

2024

Report to the Sentencing Reform Oversight Committee



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

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Major Accomplishments

During the past fiscal year (FY), the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services (SCDPPPS) has achieved several significant accomplishments as it strives to fulfill its mission to prepare, provide, and protect. The department has reduced the amount of time (i.e., from 90 to 45 days) between offender intake and the creation of individualized **active supervision plans**. Offenders with significant criminogenic needs who are identified as likely to recidivate are required to follow these agency-drafted supervision plans. These important plans guide how individuals are supervised while a part of the SCDPPPS offender population.

The department also created an **Internal Sex Offender Treatment Program** within the Office of Program Planning and Development. This program provides rehabilitative services and court-ordered counseling to sex offenders. As of September 2024, 59 offenders are enrolled in this 18-month program. Participants meet once a week and focus on goals such as disrupting sexual offending cycles, managing dynamic risk factors, and developing pro-social skills.

In another offender initiative this past FY, the agency distributed 93 **breathalyzers** to agents supervising offenders on domestic violence, mental health, and sex offender caseloads. Offenders on the domestic violence and sex offender caseloads are required to abstain from alcohol, as substance use can be a major contributing factor to recidivism.

The department remains committed to accuracy and accountability in all offender supervision practices and programs. SCDPPPS is currently 1:1 and has distributed 370 body-worn cameras to all caseload agents, the Offender Supervision and Enforcement Services (OSES) supervisory staff, and additional staff during times of emergency. Body camera videos help protect agents and citizens against false accusations and claims of misconduct and abuse. These videos also increase on-the-job transparency for agent staff, who conducted 86,001 home visits during the past fiscal year alone. Regularly, SCDPPPS provides other law enforcement entities with video evidence captured during offender contacts, which can lead to further criminal charges.

This is the second year of the widely publicized **Electronics Detection Canine Program**. K-9 Chip, a Golden Retriever-Labrador mix, and his handler, Agent Benjy Partain, assist agents in sex offender home searches. The smaller electronics that are uncovered may potentially contain child pornography and can later serve as valuable evidence in court. As of August 30, 2024, K-9 Chip has conducted 243 searches- finding 734 electronic devices that led to 141 violations and 28 new criminal charges.

Committed to protecting public trust and safety, 86% of sworn agency staff- and 441 total staff- have completed **Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) Training**. Supervising offenders in the community and participating in disaster response, the department's sworn staff can potentially be called upon to assist in emergency situations. These hands-on sessions have provided staff with additional skills to help create a safer work environment and community.

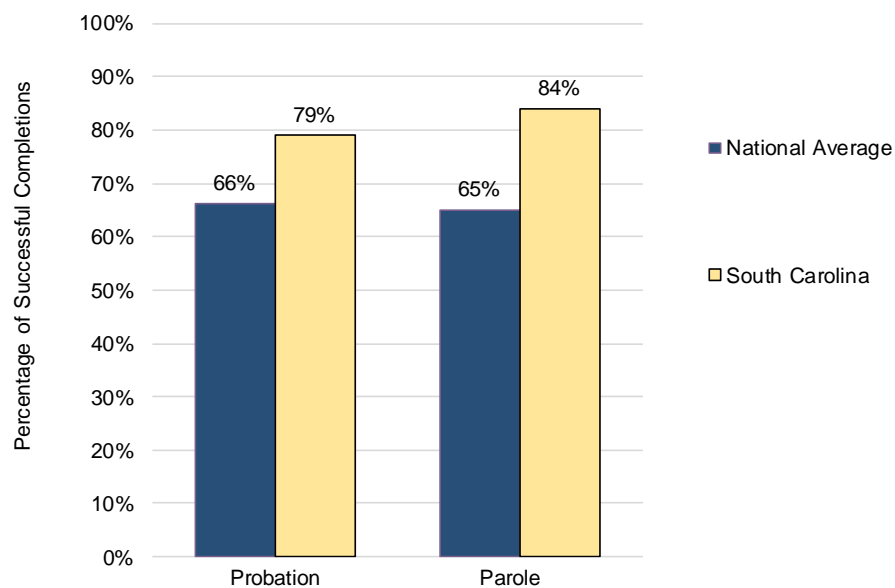
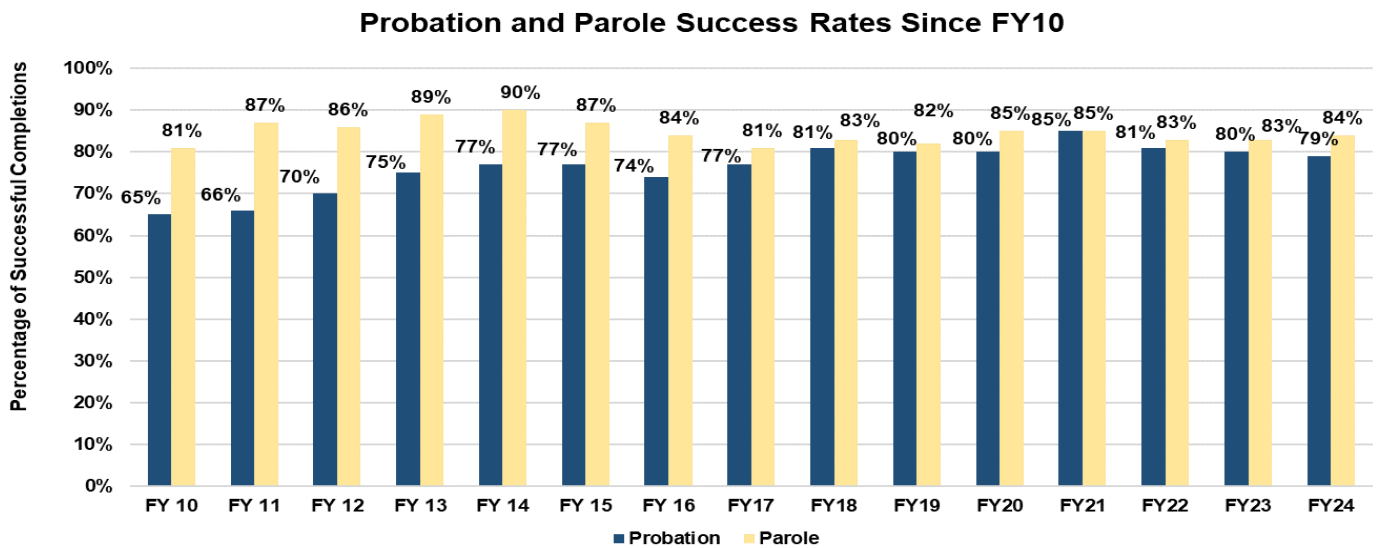
During the past fiscal year, SCDPPPS also received its second accreditation award from **South Carolina Law Enforcement Accreditation, Inc. (SCLEA)** in March 2024. The agency's next reaccreditation review by SCLEA will be in 2027. The department received its

initial state accreditation award in March 2021. Having achieved this high honor from SCLEA and national accreditation in 2018 from the **Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA)** makes SCDPPPS dually accredited, an achievement attained by only one other state cabinet-level law enforcement agency. These commissions award the highest mark of professional excellence for public safety agencies, reflecting the law enforcement gold standard.

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 2024, the rate of successful completion increased to 79% for probation and 84% for parole. This reflects a 14% increase for probation and a 3% increase for parole since FY 2010.
- SCDPPPS' successful completion rates are above the national average.

Probation and Parole Success Rates Compared to the National Average



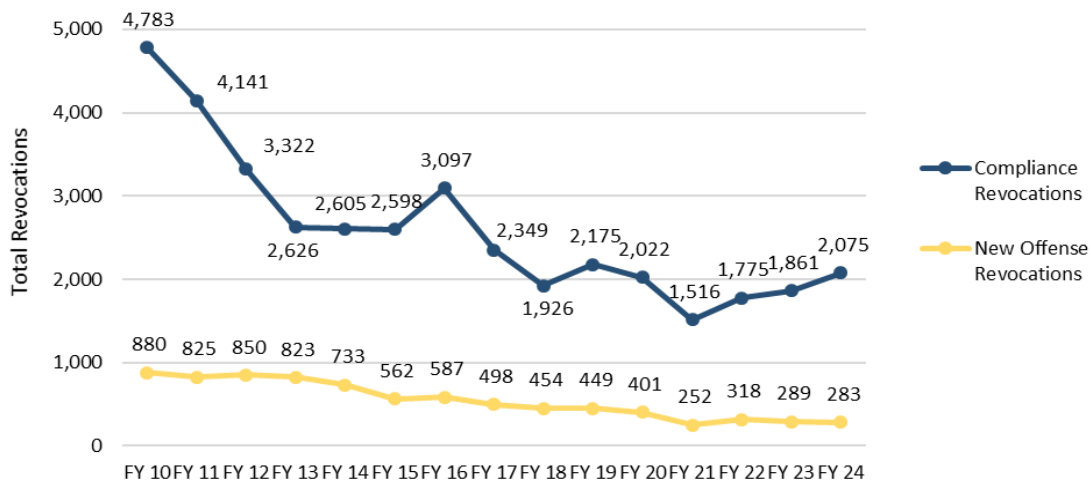
* National Average represents the most recent data available from calendar year 2022.
 Bureau of Justice Statistics' Report *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2022* (May 2024)

Overview

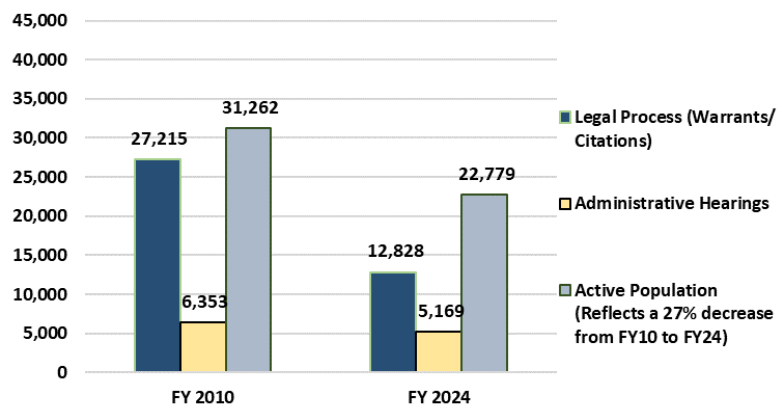
The department has implemented supervision strategies that resulted in the reduction of recidivism and the financial impact on the South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) while maintaining public safety. Compared to 2010 baseline data, in FY 2024 South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services (SCDPPPS) has achieved a:

- 63% (-2,067) Reduction of compliance revocation admissions to SCDC
- 58% (-3,305) Overall reduction in supervision revocation rates
 - 57% (-2,708) Reduction in compliance revocation rates
 - 68% (-597) Reduction in new offense revocation rates
- 53% (-14,387) Overall reduction in the issuance of legal process (i.e., warrants and citations)
- 19% (-1,184) Overall reduction in administrative hearings

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

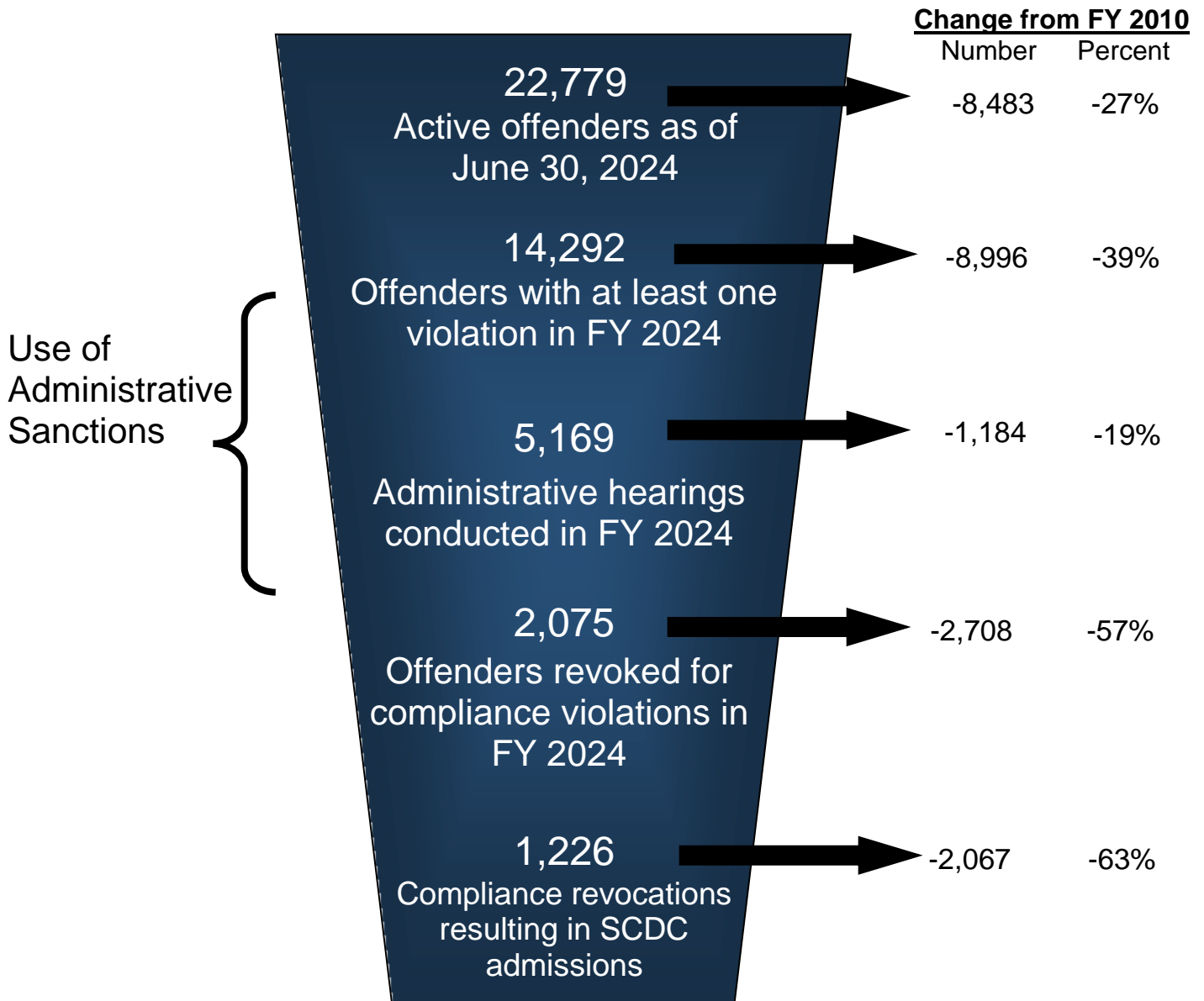


Reduction in Process



SCDPPPS FY 2024 Violations Summary

Impact of Sentencing Reform Act Strategies



Administrative Sanctions:

18	PSE Conversions
12	PSE Sanctions
6,436	Fee Restructures
9,475	Fee Exemptions
8,645	Home Visits
5,889	Other Administrative Sanctions
8,305	Verbal/Written Reprimands
38,780	Total Sanctions

Data as of: 6/30/2024
Updated: 10/24/24

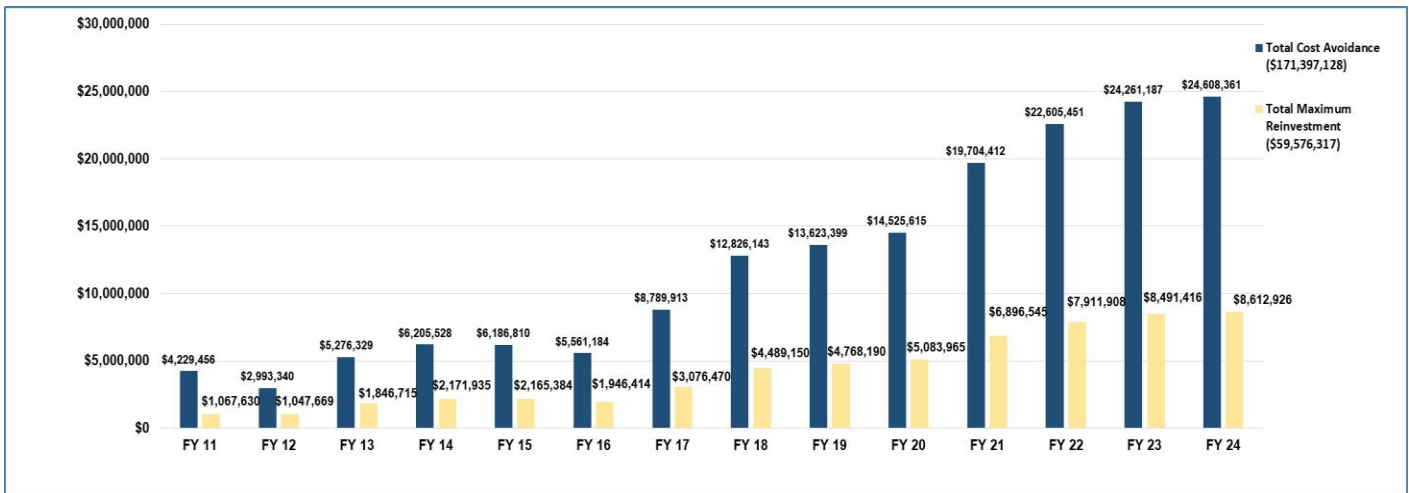
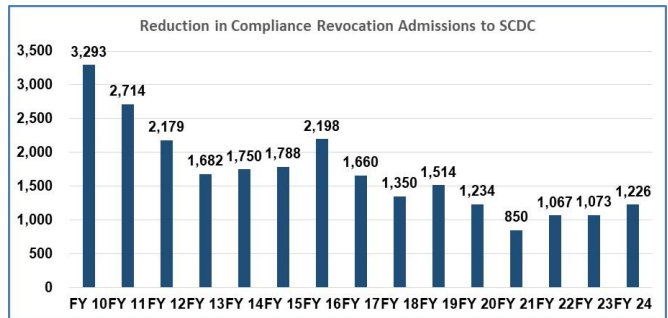
Cost Avoidance

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 \$24,608,361. This is a 482% increase since FY 2010 and a 1% increase since FY 2023.

FY 2024 – Cost Avoidance Calculations for the Sentencing Reform Act*

FY 2024 SCDPPPS avoided bed-days	849,987
Variable cost avoidance	\$12,316,312
Step-fixed cost avoidance	\$12,292,049
Total cost avoidance for FY 2024	\$24,608,361
Maximum reinvestment (\$24,608,361 X 35%)	\$8,612,926

* Numbers are rounded.



-2,067 – Total reduction in compliance revocation admissions to SCDC from FY 2010 through 2024.
\$171,397,128– SCDPPPS' total cost avoidance for Sentencing Reform from FY 2011 through 2024.
\$59,576,317 – SCDPPPS' total proposed maximum investment from FY 2011 through 2024.

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 Substance Use Program

Background:

SCDPPPS aims to create a Substance Use Program that would specialize in supervising those who continue to use illicit substances. The program would identify those with more than one positive drug screen within three months for illegal substances such as methamphetamine, cocaine, fentanyl, and 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 use advanced drug screening to determine the concentration of chemicals to determine the frequency of use.

Potential Use of Funding:

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

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

Drug testing system and room equipment

Estimated Cost: \$4,715,698

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. This high-risk population must 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:

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

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

Equipment for virtual sites in county offices

Estimated Cost: \$1,793,666

Funding Priority 3: 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 preparators 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:

22 positions are needed to establish the Human Trafficking Unit:

- (1 FTE) Human Trafficking Unit Director
- (3 FTEs) Human Trafficking Supervisors
- (6 FTEs) Human Trafficking Agents
- (6 FTEs) Human Trafficking Screeners
- (6 FTE) Human Trafficking Advocates

Estimated Cost: \$2,103,562

Section 38

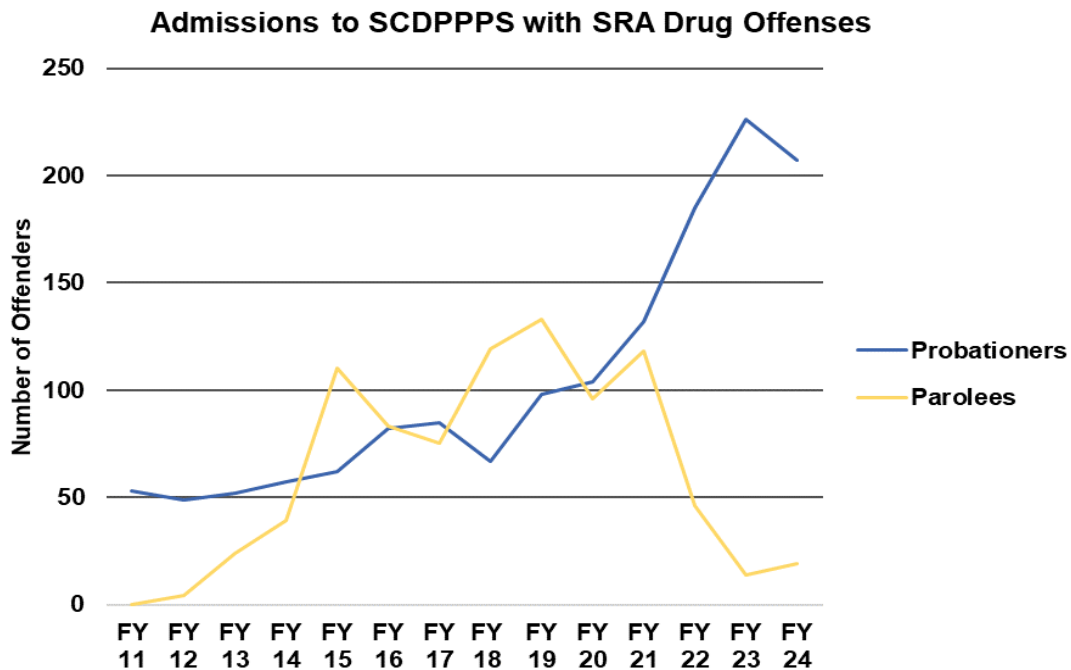
Drug Offenses

FY 2024 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2024)

- 471 inmates are currently eligible by statute
 - 97 (21%) of the eligible inmates are currently scheduled for a parole hearing
- 4,427 inmates have been heard for parole since the inception of the Sentencing Reform Act
 - 1,453 (54%) inmates have been granted parole under this program.
 - 1,251 inmates were released to SCDPPPS' supervision
 - 1 inmate is pending completion of pre-release programming (e.g., Addiction Treatment Unit and Self-Paced in Class Education)
 - 201 inmates had their conditional parole rescinded
- 207 offenders sentenced to probation by the courts in lieu of incarceration
- 7,208 bed days saved for inmates released to parole, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$208,671.60
 - 539,777 total bed days saved (FY 2012 to FY 2024) for inmates released to parole, which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$8,657,433.59
- 438,694 bed days saved for offenders given straight probation, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$12,700,176.83
 - 3,108,106 total bed days saved (FY 2011 to FY 2024) for offenders given straight probation, which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$62,568,857.94

§ 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

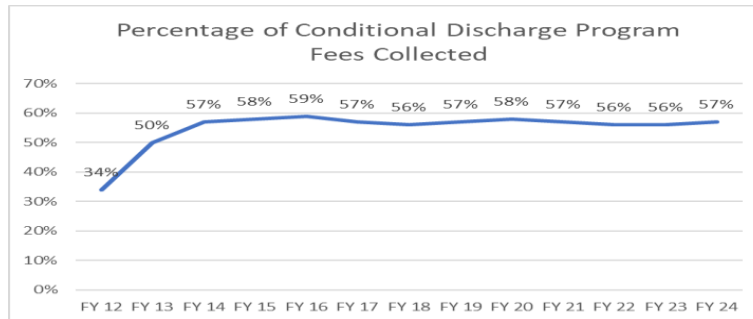
Conditional Discharge

FY 2024 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2024)

- 880 offenders were admitted to the program in FY 2024 for a total of 11,815 admissions since inception
- 482 offenders are active in the program
- 994 closures
 - 560 (56%) offenders closed successfully
 - 434 (44%) offenders were returned to the Solicitor’s Office
- 6.77 months – average length of supervision
- Conditional Discharge fees (which go to the solicitor) since inception: \$2,322,318 (58%) collected from offenders that are now closed and \$38,594 (23%) from offenders that are still active for a total of \$2,360,912 (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%
22	376	381	757	50%
23	527	480	1007	52%
24	560	434	994	56%
Total	6,201	5,296	11,497	54%

Sections 45 & 52

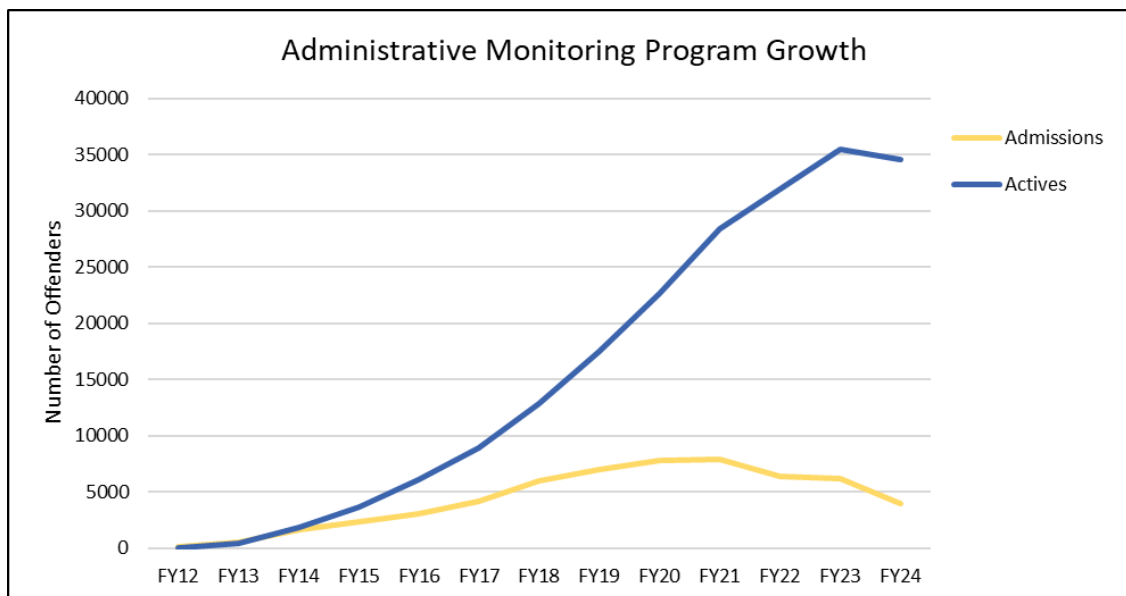
Administrative Monitoring (AM)

FY 2024 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2024)

- 3,987 offenders were admitted to the program
 - 5,720 cases were placed in the program
- 34,587 offenders are active in the program
 - 49,080 active cases in the program
- 1,612 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

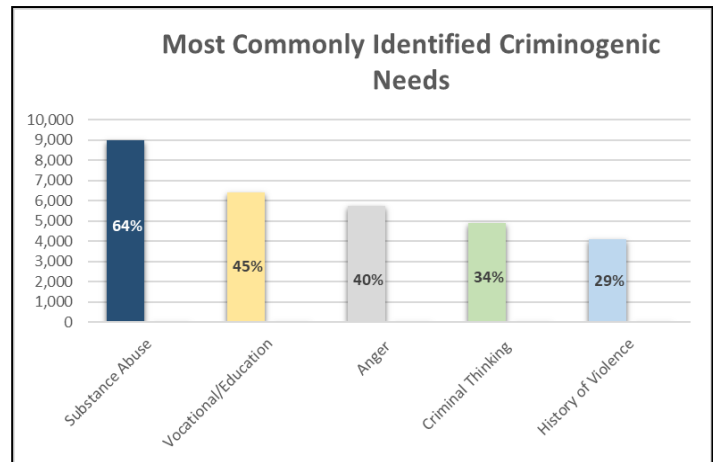
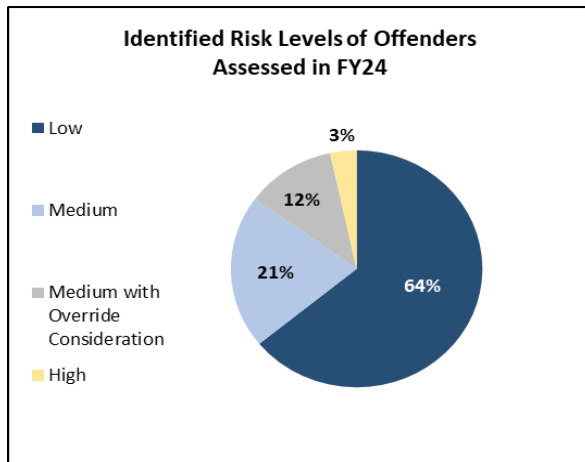
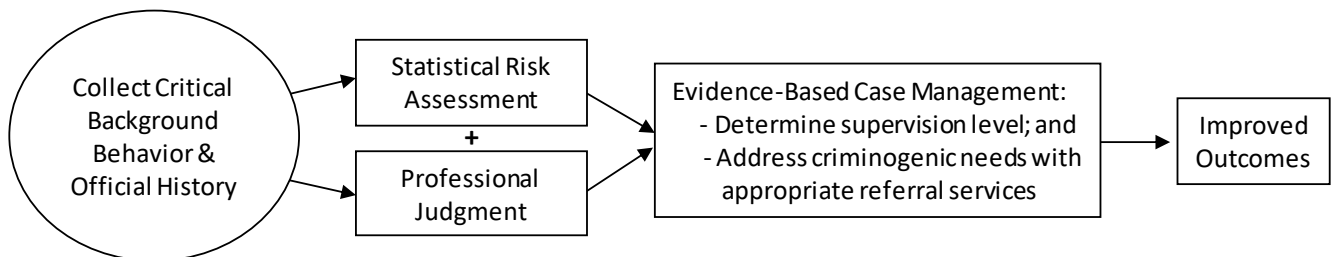
Supervision Risk/Needs Assessment

FY 2024 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2024)

- 14,240 total assessments completed
 - 14,227 Full Core Assessments
 - 13 Recidivism Risk Screeners
- 14,104 Total offenders assessed
- 12,940 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 2024

	Total Successful Closures	Total Unsuccessful Closures	Total	% Successful
Low	7,054	1,222	8,276	85%
Medium	2,282	663	2,945	77%
Medium with Override Consideration	1,298	479	1,777	73%
High	384	184	568	68%
Total	11,018	2,548	13,566	81%

Sections 45 & 46

Parole Risk/Needs Assessment

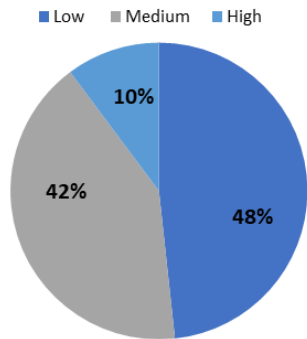
FY 2024 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2024)

- 2,481 reentry assessments completed on inmates eligible for parole (including inmates yet to be heard)

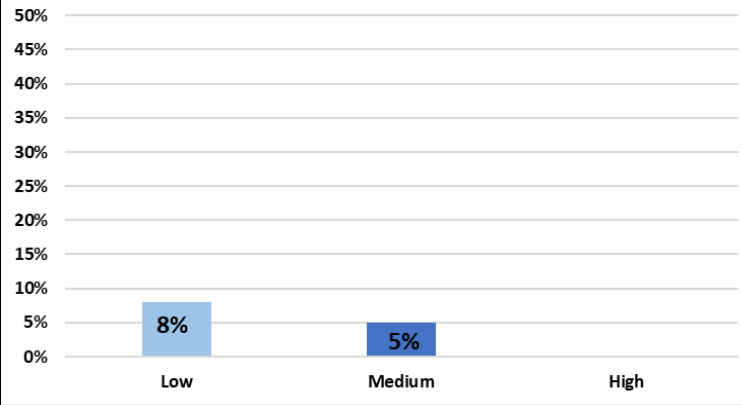
§ 24-21-10(F)

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

Reentry Assessment Findings Completed in FY 2024



Parole Rate by Reentry Assessment Finding



Assessment Finding	Outcome		Total	Parole Rate
	Parole	Reject		
Low	101	1,097	1,198	8%
Medium	55	975	1,030	5%
High	1	252	253	0%
Total	157	2,324	2,481	6%

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 2024 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2024)

- Six board members completed the annual eight-hour agency training on October 24, 2023
- One board member attended the Ignite Women's Conference on October 31, 2023
- One board member attended the SC Law Enforcement Training Conference on December 9, 2023
- Three board members attended the Association of Paroling Authorities International Training Conference on May 5, 2024

Sample of Training Topics:

- Diversity and Inclusion Legal Update
- The Use of Data in Decision Making
- SC Public Meetings Act
- A Review of the Department's Progress Toward Public Safety Goals
- Evidence-Based Practices
- Review & Analysis of the Effectiveness of the COMPAS/Re-Entry Assessment
- Legal
- Centering Victims in Parole Decision Making and Parole Supervision
- Embracing and Working in Collaboration with Oversight Bodies

§ 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 2024 Highlights (As of June 30, 2024)

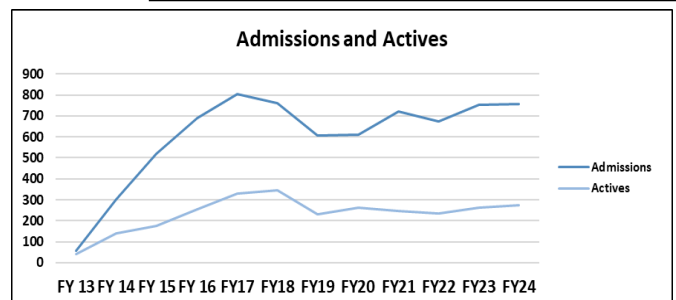
- 2,299 offenders are statutorily eligible for future release
- 758 offenders were admitted to the program
- 276 offenders are active in the program
- 1,357 (97%) offenders placed in the program successfully completed
- 120,937 bed days saved for inmates released to

Supervised Reentry, which equates to a cost avoidance of \$3,501,126

- 1,263,010 total bed days saved (FY 2013 to FY 2024), which equates to a total cost avoidance of \$24,434,984

§ 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 2024 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2024)

- 29,734 offenders were eligible to earn compliance credits at some point during the FY
- 4,737,070 credits could have been earned in FY 2024
- 1,847,475 credits have been earned
- 19,162 offenders have earned compliance credits
- 347,510 compliance credits were revoked
- 4,172 offenders had compliance credits revoked
 - 59% (2,445) of offenders with compliance credits revoked had their credits revoked due to unsuccessful closure of supervision
- 3,518 offenders closed early due to earning compliance credits
 - 196 days - the average number of days that offenders closed early due to compliance credits
 - 24 months - the average time under supervision for offenders who closed early due to compliance credit

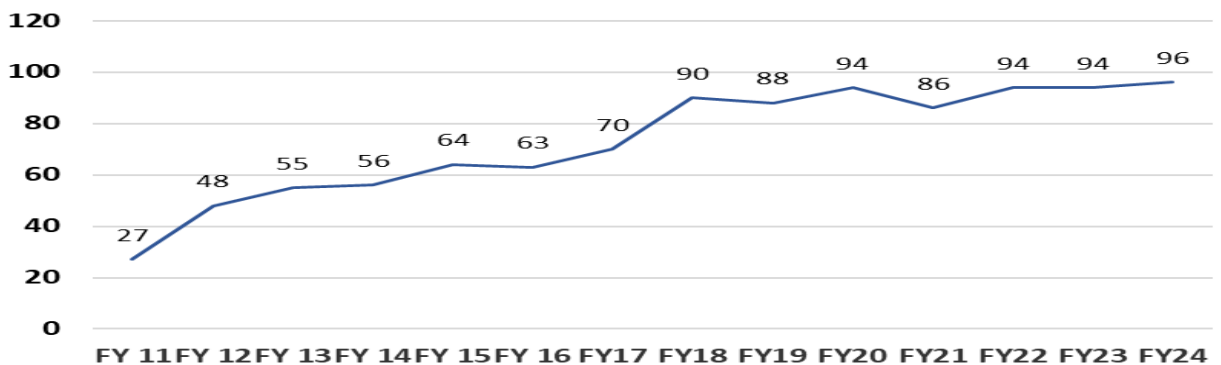
§ 24-21-280

- 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
24	29,734	19,162	4,737,070	1,847,475	2,889,595	347,510
Total	349,189	178,176	57,262,967	14,813,998	42,449,014	1,724,182

Average Number of Credits per Offender Earning



Section 53

Administrative Sanctions

FY 2024 Highlights (All information as of June 30, 2024)

- 849 (41%) of the 2,075 individuals revoked for compliance violations were addressed with alternative sanctions that did not impact SCDC
- 58% decrease in total revocations since FY 2010
- 53% 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 2024	Change FY 2010 to FY 2024	
			#	%
Active offenders	31,262	22,779	-8,483	-27%
Offenders with at least one violation	23,288	14,292	-8,996	-39%
Administrative sanctions				
Public Service Employment Conversions	1,312	18	-1,294	-99%
Public Service Employment Accounts	160	12	-148	-93%
Financial assessment restructures	14,168	6,436	-7,732	-55%
Fee exemptions	7,381	9,475	2,094	28%
Home visits*	11,754	8,645	-3,109	-26%
Other administrative sanctions**	2,535	5,889	3,354	132%
Verbal/written reprimands***	5,367	8,305	2,938	55%
Total administrative sanctions	42,677	38,780	-3,897	-9%
Legal process				
Warrants issued	11,163	7,192	-3,971	-36%
Citations issued	16,052	5,636	-10,416	-65%
Total legal process	27,215	12,828	-14,387	-53%

*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 2024	Change FY 2010 to FY 2024	
Compliance	4,783	2,075	-2,708	-57%
New offense	880	283	-597	-68%
Total	5,663	2,358	-3,305	-58%

SCDC Admissions Due to Compliance

	FY 2010	FY 2024	Change FY 2010 and FY 2024	
	3,293	1,226	-2067	-63%

Administrative Sanctions Imposed at the Administrative Hearings Level (Hearings Officers) for FY 24

Administrative Sanctions	Number	Percent	
Revocation			
Weekend jail	11	0.1%	
Weekend jail- Swift Quick Dip	1	0.0%	
Partial revocation	860	6.1%	
Full revocation	1,198	8.5%	
Youthful Offender Act revocation- new active sentence	32	0.2%	
Remain in jail until inpatient treatment	385	2.7%	
Restitution Hearing	49	0.3%	18%
Reporting			
Extend supervision	355	2.5%	
Extend supervision-terminated upon payment	174	1.2%	
Increase supervision contacts	316	2.2%	
Decrease supervision contacts	7	0.0%	
Report more frequently until employed	5	0.0%	6%
Financial			
Restructure financial obligation	1,900	13.5%	
Exempt supervision fee(s)	1,742	12.4%	
Exempt global positioning system (GPS) fee	31	0.2%	
Exempt drug test fee	461	3.3%	
Exempt public service employment (PSE) fee	4	0.0%	
PSE conversion	18	0.1%	
Stack accounts	69	0.5%	
Report more frequently until current	1	0.0%	
Set time to bring accounts current	437	3.1%	
Defer payment for time period	40	0.3%	
Civil judgment for fine/restitution	165	1.2%	
Reduce supervision fee	591	4.2%	39%
Substance abuse treatment			
Inpatient substance use treatment	286	2.0%	
Outpatient substance use treatment	657	4.7%	
Alcoholics Anonymous/Narcotic Anonymous (AA/NA) 90 in	9	0.1%	
AA/NA at agent discretion	30	0.2%	
Half-way house	47	0.3%	
Incarceration until bed available	136	1.0%	
Treatment assessment	117	0.8%	9%
Criminal domestic violence			
Anger management	29	0.2%	
Domestic violence counseling	241	1.7%	
No contact with victim of violence	40	0.3%	2%
Home detention/electronic monitoring/global positioning system			
Home detention	8	0.1%	
Electronic monitoring	1	0.0%	
Global positioning system	37	0.3%	0%
Public Service Employment (PSE)			
Reinstate PSE	16	0.1%	
Impose PSE	19	0.1%	0%
Vocation/education			
General education diploma (GED)	27	0.2%	
Vocational rehabilitation	74	0.5%	
Five job applications per day	4	0.0%	
Complete job search forms	19	0.1%	
Department of Employment and Workforce	3	0.0%	0.9%
Behavioral treatment			
Mental health treatment/evaluation	156	1.1%	
Grief counseling	2	0.0%	
Family counseling	3	0.0%	
Sex offender counseling	47	0.3%	
Restrict where offender may live	20	0.1%	
Mandate where offender lives	45	0.3%	
Letter of Apology to Family	1	0.0%	
Restrict contact with certain people	26	0.2%	
Zero tolerance for future violations	342	2.4%	
Remove special conditions	57	0.4%	
Other	2,705	19.2%	24%
Total	14,056	100.0%	100%

Section 55

Parole for Terminally Ill, Geriatric, or Permanently Disabled Inmates

FY 2024 Highlights (All information as June 30, 2024)

- 4 referrals received from SCDC during FY 2024
- 37 referrals received from SCDC since inception of SRA
 - 7 inmates were never heard for medical parole
 - 5 inmates were found to have “no parole” offenses
 - 1 inmate died prior to being heard
 - 1 inmate no longer met the criteria
 - 13 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
 - 7 inmates no longer met the criteria
 - 17 inmates were granted conditional parole
 - 3 inmates’ parole was rescinded
 - 2 inmates died prior to being released
 - 8 inmates were released on parole but are no longer under supervision due to completing term of parole
 - 4 inmates were released on parole and are still under supervision
 - No inmates are still incarcerated

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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 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 2024 cost avoidance and provides a description of all variables used to generate the total cost avoidance for FY 2024.

South Carolina Sentencing Reform Oversight Committee

Cost Avoidance Calculation

Fiscal year of analysis 2024		
a Days per year	366	Number of days in FY 2024
Highlighted fields are user inputs. Other fields are calculated.		

Section 1 - Bed-Days Avoided		
Housing		
1 PPP Avoided Bed-Days	849,987	Bed Days Saved FY10 - FY24
2 PPP Avoided Bed-Years	2,322	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	\$ 3.74	FY 24 Variable Food Cost
30 Health Care Per Diem	\$ 10.75	FY 24 Variable Health Cost
31 Total Per Diem Variable Costs	\$ 14.49	line 29 + line 30
32 Total Per Annum Variable Costs	\$ 5,303	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)	\$ 44,007	Per HR 10/15/2024
35 Security Shift Supervisor Salary	\$ 60,493	Per HR 10/15/2024
36 Level 1 Warden Salary	\$ 103,864	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2024.
37 Supply Manager Salary	\$ 43,842	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2024.
38 Caseworker Salary	\$ 47,626	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2024.
39 Human Services Specialist Salary	\$ 52,321	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2024.
40 Food Services Specialist Salary	\$ 47,375	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2024.
41 Trades Specialist Salary	\$ 72,463	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2024.
42 Vehicle Operator Salary	\$ 31,200	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2024.
43 Administrative Assistant Salary	\$ 41,366	Estimate based on level 1 facilities on 10/1/2024.
44 Fringe Benefit Rate	48.73%	Per Budget Division 10/21/2024.
45 Salary & Benefits (Officer I)	\$ 65,452	line 34 + (line 34 x line 44)
46 Salary & Benefits (Shift Supervisor)	\$ 89,971	line 35 + (line 35 x line 44)
47 Salary & Benefits (Warden)	\$ 154,477	line 36 + (line 36 x line 44)
48 Salary & Benefits (Supply Mgr.)	\$ 65,206	line 37 + (line 37 x line 44)

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Cost Avoidance Calculation

Fiscal year of analysis		2024
49	Salary & Benefits (Caseworker)	\$ 70,834 line 38 + (line 38 x line 44)
50	Salary & Benefits (Human Ser. Sp.)	\$ 77,817 line 39 + (line 39 x line 44)
51	Salary & Benefits (Food Ser. Sp.)	\$ 70,461 line 40 + (line 40 x line 44)
52	Salary & Benefits (Trades Sp.)	\$ 107,774 line 41 + (line 41 x line 44)
53	Salary & Benefits (Vehicle Oper.)	\$ 46,404 line 42 + (line 42 x line 44)
54	Salary & Benefits (Admin. Assist.)	\$ 61,524 line 43 + (line 43 x line 44)
55	Officer I Step-Fixed Cost	\$ 6,152,451 (line 8 x line 45) + (line 10 x line 45)
56	Shift Supervisor Step-Fixed Cost	\$ 1,799,425 line 12 x line 46
57	Warden Step-fixed Cost	\$ 772,385 line 22 x line 47
58	Supply Manager Step-fixed Cost	\$ 326,031 line 16 x line 48
59	Caseworker Step-fixed Cost	\$ 354,171 line 18 x line 49
60	Human Services Specialist Step-fixed Cost	\$ 389,085 line 20 x line 50
61	Food Services Specialist Step-fixed Cost	\$ 1,056,913 line 24 x line 51
62	Trade Specialist Step-fixed Cost	\$ 362,315 line 26 x line 41
63	Vehicle Operator Step-fixed Cost	\$ 464,038 line 28 x line 53
64	Administrative Assistant Step-fixed Cost	615,237 line 14 x line 54
65	Officer Cost Avoidance	\$ 7,951,876 line 55 + line 56
66	Officer Cost Avoidance per Inmate	\$ 9.36 line 65 / line 1
67	Administrative Cost Avoidance (Institutions Closed)	\$ 4,340,173 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	\$ 12,316,312 line 1 x line 31
69	Step-fixed cost avoidance	\$ 12,292,049 line 65+ line 67
70	Grand total	\$ 24,608,361 line 68 + line 69
71	Maximum reinvestment	\$ 8,612,926 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

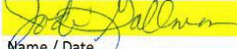
South Carolina Department of Corrections

South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services

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10/24/2024

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