

2021

Report to the Sentencing Reform Oversight Committee



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

Table of Contents

Major Accomplishments	3-6
Overview.....	7
Funnel Graph	8
Cost Avoidance	9
Reinvestment Recommendation	10
Section 38 - Drug Offenses	11
Section 40 - Conditional Discharge	12
Sections 45 & 52 - Administrative Monitoring	13
Sections 45 & 50 - Supervision Risk/Need Assessments	14
Sections 45 & 46 - Parole Risk/Need Assessments	15
Section 46 - Parole Board Member Training	16
Section 48 - Supervised Reentry	16
Section 50 - Compliance Credits	17
Section 53 - Administrative Sanctions	18-19
Section 55 - Terminally Ill, Geriatric, Permanently Disabled	20
Appendix	21-22

Major Accomplishments

During the past fiscal year (FY), the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services (SCDPPPS) has continued to rise to the challenges presented by the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic. During the first half of this fiscal year, due to public health concerns, SCDPPPS employees were required to work remotely and Parole Board and administrative hearings were held virtually. In mid-March 2021, all staff returned to work in SCDPPPS offices across the state, except for those telecommuting. Department employees have exhibited a tremendous spirit of cooperation and resiliency as they transitioned from one work environment to the next, all while procedures were revised to meet health and safety needs.

The Department remains focused on the rehabilitation of offenders under its supervision. As evidenced in this report, SCDPPPS touts an 85% successful probation closure rate compared to the national average of 69% and an 85% successful parole closure rate compared to the national average of 63% (Bureau of Justice Statistics, Probation and Parole in the United States, 2019).

SCDPPPS continues to meet and exceed the mandates of the Omnibus Crime Reduction and Sentencing Reform Act (SRA) of 2010. Offender supervision staff utilizes evidence-based practices such as an actuarial risk-needs assessment tool and an automated violations matrix. The Department's consistent dedication to the implementation of sentencing reform has resulted in a 68% reduction in compliance revocations since 2010 and a 71% decrease in new crime revocations since 2010. Since the implementation of Sentencing Reform, the Department has created a cost-avoidance for state taxpayers of nearly \$100 million.

During previous fiscal budget years, the Department's Probation and Parole Agents were issued law enforcement vehicles to enhance participation in daily law enforcement activities and readiness for response to statewide emergencies. As a result, the Agent to vehicle ratio remains at one-to-one and during the pandemic, Agents were able to social distance, remain in the field, and ultimately increase the number of home visits. In FY 2021, Agents conducted 75,473 home visits. This is an increase of 47% from pre-pandemic, FY 2019.

Offender home visits continue to serve as the SCDPPPS primary means of contact with high-risk offenders; the structure of these visits has been modified due to the pandemic. The Department's vehicle distribution plan made this possible. Additionally, drug testing capabilities were enhanced through the use of an oral swab test, which eliminated the need for gender-specific administration of urine tests. Modifications have also been made to the Department's emergency response plans to include pre-staging Agents for hurricanes and other disasters.

In another area of offender services, SCDPPPS has distributed nearly 200 body-worn cameras to Agents who supervise high-risk offenders, such as sex offenders and domestic violence offenders. The Department is in the process of procuring additional body-worn cameras for all Agents. This helpful

technology can provide a reliable record of Agent-offender interactions, as well as ensure the agency's staff continues to provide the utmost safe and professional service when working in the field.

Several other technological advancements were accomplished by SCDPPPS during the past fiscal year. The Department is transitioning to becoming entirely digital and paperless in its daily operations. During the past fiscal year, an E-filing Team has traveled throughout the state to various field offices, working to ensure the necessary tools are in place to implement a smooth transition to a virtual workplace. Implementation of the three-tier E-filing process includes onsite training, web-based training, and data auditing. As of December 1, 2021, 8,465 total e-files have been uploaded, and 19 counties have been fully trained.

SCDPPPS has continued the technological innovation started in June 2020, when the Department launched a virtual parole and pardon hearing process to safely conduct hearings during the pandemic. This process allows pardon applicants, inmates, attorneys, victims, and witnesses to appear and testify before the Board from remote locations. Participants can connect to the hearings via computer, smartphone, or voice-only telephone.

COVID-19 impacted daily business operations throughout the previous fiscal year. In response, SCDPPPS Rehabilitative Services expanded the capacity of its technological resources by using a virtual platform to deliver substance use education and batterers' intervention programming to offenders. This service has proved very beneficial for addressing offender needs, while reducing or even eliminating risky face-to-face interactions. This service platform has allowed offenders to access services who otherwise would not have been able to access treatment due to pandemic restrictions. Since its inception, over 1,600 offenders have received services and over 600 offenders received services in FY 2021.

Other modifications to agency functions had to be made during the past fiscal year as well. The uncertainty of the effects of the COVID-19 virus presented obstacles to the SCDPPPS Strategic Planning Committee holding face-to-face meetings and executing particular objectives. Even with these challenges, the Committee continued to monitor and evaluate its strategies and objectives to measure agency accomplishments and maintain stability. Through the frequent review process, the Strategic Planning Committee has been able to align goals and objectives with mission-critical functions, meet the needs of stakeholders, and support Department initiatives.

The continued measurement of customer expectations and satisfaction is another major focus of SCDPPPS. More specifically, in the fall of 2020, the Office of Program Planning and Development drafted and disseminated an online "Citizen Survey" for SCDPPPS staff to glean how to further improve services offered to the general public. Victims, service providers, offenders, and offenders' family members are some of the populations that most commonly utilize the survey, offering valuable feedback on their staff interactions. The results of this survey are analyzed every month by the Director and Executive Management Team.

The SCDPPPS website has served as a particularly helpful resource for disseminating timely updates to the public about county office closings and staff contact information. Through the use of multiple search features, visitors can find information about how to contact their local county office, offender information, and virtual Parole Board hearing schedules. In the event of parole hearing cancellations,

victims and other stakeholders were notified through website announcements as well as through direct phone calls. Also, while face-to-face interactions were prohibited in quarantine, offenders could pay restitution and supervision fees via the agency website.

Another achievement attained in recent years by SCDPPPS was gaining accreditation from the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) in July of 2018. Following that achievement, SCDPPPS pursued attainment of state accreditation. This past fiscal year, in March 2021 SCDPPPS obtained state accreditation from South Carolina Law Enforcement Accreditation (SCLEA).

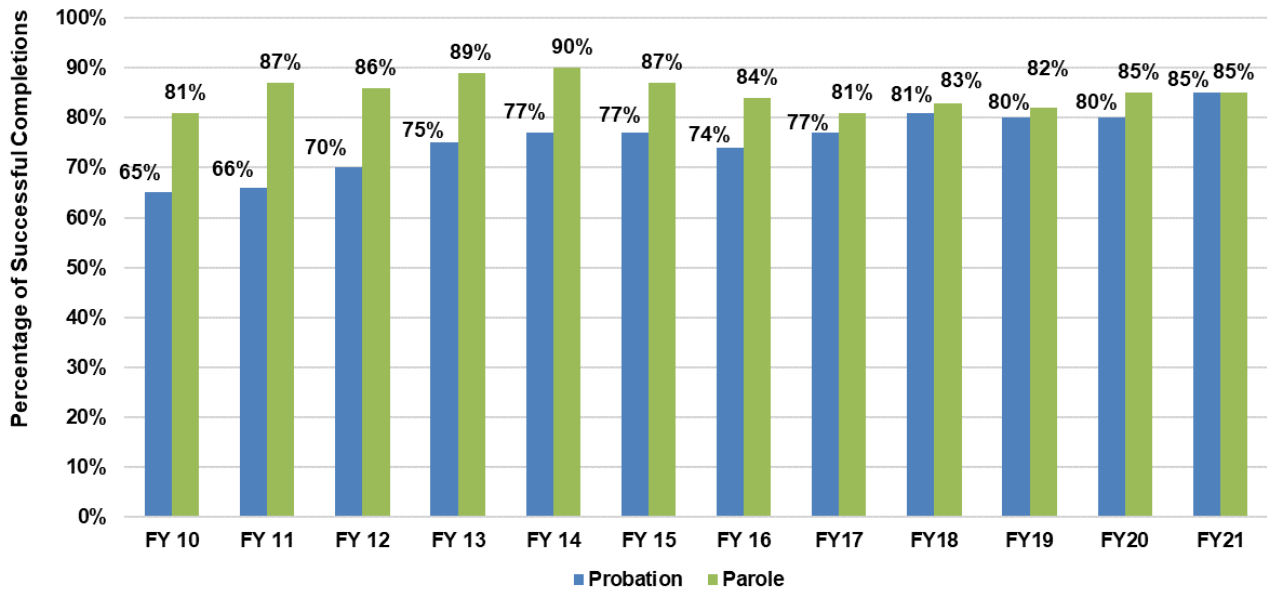
The accreditation process has added merit to this Department by standardizing daily operations, improving transparency of agency activities, and solidifying interagency cooperation and coordination. To support this initiative, staff attends regularly scheduled South Carolina Police Accreditation Coalition (SCPAC) meetings. Accreditation also necessitated the implementation of policies that ensure compliance with state statutes, such as creating a public contact/warning process through the Department's Office of Professional Responsibility, and other state-level requirements, to include a survey to gather opinions and input from citizens. As a further display of the agency's dedication to the spirit of accreditation, the SCDPPPS Accreditation Manager has obtained manager certification through CALEA, a recognition that has only been received by two others in South Carolina.

As SCDPPPS achieves new accomplishments while navigating the demands of this unprecedented health crisis, SCDPPPS looks forward to the opportunity to implement innovative solutions to rehabilitate offenders and protect public safety.

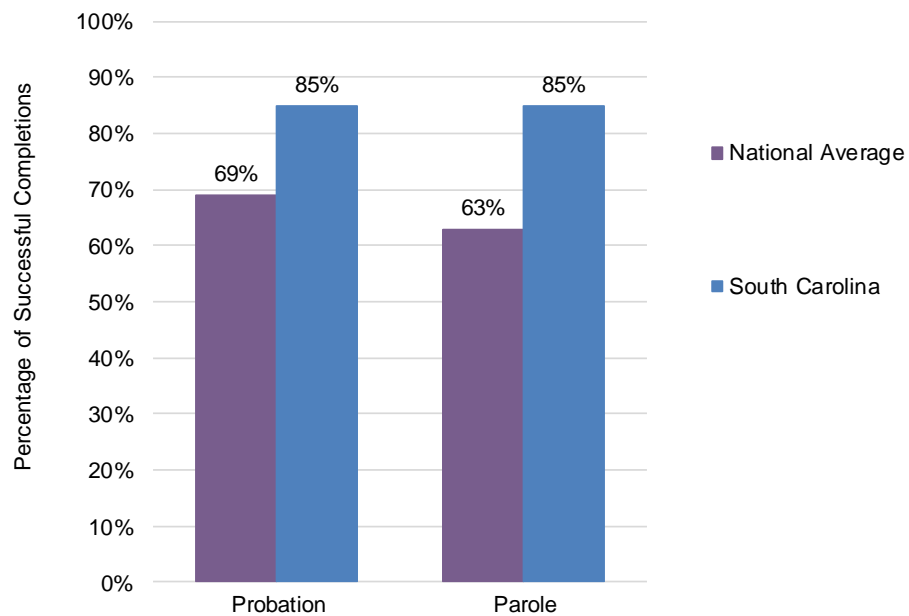
Success Rates: Since FY 2010, the rate of successful completion has increased for both probation and parole.

- In FY 2010, probation had a success rate of 65%, and parole had a success rate of 81%.
- In FY 2021, the rate of successful completion increased to 85% for probation and 85% for parole. This reflects a 20% increase for probation a 4% increase for parole since FY 2010.
- SCDPPPS' successful completion rates are above the national average.

Probation and Parole Success Rates Since FY10



Probation and Parole Success Rates Compared to the National Average



* National Average represents the most recent data available from calendar year 2019.

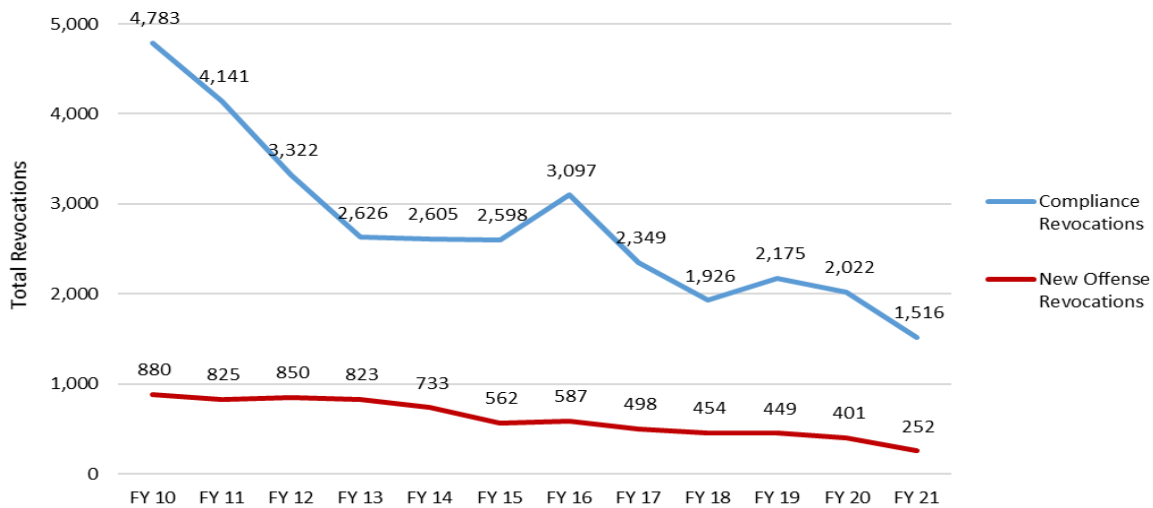
Bureau of Justice Statistics' Report *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2019* (July 2021)

Overview

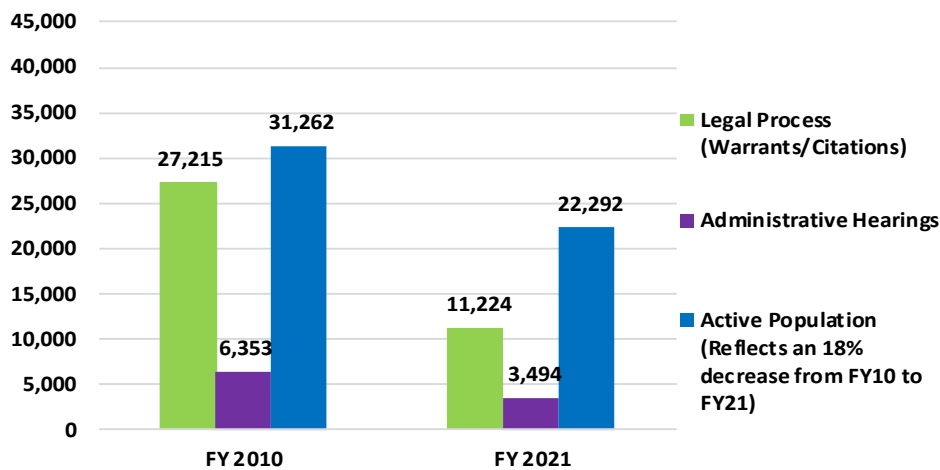
The Department has implemented supervision strategies that resulted in the reduction of recidivism and the financial impact to the South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC), while maintaining public safety. The following reductions from the FY 2010 baseline data have been achieved for FY 2021:

- 74% (-2,443) Reduction of compliance revocation admissions to SCDC
- 69% (-3,895) Overall reduction in supervision revocation rates
 - 68% (-3,267) Reduction in compliance revocation rates
 - 71% (-628) Reduction in new offense revocation rates
- 59% (-15,991) Overall reduction in the issuance of legal process (i.e., warrants and citations)
- 45% (-2,859) Overall reduction in administrative hearings

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

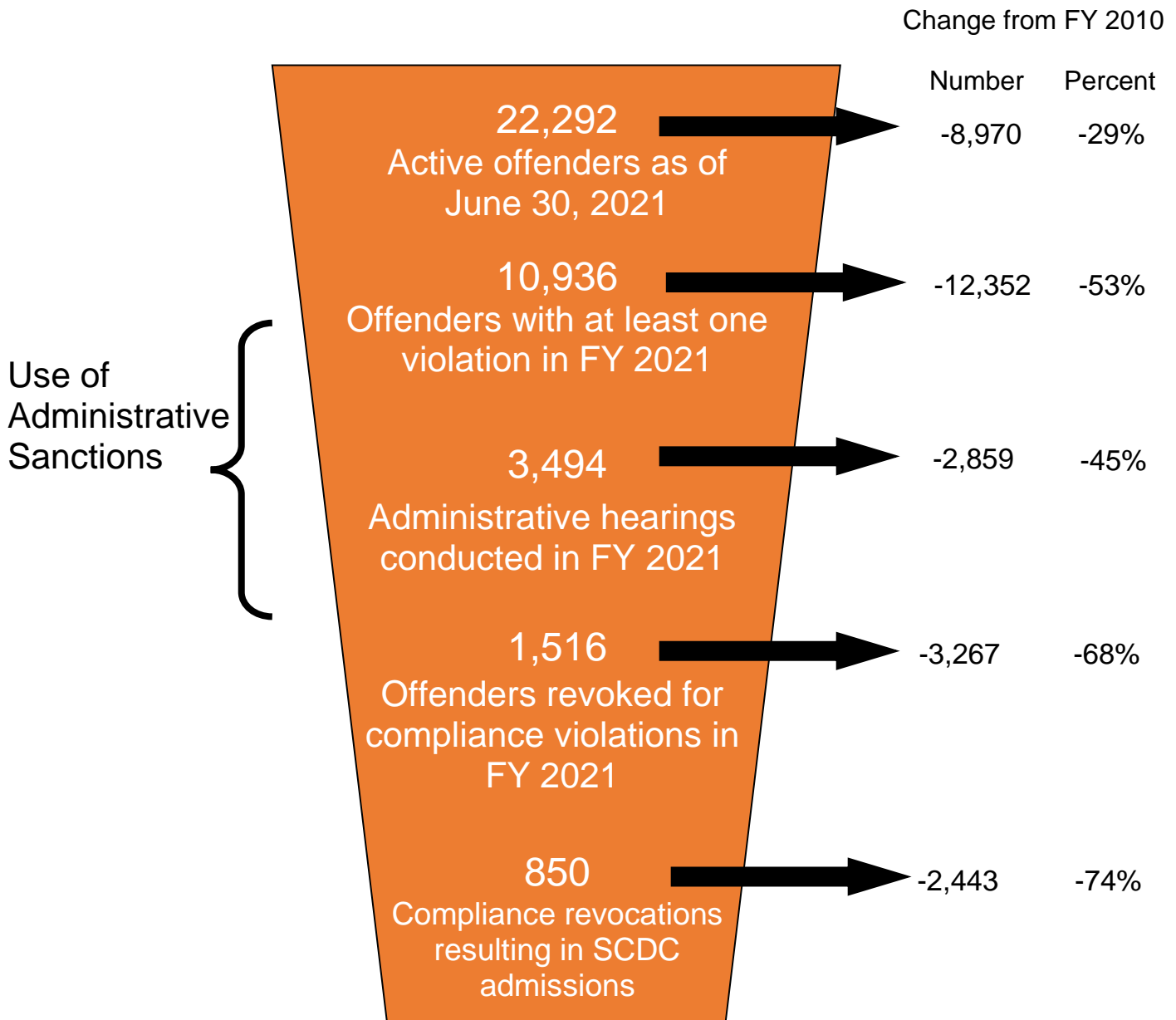


Reduction in Process



SCDPPPS FY 2021 Violations Summary

Impact of Sentencing Reform Act Strategies



Administrative Sanctions:

2	PSE Conversions
7	PSE Sanctions
5,770	Fee Exemptions
10,131	Fee Restructures
8,941	Home Visits
2,617	Other Administrative Sanctions
1,812	Verbal/Written Reprimands
29,280	Total Sanctions

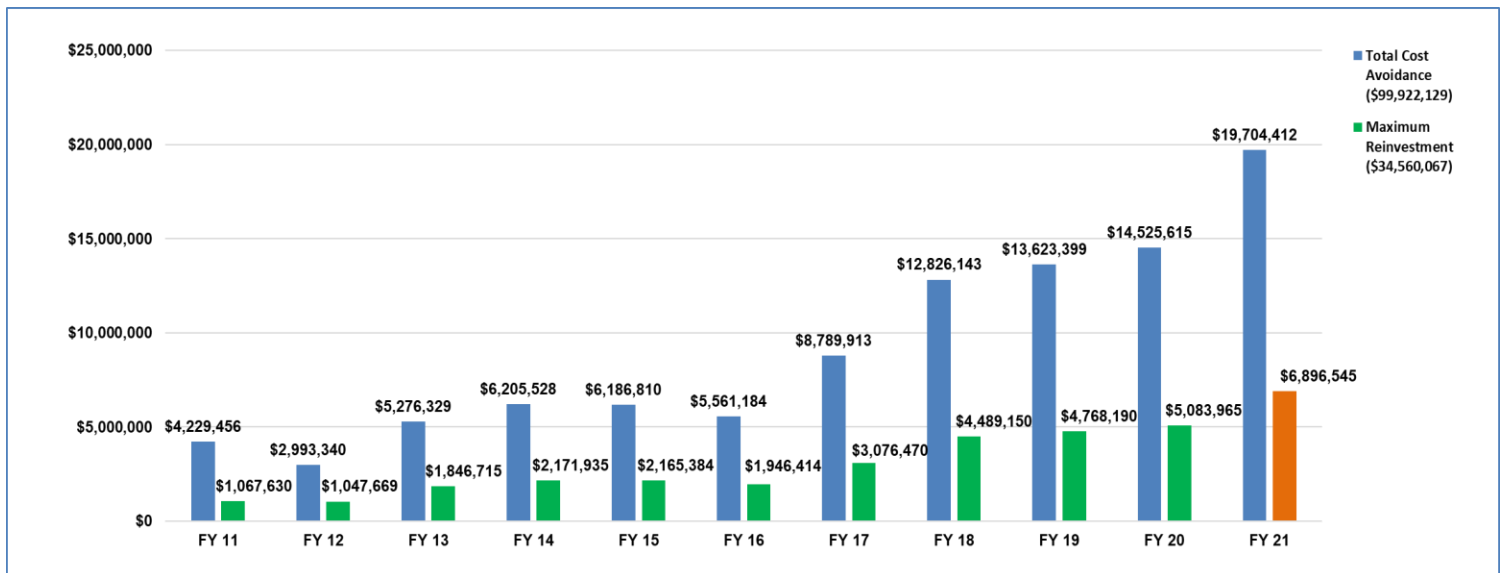
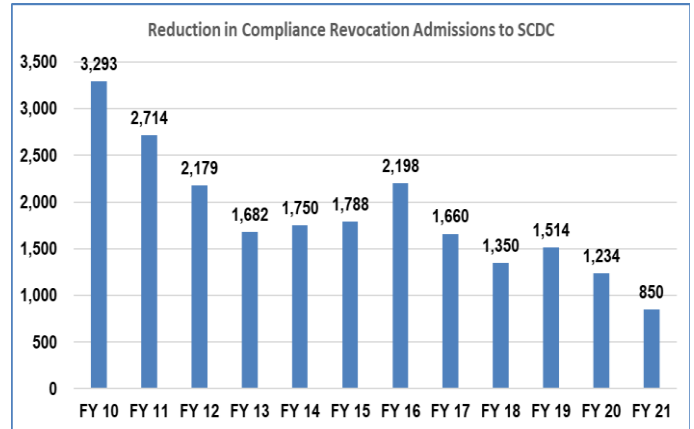
Cost Avoidance

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 \$19,704,413. This is a 366% increase since FY 2010 and a 36% increase since FY 2020.

FY 2021 – Cost Avoidance Calculations for the Sentencing Reform Act*

FY 2021 SCDPPPS avoided bed-days	889,811
Variable cost avoidance	\$10,286,215
Step-fixed cost avoidance	\$9,418,198
Total cost avoidance for FY 2021	\$19,704,413
Maximum reinvestment (\$19,704,413 X 35%)	\$6,896,545

* Numbers are rounded.



2,443 – Total reduction in compliance revocation admissions to SCDC from FY 2010 through 2021.
\$99,922,129 – SCDPPPS' total cost avoidance for Sentencing Reform from FY 2011 through 2021.
\$34,560,067 – SCDPPPS' total proposed maximum reinvestment from FY 2011 through 2021.

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 2021 data is located on page 22 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 1) victim safety, 2) offender rehabilitation, and 3) offender accountability. This plan will allow for the expansion of the program to 33 additional counties and will increase the percentage of eligible offenders supervised under the specialized program from 66% to 100%. The additional positions would allow the program to maintain the American Probation and Parole Association (APPA) recommended caseload size as well as allow for the quick addressing of violations.

Potential Use of Funding:

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

- (23 FTEs) Domestic Violence Agents
- (7 FTEs) Administrative Hearing Officers
- (8 FTEs) Domestic Violence Supervisors
- (8 FTEs) Domestic Violence Offender Supervision Specialists

Estimated Cost: \$4,285,324

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:

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

- (17 FTEs) Mental Health Agents
- (2 FTEs) Administrative Hearing Officers
- (5 FTEs) Mental Health Supervisors
- (4 FTEs) Mental Health Offender Supervision Specialists

Estimated Cost: \$2,611,221

Section 38

Drug Offenses

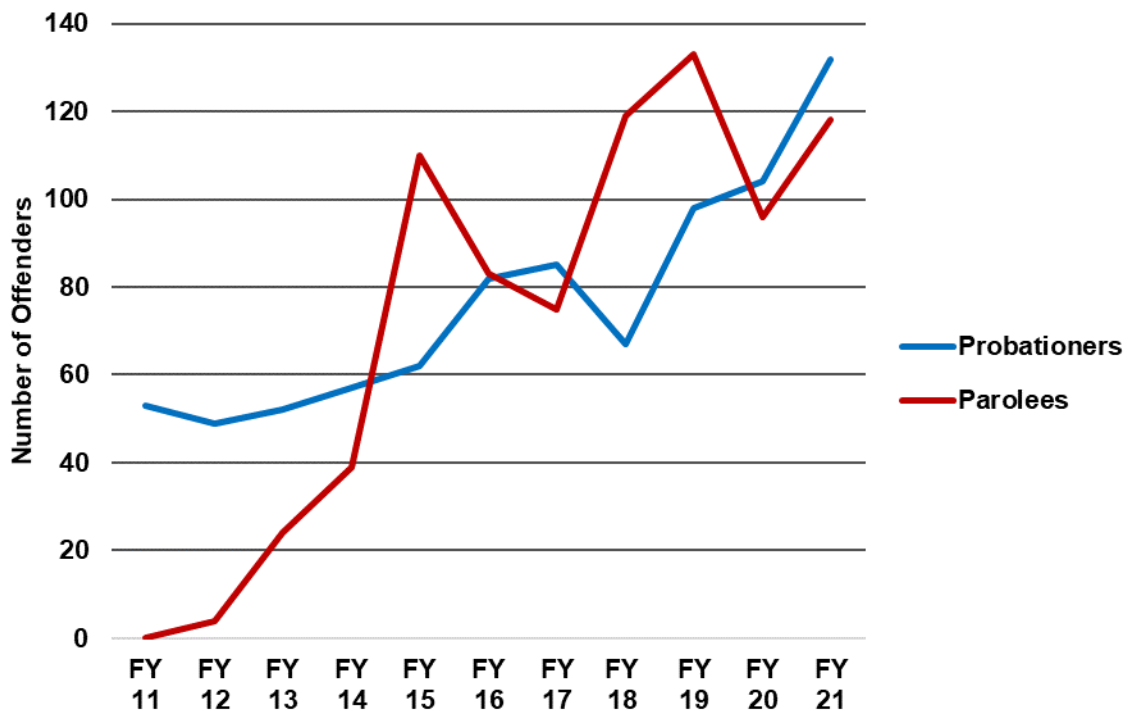
FY 2021 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2021)

- 322 inmates are currently eligible by statute
 - 56 (17%) of the eligible inmates are currently scheduled for a parole hearing
- 3,218 inmates have been heard for parole since inception of SRA
 - 1,232 (59%) inmates have been granted parole under this program.
 - 1,054 inmates were released to SCDPPPS' supervision
 - 10 inmates are pending completion of pre-release programming (e.g., ATU and SPICE)
 - 168 inmates had their conditional parole rescinded
- 132 offenders sentenced to probation by the courts in lieu of incarceration
- 67,127 bed days saved for inmates released to parole, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$1,486,191.78
 - 501,630 total bed days saved (FY 2012 to FY 2021) for inmates released to parole, which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$7,670,041.
- 225,862 bed days saved for offenders given straight probation, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$5,000,584.
 - 1,792,026 total bed days saved (FY 2011 to FY 2021) for offenders given straight probation, which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$26,889,959.

§ 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

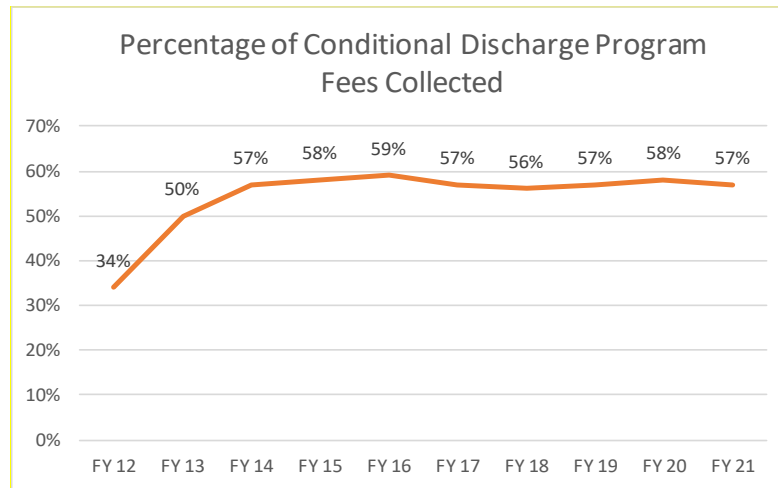
Conditional Discharge

FY 2021 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2021)

- 650 offenders were admitted to the program in FY 2021 for a total of 9,110 admissions since inception
- 419 offenders are active in the program
- 642 closures
 - 306 (48%) offenders closed successfully
 - 336 (52%) offenders were returned to the Solicitor's Office
- 7.76 months – average length of supervision
- Conditional Discharge fees (which go to the solicitor) since inception: \$1,830,287 (59%) collected from offenders that are now closed and \$15,795 (10%) from offenders that are still active for a total of \$1,846,082 (57%) 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%
Total	4,738	4,001	8,739	54%

Sections 45 & 52

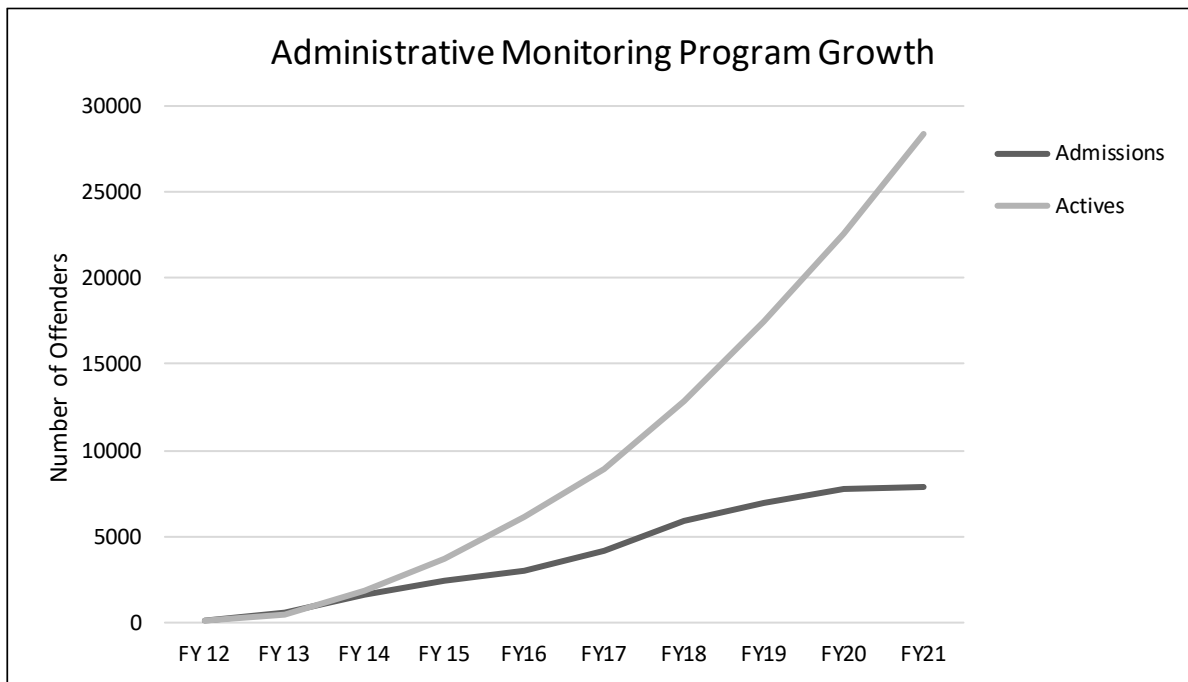
Administrative Monitoring (AM)

FY 2021 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2021)

- 7,847 offenders were admitted to the program
- 10,061 cases were placed in the program
- 28,442 offenders are active in the program
- 38,503 active cases in the program
- 1,072 offenders successfully completed the program
- Current obligations: \$22,857,671 owed / 24% collected

§ 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

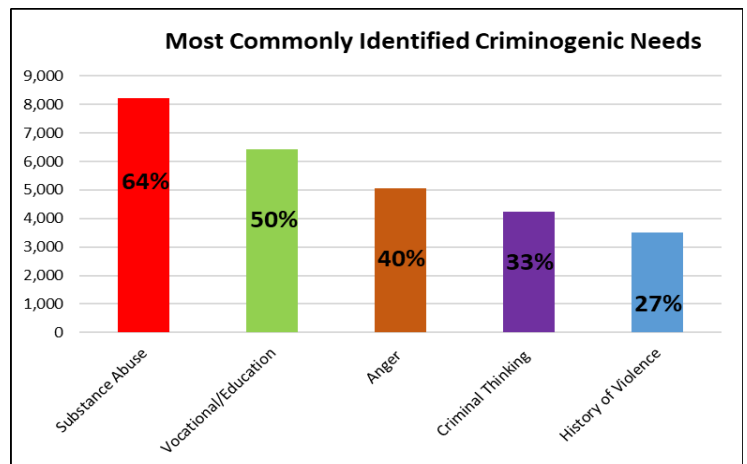
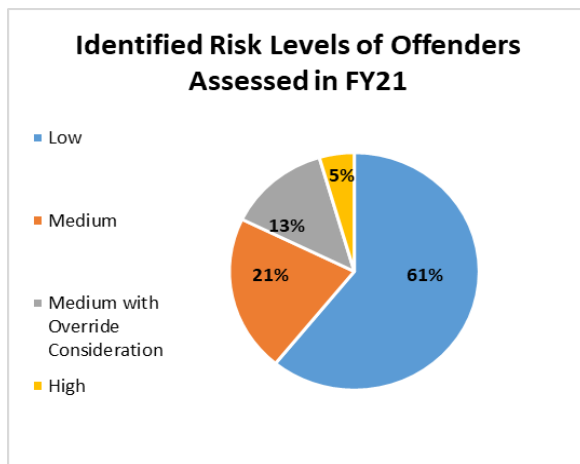
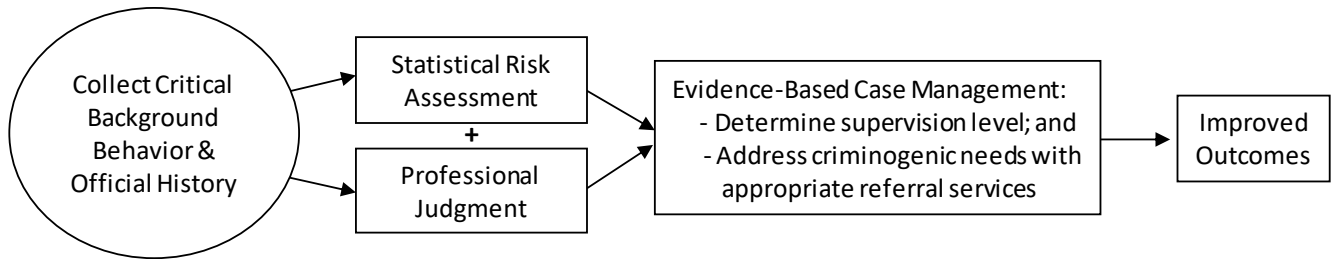
Supervision Risk/Needs Assessment

FY 2021 Highlights (As of June 30, 2021)

- 12,925 total assessments completed
 - 12,899 Full Core Assessments
 - 26 Recidivism Risk Screeners
- 12,772 total offenders assessed
- 17,344 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 2021

	Total Successful Closures	Total Unsuccessful Closures	Total	% Successful
Low	7,891	844	8,735	90%
Medium	2,651	515	3,166	84%
Medium with Override Consideration	1,607	387	1,994	81%
High	462	136	598	77%
Total	12,611	1,882	14,493	87%

Sections 45 & 46

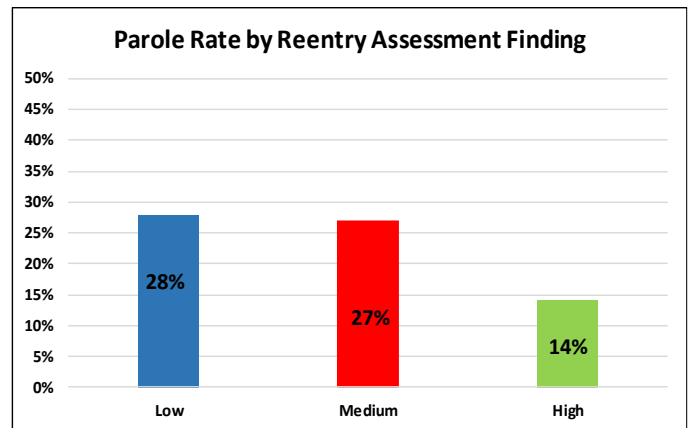
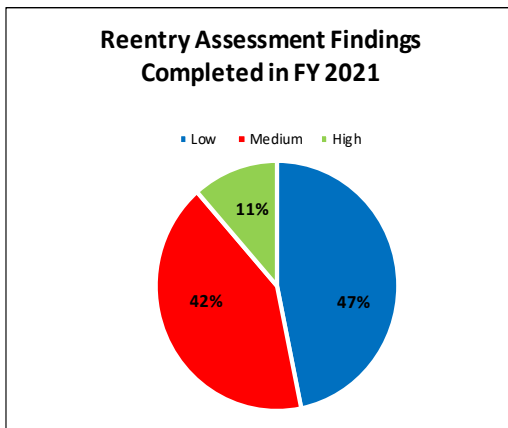
Parole Risk/Needs Assessment

FY 2021 Highlights (As of June 30, 2021)

- 2,616 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.



Assessment Finding	Outcome		Total	Parole Rate
	Parole	Reject		
Low	342	882	1,224	28%
Medium	292	800	1,092	27%
High	43	257	300	14%
Total	677	1,939	2,616	26%

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 2021 Highlights (As of June 30, 2021)

- Vice Chairman Kim Frederick and Secretary Mollie Taylor attended the 2021 Annual Training Conference for the Association of Paroling Authorities International (APAI) in Arlington, Texas
- Four Board members completed the annual eight-hour agency training
- Board Members Boyd and Wideman completed Board Member Orientation and Initial Training
- Chairman Eldridge, Vice Chairman Frederick and Board Member Wideman attended an agency training, Introduction to Violation Hearings: Proof and Protocol

§ 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:

- Evidence and the Elements of the Decision Making Process
- Overview of SCDC Classification
- PPP Supervision and Violation
- Dynamics of Criminal Victimization
- A Tossed Coin Has Two Sides
- Working with Psychopaths in Corrections
- Inside the Decision: Parole Board Hearings as Opportunities for Feedback
- The Pitfalls of Empathy: Why The Absence of Empathy is in the Best Interest of Parole Board Decision-Making
- Supervision Around the World

Section 48

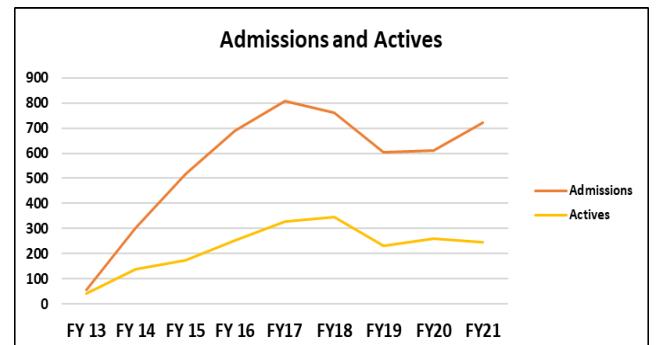
Supervised Reentry

FY 2021 Highlights (As of June 30, 2021)

- 1,872 offenders are statutorily eligible for future release
- 721 offenders were admitted to the program
- 247 offenders are active in the program
- 1,157 (97%) offenders placed in the program successfully completed
- 123,240 bed days saved for inmates released to Supervised Reentry, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$2,728,534.
 - 902,875 total bed days saved (FY 2013 to FY 2021), which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$14,693,974.

§ 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 2021 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2021)

- 29,540 offenders were eligible to earn compliance credits at some point during the fiscal year
- 4,872,438 credits could have been earned in FY 2021
- 1,365,422 credits have been earned
- 15,935 offenders have earned compliance credits
- 179,566 compliance credits were revoked
- 2,493 offenders had compliance credits revoked
 - 72% (1,793) of offenders with compliance credits revoked had their credits revoked due to unsuccessful closure of supervision
- 5,411 offenders closed early due to earning compliance credits
 - 175 days - the average number of days that offenders closed early due to compliance credits
 - 23.9 months - the average time under supervision for offenders who closed early due to compliance credits.

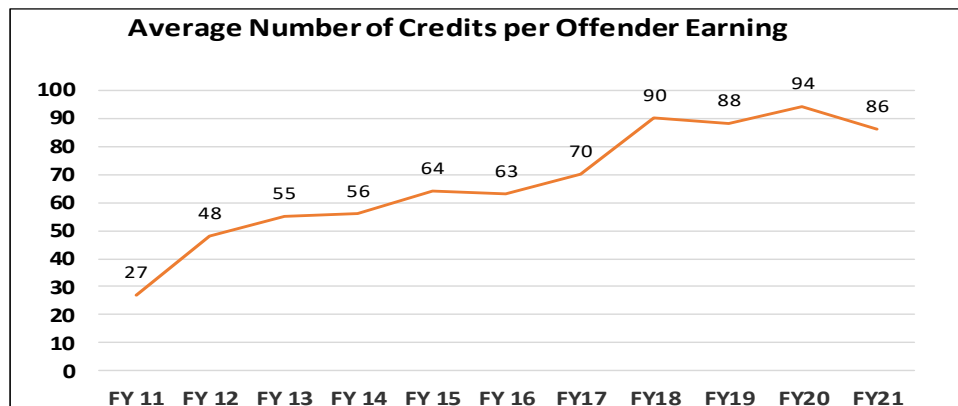
§ 24-21-280

- 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
Total	262,565	125,719	43,410,080	9,840,782	33,569,343	974,461

Average Number of Credits per Offender Earning



Section 53

Administrative Sanctions

FY 2021 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2021)

- 666 (44%) of the 1,516 individuals revoked for compliance violations were addressed with alternative sanctions that did not impact SCDC.
- 69% decrease in total revocations since FY 2010
- 59% 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 2021	Change FY 2010 to FY 2021	
			#	%
Active offenders	31,262	22,292	-8,970	-29%
Offenders with at least 1 violation	23,288	10,936	-12,352	-53%
Administrative sanctions				
PSE conversions	1,312	2	-1,310	-100%
PSE accounts	160	7	-153	-96%
Financial assessment restructures	14,168	5,770	-8,398	-59%
Fee exemptions	7,381	10,131	2,750	37%
Home Visits*	11,754	8,941	-2,813	-24%
Other Administrative Sanctions**	2,535	2,617	82	3%
Verbal/written reprimands***	5,367	4,429	-938	-17%
Total administrative sanctions	42,677	31,897	-10,780	-25%
Legal process				
Warrants issued	11,163	7,140	-4,023	-36%
Citations issued	16,052	4,084	-11,968	-75%
Total legal process	27,215	11,224	-15,991	-59%

*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 2021	Change FY 2010 to FY 2020	
Compliance	4,783	1,516	-3,267	-68%
New offense	880	252	-628	-71%
Total	5,663	1,768	-3,895	-69%

SCDC Admissions due to Compliance

	FY 2010	FY 2021	Change FY 2010 and FY 2021	
Total	3,293	850	-2,443	-74%

Administrative Sanctions Imposed at the Administrative Hearing Level (Hearings Officers) for FY21

Administrative Sanctions	Number	Percent	
Revocation			
Weekend jail	17	0.2%	
Partial revocation	630	7.0%	
Full revocation	965	10.7%	
YOA revocation- new active sentence	15	0.2%	
Remain in jail until inpatient treatment	87	1.0%	
Restitution Hearing	57	0.6%	20%
Reporting			
Extend supervision	220	2.5%	
Extend supervision-terminated upon payment	99	1.1%	
Increase supervision contacts	405	4.5%	
Decrease supervision contacts	2	0.0%	
Report more frequently until employed	1	0.0%	8%
Financial			
Restructure financial obligation	1,056	11.8%	
Exempt supervision fee(s)	1,093	12.2%	
Exempt global positioning system (GPS) fee	15	0.2%	
Exempt drug test fee	293	3.3%	
Exempt public service employment (PSE) fee	12	0.1%	
PSE conversion	2	0.0%	
Income tax to money obligation	3	0.0%	
Disability pay to money obligation	0	0.0%	
Stack accounts	48	0.5%	
Report more frequently until current	1	0.0%	
Set time to bring accounts current	286	3.2%	
Defer payment for time period	34	0.4%	
Civil judgment for fine/restitution	412	4.6%	
Budgeting ledger	1	0.0%	
Financial counseling	1	0.0%	
Reduce supervision fee	26	0.3%	37%
Substance abuse treatment			
Inpatient substance use treatment	142	1.6%	
Outpatient substance use treatment	501	5.6%	
Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotic Anonymous (AA/NA) 90 in	9	0.1%	
AA/NA at agent discretion	23	0.3%	
Half-way house	19	0.2%	
Incarceration until bed available	31	0.3%	
Treatment assessment	15	0.2%	8%
Criminal domestic violence			
Anger management	27	0.3%	
Domestic violence counseling	147	1.6%	
No contact with victim of violence	55	0.6%	
Write a paper on effects of domestic violence	0	0.0%	3%
Home detention/electronic monitoring/global positioning system			
Home detention	28	0.3%	
Electronic monitoring	3	0.0%	
Global positioning system	26	0.3%	1%
Public Service Employment (PSE)			
Reinstate PSE	22	0.2%	
Impose PSE	0	0.0%	0%
Vocation/education			
General education diploma (GED)	13	0.1%	
Literacy counseling for reading	0	0.0%	
Write a paper on life goals	0	0.0%	
Vocational rehabilitation	16	0.2%	
Five job applications per day	1	0.0%	
Complete job search forms	9	0.1%	
S.C. Department of Employment and Workforce	4	0.0%	0%
Behavioral treatment			
Mental health treatment/evaluation	74	0.8%	
Grief counseling	0	0.0%	
Family counseling	3	0.0%	
Sex offender counseling	19	0.2%	
Restrict where offender may live	43	0.5%	
Mandate where offender lives	86	1.0%	
Restrict contact with certain people	44	0.5%	
Zero tolerance for future violations	111	1.2%	
Remove special conditions	59	0.7%	
Other	1,667	18.6%	23%
	8,978	100.0%	100%

Section 55

Parole for Terminally Ill, Geriatric, or Permanently Disabled Inmates

FY 2021 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2021)

- 0 referrals received from SCDC during FY21
- 30 referrals received from SCDC since inception of SRA
 - 6 inmates were never heard for medical parole
 - 3 inmates were found to have “no parole” offenses
 - 1 inmate died prior to being heard
 - 2 inmates no longer met the criteria
 - 9 inmates were heard and rejected for conditional parole
 - 4 inmates have since been released due to sentence expiration
 - 2 inmates have since died
 - 2 inmates no longer meet the criteria for medical parole
 - 1 inmate was denied
 - 15 inmates were granted conditional parole
 - 3 inmates had their parole rescinded and have since been released
 - 2 inmates died prior to being released
 - 3 inmates were released on parole and are still under supervision
 - 7 inmates were released on parole but are no longer under supervision
 - 2 inmates have since died
 - 5 inmates completed their 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 22 was used for the FY 2021 cost avoidance and provides a description of all variables used to generate the total cost avoidance for FY 2021.

Fiscal year of analysis		2021	
a Days per year	365	Number of days in FY 2021	
Highlighted fields are user inputs. Other fields are calculated.			
Section 1 - Bed-Days Avoided			
Housing			
1 PPP Avoided Bed-Days	889,811	Bed Days Saved FY10 - FY21	
2 PPP Avoided Bed-Years	2,438	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	16.0	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	64.0	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	\$ 2.90	FY 21 Variable Food Cost	
30 Health Care Per Diem	\$ 8.66	FY 21 Variable Health Cost	
31 Total Per Diem Variable Costs	\$ 11.56	line 29 + line 30	
32 Total Per Annum Variable Costs	\$ 4,219	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)	\$ 35,374	Per HR 11/17/2021	
35 Security Shift Supervisor Salary	\$ 44,450	Per HR 11/17/2021	
36 Level 1 Warden Salary	\$ 82,216	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2021.	
37 Supply Manager Salary	\$ 28,215	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2021.	
38 Caseworker Salary	\$ 31,740	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2021.	
39 Human Services Specialist Salary	\$ 32,640	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2021.	
40 Food Services Specialist Salary	\$ 31,780	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2021.	
41 Trades Specialist Salary	\$ 49,299	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2021.	
42 Vehicle Operator Salary	\$ 25,544	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2021.	
43 Administrative Assistant Salary	\$ 30,269	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2021.	
44 Fringe Benefit Rate	49.79%	Per Budget Division 7/6/2021.	
45 Salary & Benefits (Officer I)	\$ 52,987	line 34 + (line 34 x line 44)	
46 Salary & Benefits (Shift Supervisor)	\$ 66,582	line 35 + (line 35 x line 44)	
47 Salary & Benefits (Warden)	\$ 123,151	line 36 + (line 36 x line 44)	
48 Salary & Benefits (Supply Mgr.)	\$ 42,263	line 37 + (line 37 x line 44)	
49 Salary & Benefits (Caseworker)	\$ 47,543	line 38 + (line 38 x line 44)	

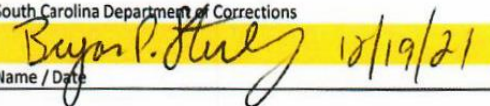
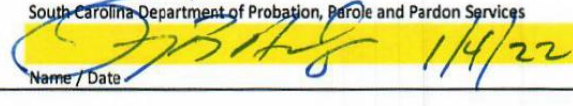
Template Prepared by Cost-Benefit Analysis Unit, Vera Institute of Justice

Fiscal year of analysis		2021	
50	Salary & Benefits (Human Ser. Sp.)	\$ 48,891	line 39 + (line 39 x line 44)
51	Salary & Benefits (Food Ser. Sp.)	\$ 47,603	line 40 + (line 40 x line 44)
52	Salary & Benefits (Trades Sp.)	\$ 73,845	line 41 + (line 41 x line 44)
53	Salary & Benefits (Vehicle Oper.)	\$ 38,262	line 42 + (line 42 x line 44)
54	Salary & Benefits (Admin. Assist.)	\$ 45,340	line 43 + (line 43 x line 44)
55	Officer I Step-Fixed Cost	\$ 4,980,751	(line 8 x line 45) + (line 10 x line 45)
56	Shift Supervisor Step-Fixed Cost	\$ 1,331,633	line 12 x line 46
57	Warden Step-fixed Cost	\$ 615,757	line 22 x line 47
58	Supply Manager Step-fixed Cost	\$ 211,316	line 16 x line 48
59	Caseworker Step-fixed Cost	\$ 237,717	line 18 x line 49
60	Human Services Specialist Step-fixed Cost	\$ 244,457	line 20 x line 50
61	Food Services Specialist Step-fixed Cost	\$ 714,049	line 24 x line 51
62	Trade Specialist Step-fixed Cost	\$ 246,495	line 26 x line 41
63	Vehicle Operator Step-fixed Cost	\$ 382,624	line 28 x line 53
64	Administrative Assistant Step-fixed Cost	453,399	line 14 x line 54
65	Officer Cost Avoidance	\$ 6,312,384	line 55 + line 56
66	Officer Cost Avoidance per Inmate	\$ 7.09	line 65 / line 1
67	Administrative Cost Avoidance (Institutions Closed)	\$ 3,105,814	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	\$ 10,286,215	line 1 x line 31
69	Step-fixed cost avoidance	\$ 9,418,198	line 65+ line 67
70	Grand total	\$ 19,704,413	line 68 + line 69
71	Maximum reinvestment	\$ 6,896,545	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  Name / Date	South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services  Name / Date
---	--