

2023

# Report to the Sentencing Reform Oversight Committee



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

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## Major Accomplishments

In an effort to enhance the Sex Offender Management Program, during the past fiscal year (FY), the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services (SCDPPPS) became the nation's first state-level probation agency to acquire an **Electronics Detection Canine**. "K-9 Chip," a Golden Retriever-Labrador mix, assists probation and parole agents in their sex offender home searches for hidden electronics. These smaller electronics, such as Universal Serial Bus (USB) drives or cell phones that may potentially contain child pornography, can later be used as evidence in court.

Agent Benjy Partain, a six-year veteran with SCDPPPS, serves as K-9 Chip's handler. Since the inception of the Electronics Detection Canine Program in November 2022, K-9 Chip has conducted 92 home searches with 234 devices found and seven individuals have received new criminal charges. The cost of procuring and training K-9 Chip, the various equipment (e.g., leashes, collars, food storage bin), and additional costs were generously donated by a grant from Spectrum and the Defenders for Children.

In offender supervision, during the past fiscal year, SCDPPPS has also increased the quality of offender interactions through the use of **body-worn cameras**. In 2019, the department had just 50 body-worn cameras. Last year, Offender Supervision and Enforcement Services (OSES) ordered and gradually distributed 296 body-worn cameras to agents, nearly reaching a 1:1 ratio. The department is in the process of procuring additional body-worn cameras to accommodate agents who have joined the department in the most recent hiring wave.

These helpful cameras have provided a reliable record of agent-offender interactions while ensuring staff continue to provide safe and professional service in the field. For the next steps, the OSES Division plans to begin a testing and demonstration phase for a new generation of cameras, ensuring that the department stays on the cutting edge of criminal justice technology.

Recognizing the need to employ tactically trained staff to respond swiftly to emergency situations, SCDPPPS has developed the **Special Operations Response Team (S.O.R.T.)**, a high-performance group of agents. This team's purpose is to provide support for sister law enforcement agencies of all jurisdictions throughout the state as they execute high-risk operations.

S.O.R.T. members are responsible for responding to all emergency situations including -but not limited to special events, crowd control, civil unrest, and riots. S.O.R.T. will also assist with dangerous warrant executions.

This team of 20 is specially trained and physically disciplined. The SCDPPPS Training Compliance and Professional Development Section has provided S.O.R.T. personnel with the necessary educational resources and the opportunity to grow professionally through participation in a wide variety of intense training.

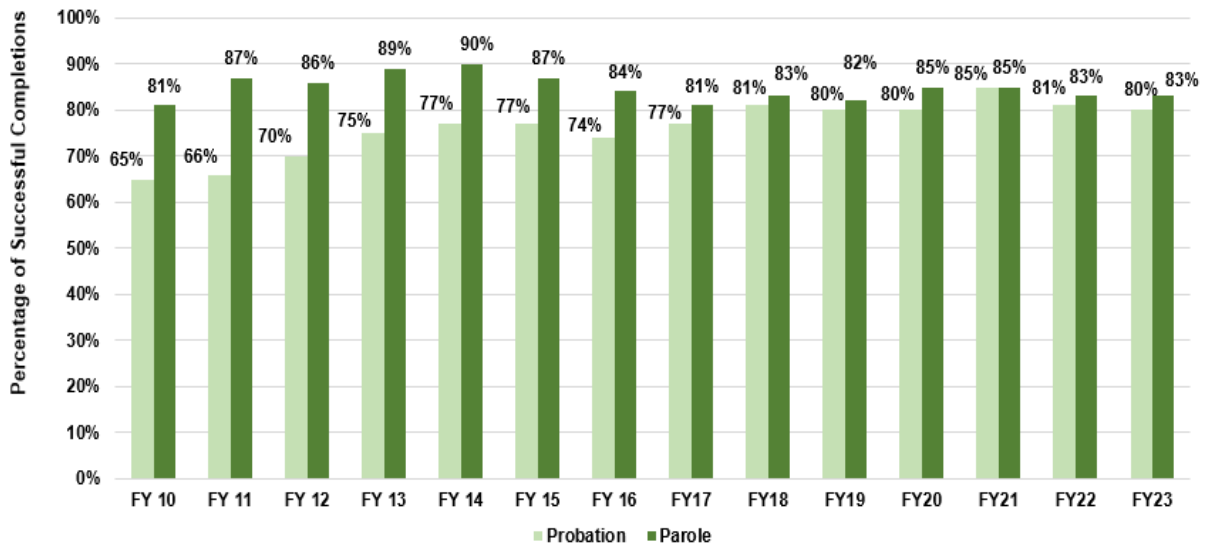
In addition to Special Operations, during the past fiscal year, the Domestic Violence Unit and the Mental Health Program were both expanded. The **Domestic Violence Unit's** goals of victim safety, offender rehabilitation, and offender accountability are accomplished through quality home visits, involvement in coordinated community response teams, and group reporting. Domestic violence agents are currently located in 17 counties.

The **Mental Health Program** consists of highly trained agents supervising persons with mental illnesses. Agents supervise a reduced caseload with a focus on building a strong rapport with offenders and relationships with community partners. The Mental Health Program expanded significantly in the past fiscal year with the hiring of three mental health supervisors and five mental health agents who supervise offenders in 21 counties. SCDPPPS continues to seek financial support to develop these vital programs statewide in all 46 counties.

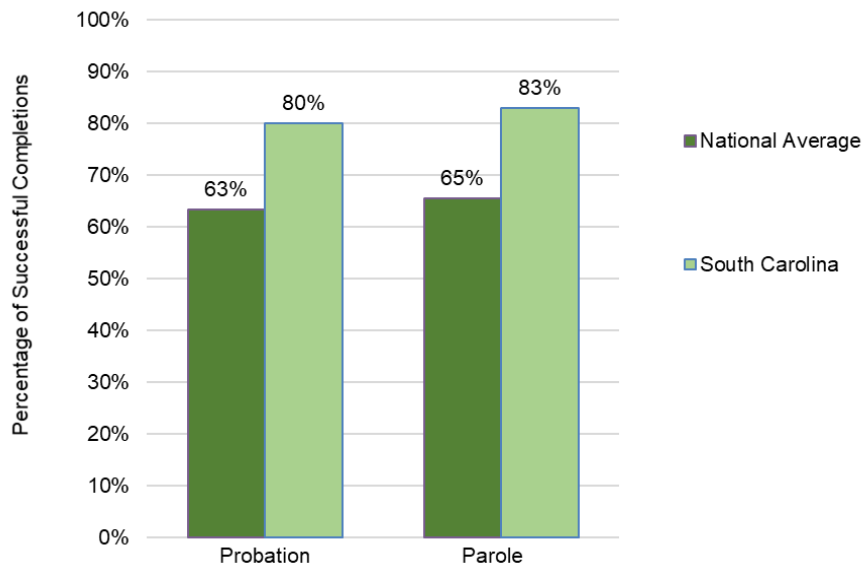
**Success Rates:** Since FY 2010, the rate of successful completion has increased for both probation and parole.

- In FY 2010, probation had a success rate of 65%, and parole had a success rate of 81%.
- In FY 2023, the rate of successful completion increased to 80% for probation and 83% for parole. This reflects a 15% increase for probation and a 2% 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 2021.

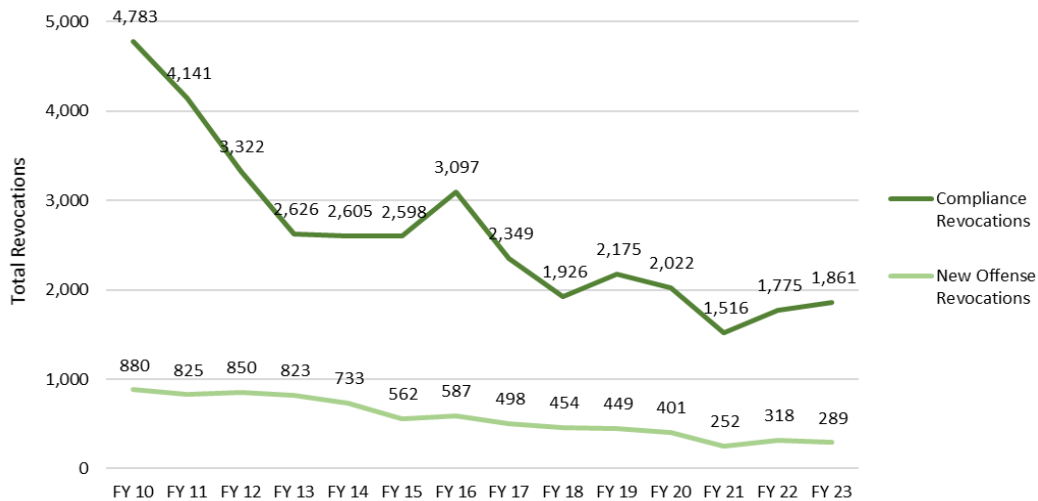
Bureau of Justice Statistics' Report *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2021* (February 2023)

# Overview

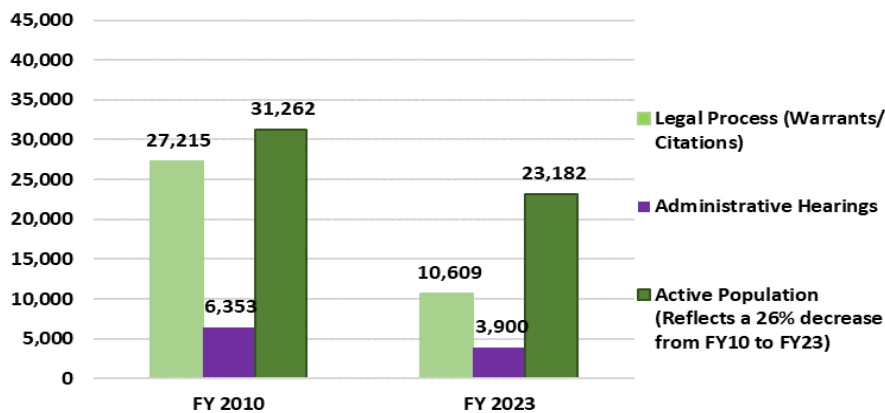
The department has implemented supervision strategies that resulted in the reduction of recidivism and the financial impact on the South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) while maintaining public safety. Compared to 2010 baseline data, in FY 2023 South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services (SCDPPPS) has achieved a:

- 67% (-2,220) Reduction of compliance revocation admissions to SCDC
- 62% (-3,513) Overall reduction in supervision revocation rates
  - 61% (-2,922) Reduction in compliance revocation rates
  - 67% (-591) Reduction in new offense revocation rates
- 61% (-16,606) Overall reduction in the issuance of legal process (i.e., warrants and citations)
- 39% (-2,453) Overall reduction in administrative hearings

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

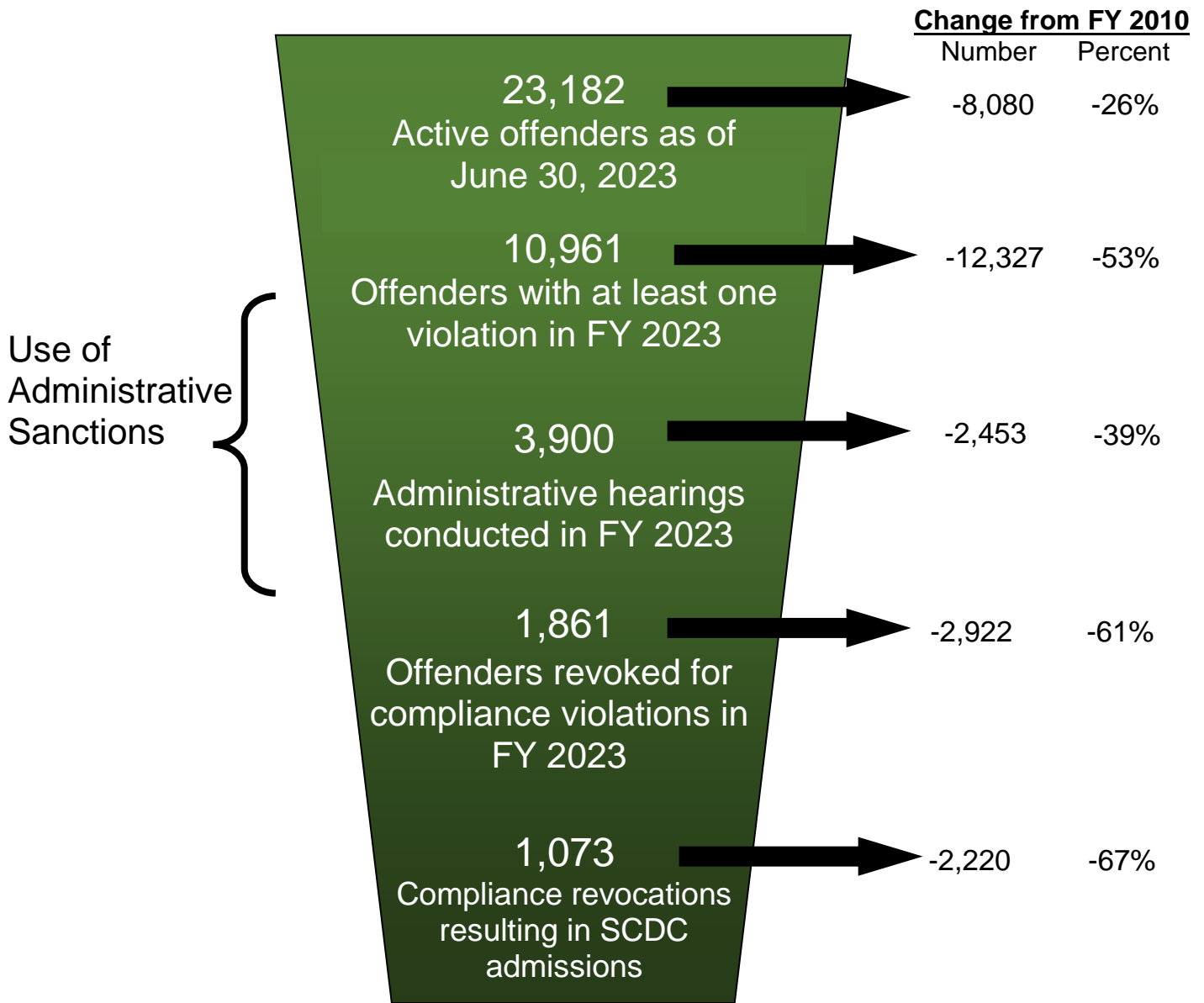


**Reduction in Process**



# SCDPPPS FY 2023 Violations Summary

## Impact of Sentencing Reform Act Strategies



**Administrative Sanctions:**

50	PSE Conversions
18	PSE Sanctions
5,729	Fee Restructures
7,026	Fee Exemptions
8,680	Home Visits
4,529	Other Administrative Sanctions
4,958	Verbal/Written Reprimands
<b>30,990</b>	<b>Total Sanctions</b>

Data as of: 6/30/2023  
Updated: 8/31/2023

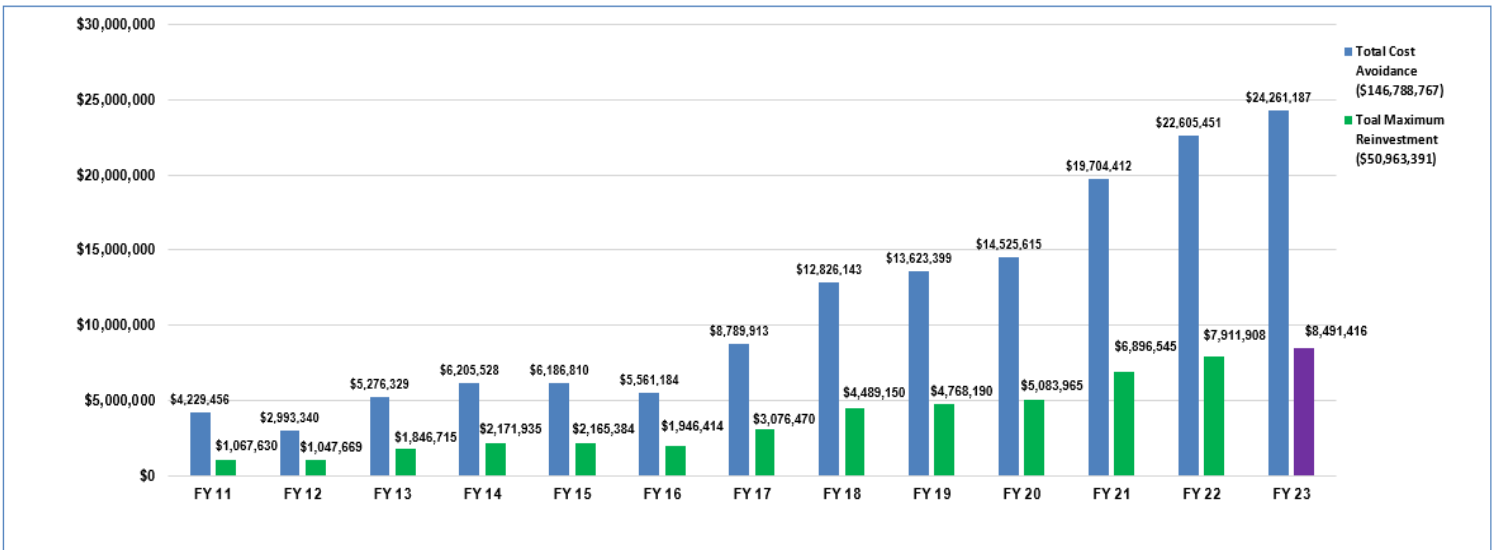
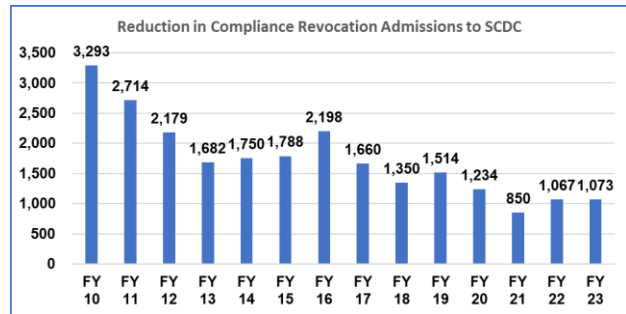
# Cost Avoidance

For the tenth year in a row, compared to the baseline numbers the department has successfully reduced the impact on SCDC by reducing the number of offenders revoked for compliance violations and subsequently admitted to SCDC. This year's cost avoidance is \$24,261,187. This is a 474% increase since FY 2010 and a 7% increase since FY 2022.

## FY 2023 – Cost Avoidance Calculations for the Sentencing Reform Act\*

FY 2023 SCDPPPS avoided bed-days	879,016
Variable cost avoidance	\$12,227,113
Step-fixed cost avoidance	\$12,034,075
Total cost avoidance for FY 2023	\$24,261,187
Maximum reinvestment (\$24,261,187 X 35%)	<b>\$8,491,416</b>

\* Numbers are rounded.



**-2,220** – Total reduction in compliance revocation admissions to SCDC from FY 2010 through 2023.  
**\$146,788,767** – SCDPPPS’ total cost avoidance for Sentencing Reform from FY 2011 through 2023.  
**\$50,963,390** – SCDPPPS’ total proposed maximum investment from FY 2011 through 2023.

### 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 2023 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: Establish a Human Trafficking Unit**

#### **Background:**

SCDPPPS aims to create a Human Trafficking Unit, which would specialize in supervising those under supervision for human trafficking. The program would entail identifying those who have perpetrated human trafficking as well as those who have been victims of human trafficking. The perpetrators will be supervised by highly-trained agents. Those identified as possible victims will receive services through victim advocates who have been trained to work with victims of human trafficking.

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

27 positions are needed to establish the Human Trafficking Unit:

- (1 FTE) Human Trafficking Unit Director
- (2 FTE) Human Trafficking Assistant Unit Directors
- (8 FTEs) Human Trafficking Agents
- (8 FTEs) Human Trafficking Screeners
- (8 FTE) Human Trafficking Advocates

**Estimated Cost:** \$2,385,858

### **Funding Priority 2: Expand the 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 that 58% of eligible sex offenders would receive quality sex offender treatment without any financial barriers.

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

14 positions are needed to expand the Sex Offender Treatment Program statewide:

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

Equipment for virtual sites in county offices

**Estimated Cost:** \$1,624,557

### **Funding Priority 3: Establish a Substance Use Program**

#### **Background:**

SCDPPPS aims to create a Substance Use Program that would specialize in supervising offenders who continue to use illicit substances while under South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services (SCDPPPS) jurisdiction. The program would identify 1.) Those with more than one positive drug screen within a three-month period for illegal substances such as methamphetamine, cocaine, fentanyl, and 2.) Other illegal drugs and those who test positive for pharmaceutical drugs

without legitimate medical documentation. The offenders will be supervised by highly-trained agents and drug treatment counselors. The program would utilize advanced drug screening to determine the concentration of chemicals in order to determine the frequency of use.

**Potential Use of Funding:**

38 positions are needed to establish the Substance Use Program statewide:

- (1 FTE) Substance Use Program Director
- (1 FTE) Substance Use Program Unit Director
- (5 FTEs) Substance Use Program Supervisors
- (20 FTEs) Substance Use Program Agents
- (3 FTE) Substance Use Offender Supervision Specialists
- (4 FTEs) Substance Use Program Counselors
- (4 FTEs) Lab Technicians

Drug testing system and room equipment

**Estimated Cost:** \$4,481,001

# Section 38

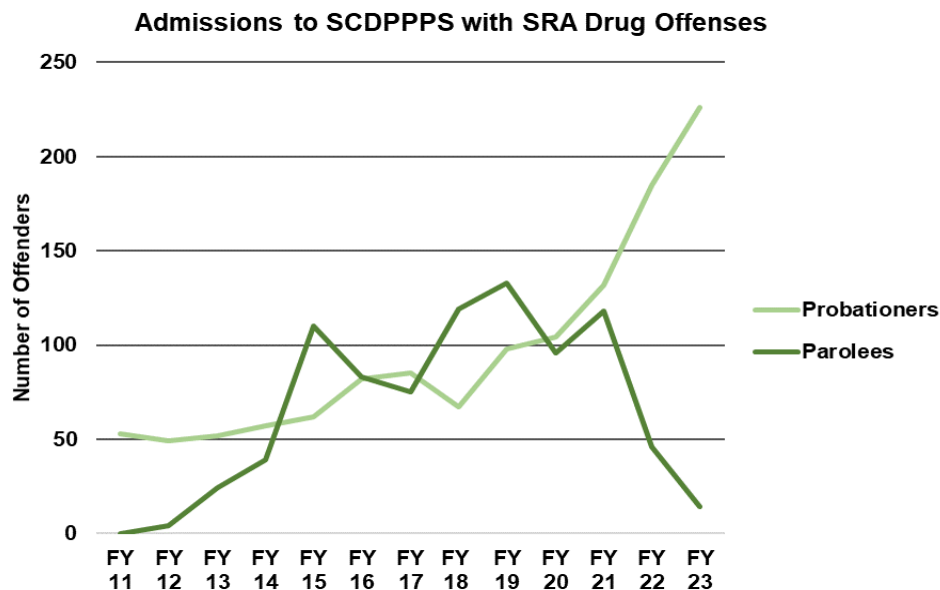
# Drug Offenses

## FY 2023 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2023)

- 433 inmates are currently eligible by statute
  - 114 (26%) of the eligible inmates are currently scheduled for a parole hearing
- 5,995 inmates have been heard for parole since the inception of the Sentencing Reform Act
  - 1,397(57.02%) inmates have been granted parole under this program.
    - 1,202 inmates were released to SCDPPPS' supervision
    - 2 inmates are pending completion of pre-release programming (e.g., Addiction Treatment Unit and Self-Paced in Class Education)
    - 193 inmates had their conditional parole rescinded
- 226 offenders sentenced to probation by the courts in lieu of incarceration
- 6,915 bed days saved for inmates released to parole, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$190,854.00
  - 532,569 total bed days saved (FY 2012 to FY 2023) for inmates released to parole, which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$8,448,762
- 482,129 bed days saved for offenders given straight probation, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$13,306,747.
  - 2,669,413 total bed days saved (FY 2011 to FY 2023) for offenders given straight probation, which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$49,868,681

### § 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.



# Section 40

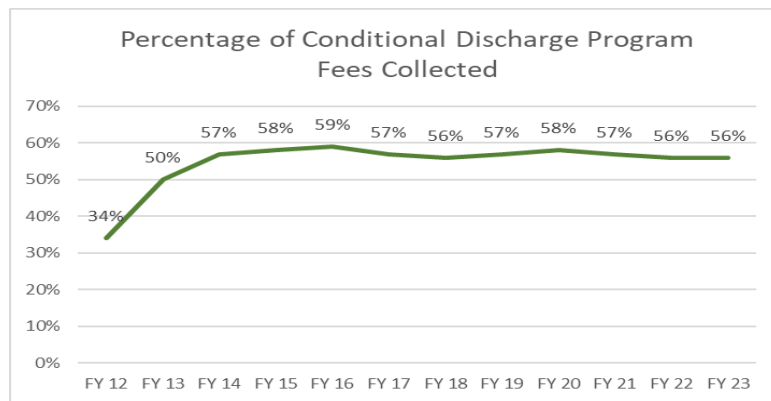
# Conditional Discharge

## FY 2023 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2023)

- 972 offenders were admitted to the program in FY 2023 for a total of 10,930 admissions since inception
- 567 offenders are active in the program
- 1,007 closures
  - 527 (52%) offenders closed successfully
  - 480 (48%) offenders were returned to the Solicitor's Office
- 6.84 months – average length of supervision
- Conditional Discharge fees (which go to the solicitor) since inception: \$2,127,807 (58%) collected from offenders that are now closed and \$37,075 (19%) from offenders that are still active for a total of \$2,164,882 (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%
23	527	480	1007	52%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,641</b>	<b>4,862</b>	<b>10,503</b>	<b>54%</b>

# Sections 45 & 52

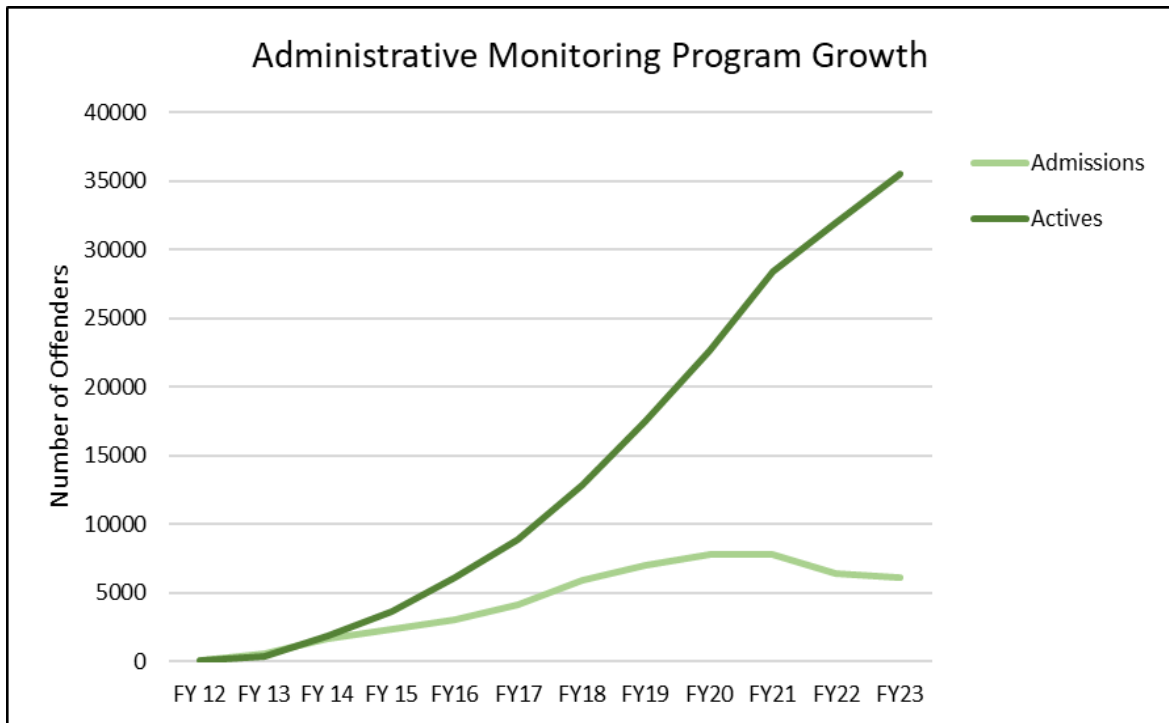
# Administrative Monitoring (AM)

## FY 2023 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2023)

- 6,142 offenders were admitted to the program
  - 7,810 cases were placed in the program
- 35,496 offenders are active in the program
  - 49,273 active cases in the program
- 840 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

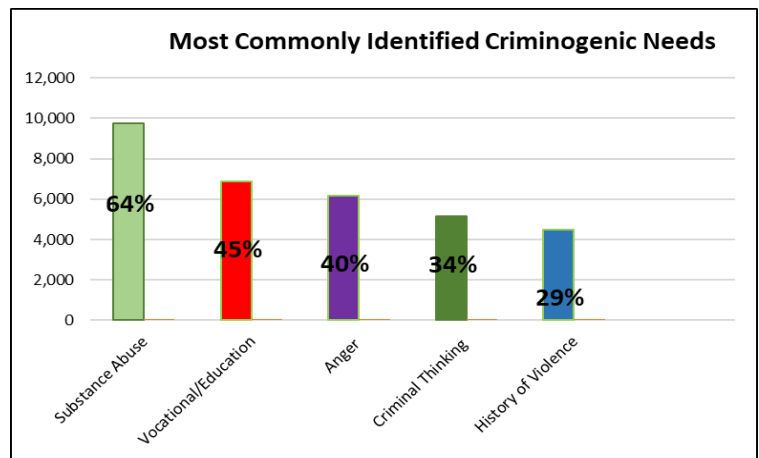
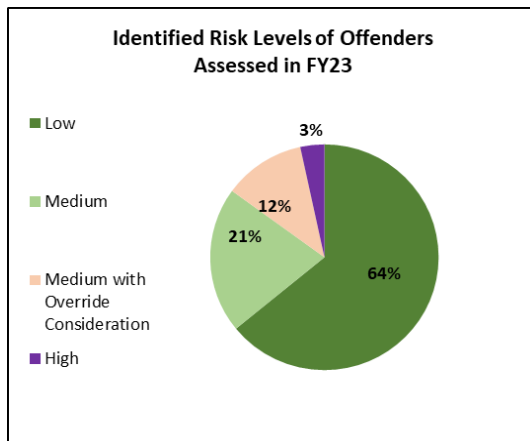
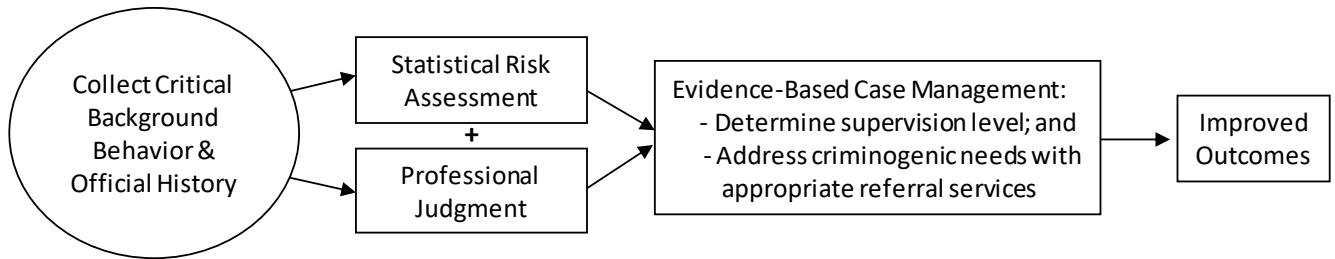
# Supervision Risk/Needs Assessment

## FY 2023 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2023)

- 15,468 total assessments completed
  - 15,451 Full Core Assessments
  - 17 Recidivism Risk Screeners
- 15,296 Total offenders assessed
- 13,250 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 2023

	Total Successful Closures	Total Unsuccessful Closures	Total	% Successful
Low	7,094	1,077	8,171	87%
Medium	2,321	675	2,996	77%
Medium with Override Consideration	1,257	475	1,732	73%
High	406	154	560	73%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,078</b>	<b>2,381</b>	<b>13,459</b>	<b>82%</b>

# Sections 45 & 46

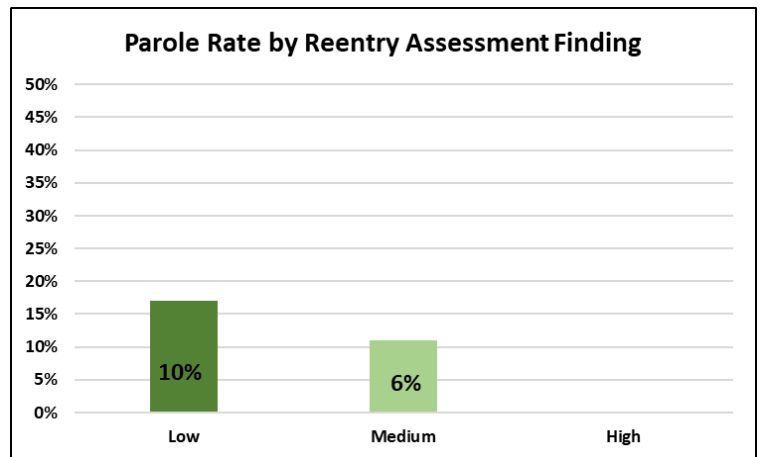
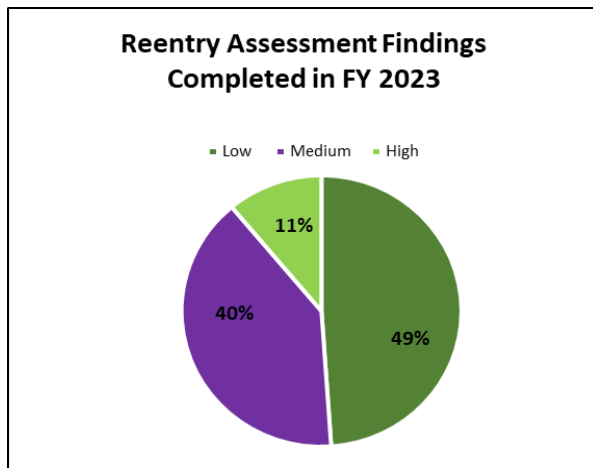
# Parole Risk/Needs Assessment

## FY 2023 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2023)

- 2,254 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	107	995	1,102	10%
Medium	55	847	902	6%
High	1	249	250	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>2,091</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>7%</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 2023 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2023)

- Five board members completed the annual eight-hour agency training in October 2022
- One board member attended the 2022 SC Criminal Justice Training Conference in December 2022

### Sample of Training Topics:

- A Review of the Department's Progress Toward Public Safety Goals
- Legal Update
- Acknowledgement of Duties
- Evidence-Based Practices
- The Use of Data in Decision Making
- Turn 90 Program Overview
- True Colors (Personality Test)

### § 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.

## Section 48

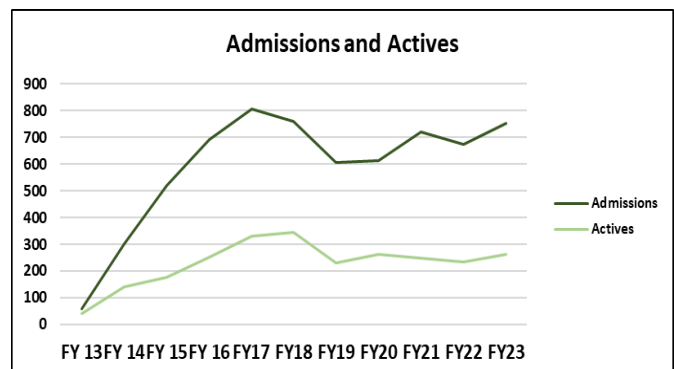
## Supervised Reentry

### FY 2023 Highlights (As of June 30, 2023)

- 2,179 offenders are statutorily eligible for future release
- 751 offenders were admitted to the program
- 261 offenders are active in the program
- 1,173 (98%) offenders placed in the program successfully completed
- 123,549 bed days saved for inmates released to Supervised Reentry, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$3,409,952.
  - 1,142,073 total bed days saved (FY 2013 to FY 2023), which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$20,933,858

### § 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 2023 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2023)

- 28,884 offenders were eligible to earn compliance credits at some point during the FY
- 4,666,486 credits could have been earned in FY 2023
- 1,677,178 credits have been earned
- 17,817 offenders have earned compliance credits
- 214,449 compliance credits were revoked
- 3,138 offenders had compliance credits revoked
  - 71% (2,225) of offenders with compliance credits revoked had their credits revoked due to unsuccessful closure of supervision
- 4,245 offenders closed early due to earning compliance credits
  - 192.5 days - the average number of days that offenders closed early due to compliance credits
  - 24.1 months - the average time under supervision for offenders who closed early due to compliance credit

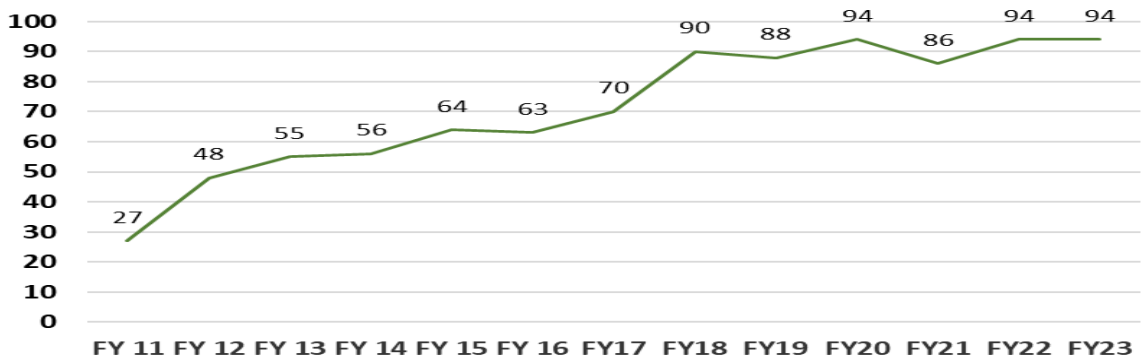
### § 24-21-280

- 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
23	28,884	17,817	4,666,486	1,677,178	2,989,308	214,449
<b>Total</b>	<b>319,455</b>	<b>159,014</b>	<b>52,525,897</b>	<b>12,966,523</b>	<b>39,559,419</b>	<b>1,376,672</b>

## Average Number of Credits per Offender Earning



# Section 53

# Administrative Sanctions

## FY 2023 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2023)

- 788 (42%) of the 1,861 individuals revoked for compliance violations were addressed with alternative sanctions that did not impact SCDC
- 62% decrease in total revocations since FY 2010
- 61% decrease in the 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 2023	Change	
			FY 2010 to FY 2023	
			#	%
<b>Active offenders</b>	31,262	23,182	-8,080	-26%
<b>Offenders with at least one violation</b>	23,288	10,961	-12,327	-53%
<b>administrative sanctions</b>				
PSE conversions	1,312	50	-1,262	-96%
PSE accounts	160	18	-142	-89%
Financial assessment restructures	14,168	5,729	-8,439	-60%
Fee exemptions	7,381	7,026	-355	-5%
Home visits*	11,754	8,680	-3,074	-26%
Other administrative sanctions**	2,535	4,529	1,994	79%
Verbal/written reprimands***	5,367	4,958	-409	-8%
<b>Total administrative sanctions</b>	<b>42,677</b>	<b>30,990</b>	<b>-11,687</b>	<b>-27%</b>
<b>Legal process</b>				
Warrants issued	11,163	6,743	-4,420	-40%
Citations issued	16,052	3,866	-12,186	-76%
<b>Total legal process</b>	<b>27,215</b>	<b>10,609</b>	<b>-16,606</b>	<b>-61%</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 FY 18, consent orders are pulled separately and included here.

Previously, consent orders were done on 1182s.

### Revocations

	FY 2010	FY 2023	Change	
			FY 2010 to FY 2023	
Compliance	4,783	1,861	-2,922	-61%
New offense	880	289	-591	-67%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,663</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>-3,513</b>	<b>-62%</b>

### SCDC Admissions Due to Compliance

FY 2010	FY 2023	Change	
		FY 2010 and FY 2023	
<b>3,293</b>	<b>1,073</b>	<b>-2,220</b>	<b>-67%</b>

**Administrative Sanctions Imposed at the Administrative Hearings Level (Hearings Officers) for FY23**

<b>Administrative Sanctions</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	
<b>Revocation</b>			
Weekend jail	11	0.1%	
Partial revocation	796	7.3%	
Full revocation	945	8.6%	
YOA revocation- new active sentence	25	0.2%	
Remain in jail until inpatient treatment	294	2.7%	
Restitution Hearing	38	0.3%	19%
<b>Reporting</b>			
Extend supervision	236	2.2%	
Extend supervision-terminated upon payment	110	1.0%	
Increase supervision contacts	370	3.4%	
Decrease supervision contacts	9	0.1%	
Report more frequently until employed	4	0.0%	7%
<b>Financial</b>			
Restructure financial obligation	1,503	13.8%	
Exempt supervision fee(s)	1,101	10.1%	
Exempt global positioning system (GPS) fee	14	0.1%	
Exempt drug test fee	250	2.3%	
Exempt public service employment (PSE) fee	3	0.0%	
PSE conversion	56	0.5%	
Income Tax to obligations	2	0.0%	
Stack accounts	83	0.8%	
Report more frequently until current	4	0.0%	
Set time to bring accounts current	367	3.4%	
Defer payment for time period	21	0.2%	
Civil judgment for fine/restitution	193	1.8%	
Budgeting ledger	2	0.0%	
Financial counseling	1	0.0%	
Reduce supervision fee	318	2.9%	36%
<b>Substance abuse treatment</b>			
Inpatient substance use treatment	228	2.1%	
Outpatient substance use treatment	493	4.5%	
Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotic Anonymous (AA/NA) 90 in	6	0.1%	
AA/NA at agent discretion	22	0.2%	
Half-way house	74	0.7%	
Incarceration until bed available	76	0.7%	
Treatment assessment	120	1.1%	9%
<b>Criminal domestic violence</b>			
Anger management	27	0.2%	
Domestic violence counseling	179	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	2	0.0%	
Global positioning system	27	0.2%	0%
<b>Public Service Employment (PSE)</b>			
Reinstate PSE	31	0.3%	
Impose PSE	42	0.4%	1%
<b>Vocation/education</b>			
General education diploma (GED)	20	0.2%	
Vocational rehabilitation	30	0.3%	
Five job applications per day	8	0.1%	
Complete job search forms	16	0.1%	0.7%
<b>Behavioral treatment</b>			
Mental health treatment/evaluation	118	1.1%	
Grief counseling	2	0.0%	
Family counseling	2	0.0%	
Sex offender counseling	32	0.3%	
Restrict where offender may live	29	0.3%	
Mandate where offender lives	46	0.4%	
Restrict contact with certain people	22	0.2%	
Zero tolerance for future violations	324	3.0%	
Remove special conditions	32	0.3%	
<b>Other</b>			
	2,088	19.1%	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,927</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Section 55

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

### FY 2023 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2023)

- 3 referrals received from SCDC during FY 2023
- 33 referrals received from SCDC since inception of SRA
  - 6 inmates were never heard for medical parole
    - 4 inmates were found to have “no parole” offenses
    - 1 inmate died prior to being heard
    - 1 inmate no longer met the criteria
  - 9 inmates were heard and rejected for conditional parole
    - 2 inmates died prior to next hearing
    - 4 inmates have since been released due to sentence expiration
    - 3 inmates no longer met the criteria
  - 15 inmates were granted conditional parole
    - 3 inmates’ parole was rescinded
    - 2 inmates died prior to being released
    - 7 inmates were released on parole but are no longer under supervision due to completing term of parole
    - 3 inmates were released on parole and are still under supervision
  - 3 inmates are still incarcerated

### § 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 consider 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 consider prison closures.
- The template of methodology located on page 21 was used for the FY 2023 cost avoidance and provides a description of all variables used to generate the total cost avoidance for FY 2023.

South Carolina Sentencing Reform Oversight Committee

Cost Avoidance Calculation

Fiscal year of analysis 2023		
a Days per year	365	Number of days in FY 2023
Highlighted fields are user inputs. Other fields are calculated.		

Section 1 - Bed-Days Avoided		
<b>Housing</b>		
1 PPP Avoided Bed-Days	879,016	Bed Days Saved FY10 - FY23
2 PPP Avoided Bed-Years	2,408	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)
<b>Housing Unit Staffing</b>		
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
<b>Institution Staffing</b>		
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		
<b>Variable Costs Per Inmate</b>		
29 Food Per Diem	\$ 3.67	FY 23 Variable Food Cost
30 Health Care Per Diem	\$ 10.24	FY 23 Variable Health Cost
31 Total Per Diem Variable Costs	\$ 13.91	line 29 + line 30
32 Total Per Annum Variable Costs	\$ 5,077	line 31 x line a (days per year)
<b>Step-fixed Costs Per Inmate</b>		
<b>Health Care and other programming</b>		
33 Health/programming personnel, per diem	\$ -	No cost avoided. Level 1 institutions typically do not have full-time medical / mental health staff.
<b>Step-fixed Salary Costs</b>		
34 Correctional Officer Salary (Officer I)	\$ 42,858	Per HR 10/20/2023
35 Security Shift Supervisor Salary	\$ 59,242	Per HR 10/20/2023
36 Level 1 Warden Salary	\$ 101,579	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2023.
37 Supply Manager Salary	\$ 42,717	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2023.
38 Caseworker Salary	\$ 46,501	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2023.
39 Human Services Specialist Salary	\$ 51,170	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2023.
40 Food Services Specialist Salary	\$ 43,504	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2023.
41 Trades Specialist Salary	\$ 70,875	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2023.
42 Vehicle Operator Salary	\$ 31,200	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2023.
43 Administrative Assistant Salary	\$ 37,529	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2023.
44 Fringe Benefit Rate	50.45%	Per Budget Division 10/3/2023.
45 Salary & Benefits (Officer I)	\$ 64,480	line 34 + (line 34 x line 44)
46 Salary & Benefits (Shift Supervisor)	\$ 89,130	line 35 + (line 35 x line 44)
47 Salary & Benefits (Warden)	\$ 152,826	line 36 + (line 36 x line 44)
48 Salary & Benefits (Supply Mgr.)	\$ 64,268	line 37 + (line 37 x line 44)

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Cost Avoidance Calculation

Fiscal year of analysis		2023
49	Salary & Benefits (Caseworker)	\$ 69,961 line 38 + (line 38 x line 44)
50	Salary & Benefits (Human Ser. Sp.)	\$ 76,985 line 39 + (line 39 x line 44)
51	Salary & Benefits (Food Ser. Sp.)	\$ 65,452 line 40 + (line 40 x line 44)
52	Salary & Benefits (Trades Sp.)	\$ 106,631 line 41 + (line 41 x line 44)
53	Salary & Benefits (Vehicle Oper.)	\$ 46,940 line 42 + (line 42 x line 44)
54	Salary & Benefits (Admin. Assist.)	\$ 56,462 line 43 + (line 43 x line 44)
55	Officer I Step-Fixed Cost	\$ 6,061,107 (line 8 x line 45) + (line 10 x line 45)
56	Shift Supervisor Step-Fixed Cost	\$ 1,782,592 line 12 x line 46
57	Warden Step-fixed Cost	\$ 764,128 line 22 x line 47
58	Supply Manager Step-fixed Cost	\$ 321,339 line 16 x line 48
59	Caseworker Step-fixed Cost	\$ 349,804 line 18 x line 49
60	Human Services Specialist Step-fixed Cost	\$ 384,926 line 20 x line 50
61	Food Services Specialist Step-fixed Cost	\$ 981,777 line 24 x line 51
62	Trade Specialist Step-fixed Cost	\$ 354,375 line 26 x line 41
63	Vehicle Operator Step-fixed Cost	\$ 469,404 line 28 x line 53
64	Administrative Assistant Step-fixed Cost	564,624 line 14 x line 54
65	Officer Cost Avoidance	\$ 7,843,699 line 55 + line 56
66	Officer Cost Avoidance per Inmate	\$ 8.92 line 65 / line 1
67	Administrative Cost Avoidance (Institutions Closed)	\$ 4,190,376 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	\$ 12,227,113 line 1 x line 31
69	Step-fixed cost avoidance	\$ 12,034,075 line 65+ line 67
70	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>\$ 24,261,187</b> line 68 + line 69
71	<b>Maximum reinvestment</b>	<b>\$ 8,491,416</b> 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

DocuSigned by:  
  
 Name / Date

11/9/2023

  
 Name / Date