

2020

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) has continued to flourish during the 2019-2020 fiscal year. Agency staff has shown tremendous resiliency, and made continued strides. Under the leadership of Director Adger, SCDPPPS has managed to reach new heights as well as maintain the course during an unprecedented time in our nation. In 2020 SCDPPPS staff has banded together – virtually – to implement creative ways to telecommute in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Many helpful, innovative procedures have been put into place, in particular in the Field Operations Division, the Paroles, Pardons and Release Services Section, and the Office of Administrative Hearings – to enable staff to continue to fulfill the agency’s mission while in quarantine.

SCDPPPS was forced to suspend parole and pardon hearings in April 2020 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The established hearing protocol afforded victims, survivors, and opposing law enforcement officials the opportunity to appear before the South Carolina Board of Parole and Pardons at one of the remote videoconferencing sites across the state. In addition, the South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) halted all families and other non-employees from entering correctional facilities, making it impossible for hearings to proceed safely. SCDPPPS launched technological solutions to resume hearings and created a successful virtual hearing process. Staff from SCDPPPS, SCDC and the Parole Board worked to develop, test and implement a virtual hearing room, using available web-based applications. The new process allows pardon applicants, inmates, attorneys, victims, and witnesses to appear and testify before the Board from remote locations. Board members also participate remotely. In the hearings conducted to date, the Board has observed appearances from SCDC facilities, county jails, offices, private homes, and other locations. Participants can connect to the hearings via computer, smart phone, or voice-only telephone.

To coordinate the hearings, there are a number of teams working within each agency to ensure inmates are in place at correctional facilities and that attorneys, crime victims, and witnesses are logged in and ready for each hearing. SCDPPPS resumed hearings on June 2nd and has successfully completed both parole and pardon hearings. Similarly, the Office of Administrative Hearings developed a plan for hearings to be conducted using remote communication technology, avoiding the need for a physical appearance by any party, witness or counsel.

In the Field Operations Division, agents have continued conducting face-to-face offender reports in the community rather than in the office. This major change in the way agents do business has nearly doubled the number of home visits completed each month compared to 2019 numbers. This increase in productivity and offender services was not only brought about by the agency’s rapid response to the “new normal” presented by the coronavirus pandemic; this major change in procedure was also made possible in part to the now 1:1 vehicle to agent ratio.

SCDPPPS also continues to transition closer to becoming entirely digital and paperless in its daily operations. The pandemic has presented an opportunity for staff to learn to work more efficiently while working remotely, but still connected virtually. Across all divisions, particularly in the Information Technology Services Division, staff has worked diligently to ensure the necessary tools are in place to implement a smooth transition to a virtual workplace.

One such technological advancement was the 2019 implementation of the website’s online 24-hour payment system that has enabled offenders to pay fees and restitution quickly and easily online. This feature has proven particularly valuable during the COVID-19 quarantine, when offenders are unable to safely travel to county offices to pay their restitution. Money order payments for nine of our largest

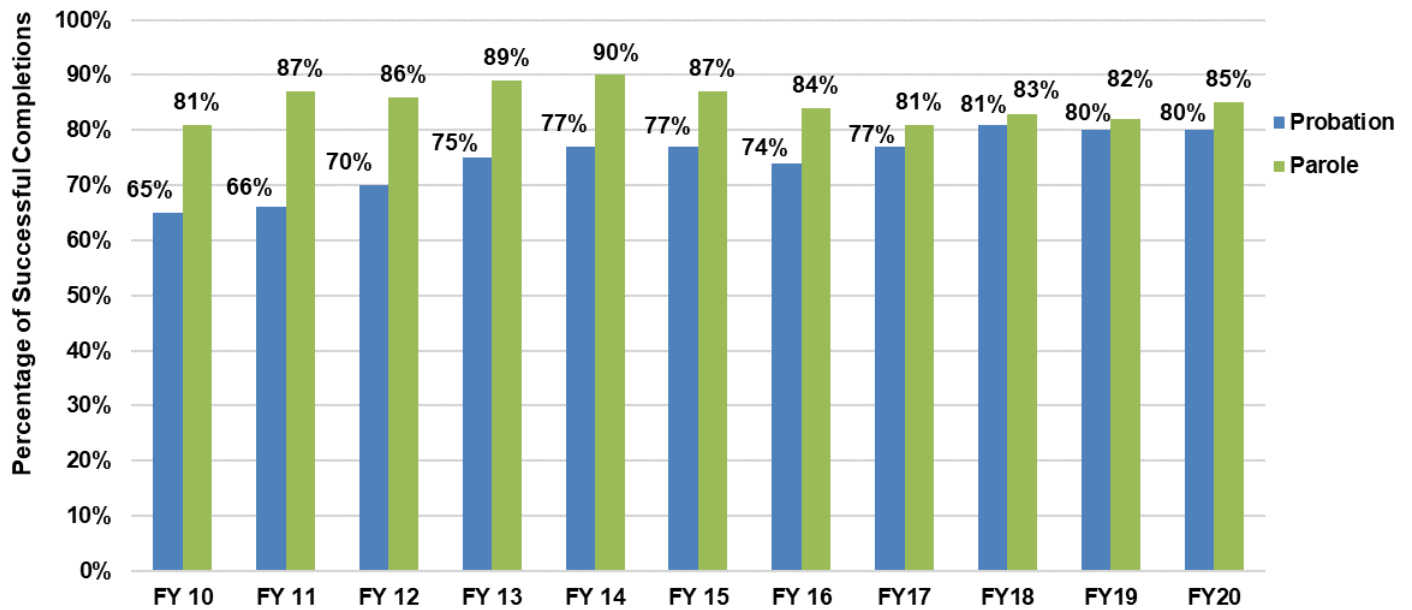
counties are being processed by our Fiscal Services Staff in Central Office. It is anticipated that additional county offices will divert payments to Fiscal Services during FY 2020-2021.

The department has maintained its intense focus on increasing rehabilitative services and the use of evidence-based supervision strategies. SCDPPPS has diverted thousands of individuals from incarceration through sentencing reform by reducing the number of offenders revoked for compliance violations. Evident in this report, since the implementation of the Sentencing Reform Act of 2010, SCDPPPS has created a cost avoidance to taxpayers of millions by significantly reducing compliance violation admissions to SCDC. All of this has been achieved while creating a reduction in new offense revocation rates of SCDPPPS offenders.

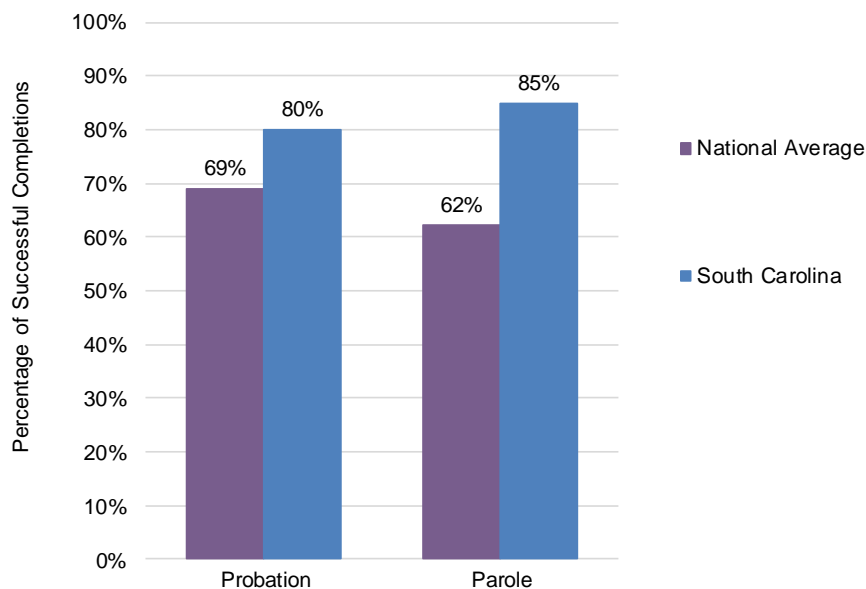
Success Rates: Since FY 2010, the rate of successful completions has increased for both probation and parole.

- In FY 2010, probation had a success rate of 65% and parole had a success rate of 81%.
- In FY 2020, the rate of successful completion increased to 80% for probation and 85% for parole. This reflects a 15% increase for probation and 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 2018.

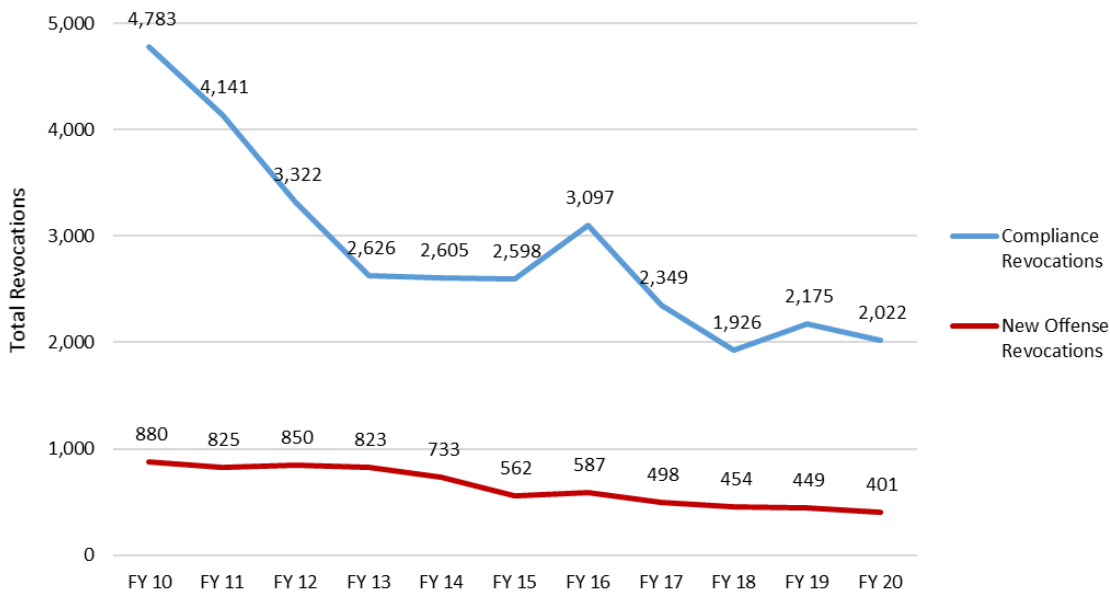
Bureau of Justice Statistics' Report *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2017-2018* (August 2020)

Overview

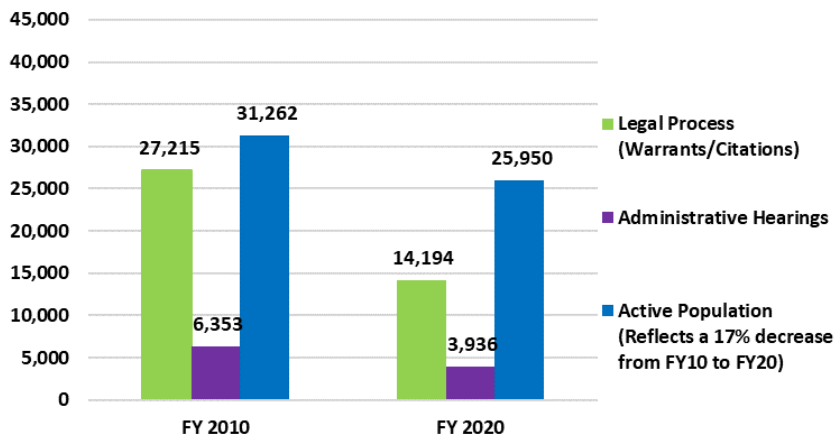
The department has implemented supervision strategies that resulted in the reduction of recidivism and the financial impact to SCDC while maintaining public safety. The following reductions from the FY 2010 baseline data have been achieved for FY 2020:

- 63% (-2,059) Reduction of compliance revocation admissions to SCDC
- 57% (-3,240) Overall reduction in supervision revocation rates
 - 58% (-2,761) Reduction in compliance revocation rates
 - 54% (-479) Reduction in new offense revocation rates
- 48% (-13,021) Overall reduction in the issuance of legal process (i.e., warrants and citations)
- 38% (-2,417) Overall reduction in administrative hearings

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



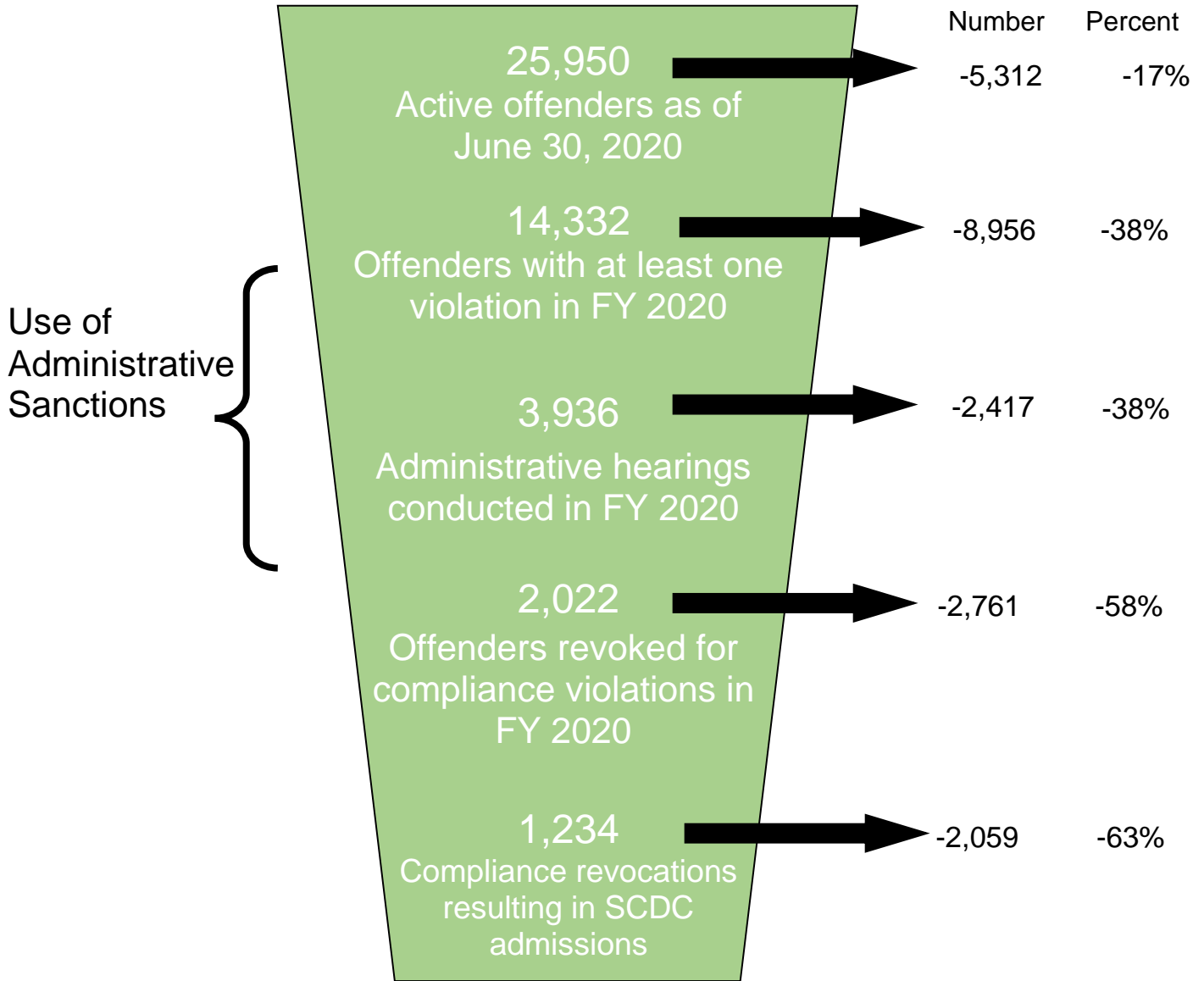
Reduction in Process



SCDPPPS FY 2020 Violations Summary

Impact of Sentencing Reform Act Strategies

Change from FY 2010



Administrative Sanctions:

- 64 PSE Conversions
- 14 PSE Sanctions
- 6,669 Fee Exemptions*
- 7,333 Fee Restructures
- 11,229 Home Visits
- 5,804 Other Administrative Sanctions
- 5,835 Verbal/Written Reprimands

36,948 Total Sanctions

**Fee exemptions are through March 31, 2020 to exclude exemptions related to COVID-19 pandemic.*

Data as of: 6/30/2020
Updated: 11/24/20

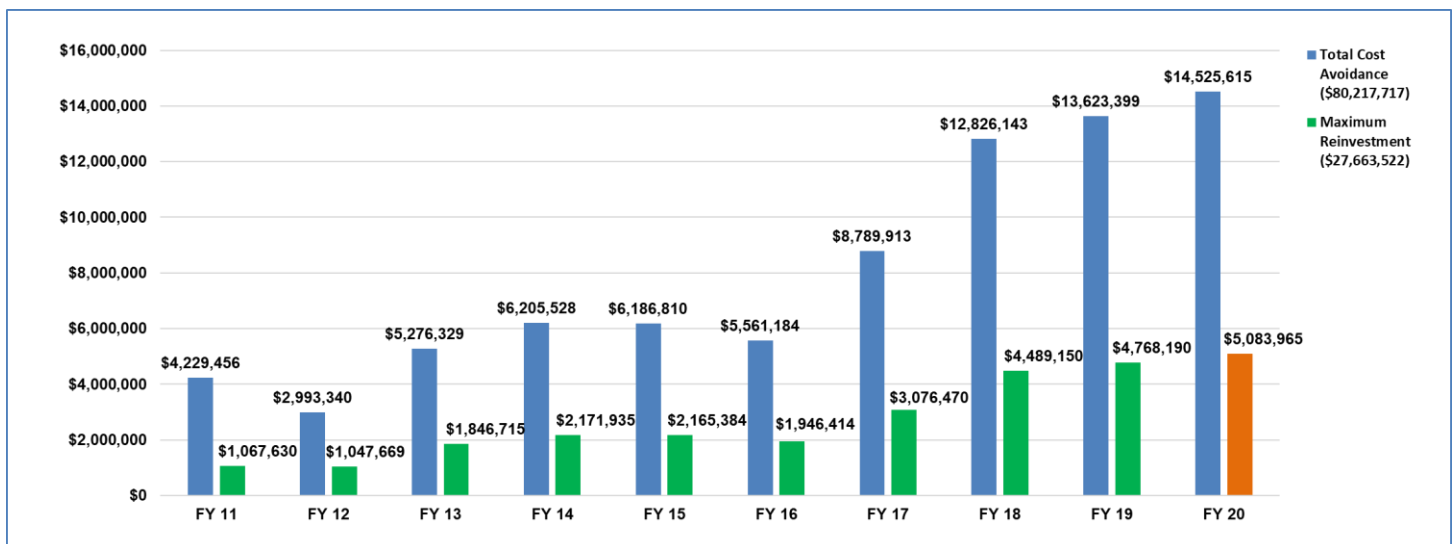
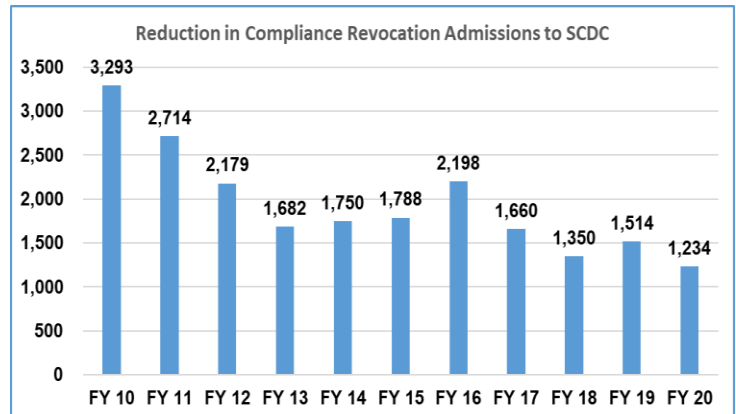
Cost Avoidance

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 \$14,525,615. This is a 243% increase since FY 2010 and a 7% increase since FY 2019.

FY 2020 – Cost Avoidance Calculations for the Sentencing Reform Act*

FY 2020 SCDPPPS avoided bed-days	760,720
Variable cost avoidance	\$7,135,554
Step-fixed cost avoidance	\$7,390,061
Total cost avoidance for FY 2020	\$14,525,615
Maximum reinvestment (\$14,525,615 X 35%)	\$5,083,965

* Numbers are rounded.



2,059 – Total reduction in compliance revocation admissions to SCDC from FY 2010 through 2020.

\$80,217,717 – SCDPPPS' total cost avoidance for Sentencing Reform from FY 2011 through 2020.

\$27,663,522 – SCDPPPS' total proposed maximum reinvestment from FY 2011 through 2020.

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 2020 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 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 (2020 Strategic Plan Objective 4.4.2). 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:

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

- (30 FTES) Mental Health Agents
- (5 FTES) Department of Mental Health Liaisons
- (5 FTES) Administrative Hearing Officers
- (6 FTES) Mental Health Unit Supervisors
- (5 FTES) Mental Health Offender Supervision Specialists
- (1 FTE) Mental Health Unit Manager

Estimated Cost: \$4,047,696

Funding Priority 2: Expansion of Inmate Release Services

Background:

Currently parole examiners only conduct pre-release interviews for inmates who are being considered for parole. Parole examiners also facilitate hearings at eight designated SCDC facilities. Increasing the number of parole examiners and supporting management will allow the parole examiner position to expand duties to include pre-release interviews of inmates who are being released to the agency's mandatory release programs (i.e., Community Supervision, Supervised Re-entry, and Supervised Furlough II). This will also allow SCDPPPS to facilitate hearings at each of the SCDC facilities, minimizing the need for inmate transport for parole hearings.

Potential Use of Funding:

13 positions are needed to expand the Inmate Release Services:

- (1 FTE) Manager in Charge of Investigations and Examinations
- (3 FTES) Examination Managers
- (9 FTES) Parole Examiners

Estimated Cost: \$1,036,269

Section 38

Drug Offenses

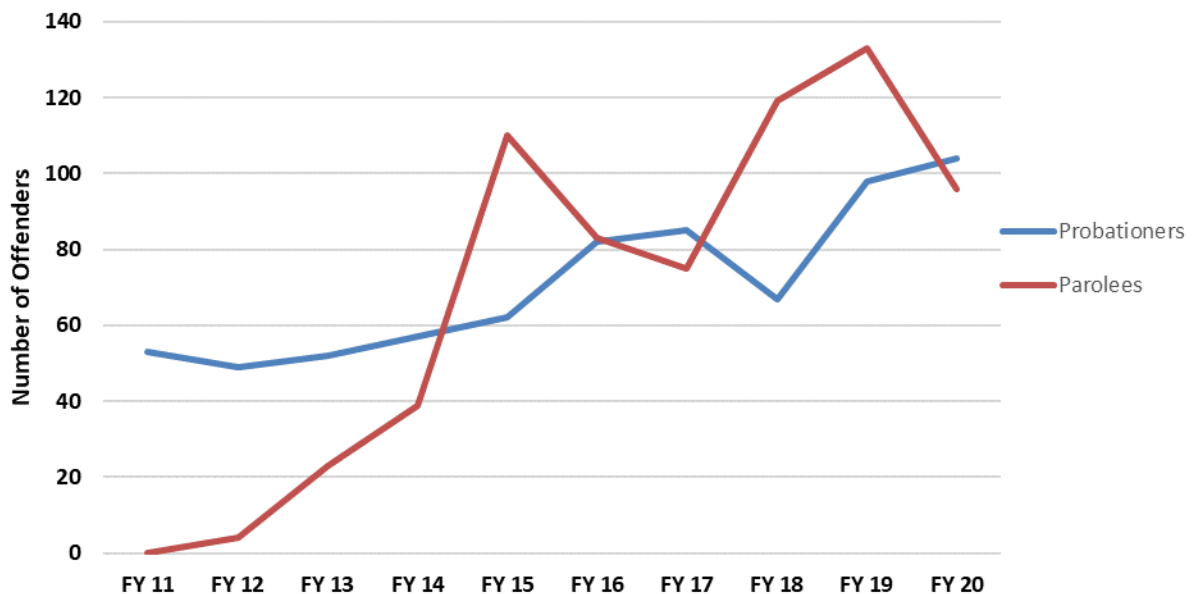
FY 2020 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2020)

- 452 inmates are currently eligible by statute
 - 114 (25%) of the eligible inmates are currently scheduled for a parole hearing
- 2,820 inmates have been heard for parole since inception
 - 1,074 (58%) inmates have been granted parole
 - 904 inmates were released to SCDPPPS' supervision
 - 11 inmates are pending completion of pre-release programming (e.g., ATU and SPICE)
 - 159 inmates had their conditional parole rescinded
- 104 offenders sentenced to probation by the courts in lieu of incarceration
- 56,801 bed days saved for inmates released to parole, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$1,051,387
 - 434,503 total bed days saved (FY 2012 to FY 2020) for inmates released to parole, which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$6,183,849.
- 217,890 bed days saved for offenders given straight probation, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$4,033,151.
 - 1,509,596 total bed days saved (FY 2011 to FY 2020) for offenders given straight probation, which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$20,842,306.

§ 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 with SRA Drug Offenses



Section 40

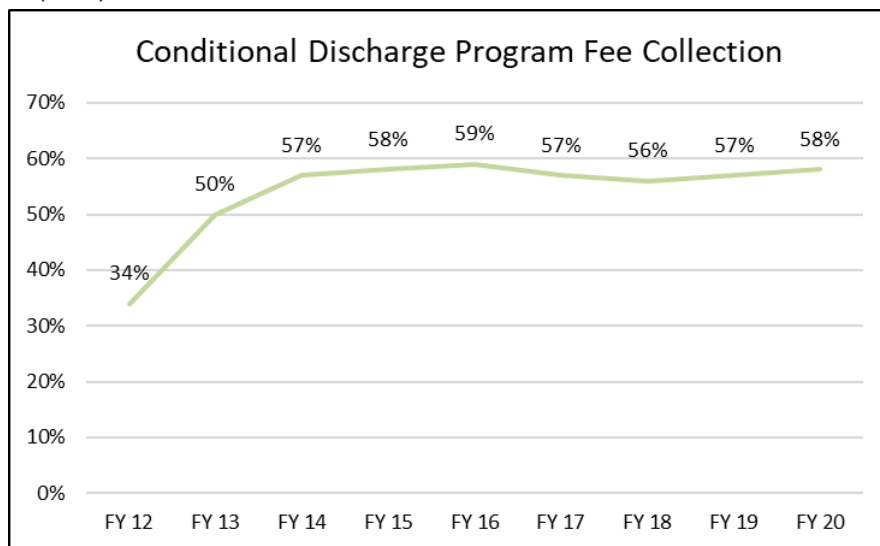
Conditional Discharge

FY 2020 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2020)

- 553 offenders were admitted to the program in FY 2020 for a total of 8,150 admissions since inception
- 405 offenders are active in the program
- 1,178 closures
 - 547 (46%) offenders closed successfully
 - 631 (54%) offenders were returned to the Solicitor's Office
- 6.64 months – average length of supervision
- Conditional Discharge fees (which go to the solicitor) since inception: \$1,728,188 (60%) collected from offenders that are now closed and \$13,492 (10%) from offenders that are still active for a total of \$1,741,679 (58%) 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		Total	% Successful
	Total Successful Closures	Unsuccessful Closures		
11	11	11	22	50%
12	229	90	319	72%
13	506	242	748	68%
14	516	246	762	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%
Total	4,432	3,673	8,105	55%

Sections 45 & 52

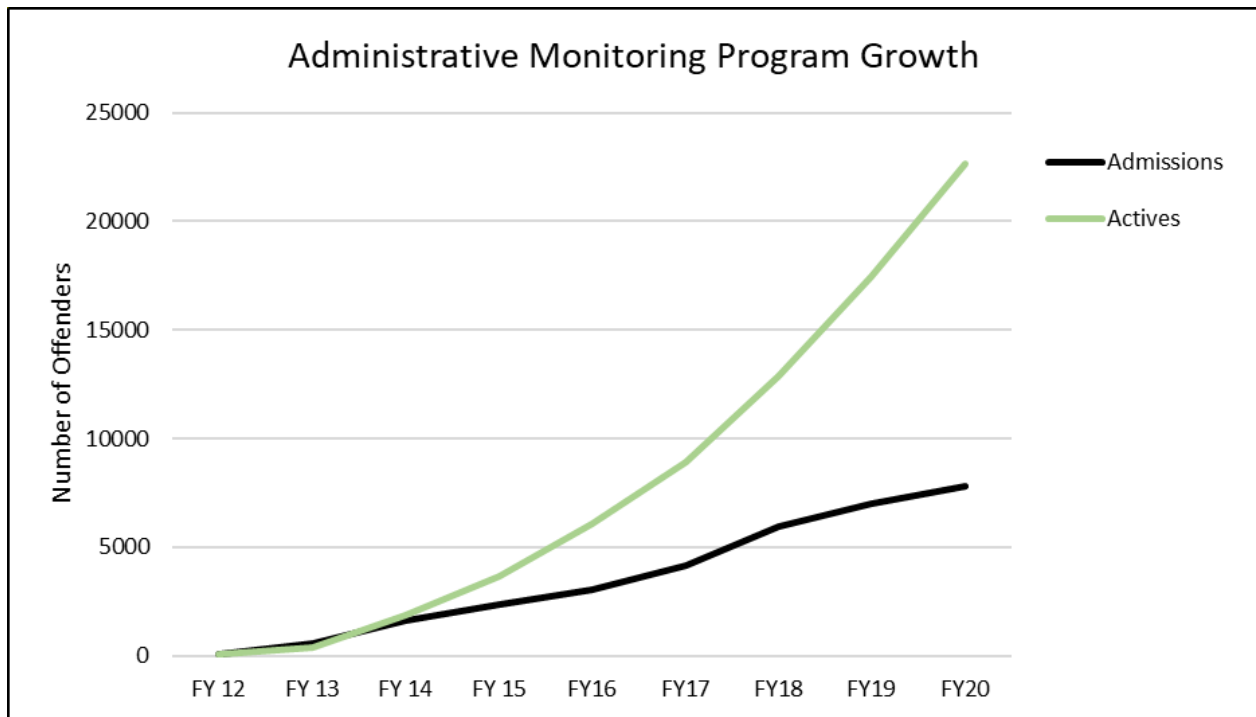
Administrative Monitoring (AM)

FY 2020 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2020)

- 30,147 offenders are currently eligible
- 47,752 cases are currently eligible
- 7,780 offenders were admitted to the program
- 9,917 cases were placed in the program
- 22,651 offenders are active in the program
- 30,144 active cases in the program
- 1,478 offenders successfully completed the program
- Current obligations: \$16,605,510 owed / 30% 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

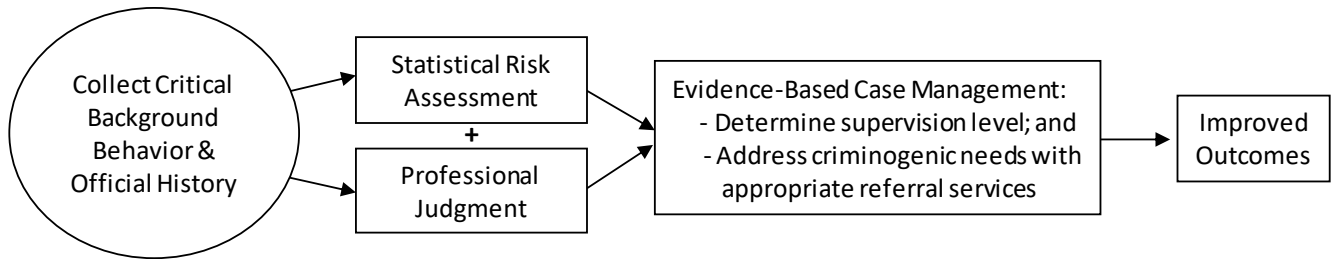
Supervision Risk/Needs Assessment

FY 2020 Highlights (As of June 30, 2020)

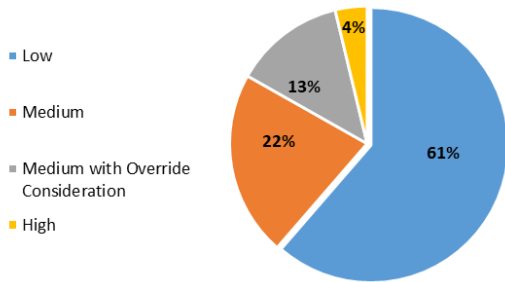
- 19,438 total assessments completed
 - 12,947 Full Core Assessments
 - 6,442 Initial Community Assessments
 - 49 Recidivism Risk Screener
- 16,032 total offenders assessed
- 17,075 Case Supervision Reviews (type of re-assessment) completed
- The diagram below describes how the validated actuarial risk/needs assessment tool is used in conjunction with professional judgment to assess offender risk and determine supervision levels:

§ 24-21-280(C)

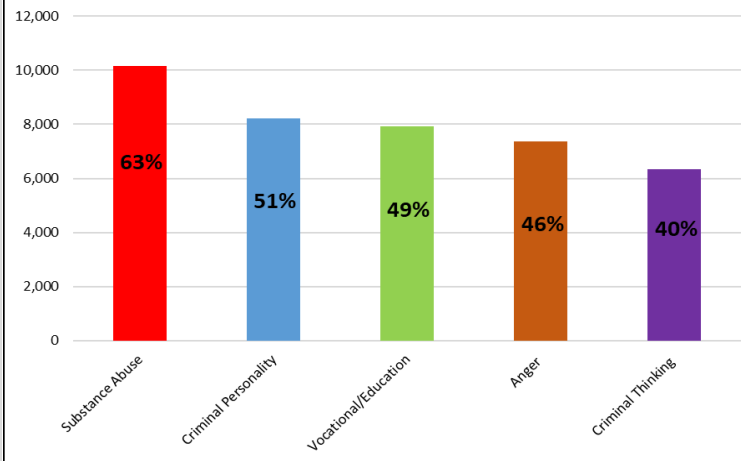
- Adopt a validated actuarial risk/needs assessment tool that is consistent with evidence-based practices.
- The actuarial assessment tool shall include a screener, which shall be used as a triage tool, and a comprehensive version.



Identified Risk Levels of Offenders Assessed in FY20



Most Commonly Identified Criminogenic Needs



Closures by Risk/Needs Assessment Tool Findings for FY 2020

	Total Successful Closures	Total Unsuccessful Closures	Total	% Successful
Low	8,345	1,336	9,681	86%
Medium	2,617	674	3,291	80%
Medium with Override Consideration	1,579	534	2,113	75%
High	410	168	578	71%
Total	12,951	2,712	15,663	83%

Sections 45 & 46

Parole Risk/Needs Assessment

FY 2020 Highlights (As of June 30, 2020)

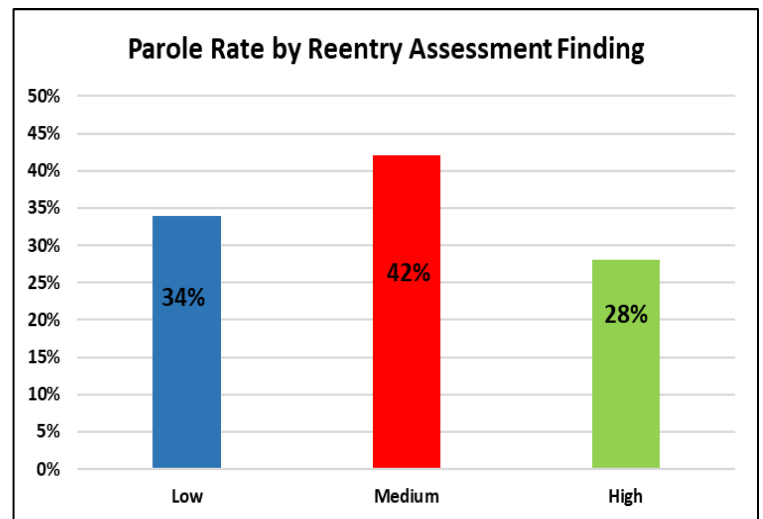
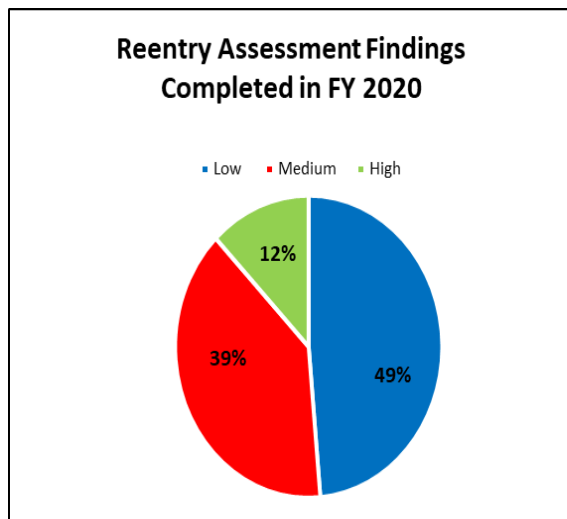
- 2,510 reentry assessments completed on inmates eligible for parole (including inmates yet to be heard)

§ 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	411	809	1,220	34%
Medium	417	565	982	42%
High	87	221	308	28%
Total	915	1,595	2,510	36%

* 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 2020 Highlights (As of June 30, 2020)

- Chairman Kim Frederick attended the SC Solicitor's Conference, where she provided information regarding the Board and its processes.
- Six Board Members completed the annual 8-hour Agency Training.
- Three Board Members attended the 2019 SC Criminal Justice Training Conference.
- Five Board Members attended Virtual Hearings Training and Testing.

Sample of Training Topics:

- Evidence-Based Policy, Practice and Decision Making
- SCDPPPS Administrative Hearings & Revocations
- Victim Services/Impact of Crime
- PPP Evidence-Based Practices (EBP) Annual Update
- Ethics & Responsibility
- Working with Psychopaths in Corrections
- Tech Tips for the Technically Challenged
- Tainted Love: A Look into Domestic Violence

§ 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.

- Human Trafficking
- Gangs and the Entertainment Industry
- Introduction to WebEx and Virtual Hearings
- Virtual Hearing Etiquette – A Hands on Practical Exercise

Section 48

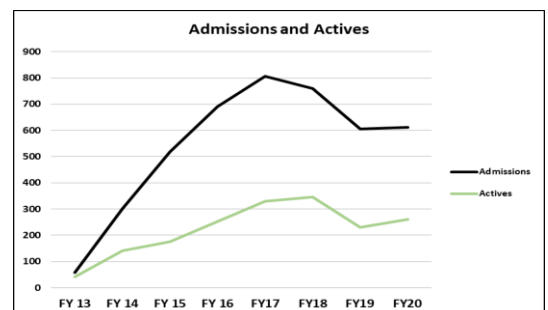
Supervised Reentry

FY 2020 Highlights (As of June 30, 2020)

- 2,270 offenders are statutorily eligible for future release
- 612 offenders were admitted to the program
- 261 offenders are active in the program
- 910 (97%) offenders placed in the program successfully completed
- 475,038 bed days saved for inmates released to Supervised Reentry, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$8,792,953.
 - 1,117,329 total bed days saved (FY 2013 to FY 2020), which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$18,216,157

§ 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 2020 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2020)

- 33,137 offenders were eligible to earn compliance credits at some point during the fiscal year
- 5,698,787 credits could have been earned in FY 2020
- 1,754,757 credits have been earned
- 18,687 offenders have earned compliance credits
- 211,987 compliance credits were revoked*
- 3,289 offenders had compliance credits revoked
 - 78% (2,555) of offenders with compliance credits revoked had their credits revoked due to unsuccessful closure of supervision
- 2,500 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

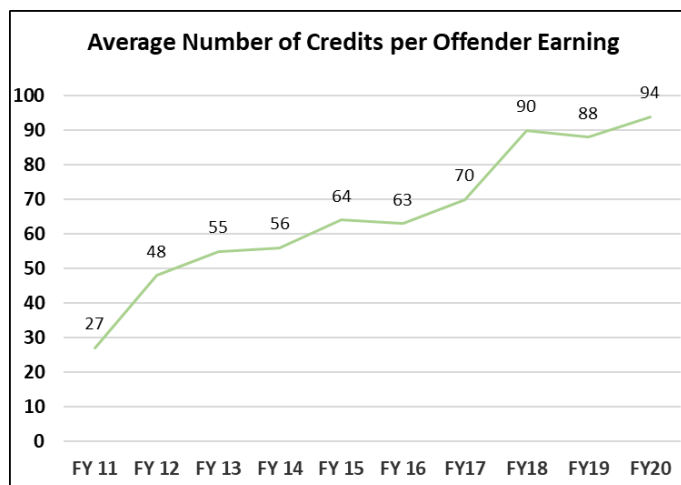
§ 24-21-280

- 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
Total	233,025	109,784	38,537,642	8,475,360	30,062,282	794,895

*It is possible that offenders earned compliance credits in multiple years.



Section 53

Administrative Sanctions

FY 2020 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2020)

- 788 (39%) of the 2,022 individuals revoked for compliance violations were addressed with alternative sanctions that did not impact SCDC
- 57% decrease in total revocations since FY 2010
- 48% decrease in number of legal process documents issued since FY 2010
- 273% increase in the use of lower level administrative sanctions since FY 2010

§ 24-21-110

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

Administrative Sanctions and Legal Process

	FY	FY	Change	
	2010	2020	FY 2010 to FY 2020	
			#	%
Active offenders	31,262	25,950	-5,312	-17%
Offenders with at least 1 violation	23,288	14,332	-8,956	-38%
Administrative sanctions				
PSE conversions	1,312	64	-1,248	-95%
PSE accounts	160	14	-146	-91%
Financial assessment restructures	14,168	7,333	-6,835	-48%
Fee exemptions*	7,381	6,669	-712	-10%
Home Visits**	11,754	11,229	-525	-4%
Other Administrative Sanctions***	2,535	5,804	3,269	129%
Verbal/written reprimands****	5,367	5,835	468	9%
Total administrative sanctions	42,677	36,948	-5,729	-13%
Legal process				
Warrants issued	11,163	9,354	-1,809	-16%
Citations issued	16,052	4,840	-11,212	-70%
Total legal process	27,215	14,194	-13,021	-48%

*Fee exemptions are through March 31, 2020 to exclude exemptions related to COVID-19 pandemic.

**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	FY	Change	
	2010	2020	FY 2010 to FY 2020	
Compliance	4,783	2,022	-2,761	-58%
New offense	880	401	-479	-54%
Total	5,663	2,423	-3,240	-57%

SCDC Admissions due to Compliance

	FY	FY	Change	
	2010	2020	FY 2010 and FY 2020	
Total	3,293	1,234	-2,059	-63%

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

FY20

Administrative Sanctions	Number	Percent	
Revocation			
Weekend jail	32	0.3%	
Partial revocation	757	7.4%	
Full revocation	959	9.4%	
YOA revocation- new active sentence	28	0.2%	
Remain in jail until inpatient treatment	220	2.2%	
Restitution Hearing	60	0.6%	20%
Reporting			
Extend supervision	311	3.0%	
Extend supervision-terminated upon payment	89	0.9%	
Increase supervision contacts	391	3.8%	
Decrease supervision contacts	155	1.5%	
Report more frequently until employed	136	1.3%	11%
Financial			
Restructure financial obligation	1,184	11.6%	
Exempt supervision fee(s)	1,018	10.0%	
Exempt global positioning system (GPS) fee	20	0.2%	
Exempt drug test fee	199	2.0%	
Exempt public service employment (PSE) fee	11	0.1%	
PSE conversion	82	0.8%	
Income tax to money obligation	21	0.2%	
Disability pay to money obligation	51	0.5%	
Stack accounts	81	0.8%	
Report more frequently until current	1	0.0%	
Set time to bring accounts current	364	3.6%	
Defer payment for time period	38	0.4%	
Civil judgment for fine/restitution	355	3.5%	
Budgeting ledger	71	0.7%	
Financial counseling	5	0.0%	
Reduce supervision fee	262	2.6%	37%
Substance abuse treatment			
Inpatient substances abuse treatment	233	2.3%	
Outpatient substance abuse treatment	544	5.3%	
Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotic Anonymous (AA/NA) 90 in	17	0.2%	
AA/NA at agent discretion	42	0.4%	
Half-way house	38	0.4%	
Incarceration until bed available	71	0.7%	
Treatment assessment	5	0.0%	9%
Criminal domestic violence			
Anger management	16	0.2%	
Domestic violence counseling	118	1.2%	
No contact with victim of violence	23	0.2%	
Write a paper on effects of domestic violence	6	0.1%	2%
Home detention/electronic monitoring/global positioning system			
Home detention	29	0.3%	
Electronic monitoring	3	0.0%	
Global positioning system	25	0.2%	1%
Public Service Employment (PSE)			
Reinstate PSE	41	0.4%	
Impose PSE	14	0.1%	1%
Vocation/education			
General education diploma (GED)	14	0.1%	
Literacy counseling for reading	1	0.0%	
Write a paper on life goals	9	0.1%	
Vocational rehabilitation	37	0.4%	
Five job applications per day	5	0.0%	
Complete job search forms	13	0.1%	
S.C. Department of Employment and Workforce	7	0.1%	1%
Behavioral treatment			
Mental health treatment/evaluation	65	0.6%	
Grief counseling	15	0.1%	
Family counseling	4	0.0%	
Sex offender counseling	30	0.3%	
Restrict where offender may live	37	0.4%	
Mandate where offender lives	34	0.3%	
Restrict contact with certain people	46	0.5%	
Zero tolerance for future violations	161	1.6%	
Remove special conditions	232	2.3%	
Other	1,362	13.4%	19%
	10,198	99.9%	100%

Section 55

Parole for Terminally Ill, Geriatric, or Permanently Disabled Inmates

FY 2020 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2020)

- 30 referrals received from SCDC since inception
 - 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

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- 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.

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 2020 cost avoidance and provides a description of all variables used to generate the total cost avoidance for FY 2020.

Cost Avoidance Calculation

Fiscal year of analysis		2020	
a	Days per year	366	Number of days in FY 2020
Highlighted fields are user inputs. Other fields are calculated.			
Section 1 - Bed-Days Avoided			
Housing			
1	PPP Avoided Bed-Days	760,720	Bed Days Saved FY10 - FY20
2	PPP Avoided Bed-Years	2,078	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	14.0	line 2 / line 3 (rounded down)
5	Beds per Institution	432	432 inmates per institution
6	Avoided Institutions	4.0	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	56.0	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	24.0	line 6 x line 9
11	Shift Supervisors per Institution	4.0	Each institution has 4 security shift supervisors
12	Avoided Shift Supervisors	16.0	line 6 x line 11
13	Administrative Assistants per Institution	2.0	Each institution has 2 administrative assistants
14	Avoided Administrative Assistants	8.0	line 6 x line 13
15	Supply Managers per Institution	1.0	Each institution has 1 supply manager
16	Avoided Supply Managers	4.0	line 6 x line 15
17	Caseworkers per Institution	1.0	Each institution has 1 caseworker
18	Avoided Caseworkers	4.0	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	4.0	line 6 x line 19
21	Wardens per Institution	1.0	Each institution has 1 warden
22	Averted Wardens	4.0	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	12.0	line 6 x line 23
25	Trades Specialists per Institution	1.0	Each institution has 1 trade specialist
26	Avoided Trades Specialists	4.0	line 6 x line 25
27	Vehicle Operators per Institution	2.0	Each institution has 2 vehicle operators
28	Avoided Vehicle Operators	8.0	line 6 x line 27
Section 2 - Marginal Costs			
Variable Costs Per Inmate			
29	Food Per Diem	\$ 2.38	FY 20 Variable Food Cost
30	Health Care Per Diem	\$ 7.00	FY 20 Variable Health Cost
31	Total Per Diem Variable Costs	\$ 9.38	line 29 + line 30
32	Total Per Annum Variable Costs	\$ 3,433	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)	\$ 33,558	Per HR 10/28/2020
35	Security Shift Supervisor Salary	\$ 39,852	Per HR 10/28/2020
36	Level 1 Warden Salary	\$ 80,211	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2020.
37	Supply Manager Salary	\$ 27,527	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2020.
38	Caseworker Salary	\$ 30,966	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2020.
39	Human Services Specialist Salary	\$ 31,844	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2020.
40	Food Services Specialist Salary	\$ 30,274	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2020.
41	Trades Specialist Salary	\$ 48,097	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2020.
42	Vehicle Operator Salary	\$ 24,960	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2020.
43	Administrative Assistant Salary	\$ 29,718	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2020.
44	Fringe Benefit Rate	49.79%	Per Budget Division 10/8/2020
45	Salary & Benefits (Officer I)	\$ 50,267	line 34 + (line 34 x line 44)
46	Salary & Benefits (Shift Supervisor)	\$ 59,694	line 35 + (line 35 x line 44)
47	Salary & Benefits (Warden)	\$ 120,148	line 36 + (line 36 x line 44)
48	Salary & Benefits (Supply Mgr.)	\$ 41,233	line 37 + (line 37 x line 44)
49	Salary & Benefits (Caseworker)	\$ 46,384	line 38 + (line 38 x line 44)
50	Salary & Benefits (Human Ser. Sp.)	\$ 47,698	line 39 + (line 39 x line 44)
51	Salary & Benefits (Food Ser. Sp.)	\$ 45,347	line 40 + (line 40 x line 44)
52	Salary & Benefits (Trades Sp.)	\$ 72,044	line 41 + (line 41 x line 44)
53	Salary & Benefits (Vehicle Oper.)	\$ 37,388	line 42 + (line 42 x line 44)
54	Salary & Benefits (Admin. Assist.)	\$ 44,515	line 43 + (line 43 x line 44)
55	Officer I Step-Fixed Cost	\$ 4,021,322	(line 8 x line 45) + (line 10 x line 45)
56	Shift Supervisor Step-Fixed Cost	\$ 955,109	line 12 x line 46
57	Warden Step-fixed Cost	\$ 480,592	line 22 x line 47
58	Supply Manager Step-fixed Cost	\$ 164,931	line 16 x line 48
59	Caseworker Step-fixed Cost	\$ 185,536	line 18 x line 49
60	Human Services Specialist Step-fixed Cost	\$ 190,794	line 20 x line 50
61	Food Services Specialist Step-fixed Cost	\$ 544,169	line 24 x line 51
62	Trade Specialist Step-fixed Cost	\$ 192,388	line 26 x line 41
63	Vehicle Operator Step-fixed Cost	\$ 299,101	line 28 x line 53
64	Administrative Assistant Step-fixed Cost	\$ 356,120	line 14 x line 54
65	Officer Cost Avoidance	\$ 4,976,431	line 55 + line 56
66	Officer Cost Avoidance per Inmate	\$ 6.54	line 65 / line 1
67	Administrative Cost Avoidance (Institutions Closed)	\$ 2,413,630	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	\$ 7,135,554	line 1 x line 31
69	Step-fixed cost avoidance	\$ 7,390,061	line 65+ line 67
70	Grand total	\$ 14,525,615	line 68 + line 69
71	Maximum reinvestment	\$ 5,083,965	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.			