion of an internal sex offender treatment program would guarantee 100% of eligible sex offenders would receive quality sex offender treatment without any financial barriers.

#### **Potential Use of Funding:**

13 positions are needed to establish the Sex Offender Treatment Program statewide:

- (10 FTEs) Sex Offender Treatment Counselors
- (3 FTEs) Sex Offender Treatment Supervisors

Equipment for virtual sites in county offices

**Estimated Cost:** \$1,460,039

# Section 38

# Drug Offenses

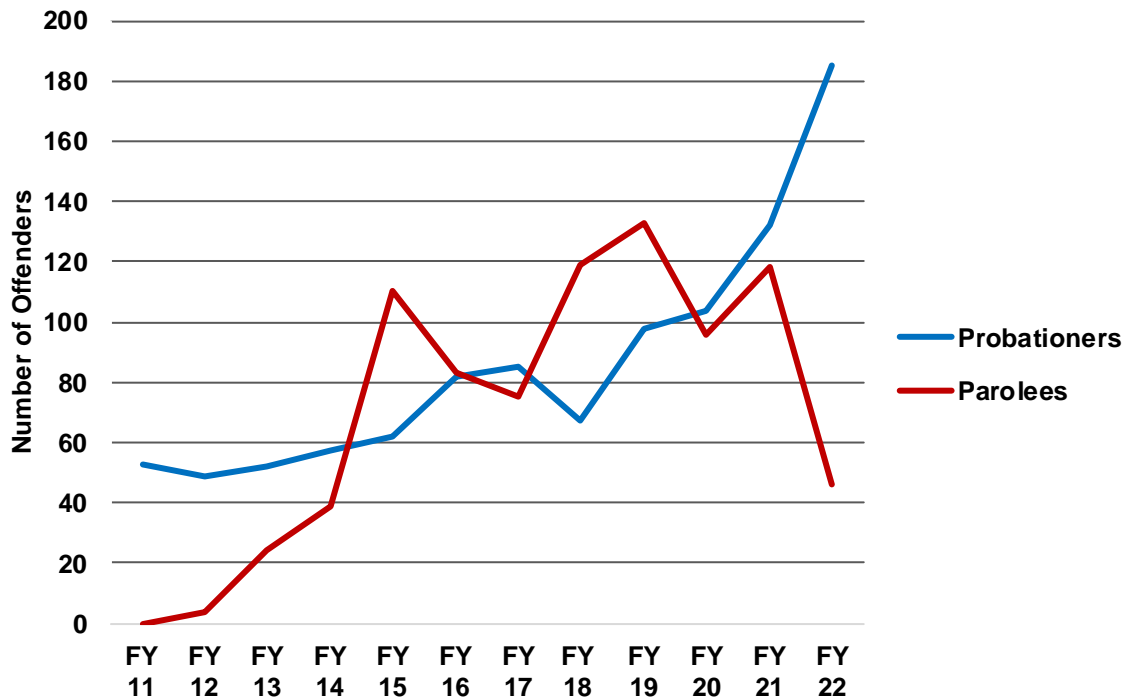
## FY 2022 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2022)

- 362 inmates are currently eligible by statute
  - 49 (14%) of the eligible inmates are currently scheduled for a parole hearing
- 3,582 inmates have been heard for parole since inception of SRA
  - 1,323 (59%) inmates have been granted parole under this program.
    - 1,138 inmates were released to SCDPPPS' supervision
    - 8 inmates are pending completion of pre-release programming (e.g., ATU and SPICE)
    - 177 inmates had their conditional parole rescinded
- 185 offenders sentenced to probation by the courts in lieu of incarceration
- 24,024 bed days saved for inmates released to parole, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$587,867.28
  - 525,654 total bed days saved (FY 2012 to FY 2022) for inmates released to parole, which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$8,257,908
- 395,259 bed days saved for offenders given straight probation, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$9,671,976
  - 2,187,284 total bed days saved (FY 2011 to FY 2022) for offenders given straight probation, which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$36,561,935

### § 44-53-375

- Statutory eligibility – ten specific drug offenses and sentence date of June 2, 2010 or later.
  - Non-violent offenders- after serving 25% of their sentence.
  - Violent offenders- after serving 33% of their sentence.

**Admissions to SCDPPPS with SRA Drug Offenses**



# Section 40

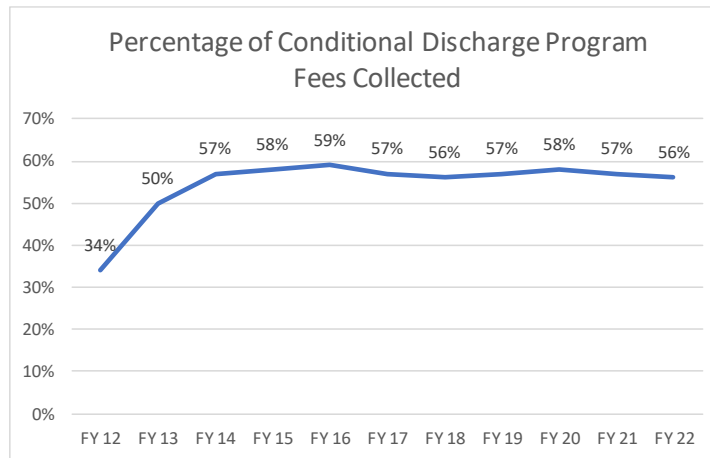
# Conditional Discharge

## FY 2022 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2022)

- 856 offenders were admitted to the program in FY 2022 for a total of 9,660 admissions since inception
- 559 offenders are active in the program
- 757 closures
  - 376 (50%) offenders closed successfully
  - 381 (50%) offenders were returned to the Solicitor's Office
- 6.70 months – average length of supervision
- Conditional Discharge fees (which go to the solicitor) since inception: \$1,954,327 (59%) collected from offenders that are now closed and \$27,719 (14%) from offenders that are still active for a total of \$1,982,046 (56%) collected

## § 44-53-450

- Statutory eligibility – If (1) the defendant has not previously been convicted of any offense under this article, or any offense under any state or federal statute relating to marijuana, or stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic drugs, and (2) the current offense is possession of a controlled substance under either Sections 44-53-370 (c) and (d), or Section 44-53-375 (A) of the Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended, then without a guilty adjudication the defendant is placed on probation.
- Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions and payment of a \$350 fee, the court shall discharge the defendant and dismiss the proceedings.



Total Conditional Discharge Closures				
FY	Total Successful Closures	Total Unsuccessful Closures	Total	% Successful
11	11	11	22	50%
12	229	90	319	72%
13	506	242	748	68%
14	516	238	754	68%
15	472	340	812	58%
16	474	422	896	53%
17	523	519	1,042	50%
18	568	635	1,203	47%
19	586	537	1,123	52%
20	547	631	1,178	46%
21	306	336	642	48%
22	376	381	757	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,114</b>	<b>4,382</b>	<b>9,496</b>	<b>54%</b>

# Sections 45 & 52

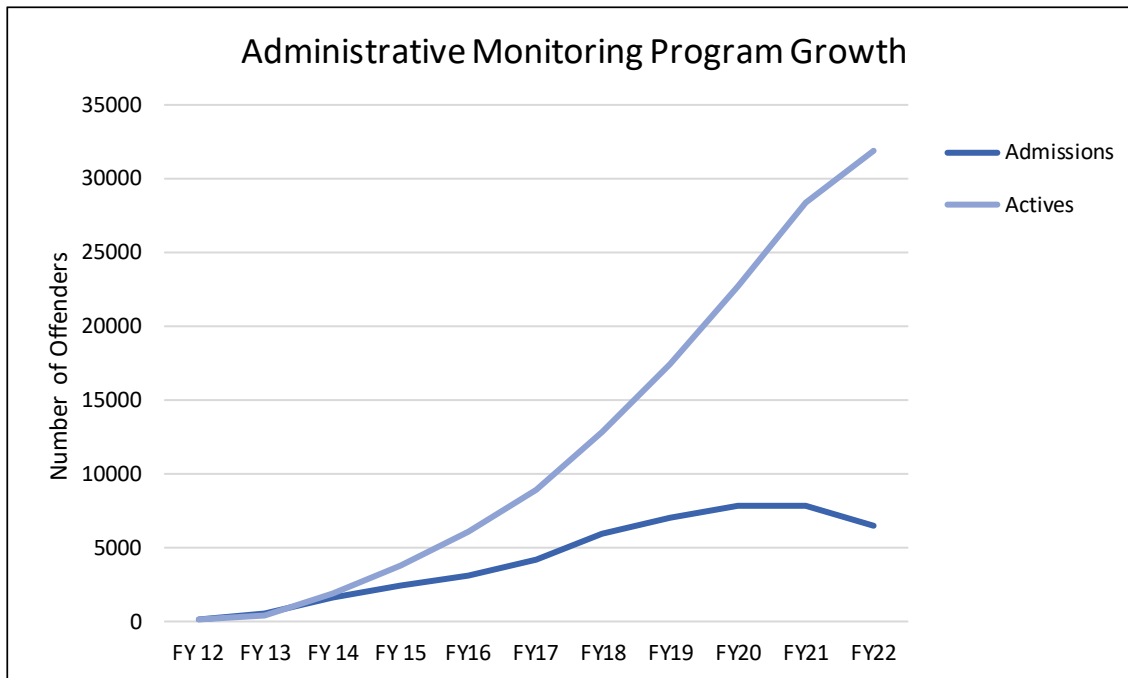
## Administrative Monitoring (AM)

### FY 2022 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2022)

- 6,421 offenders were admitted to the program
  - 8,377 cases were placed in the program
- 31,966 offenders are active in the program
  - 44,008 active cases in the program
- 1,232 offenders successfully completed the program

### § 24-21-100

- Statutory eligibility – If (1) the offense date of January 1, 2011 or later, and (2) upon the completion of traditional supervision, and if all obligations other than financial have been met, then offender is in fee-monitoring only status.



# Sections 45 & 50

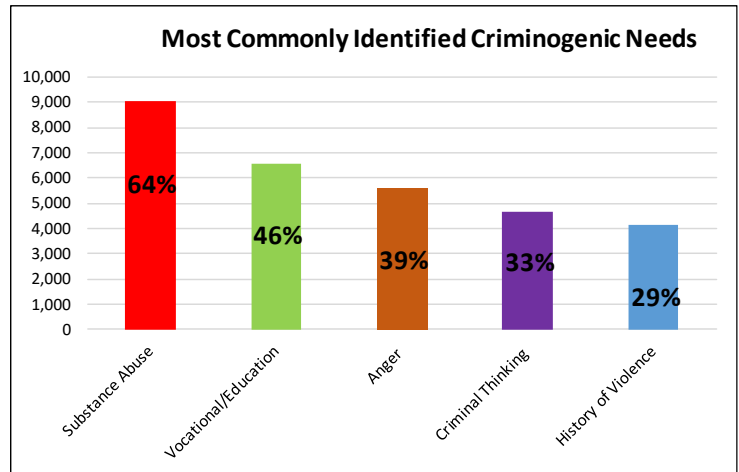
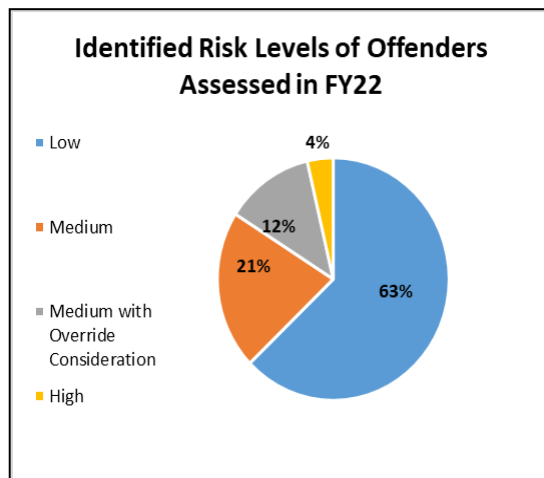
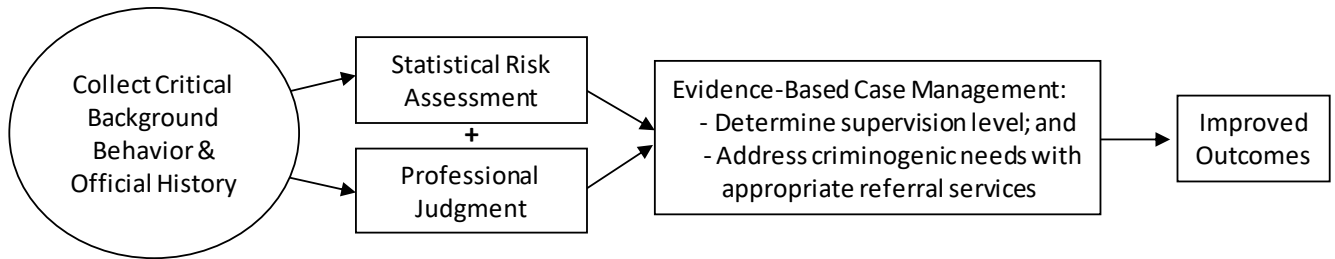
# Supervision Risk/Needs Assessment

## FY 2022 Highlights (As of June 30, 2022)

- 14,457 total assessments completed
  - 14,431 Full Core Assessments
  - 26 Recidivism Risk Screeners
- 14,320 total offenders assessed
- 14,348 Case Supervision Reviews (type of re-assessment) completed
- The diagram below describes how the validated actuarial risk/needs assessment tool is used in conjunction with professional judgment to assess offender risk and determine supervision levels:

### § 24-21-280(C)

- Adopt a validated actuarial risk/needs assessment tool that is consistent with evidence-based practices.
- The actuarial assessment tool shall include a screener, which shall be used as a triage tool, and a comprehensive version.



### Closures by Risk/Needs Assessment Tool Findings for FY 2022

	Total Successful Closures	Total Unsuccessful Closures	Total	% Successful
Low	6,777	1,044	7,821	87%
Medium	2,384	584	2,968	80%
Medium with Override Consideration	1,397	473	1,870	75%
High	398	165	563	71%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,956</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>13,222</b>	<b>83%</b>

# Sections 45 & 46

## Parole Risk/Needs Assessment

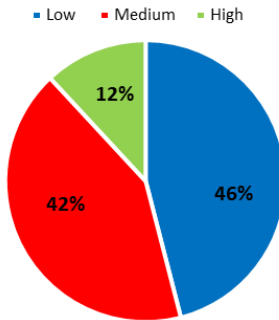
### FY 2022 Highlights (As of June 30, 2022)

- 2,071 reentry assessments completed on inmates eligible for parole (including inmates yet to be heard)

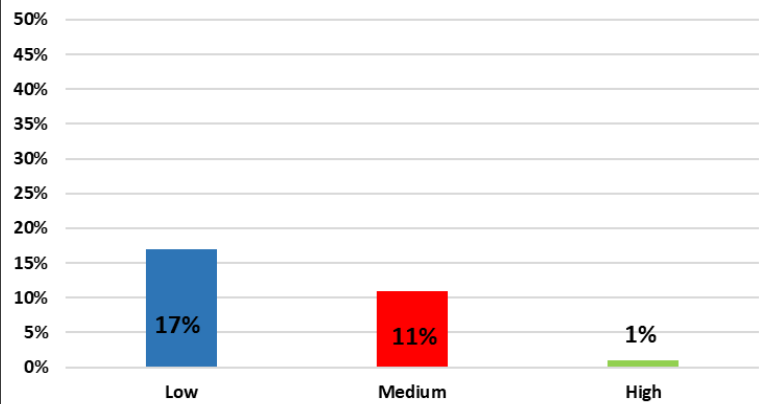
### § 24-21-10(F)

- Adopt a validated actuarial risk/needs assessment tool that is consistent with evidence-based practices.
- In addition to objective criteria, the Parole Board shall use the tool in making parole decisions.

**Reentry Assessment Findings  
Completed in FY 2022**



**Parole Rate by Reentry Assessment Finding**



Assessment Finding	Outcome		Total	Parole Rate
	Parole	Reject		
Low	159	793	952	17%
Medium	96	776	872	11%
High	3	244	247	1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>1,813</b>	<b>2,071</b>	<b>12%</b>

NOTE: Due to a small number of inmates being inaccessible (e.g., out of state) this information should not be used to calculate overall parole rates.

## Section 46

## Parole Board Member Training

### FY 2022 Highlights (As of June 30, 2022)

- Seven Board Members completed the annual 8-hour Agency Training in October, 2021.
- Three Board Members attended the 2021 SC Criminal Justice Training Conference in November, 2021.
- Six Board Members attended additional Board Training offered by the Agency In February, 2022.
- Two Board Members attended the APAI Conference in May, 2022

### § 24-21-10

- Requires new members of the Parole Board to complete a comprehensive training course developed by SCDPPPS using training components consistent with those offered by the National Institute of Corrections or the American Probation and Parole Association.
- Requires each member of the Parole Board to complete eight hours of annual training.

### Sample of Training Topics:

- Self-Paced In-Class Education (SPICE) Program Overview/Update
- A Review of the Department's Progress Toward Public Safety Goals
- Review and Analysis of the Effectiveness of the COMPAS/Re-Entry Assessment
- Legal Update
- Evidence-Based Practices
- The Use of Data in Decision Making
- Recusals
- Board's Rules of Order
- Decorum and Ex Parte Communication
- Fact Finding in Violations
- Real-Time Voting

## Section 48

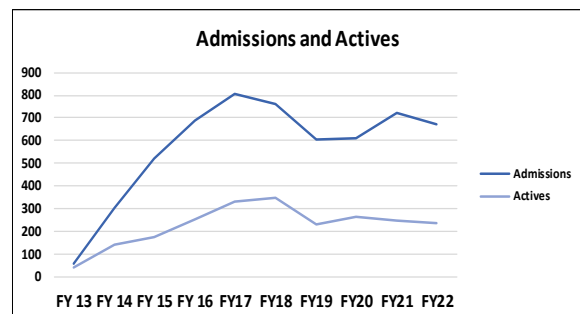
## Supervised Reentry

### FY 2022 Highlights (As of June 30, 2022)

- 1,994 offenders are statutorily eligible for future release
- 674 offenders were admitted to the program
- 235 offenders are active in the program
- 1,142 (95%) offenders placed in the program successfully completed
- 115,649 bed days saved for inmates released to Supervised Reentry, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$2,829,931.
  - 1,018,524 total bed days saved (FY 2013 to FY 2022), which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$17,523,906

### § 24-21-32

- Statutory eligibility – offense date of January 1, 2011 or later, and a minimum of two years incarceration must be served (includes credit for time served).
- Mandatory release if criteria are met
- Maximum supervision of 6 months





# Section 50

# Compliance Credits

## FY 2022 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2022)

- 28,006 offenders were eligible to earn compliance credits at some point during the fiscal year
- 4,449,331 credits could have been earned in FY 2022
- 1,448,563 credits have been earned
- 15,478 offenders have earned compliance credits
- 187,762 compliance credits were revoked
- 2,729 offenders had compliance credits revoked
  - 78% (2,141) of offenders with compliance credits revoked had their credits revoked due to unsuccessful closure of supervision
- 4,308 offenders closed early due to earning compliance credits
  - 189 days - the average number of days that offenders closed early due to compliance credits
  - 24.2 months - the average time under supervision for offenders who closed early due to compliance credit

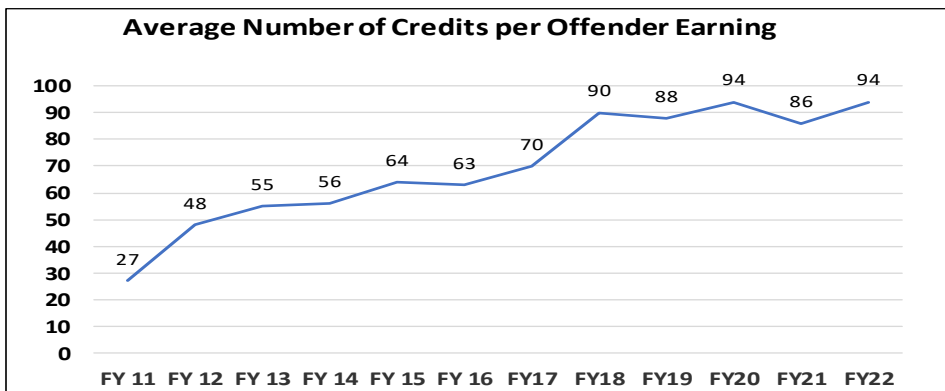
### § 24-21-280

- Statutory eligibility – offense date of January 1, 2011 or later, and an aggregate of 366 days or more of supervision (with no break in supervision).
- Department must identify, calculate and award compliance credits to eligible offenders.
- Statute requires offenders to be current on all their financial obligations.

## Compliance Credit Totals Since Inception

FY	# Offenders Eligible to Earn Credits	# Offenders Earning Credits	Potential Credits to be Earned	Credits Earned	Credits Denied	Credits Revoked
11	294	76	10,220	2,080	8,140	20
12	6,025	2,459	639,924	117,198	522,726	1,741
13	14,322	6,166	2,191,448	337,010	1,854,438	21,079
14	22,480	8,872	3,753,485	496,379	3,257,106	59,894
15	27,640	8,552	4,686,097	543,225	4,142,872	58,554
16	30,538	10,007	5,134,849	635,270	4,499,579	97,710
17	31,496	14,799	5,313,916	1,030,733	4,283,183	76,616
18	33,013	19,791	5,460,797	1,771,558	3,689,239	79,328
19	34,080	20,375	5,648,119	1,787,150	3,860,969	187,966
20	33,137	18,687	5,698,787	1,754,757	3,944,030	211,987
21	29,540	15,935	4,872,438	1,365,422	3,507,061	179,566
22	28,006	15,478	4,449,331	1,448,563	3,000,768	187,762
<b>Total</b>	<b>290,571</b>	<b>141,197</b>	<b>47,859,411</b>	<b>11,289,345</b>	<b>36,570,111</b>	<b>1,162,223</b>

## Average Number of Credits per Offender Earning



# Section 53

# Administrative Sanctions

## FY 2022 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2022)

- 708 (40%) of the 1,775 individuals revoked for compliance violations were addressed with alternative sanctions that did not impact SCDC
- 63% decrease in total revocations since FY 2010
- 60% decrease in number of legal process documents issued since FY 2010

### § 24-21-110

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

## Administrative Sanctions and Legal Process

	FY 2010	FY 2022	Change	
			FY 2010 to FY 2022 #	%
<b>Active offenders</b>	31,262	22,113	-9,149	-29%
<b>Offenders with at least 1 violation</b>	23,288	10,879	-12,409	-53%
<b>Administrative sanctions</b>				
PSE conversions	1,312	18	-1,294	-99%
PSE accounts	160	2	-158	-99%
Financial assessment restructures	14,168	5,445	-8,723	-62%
Fee exemptions	7,381	6,854	-527	-7%
Home Visits*	11,754	8,293	-3,461	-29%
Other Administrative Sanctions**	2,535	4,517	1,982	78%
Verbal/written reprimands***	5,367	2,869	-2,498	-47%
<b>Total administrative sanctions</b>	<b>42,677</b>	<b>27,998</b>	<b>-14,679</b>	<b>-34%</b>
<b>Legal process</b>				
Warrants issued	11,163	7,019	-4,144	-37%
Citations issued	16,052	3,829	-12,223	-76%
<b>Total legal process</b>	<b>27,215</b>	<b>10,848</b>	<b>-16,367</b>	<b>-60%</b>

\*Number of home visits on standard level offenders 45 days after start of supervision.

\*\*Number of Administrative Sanctions documented in violations matrix.

\*\*\*Number of 1182s and 1217s issued. In FY18 Consent orders are pulled separately and included here.

Previously, consent orders were done on 1182s.

## Revocations

	FY 2010	FY 2022	Change	
			FY 2010 to FY 2022	%
Compliance	4,783	1,775	-3,008	-63%
New offense	880	318	-562	-64%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,663</b>	<b>2,093</b>	<b>-3,570</b>	<b>-63%</b>

## SCDC Admissions due to Compliance

	FY 2010	FY 2022	Change	
			FY 2010 and FY 2022	%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,293</b>	<b>1,067</b>	<b>-2,226</b>	<b>-68%</b>

**Administrative Sanctions Imposed at the Administrative Hearing Level (Hearings Officers) for FY22**

<b>Administrative Sanctions</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	
<b>Revocation</b>			
Weekend jail	20	0.2%	
Partial revocation	699	6.2%	
Full revocation	1,009	9.0%	
YOA revocation- new active sentence	31	0.2%	
Remain in jail until inpatient treatment	226	2.0%	
Restitution Hearing	47	0.4%	18%
<b>Reporting</b>			
Extend supervision	185	1.6%	
Extend supervision-terminated upon payment	121	1.1%	
Increase supervision contacts	352	3.1%	
Decrease supervision contacts	1	0.0%	
Report more frequently until employed	2	0.0%	6%
<b>Financial</b>			
Restructure financial obligation	1,477	13.1%	
Exempt supervision fee(s)	1,443	12.8%	
Exempt global positioning system (GPS) fee	30	0.3%	
Exempt drug test fee	328	2.9%	
Exempt public service employment (PSE) fee	14	0.1%	
PSE conversion	23	0.2%	
Stack accounts	82	0.7%	
Report more frequently until current	1	0.0%	
Set time to bring accounts current	362	3.2%	
Defer payment for time period	31	0.3%	
Civil judgment for fine/restitution	268	2.4%	
Budgeting ledger	2	0.0%	
Financial counseling	2	0.0%	
Reduce supervision fee	319	2.8%	39%
<b>Substance abuse treatment</b>			
Inpatient substance use treatment	235	2.1%	
Outpatient substance use treatment	517	4.6%	
Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotic Anonymous (AA/NA) 90 in	8	0.1%	
AA/NA at agent discretion	20	0.2%	
Half-way house	64	0.6%	
Incarceration until bed available	81	0.7%	
Treatment assessment	49	0.4%	9%
<b>Criminal domestic violence</b>			
Anger management	30	0.3%	
Domestic violence counseling	183	1.6%	
No contact with victim of violence	53	0.5%	2%
<b>Home detention/electronic monitoring/global positioning system</b>			
Home detention	22	0.2%	
Electronic monitoring	3	0.0%	
Global positioning system	26	0.2%	0%
<b>Public Service Employment (PSE)</b>			
Reinstate PSE	27	0.2%	
Impose PSE	12	0.1%	0%
<b>Vocation/education</b>			
General education diploma (GED)	15	0.1%	
Write a paper on life goals	1	0.0%	
Vocational rehabilitation	37	0.3%	
Five job applications per day	4	0.0%	
Complete job search forms	20	0.2%	
S.C. Department of Employment and Workforce	3	0.0%	1%
<b>Behavioral treatment</b>			
Mental health treatment/evaluation	101	0.9%	
Grief counseling	3	0.0%	
Family counseling	1	0.0%	
Sex offender counseling	21	0.2%	
Restrict where offender may live	27	0.2%	
Mandate where offender lives	53	0.5%	
Restrict contact with certain people	41	0.4%	
Letter of Apology to Family	3		
Zero tolerance for future violations	341	3.0%	
Remove special conditions	51	0.5%	
<b>Other</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>18.9%</b>	<b>25%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,252</b>	<b>99.9%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Section 55

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

### FY 2022 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2022)

- 0 referrals received from SCDC during FY 22
- 30 referrals received from SCDC since inception of SRA
  - 13 inmates were never heard for medical parole
    - 4 inmates were found to have “no parole” offenses
    - 5 inmate died prior to being heard
    - 4 inmates no longer met the criteria
  - 7 inmates were heard and rejected for conditional parole
    - 3 inmates parole was rescinded
    - 1 inmates have since been released due to sentence expiration
    - 3 inmates were denied
  - 10 inmates were granted conditional parole
    - 3 inmates died prior to being released
    - 4 inmates were released on parole and are still under supervision
    - 3 inmates were released on parole but are no longer under supervision due to completing term of parole

#### § 24-21-715(A)

- SCDPPPS to provide supervision for inmates paroled due to designated status if (1) the offender is terminally ill, geriatric, permanently incapacitated, or any combination of these conditions; and (2) does not pose a threat to society or himself/herself.

## Appendix

### Cost Avoidance Methodology

- In FY 2012, the SROC received technical assistance from the VERA Institute of Justice's Cost Benefit Analysis Unit to prepare a calculation of the cost avoidance to SCDC and to develop a methodology that would allow for this calculation to be used in the future.
- SCDPPPS and SCDC agreed that the calculation would include both variable and step-fixed costs. Step-fixed costs would be calculated by using the ratio of inmates to correctional officers.
- The step-fixed cost avoidance model developed in FY 2012 did not take into account prison closures.
- A template was developed and the FY 2012 cost avoidance calculation was approved on December 14, 2012.
- In FY 2017, the model was modified to take into account prison closures.
- The template of methodology located on page 21 was used for the FY 2022 cost avoidance and provides a description of all variables used to generate the total cost avoidance for FY 2022.

Fiscal year of analysis		2022
a Days per year	365	Number of days in FY 2022
Highlighted fields are user inputs. Other fields are calculated.		

**Section 1 - Bed-Days Avoided**

Housing		
1 PPP Avoided Bed-Days	923,254	Bed Days Saved FY10 - FY22
2 PPP Avoided Bed-Years	2,529	line 1 / line a (days per year)
3 Beds per Housing Unit	144	144 Inmates per unit (wing or dorm) of institution (per SCDC)
4 Avoided Units	17.0	line 2 / line 3 (rounded down)
5 Beds per Institution	432	432 inmates per institution
6 Avoided Institutions	5.0	line 2 / line 5 (rounded down)
Housing Unit Staffing		
7 Correctional Officers per Unit	4.0	Four officers fill two 12-hour shifts
8 Avoided Dorm Officers	68.0	line 4 x line 7
Institution Staffing		
9 Other Correctional Officers per Institution	6.0	Each institution has 6 correctional officers (excluding dorm officers)
10 Avoided Correctional Officers	30.0	line 6 x line 9
11 Shift Supervisors per Institution	4.0	Each institution has 4 security shift supervisors
12 Avoided Shift Supervisors	20.0	line 6 x line 11
13 Administrative Assistants per Institution	2.0	Each institution has 2 administrative assistants
14 Avoided Administrative Assistants	10.0	line 6 x line 13
15 Supply Managers per Institution	1.0	Each institution has 1 supply manager
16 Avoided Supply Managers	5.0	line 6 x line 15
17 Caseworkers per Institution	1.0	Each institution has 1 caseworker
18 Avoided Caseworkers	5.0	line 6 x line 17
19 Human Services Specialists per Institution	1.0	Each institution has 1 human services specialist
20 Avoided Human Services Specialists	5.0	line 6 x line 19
21 Wardens per Institution	1.0	Each institution has 1 warden
22 Averted Wardens	5.0	line 6 x line 21
23 Food Services Specialists per Institution	3.0	Each institution has 3 food service specialists
24 Avoided Food Services Specialists	15.0	line 6 x line 23
25 Trades Specialists per Institution	1.0	Each institution has 1 trade specialist
26 Avoided Trades Specialists	5.0	line 6 x line 25
27 Vehicle Operators per Institution	2.0	Each institution has 2 vehicle operators
28 Avoided Vehicle Operators	10.0	line 6 x line 27

**Section 2 - Marginal Costs**

Variable Costs Per Inmate		
29 Food Per Diem	\$ 3.04	FY 22 Variable Food Cost
30 Health Care Per Diem	\$ 10.21	FY 22 Variable Health Cost
31 Total Per Diem Variable Costs	\$ 13.25	line 29 + line 30
32 Total Per Annum Variable Costs	\$ 4,836	line 31 x line a (days per year)
Step-fixed Costs Per Inmate		
Health Care and other programming		
33 Health/programming personnel, per diem	\$ -	No cost avoided. Level 1 institutions typically do not have full-time medical / mental health staff.
Step-fixed Salary Costs		
34 Correctional Officer Salary (Officer I)	\$ 39,140	Per HR 11/16/2022
35 Security Shift Supervisor Salary	\$ 47,925	Per HR 11/16/2022
36 Level 1 Warden Salary	\$ 88,094	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2022.
37 Supply Manager Salary	\$ 29,061	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2022.
38 Caseworker Salary	\$ 32,692	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2022.
39 Human Services Specialist Salary	\$ 33,619	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2022.
40 Food Services Specialist Salary	\$ 35,593	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2022.
41 Trades Specialist Salary	\$ 53,000	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2022.
42 Vehicle Operator Salary	\$ 25,884	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2022.
43 Administrative Assistant Salary	\$ 31,624	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2022.
44 Fringe Benefit Rate	48.19%	Per Budget Division 11/10/2022
45 Salary & Benefits (Officer I)	\$ 58,002	line 34 + (line 34 x line 44)
46 Salary & Benefits (Shift Supervisor)	\$ 71,020	line 35 + (line 35 x line 44)
47 Salary & Benefits (Warden)	\$ 130,546	line 36 + (line 36 x line 44)
48 Salary & Benefits (Supply Mgr.)	\$ 43,065	line 37 + (line 37 x line 44)
49 Salary & Benefits (Caseworker)	\$ 48,446	line 38 + (line 38 x line 44)

Template Prepared by Cost-Benefit Analysis Unit, Vera Institute of Justice

South Carolina Sentencing Reform Oversight Committee

Cost Avoidance Calculation

Fiscal year of analysis		2022	
50	Salary & Benefits (Human Ser. Sp.)	\$ 49,820	line 39 + (line 39 x line 44)
51	Salary & Benefits (Food Ser. Sp.)	\$ 52,745	line 40 + (line 40 x line 44)
52	Salary & Benefits (Trades Sp.)	\$ 78,541	line 41 + (line 41 x line 44)
53	Salary & Benefits (Vehicle Oper.)	\$ 38,357	line 42 + (line 42 x line 44)
54	Salary & Benefits (Admin. Assist.)	\$ 46,864	line 43 + (line 43 x line 44)
55	Officer I Step-Fixed Cost	\$ 5,684,153	(line 8 x line 45) + (line 10 x line 45)
56	Shift Supervisor Step-Fixed Cost	\$ 1,420,401	line 12 x line 46
57	Warden Step-fixed Cost	\$ 652,732	line 22 x line 47
58	Supply Manager Step-fixed Cost	\$ 215,327	line 16 x line 48
59	Caseworker Step-fixed Cost	\$ 242,231	line 18 x line 49
60	Human Services Specialist Step-fixed Cost	\$ 249,100	line 20 x line 50
61	Food Services Specialist Step-fixed Cost	\$ 791,179	line 24 x line 51
62	Trade Specialist Step-fixed Cost	\$ 265,000	line 26 x line 41
63	Vehicle Operator Step-fixed Cost	\$ 383,575	line 28 x line 53
64	Administrative Assistant Step-fixed Cost	468,636	line 14 x line 54
65	Officer Cost Avoidance	\$ 7,104,555	line 55 + line 56
66	Officer Cost Avoidance per Inmate	\$ 7.70	line 65 / line 1
67	Administrative Cost Avoidance (Institutions Closed)	\$ 3,267,781	line 57 + line 58 + line 59 + line 60 + line 61 + line 62 + line 63 + line 64

Section 3 - Cost Avoidance and Maximum Reinvestment			
68	Variable cost avoidance	\$ 12,233,116	line 1 x line 31
69	Step-fixed cost avoidance	\$ 10,372,336	line 65+ line 67
70	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>\$ 22,605,451</b>	line 68 + line 69
71	Maximum reinvestment	\$ 7,911,908	35% x line 70

*Note: This cost avoidance calculation assumes that there are no vacancies within the agency to absorb layoffs from closed institutions and that all current FTEs are fully funded.*

Submitted by

South Carolina Department of Corrections

South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services

*Bruce P. Stirling (by SWE)*  
Name / Date

*[Signature]*  
Name / Date 12/2/22