

Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Subcommittee Meeting

Wednesday, June 22, 2022

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South Carolina
House of Representatives



Legislative Oversight Committee

LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SUBCOMMITTEE

The Honorable Chris Wooten, Chairman

The Honorable Kimberly O. Johnson

The Honorable Josiah Magnuson

The Honorable John R. McCravy, III

Wednesday, June 22, 2022

10:30 a.m.

Room 321, Blatt Building

Pursuant to Committee Rule 6.8, S.C. ETV shall be allowed access for internet streaming whenever technologically feasible.

AGENDA

- I. Approval of Subcommittee Meeting Minutes**
- II. Discussion of the study of the Attorney General's Office**
- III. Adjournment**

Chair Wm. Weston J. Newton

*First Vice-Chair:
Joseph H. Jefferson, Jr.*

Legislative Oversight Committee

*Kambrell H. Garvin
Rosalyn D. Henderson-Myers
Max T. Hyde, Jr.
Kimberly O. Johnson
John R. McCravy, III
Travis A. Moore
Melissa Lackey Oremus
Marvin R. Pendarvis
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South Carolina House of Representatives

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Josiah Magnuson
Timothy A. "Tim" McGinnis
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*Lewis Carter
Research Analyst/Auditor*

*Riley E. McCullough
Research Analyst*

Law Enforcement and Criminal Subcommittee

Tuesday, June 14, 2022

10:30 a.m.

Blatt Room 321

Archived Video Available

- I. Pursuant to House Legislative Oversight Committee Rule 6.7, South Carolina ETV was allowed access for streaming the meeting. You may access an archived video of this meeting by visiting the South Carolina General Assembly's website (<http://www.scstatehouse.gov>) and clicking on *Committee Postings and Reports*, then under *House Standing Committees* click on *Legislative Oversight*. Then, click on *Video Archives* for a listing of archived videos for the Committee.

Attendance

- I. The Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Subcommittee meeting was called to order by Chair Chris Wooten on Wednesday, June 8, 2022, in Room 321 of the Blatt Building. The following members were present for all or a portion of the meeting: Representative Kimberly O. Johnson and Representative John R. McCravy, III.

Approval of Minutes

- I. House Rule 4.5 requires standing committees to prepare and make available to the public the minutes of committee meetings, but the minutes do not have to be verbatim accounts of meetings.
- II. Representative McCravy makes a motion to approve the meeting minutes from the June 8, 2022, meeting. A roll call vote was held, and the motion passed.

Rep. McCravy's motion to approve the meeting minutes.	Yea	Nay	Not Voting
Rep. K. Johnson	✓		
Rep. McCravy	✓		
Rep. Magnuson			✓ (NP)
Rep. Wooten	✓		

Administration of Oath

- I. Chair Wooten reminds all others placed under oath at prior meetings that they remain under oath.
- II. Chair Wooten places the following agency personnel under oath:
 - a. Don Zelenka, Deputy Attorney General (Criminal Division);
 - b. Megan Jameson, Senior Assistant Deputy Attorney General (Post-Conviction Relief);
 - c. Megan Burchstead, Senior Assistant Deputy Attorney General (General Prosecution);
 - d. Tracy Myers, Senior Assistant Deputy Attorney General (General Prosecution);
 - e. Kyle Senn, Senior Assistant Deputy Attorney General (Internet Crimes Against Children);
 - f. Heather Weiss, Senior Assistant Deputy Attorney General (Special Prosecution); and
 - g. Joshua Underwood, Director of Insurance Fraud Division, Department of Insurance.

Discussion of Attorney General's Office

- I. Deputy Attorney General Barry Bernstein made brief remarks about the status of the study.

- II. Deputy Attorney General Don Zelenka made brief remarks pertaining to the history of the Criminal Division.
- III. Senior Assistant Attorney General Megan Jameson provided an overview of the Post-Conviction Relief Section.
- IV. Senior Assistant Attorney General Megan Burchstead, Deputy Attorney General Don Zelenka, and Senior Assistant Attorney General Tracy Myers provided an overview of the General Prosecution Section.
 - a. Department of Insurance, Insurance Fraud Division Director Joshua Underwood provided an explanation of insurance fraud prosecution since the Attorney General and Department of Insurance have entered an MOU for the Department of Insurance to prosecute these matters.
- V. Assistant Deputy Attorney General Kyle Senn provided an overview of the Internet Crimes Against Children Section.
- VI. Senior Deputy Attorney General Heather Weiss provided an overview of the Special Prosecution Section.
- VII. Subcommittee members ask questions relating to the following:
 - a. Employee compensation;
 - b. Caseloads;
 - c. Post conviction relief;
 - i. Statistics;
 - ii. Statute of limitations;
 - iii. Transcript retention;
 - iv. Impact of Covid-19;
 - v. Virtual hearings;
 - vi. Digitized records;
 - vii. Continuances;
 - viii. Recruitment and retention;
 - ix. Support staff;
 - d. General Prosecution;
 - i. Conflict referrals;
 - ii. Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program fraud;
 - iii. Paycheck Protection Program fraud;
 - e. Internet Crimes Against Children;
 - i. Employee mental health assistance;
 - ii. Local task force participation;
 - iii. Type of cases;
 - iv. IP address;
 - v. Intent;
 - vi. Travel;
 - f. Special Prosecution;
 - i. Case management;

- ii. Conflicts;
- iii. Caseloads;
- iv. Human trafficking;
- v. Officer involved shooting;
- vi. Qualified immunity; and
- vii. Medicaid fraud referral from the Department of Health and Human Services.

Agency personnel respond to the questions.

Adjournment

- I. There being no further business, the meeting is adjourned.

STUDY TIMELINE

The House Legislative Oversight Committee's (Committee) process for studying the Attorney General's Office (agency) includes actions by the full Committee; Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Subcommittee (Subcommittee); the agency; and the public. Key dates and actions are listed below in Figure 1.

Legislative Oversight Committee Actions

- December 9, 2019 – Holds **Meeting #1** and prioritizes the agency for study
- January 15, 2020 – Provides the agency notice about the oversight process
- February 28 – April 1, 2020 - Solicits input about the agency in the form of an online public survey
- April 8, 2021 – Holds **Meeting #2** to receive public testimony about the agency

Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Subcommittee Actions

- March 8, 2022 - Holds **Meeting #3** to discuss the agency's vision; mission; director responsibilities; organizational structure; history; and general information about finances and employees
- March 31, 2022 - Holds **Meeting #4** with the Healthcare and Regulations Subcommittee to discuss the hiring of in-house counsel and outside counsel as it relates to the State Accident Fund and all state agencies.
- April 26, 2022 - Holds **Meeting #5** to discuss the agency's Crime Victim Services division.
- May 25, 2022 - Holds **Meeting #6** to discuss the agency's Crime Victim Compensation Section, Solicitor General and Opinions Section, and Tobacco Division.
- June 1, 2022 - Holds **Meeting #7** to discuss the agency's Crime Victim Grants Section, Civil Litigation Section, Consumer Protection and Antitrust Section, and Securities and Money Services Section.
- June 8, 2022 - Holds **Meeting #8** to discuss the agency's Sexual Violent Predator Section, Criminal Appeals Section, Capital Litigation Section, and State Grand Jury Section.
- June 14, 2022 - Holds **Meeting #9 (TODAY)** to discuss the agency's Post Conviction Relief Section, General Prosecution Division, and Special Prosecution Division.

Attorney General's Office

- March 31, 2015 - Submits its **Annual Restructuring and Seven-Year Plan Report**
- January 12, 2016 - Submits its **2016 Annual Restructuring Report**
- September 2016 - Submits its **2015-16 Accountability Report**
- September 2017 - Submits its **2016-17 Accountability Report**
- September 2018 - Submits its **2017-18 Accountability Report**
- September 2019 - Submits its **2018-19 Accountability Report**
- March 23, 2020 - Submits its **Program Evaluation Report**
- September 2020 - Submits its **2019-20 Accountability Report**
- April 2021 – Submits updated Program Evaluation Report

Public's Actions

- December 2019 - Present - Responds to Subcommittee's inquiries
- February 28 – April 1, 2020 - Provides input about the agency via an **online public survey**
- Ongoing - Submits written comments on the Committee's webpage on the General Assembly's website (www.scstatehouse.gov)

Figure 1. Key dates in the study process.

AGENCY SNAPSHOT

Office of the Attorney General

Agency Mission

To serve the citizens of the State of South Carolina by providing legal representation of the highest quality to state government entities, by supporting the law enforcement communities and the legal and judicial branches through the legislative process, and by honorably and vigorously carrying out the constitutional and statutory responsibilities of the Attorney General.

Successes

Identified by the agency

- Increasing efficiency and outreach of services to victims after separate state Crime Victim entities were merged into a single division of the AG.
- Creating regularly occurring self-evaluation practices.
- Upgrading technology hardware and desktop software

History

- 1776 – The first State Constitution identifies the Attorney General (AG) and provides that the position is elected by the General Assembly
- 1868 – Revised State Constitution provides for a general election of the AG
- 1929 – State and US Supreme Courts affirm the authority of the AG as “the chief law enforcement officer”
- 1974 – Criminal Appeals section is formed
- 1978 – Post Conviction Relief actions primarily handled by the Office
- 1983 – Opinions section is created
- 1992 – AG statutorily responsible for litigation involving any state entity
- 1995 – Capital and Collateral Litigation section is formed
- 2004 – Consumer Protection and Antitrust Division is formed
- 2017 – South Carolina Crime Victim Services Division is created

Organizational Units

- Legal Services Division
- Opinions Division
- Criminal Litigation Division
- Criminal Prosecution Division
- Victim Services Division
- Administration Division
- Executive

Resources (FY 18-19)

Employees

275.2
authorized FTEs

Funding

\$78,758,364
appropriated and authorized

Challenges

Identified by the agency

Current:

- Providing competitive attorney salaries
- Retaining attorneys in the Post-Conviction Relief section
- Funding to implement the S.C. Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2016
- Obtaining a seat on the Commission on Prosecution Coordination

Emerging:

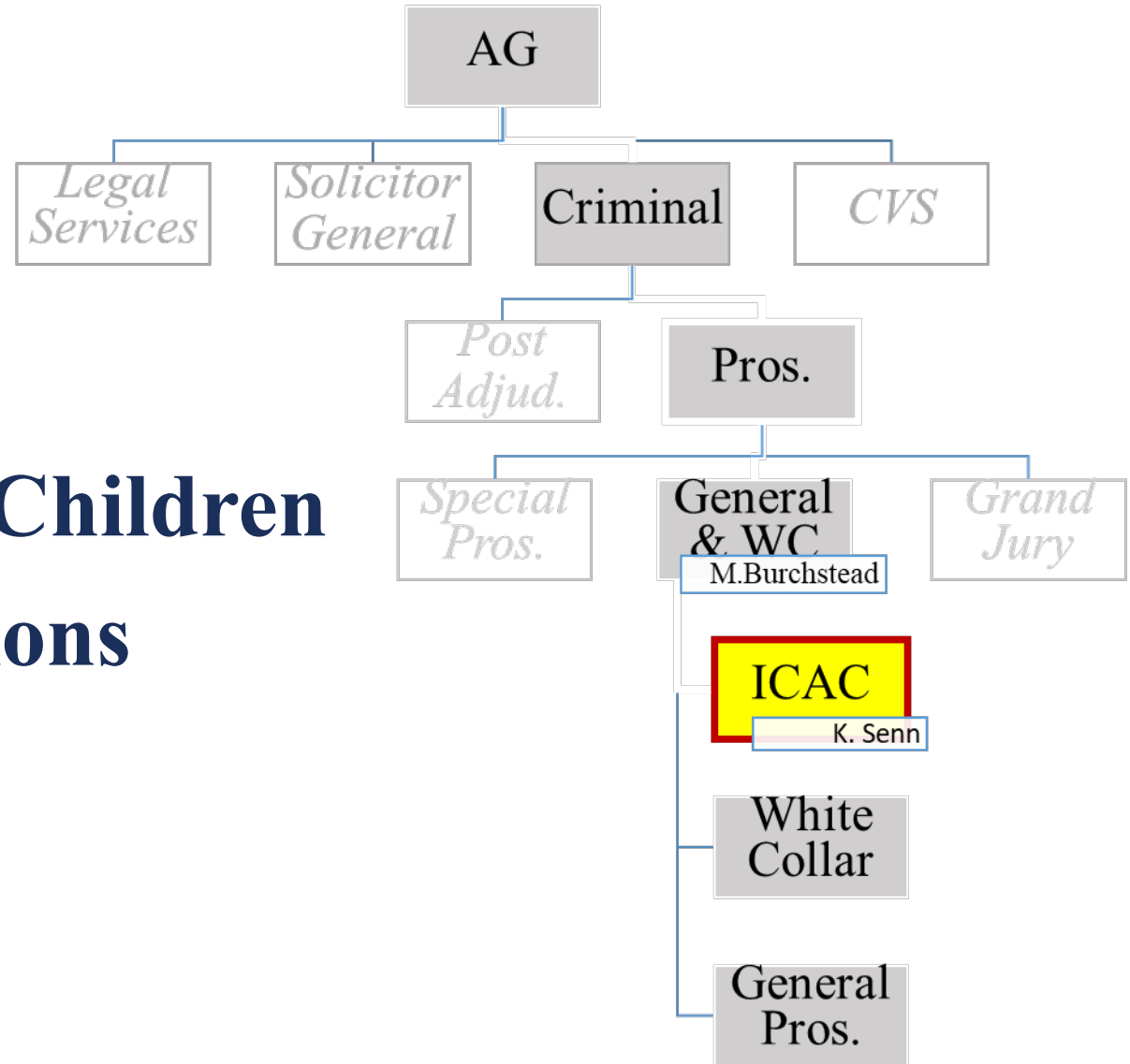
- Raising the salary of the Attorney General which has been stagnant for over 28 years and is less than half that of a circuit solicitor
- Lacking office space to accommodate the current size of the agency
- Aging case management system that needs updating

Figure 2. Snapshot of the agency's major organizational units, fiscal year 2018-19 resources (employees and funding), successes, and challenges.¹

AGENCY PRESENTATION – LAW
RECOMMENDATIONS FROM INTERNET CRIMES
AGAINST CHILDREN AND SPECIAL PROSECUTION



Internet Crimes Against Children Law Recommendations



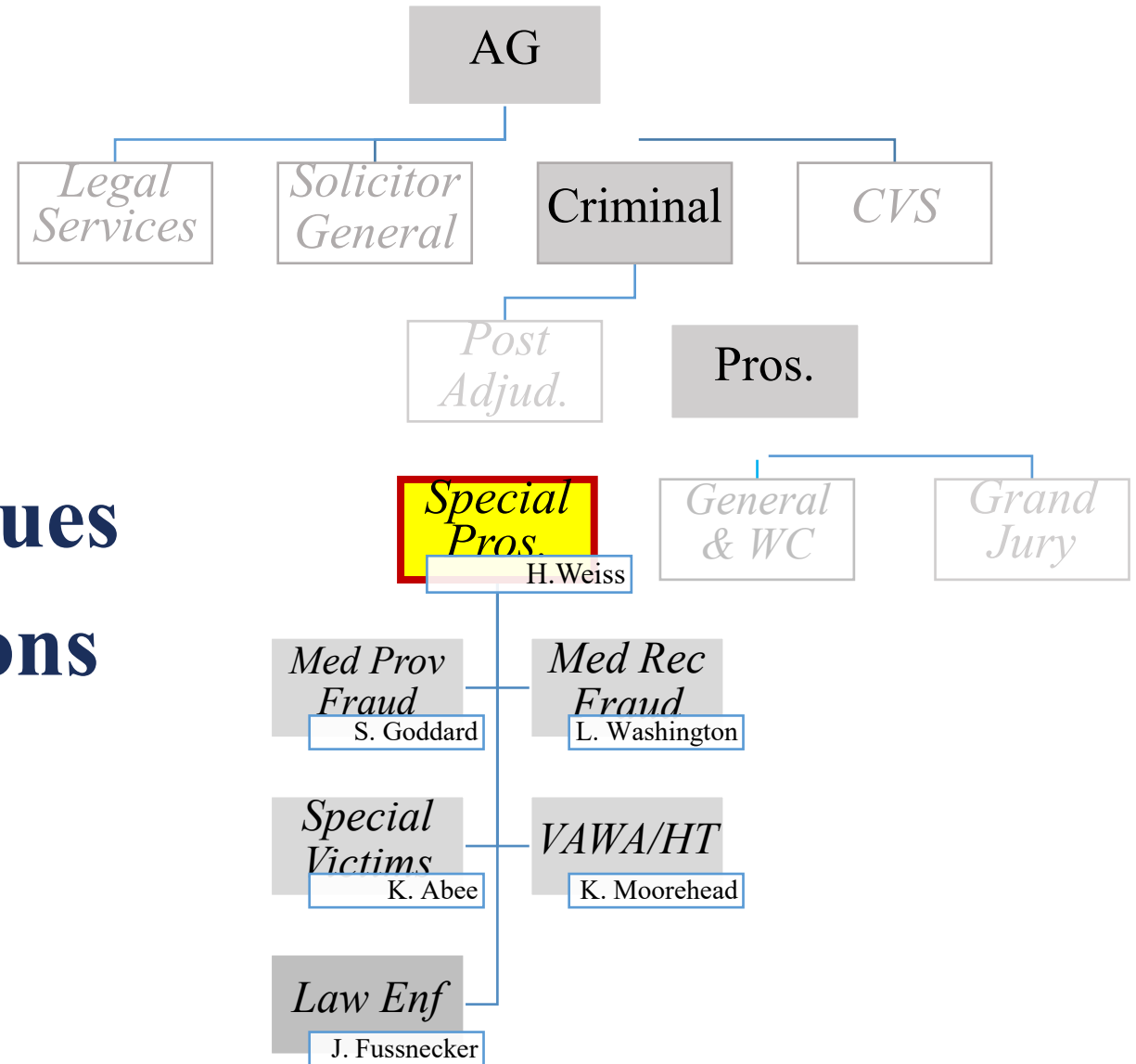
LAW CHANGE RECOMMENDATION #28

- Law: No current law applicable
- Current Law: No current law applicable
- Recommendation: Provide ICAC investigators at the Attorney General's Office the power to subpoena subscriber information from internet and electronic service providers.
- Basis for Recommendation: The current process of requiring orders and search warrants slows law enforcement down dramatically. With over 3000 cyber tips alone in the 2018-2019 fiscal year, each case requires law enforcement obtain an order or a search warrant from a circuit court judge
- Proposed Wording:

In addition, any judge of any court of record of the State may issue a search warrant to search for and seize electronic or digital data or information from any provider of electronic communication services or remote computing services as defined in the Stored Communications Act at 18 U.S.C. §2701 et seq., even if such data or information is not located in South Carolina to the same extent allowed under federal law pursuant to section 18 U.S.C. § 2703. This authority extends to any data or information stored in the United States and its Territories, and any data or information stored by any business located in the United States and its Territories.



Law Enforcement Issues Law Recommendations



LAW CHANGE RECOMMENDATION #25

- Law: New
- Current Law: Does not include advising law enforcement on legal issues during criminal investigation as a duty of a prosecutor
- Recommendation: Add language allowing prosecutors to give legal advice as part of their official duties for civil liability purposes.
- Basis for Recommendation: Prosecutors have absolute immunity for all actions that fall within their normal prosecution function. However, prosecutors assisting in the investigation of criminal matters do not have this immunity because investigation is not considered by the US Supreme Court as a normal prosecution function. If prosecutors are going to be expected either by law or policy to assist in the investigation of officer involved shootings or allegations of criminal activity on the part of law enforcement officers or any other criminal investigation then the absolute immunity should be extended to these actions.
- Others Potentially Impacted: Circuit Solicitors, Law enforcement

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Section 15-78-60 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

“(41) counsel or advisory opinion of the Attorney General, Circuit Solicitor or authorized prosecutor of a Circuit Solicitor or Attorney General where the counsel or advisory opinion is requested by and provided to a law enforcement officer as defined in Section 23-23-10(E)(1) regarding and prior to the issuance of a warrant against or arrest of a person.”

SECTION 2. Section 15-78-70 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

“(f) For purposes of this chapter, any counsel or advisory opinion of the Attorney General, Circuit Solicitor or authorized prosecutor of a Circuit Solicitor or Attorney General requested by and provided to a law enforcement officer as defined in Section 23-23-10(E)(1) regarding and prior to the issuance of a warrant against or arrest of a person is conduct within the scope the official duties of the Attorney General, Circuit Solicitor or authorized prosecutor of a Circuit Solicitor or Attorney General, who is absolutely immune from suit for any tort claim arising out of such conduct. The provisions of this section shall not be construed to limit, modify or reduce the protections, immunities from suit or exemptions from liability of a Circuit Solicitor or authorized prosecutor of a Circuit Solicitor.”

SECTION 3. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

LAW CHANGE RECOMMENDATION #27

- Law: S.C. Code Section 59-63-350
- Current Law: Local law enforcement must call Attorney General's Office to tell about certain crimes occurring at school or at a school-sanctioned event
- Recommendation: Repeal the statute
- Basis for Recommendation: This statute does not provide any action for the AG office. It is a requirement of law enforcement who already have enough requirements without sending us a notification. Other agencies get these reports and keep up with them.
- Others Potentially Impacted: none

~~SECTION 59-63-350. Local law enforcement.~~

~~Local law enforcement officials are required to contact the Attorney General's "school safety phone line" when any felony, assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature, crime involving a weapon, or drug offense is committed on school property or at a school sanctioned or school sponsored activity or any crime reported pursuant to Section 59-24-60.~~

HISTORY: 1996 Act No. 324, Section 1.

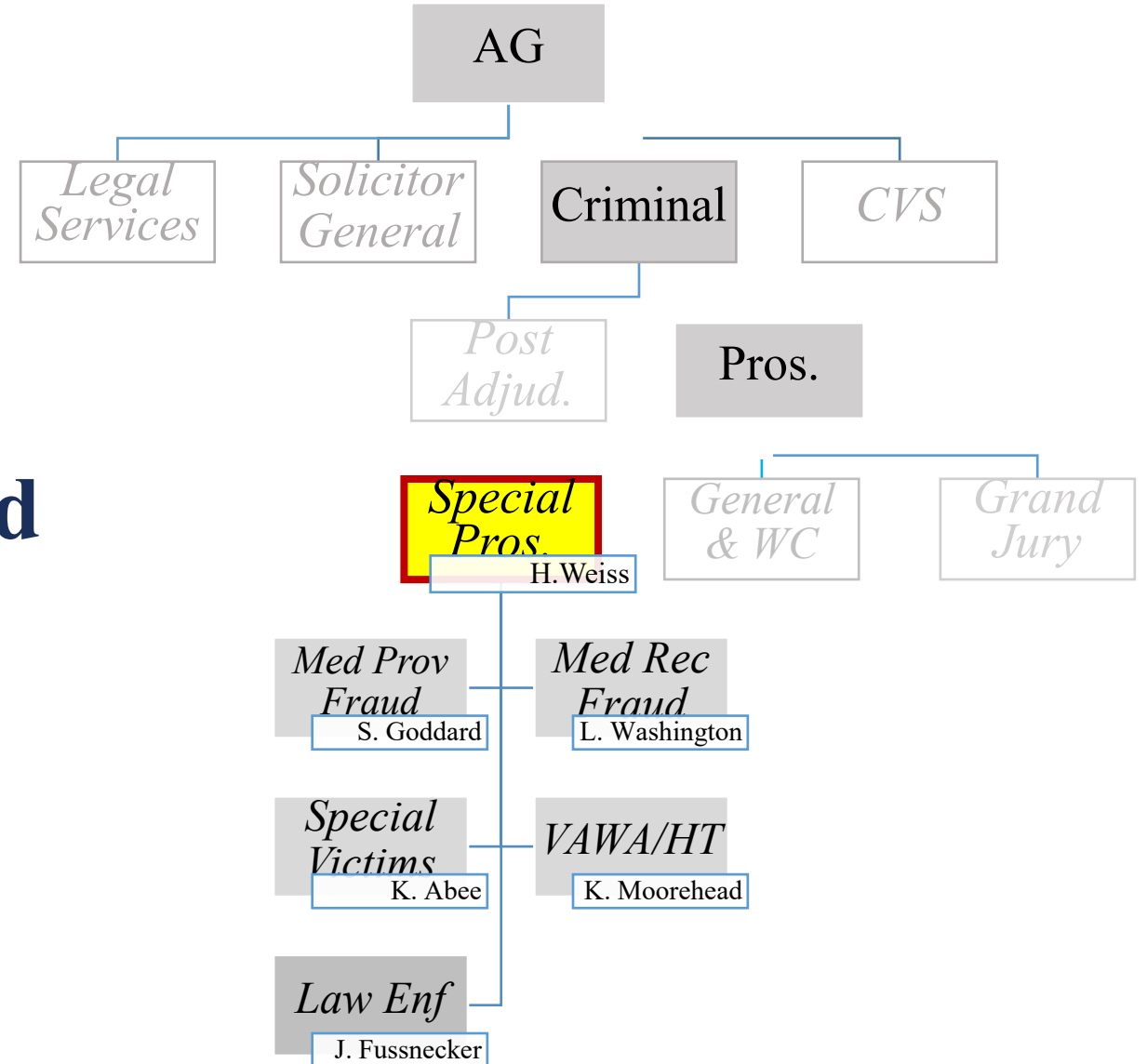
Editor's Note

2010 Act No. 273, Section 7.C, provides:

"Wherever in the 1976 Code of Laws reference is made to the common law offense of assault and battery of a high and aggravated nature, it means assault and battery with intent to kill, as contained in repealed Section 16-3-620, and, except for references in Section 16-1-60 and Section 17-25-45, wherever in the 1976 Code reference is made to assault and battery with intent to kill, it means attempted murder as defined in Section 16-3-29."



Medicaid Provider Fraud Law Recommendations



MFCU - Law Recommendations

Updated criminal health care fraud statute

- Tiered, similar to other property crimes
- Statute was enacted in 1994-needs to be updated to reflect current trends
- Only a misdemeanor for any \$\$ amount
- Investigative subpoena power (pre-indictment) – Request records from Medicaid providers to streamline investigations

State False Claims Act

- Increased need to generate our own cases
- No way of knowing when FCA cases filed in our own state

Addendum to Omnibus Adult Protection Act needed

- Nothing adequately addresses unauthorized recording of vulnerable adults
- Potential of posting/sharing these recordings to social media

LAW CHANGE RECOMMENDATION #18

- Law: No current law is applicable
- Current Law: No current law is applicable
- Recommendation: Concept recommendation. Establish a HHS-OIG (federal Health & Human Services-Office of the Inspector General) approved False Claims Act.
- Basis for Recommendation: Ratifying an HHS-OIG approved FCA would generate more cases and increase the opportunities to participate in national cases that are only open to states with FCA.
 - Increase the amount of state recoupment as states with FCA can participate in more global cases, receive a 10-percentage-point increase in their share of any amounts recovered, and help fund MFCU without further state investment.
- Others Potentially Impacted: Private/public Healthcare providers; Dept. of Health & Human Services/Managed Care Organization; Law enforcement; Private businesses with government contracts

Limited recommendation for specific wording, but to be HHS-OIG compliant:

1. The law must establish liability to the State for false or fraudulent claims described in 31 U.S.C. 3729 with respect to any expenditure described in section 1903(a) of the Act with respect to expenditures related to State Medicaid plans.
2. The law must contain provisions that are at least as effective in rewarding and facilitating qui tam actions for false or fraudulent claims as those described in 31 U.S.C. 3730-3732.
3. The law must contain a requirement for filing an action under seal for 60 days with review by the State Attorney General.
4. The law must contain a civil penalty that is not less than the amount of the civil penalty authorized under 31 U.S.C. 3729.

LAW CHANGE RECOMMENDATION #19

- Law: S.C. Code Section 43-7-60(A). False claim, statement, or representation by medical provider prohibited; violation is a misdemeanor; penalties.
- Current Law: Defines prohibited medical provider conduct and penalties.
- Recommendation: Modify to update (A)(1) to expand the definition of “provider”, update (A)(2) to expand the definition of “false claim, statement, or representation” to include attempts, and remove “For purposes of this subsection, each false claim, representation, or statement constitutes a separate offense.”
- Basis for Recommendation: To allow the MFCU to accurately protect against providers who commit or attempt to commit fraud. Each claim constitutes a separate offense (ex. \$40 lab test); many defendants submit multiple fraudulent claims (ex. 1,000 fraudulent lab tests, totaling \$40,000)
- Others Potentially Impacted: Private/public providers; SCDHHS/MCO

SECTION 43-7-60. False claim, statement, or representation by medical provider prohibited; violation is a misdemeanor; penalties.

(A) For purposes of this section:

(1) "provider" includes a person who provides goods, services, or assistance and who is entitled or claims to be entitled to receive reimbursement, payment, or benefits under the state's Medicaid program. "Provider" also includes a person acting as an employee, representative, or agent of the provider. "Provider" also includes any person that provides goods, services, or assistance to Medicaid beneficiaries on behalf of any Managed Care or similar entity.

(2) "false claim, statement, or representation" means a claim, statement, or representation made or presented, or attempted to be made or presented, in any form including, but not limited to, a claim, statement, or representation which is computer generated or transmitted or made, produced, or transmitted by an electronic means or device.

~~For purposes of this subsection, each false claim, representation, or statement constitutes a separate offense.~~

LAW CHANGE RECOMMENDATION #20

- Law: S.C. Code Section 43-35-10 – Omnibus Adult Protection Act Definitions
- Current Law: Gives the definitions of terms used under the duties and procedures of Investigative Entities for Adult protection.
- Recommendation: Modify the definition of exploitation to include unauthorized video or photo recordation and add the definition of “Unauthorized video or photographic recordation” to the end of 43-35-10.
- Basis for Recommendation: To combat the increase of unauthorized video or photographic recordings of vulnerable adults in order to protect the privacy and dignity of all vulnerable adults.
- Others Potentially Impacted: Crime Victim Ombudsman, DSS, SLED, Local Law Enforcement

SECTION 43-35-10. Definitions.

(3) "Exploitation" means:

(a) causing or requiring a vulnerable adult to engage in activity or labor which is improper, unlawful, or against the reasonable and rational wishes of the vulnerable adult. Exploitation does not include requiring a vulnerable adult to participate in an activity or labor which is a part of a written plan of care or which is prescribed or authorized by a licensed physician attending the patient;

(b) an improper, unlawful, or unauthorized use of the funds, assets, property, power of attorney, guardianship, or conservatorship of a vulnerable adult by a person for the profit or advantage of that person or another person; or

(c) causing a vulnerable adult to purchase goods or services for the profit or advantage of the seller or another person through: (i) undue influence, (ii) harassment, (iii) duress, (iv) force, (v) coercion, or (vi) swindling by overreaching, cheating, or defrauding the vulnerable adult through cunning arts or devices that delude the vulnerable adult and cause him to lose money or other property.

(d) Exploitation also includes any unauthorized video or photographic recordation of any vulnerable adult, regardless of whether or not the vulnerable adult is aware of such recordation.

(4) "Facility" means a nursing care facility, community residential care facility, a psychiatric hospital, or any residential program operated or contracted for operation by the Department of Mental Health or the Department of Disabilities and Special Needs.

...

(14) 'Unauthorized video or photographic recordation' means the recording of any vulnerable adult without their consent, or in the event the vulnerable adult cannot give consent, without the consent of the agent in charge of the vulnerable adult. Those employed in the care of a vulnerable adult are never authorized to record a vulnerable adult unless required so in the duty of their employment, to assist with the medical care of the vulnerable adult, or to comply with law enforcement.

LAW CHANGE RECOMMENDATION #21

- Law: S.C. Code Section 43-35-85. Penalties. Under the Adult Omnibus Protection Act.
- Current Law: Gives the criminal penalties for failing to report adult abuse when required to report and penalties for committing abuse.
- Recommendation: Modify so as to add provisions criminally penalizing the video or photographic recordation of vulnerable adults and to add provisions criminally penalizing the distribution, publication, or dissemination by any means of any photographic or video recordation of a vulnerable adult.
- Basis for Recommendation: To prevent the unauthorized video or photographic recordation of vulnerable adults in order to protect the privacy and dignity of all vulnerable adults.
- Others Potentially Impacted: Crime Victim Ombudsman, DSS, SLED, Local Law Enforcement

SECTION 43-35-85. Penalties.

(A) A person required to report under this chapter who knowingly and wilfully fails to report abuse, neglect, or exploitation is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than twenty-five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than one year.

(B) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (E) and (F), a person who knowingly and wilfully abuses a vulnerable adult is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned not more than five years.

(C) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (E) and (F), a person who knowingly and wilfully neglects a vulnerable adult is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned not more than five years.

(D) A person who knowingly and wilfully exploits a vulnerable adult is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than five thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, and may be required by the court to make restitution.

(E) A person who knowingly and wilfully abuses or neglects a vulnerable adult resulting in great bodily injury is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned not more than fifteen years.

(F) A person who knowingly and wilfully abuses or neglects a vulnerable adult resulting in death is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned not more than thirty years.

SECTION 43-35-85. Penalties. (cont.)

(G) A person who threatens, intimidates, or attempts to intimidate a vulnerable adult subject of a report, a witness, or any other person cooperating with an investigation conducted pursuant to this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than five thousand dollars or imprisoned for not more than three years.

(H) A person who wilfully and knowingly obstructs or in any way impedes an investigation conducted pursuant to this chapter, upon conviction, is guilty of a misdemeanor and must be fined not more than five thousand dollars or imprisoned for not more than three years.

(I) As used in this section, "great bodily injury" means bodily injury which creates a substantial risk of death or which causes serious, permanent disfigurement, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily member or organ.

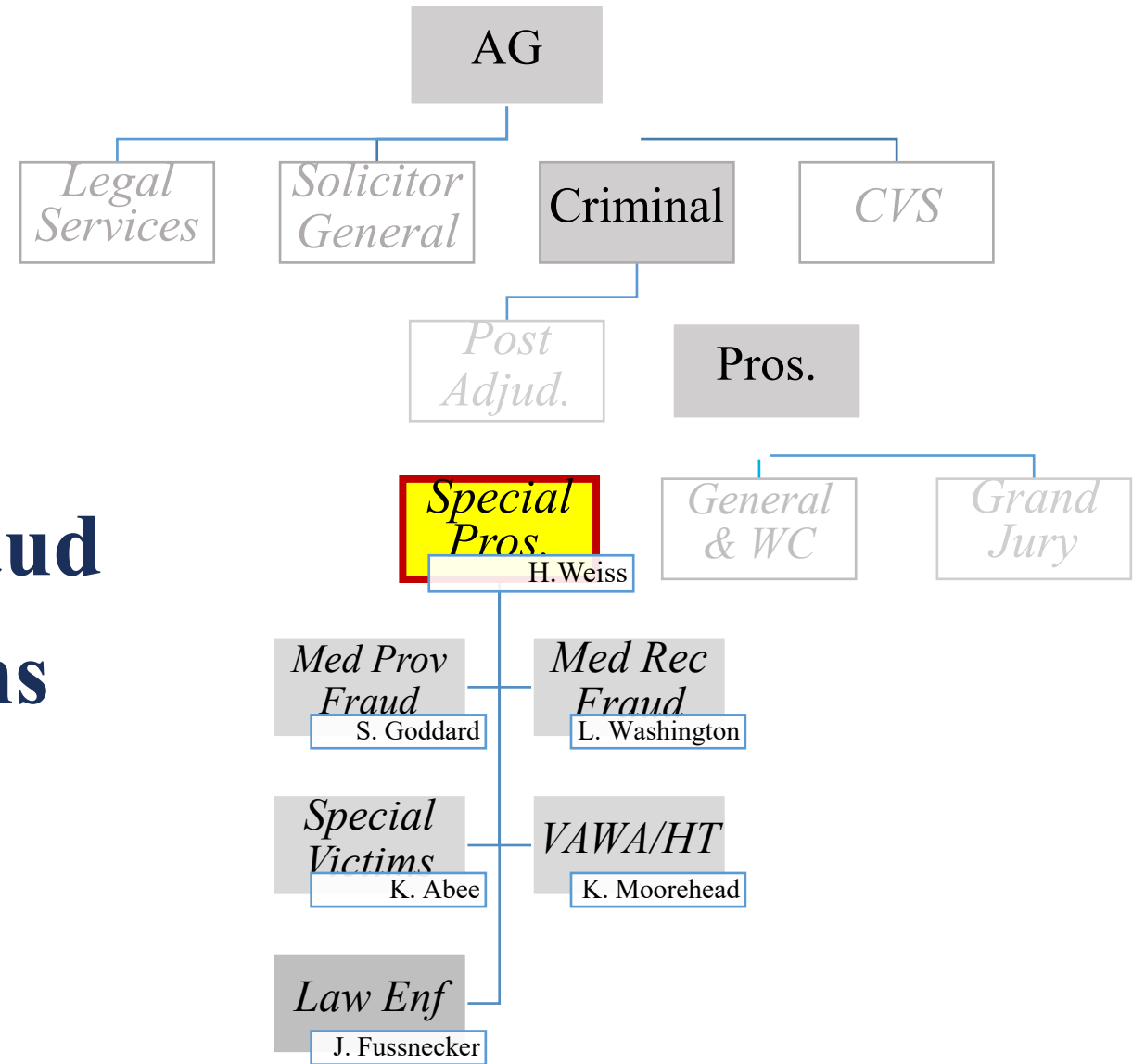
(J) Notwithstanding section (D), any person who, without authorization, knowingly and willfully records by video or photographic means a vulnerable adult in violation of 43-35-10(3)(d), is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than three years."

(1) This is a lesser included offense to section (K).

(K) Any person who, without authorization, knowingly and willfully distributes, publishes, or disseminates by any means any photographic or video recordation of a vulnerable adult is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than ten thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than ten years.



Medicaid Recipient Fraud Law Recommendations



MRF - Law Recommendations

Amend False Statement (43-7-70) statute to make Medicaid fraud a property crime

- Gives it teeth with felony if appropriate
- Gives less egregious cases chance for expungement

Investigative Subpoena authority (43-7-90)

- Most custodians of evidence expect subpoena and subpoena is perceived to be less intimidating
- Financial cases – would speed up process of obtaining evidence

LAW CHANGE RECOMMENDATION #22

- Law: S.C. Code Section 43-7-70. False statement or representation on application for assistance prohibited; violation is a misdemeanor; penalties.
- Current Law: Criminalizes Medicaid recipient fraud; sets penalty as a misdemeanor with a maximum sentence of 3 years and/or \$1,000 fine
- Recommendation: Keep the intent as is; re-write the section to base penalties on the amount of loss to the state
- Basis for Recommendation: Would strengthen the penalty in cases with significant loss to the state; would enable prosecutors to negotiate charges to lowest amount when reasonable, thereby possibly rendering the conviction subject to expungement; would make the crime a property crime pursuant to § 16-1-57; would expand subsection (3) to clarify criminalization of using another person's Medicaid card
- Others Potentially Impacted: SCDHHS (victim agency)

SECTION 43-7-70. False statement or representation on application for assistance prohibited; violation is a misdemeanor; penalties.

(A)(1) It is unlawful for a person to knowingly and wilfully to make or cause to be made a false statement or representation of material fact on an application for assistance, goods, or services under the state's Medicaid program when the false statement or representation is made for the purpose of determining the person's entitlement to assistance, goods, or services.

(2) It is unlawful for any applicant, recipient, or other person acting on behalf of the applicant or recipient knowingly and wilfully to conceal or fail to disclose any material fact affecting the applicant's or recipient's initial or continued entitlement to receive assistance, goods, or services under the state's Medicaid program.

(3) It is unlawful for a person, regardless of the person's eligibility to receive benefits, services, or goods under the Medicaid program, to sell, lease, lend, or otherwise exchange rights, privileges, or benefits to another person, or to use the rights, privileges or benefits of another under the Medicaid program.

(B) A person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a:

(1) felony and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both, if the value of the property or benefit is ten thousand dollars or more;

(2) misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined in the discretion of the court or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, if the value of the property or benefit is more than two thousand dollars but less than ten thousand dollars;

(3) misdemeanor if the value of the property or benefit is two thousand dollars or less. Upon conviction, the person must be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.

(C) A criminal action brought under this section may be filed in any county where the criminal act(s) occurred or in the county in which the agency of the State responsible for administering the state's Medicaid program is located.

LAW CHANGE RECOMMENDATION #23

- Law: S.C. Code Section 43-7-90. Enforcement of Sections 43-7-60 to 43-7-80.
- Current Law: Provides the Attorney General authority and responsibility to investigate Medicaid fraud and enforce Medicaid fraud criminal statutes
- Recommendation: Modify the code section to provide Attorney General with authority to issue investigative subpoenas.
- Basis for Recommendation: The revision would assist the investigation of Medicaid fraud by removing certain investigative procedures used to obtain documentary and other evidence thereby rendering investigations more time and resource efficient
- Others Potentially Impacted: SCDHHS (victim agency); Local Magistrate Courts

SECTION 43-7-90. Enforcement of Sections 43-7-60 to 43-7-80.

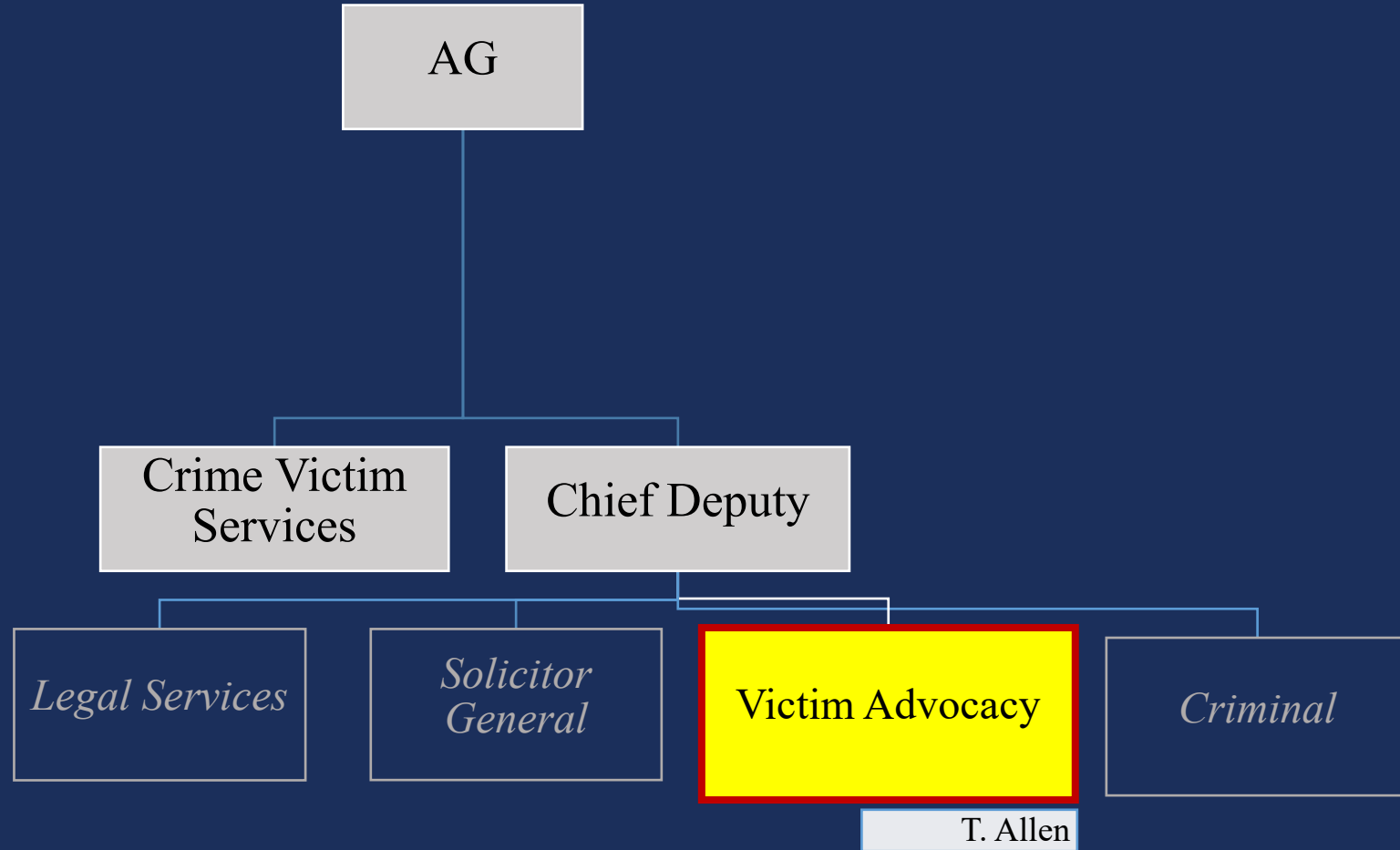
The Attorney General has the authority and responsibility to investigate and initiate appropriate action for alleged or suspected violations of Sections 43-7-60 through 43-7-80. In conducting investigations pursuant to this Article, the Attorney General or his designee shall have the authority to issue subpoenas to any person or business compelling the production of records in any form, including electronic records or data, in the possession, custody, or control of the person to whom the subpoena is issued. In the event of noncompliance of a subpoena issued under this section, the Attorney General may petition the Circuit Court for an order compelling compliance with the subpoena.

HISTORY: 1994 Act No. 468, Section 1, eff July 14, 1994.

AGENCY PRESENTATION – VICTIM ADVOCACY



Victim Advocacy



Personnel

Trisha Allen

Director (Appeals, PCR Appeal, Prosecution, Death Penalty)

Marie Higgins

Victim Advocate (SVP, Federal Habeas)

Laura Hutchinson

Victim Advocate (PCR)

Vanessa Payton

Victim Advocate (Prosecution – General & Special, SGJ, ICAC)

Ava Thomas

Victim Advocacy Assistant

Open Position (open since February 2022)

Victim Advocate (Prosecution – General & Special, SGJ, ICAC)

NOTE:

Advocates are not assigned to specific types of crimes to avoid burnout (e.g., white collar crimes, internet crimes against children, etc.)

Personnel

	Turnover	Leave unit during year	Exit Interviews or surveys conducted?	In unit at end of year	Employee satisfaction tracked?
2016-17	40%	2	Yes	5	No
2017-18	0%	0	No	5	Yes
2018-19	20%	1	Yes	5	No
2019-20	18%	1	No	6	No

Note: During FY 2017, one staff member accepted a position outside state government, and one staff member passed away. Due to the section's small staff size, the loss of two employees resulted in a significant turnover rate.

Overview

Constitutionally and statutorily required to notify crime victims of prosecution and post adjudication matters involving the Office of the S.C. Attorney General.

NOTES:

- *Victim Advocacy Section is NOT part of Crime Victim Services Division.*
- *Victim Advocates are independent of prosecution and post-adjudication sections.*

Overview

As each Solicitor has Victim Advocates, the division provides statewide advocacy in prosecutorial matters handled by the AG's Office.

Initial Prosecution

- Notifications of bond matters
- Status updates of plea negotiations, and trials
- Accompaniment to trial/plea hearings
- Assistance in filing compensation claims

Unlike the Solicitor advocates, the division provides statewide advocacy in post-adjudication matters.

Post-Adjudication

(If desired by Victim, it is a right victim can waive)

- Status updates in the following:
 - Criminal/direct appeals
 - Post-Conviction Relief (PCR) & PCR appeals
 - Federal habeas petitions and appeals
 - Sexually Violent Predator commitment process

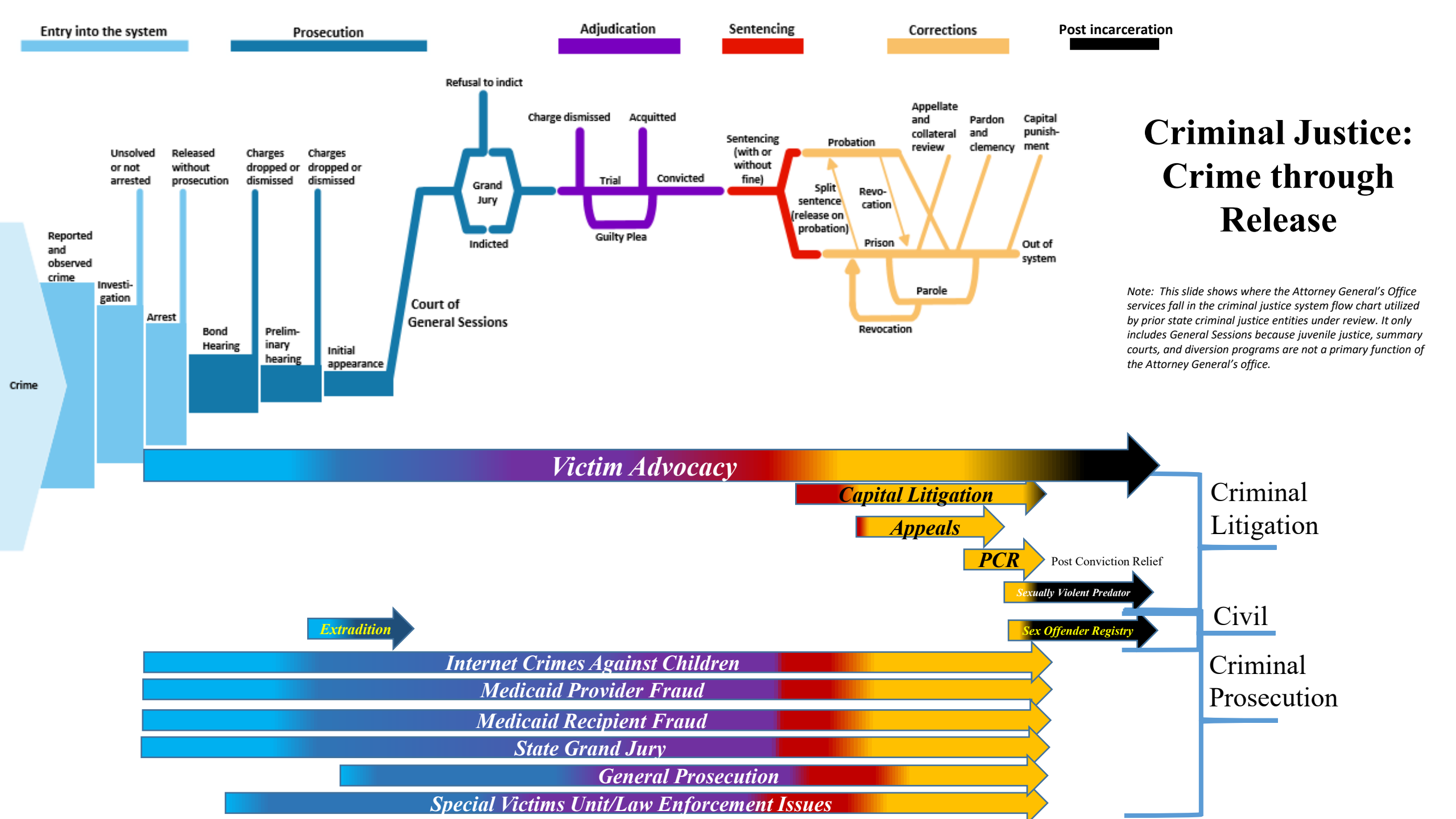
Sex Offender Registry

- Status updates to registry challenges filed in Civil Court

Overview

Additional constitutional and statutory responsibilities include:

- refer victims to the appropriate agency or resource for assistance necessary to mitigate the trauma,
- interpret legalese,
- explain the criminal justice process, and
- provide the social support victims need in a complicated criminal justice system.



Criminal Justice: Crime through Release

Note: This slide shows where the Attorney General's Office services fall in the criminal justice system flow chart utilized by prior state criminal justice entities under review. It only includes General Sessions because juvenile justice, summary courts, and diversion programs are not a primary function of the Attorney General's office.

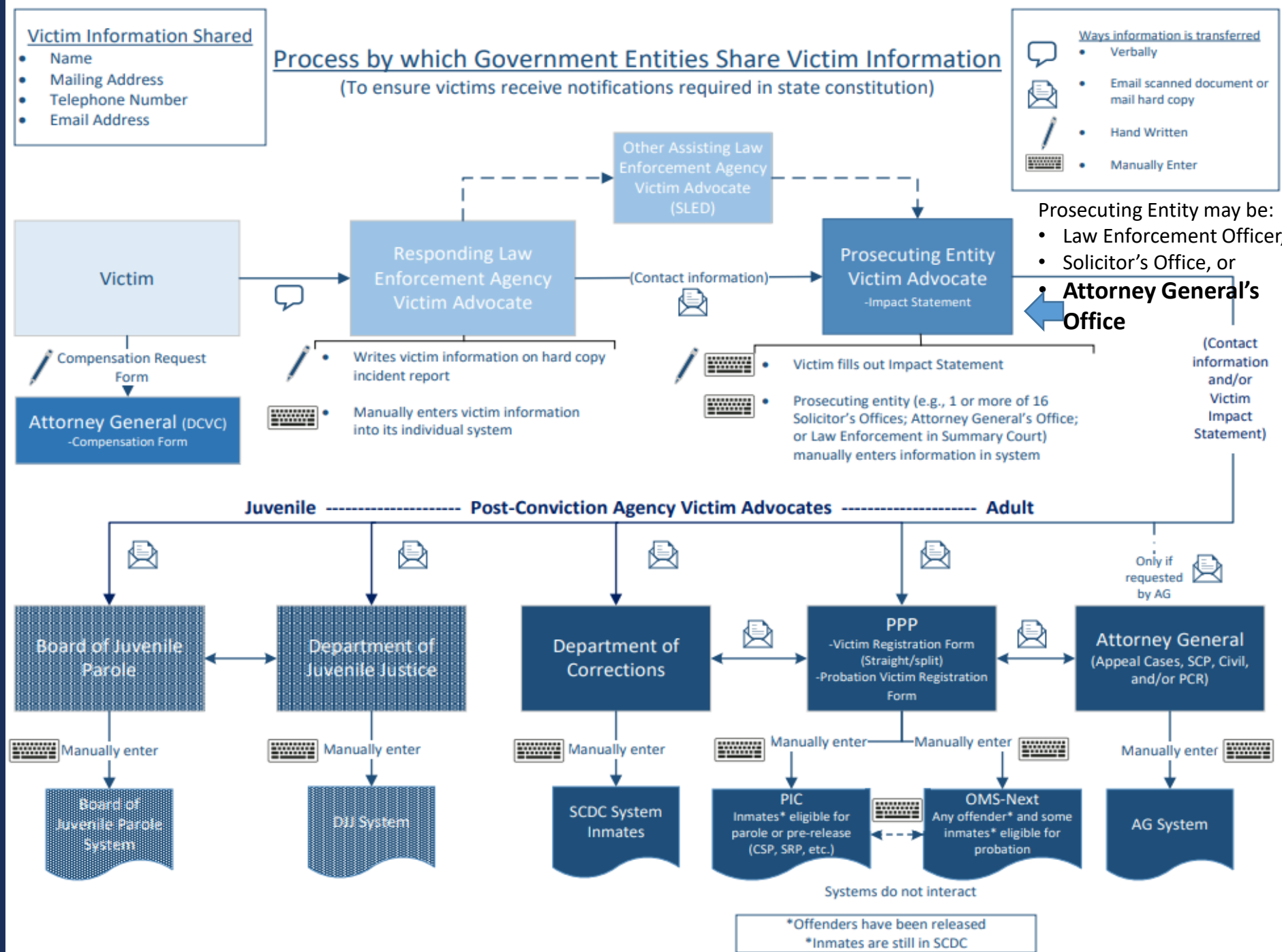
Who is a victim and how do we obtain their information?

An individual who

- suffers **direct** or **threatened**
- **physical, psychological or financial harm**
- as a result of the commission or attempted commission of a crime.

Victim also includes:

- victim's **spouse, parent or child** or
- the **lawful representative** of a victim who is
 - Deceased
 - a minor
 - Incompetent
 - physically or psychologically incapacitated



Opportunity to Increase Efficiency and Effectiveness

There is common information needed by victim advocates at each of the agencies (see S.C. Code Section 16-3-1555 and -1560)

Challenges occur because this information may change as the offender progresses through the criminal justice process.

Examples

- Victim contact information
- Victim statement
 - Statement about the impact the crime has on the individual at the time of the crime and impact the crime has had after time passes, may be different.

Note:

AG's Office is working with PPP to implement the House Legislative Oversight Committee's recommendation to research the feasibility of a central system for victim information

Advisement of Rights

Agency Service #191

Rights include but are not limited to:

- right to be treated with respect, fairness and dignity,
- right to submit a written or oral VIS in prosecutorial matters,
- right to apply for compensation through Division of Crime Victim Compensation,
- right to attend proceedings where the defendant has the right to be present,
- right to be heard in matters impacting sentence/release,
- right to receive case updates in prosecutorial (confer) and post-adjudication matters, and
- right to restitution,
- right to legal counsel for civil remedies.

Who: Victims involved in prosecutorial and post-adjudication matters handled by the AG Office

What: Advise victims of their statutory and constitutional rights to ensure their rights

	Single Unit: Advisement of victims' rights	<u>Units provided</u>	<u>Cost per unit</u>	<u>Employee equivalents</u>	<u>Total Cost of service</u>	<u>% of total agency costs</u>
<u>Does law require it:</u> Yes	2016-17	Not provided	Insufficient data	0.40	\$35,715.66	0.18%
<u>Assoc. Law(s):</u> State Constitution Article 1 Section 24 Victims' Bill of Rights; Section 16-3-1505 thru -1515; 16-3-1525; 16-3-1535; 16-3-1545 thru -1560; 16-3-2070; 17-28-50; 17-28-90; 17-28-100; 17-1-50;	2017-18	Not provided	Insufficient data	0.37	\$26,644.05	0.04%
	2018-19	Not provided	Insufficient data	0.49	\$26,514.49	0.04%
17-25-322; 17-22-80; 18 U.S.C. A	2019-20	Not provided	Insufficient data	0.49	\$34,864.68	0.05%

Provide Notice

Agency Service #190

Who: Victims involved in prosecutorial and post-adjudication matters handled by the AG Office

What: Provide victim notice of events in their case

Subject of notifications include but are not limited to:

- prosecutorial case
 - acceptance
 - motions and hearings
 - case resolution/outcome
- post-adjudication filings
 - motions and hearings
 - dispositions

Method of notification include:

- U.S. mail,
- email,
- phone conversations,
- in person meetings, and
- some text messages.

Single Unit: Victim Notifications	<u>Units provided</u>	<u>Cost per unit</u>	<u>Employee equivalents</u>	<u>Total Cost of service</u>	<u>% of total agency costs</u>	
<u>Does law require it:</u> Yes	2016-17	Not provided	Insufficient data	2.56	\$173,246.49	0.88%
<u>Assoc. Law(s):</u> State Constitution Article 1 Section 24 Victims' Bill of Rights; Section 16-3-1505 thru -1515; 16-3-1525; 16-3-1535; 16-3-1545 thru -1560; 16-3-2070; 17-28-50; 17-28-90; 17-28-100; 17-1-50; 17-25-322; 17-22-80; 18 U.S.C. A	2017-18	Not provided	Insufficient data	2.43	\$146,500.51	0.25%
	2018-19	Not provided	Insufficient data	2.84	\$142,431.70	0.21%
	2019-20	Not provided	Insufficient data	2.84	\$182,325.87	0.24%

Explain the Process

Agency Service #193

Who: Victims involved in prosecutorial and post-adjudication matters handled by the AG Office

What: Provide explanations to familiarize the victim with procedures and prepare for possible outcomes.

Explanations include but are not limited to:

- discussing appellate and prosecutorial issues with the assistance of an attorney,
- mailing briefs upon request,
- discussing courtroom procedure and protocol,
- prosecutorial process (bond, prelim, plea negotiations, trials, etc.),
- expressing the importance of completing a Victim Impact Statement and its use in post-adjudication agencies.

	Single Unit: Educating victims of criminal	<u>Units provided</u>	<u>Cost per unit</u>	<u>Employee equivalents</u>	<u>Total Cost of service</u>	<u>% of total agency costs</u>	
<u>Does law require it:</u> Yes		2016-17	Not provided	Insufficient data	0.96	\$72,320.88	0.37%
<u>Assoc. Law(s):</u> State Constitution Article 1 Section 24 Victims' Bill of Rights; Section		2017-18	Not provided	Insufficient data	0.90	\$57,008.80	0.10%
16-3-1505 thru -1515; 16-3-1525; 16-3-1535; 16-3-1545 thru -1560; 16-3-2070; 17-		2018-19	Not provided	Insufficient data	1.11	\$57,663.14	0.09%
28-50; 17-28-90; 17-28-100; 17-1-50; 17-25-322; 17-22-80; 18 U.S.C. A		2019-20	Not provided	Insufficient data	1.11	\$76,085.36	0.10%

Accompany Victim to Hearings

Agency Service #192

Who: Victims involved in prosecutorial and post-adjudication matters handled by the AG Office

What: Offer/provide victim court accompaniment

Challenges include:

- Making a reasonable effort to provide victims/witnesses waiting areas separate from those of the defendant
- Traveling statewide for prosecution and PCR proceedings

Court accompaniment includes but is not limited to:

- prosecutorial hearings
 - bond,
 - motions,
 - plea,
 - trials;
- post-adjudication hearings
 - Appeal hearings – SC Court of Appeals and SC Supreme Court
 - Post-Conviction Relief (PCR) hearings - all counties
 - PCR appeal hearings – SC Court of Appeals & Supreme Court,
 - Federal habeas matters - US District Court, 4th Circuit Court of Appeals and US Supreme Court,
 - Sexually Violent Predator hearings - all counties.

	Single Unit: Victim court accompaniment	Units provided	Cost per unit	Employee equivalents	Total Cost of service	% of total agency costs	
Does law require it: Yes		2016-17	Not provided	Insufficient data	1.14	\$73,461.20	0.37%
Assoc. Law(s): State Constitution Article 1 Section 24 Victims' Bill of Rights; Section 16-3-1505 thru -1515; 16-3-1525; 16-3-1535; 16-3-1545 thru -1560; 16-3-2070; 17-28-50; 17-28-90; 17-28-100; 17-1-50; 17-25-322; 17-22-80; 18 U.S.C. A		2017-18	Not provided	Insufficient data	1.05	\$61,634.38	0.10%
		2018-19	Not provided	Insufficient data	1.30	\$57,553.97	0.09%
		2019-20	Not provided	Insufficient data	1.30	\$76,204.71	0.10%

Intercede on behalf of Victim

Agency Service #195

Who: Victims involved in prosecutorial and post-adjudication matters handled by the AG Office

What: Intercede on behalf of victim

Intercession includes but is not limited to:

- interceding or seeking special consideration from victim's employer, school, or landlord;
- advising the court if a victim or witnesses deserves special consideration (e.g., very young, elderly, handicapped or who have special needs).

			<u>Units provided</u>	<u>Cost per unit</u>	<u>Employee equivalents</u>	<u>Total Cost of service</u>	<u>% of total agency costs</u>
<u>Does law require it:</u> Yes	Single Unit:						
	Victim intercession	2016-17	Not provided	Insufficient data	0.14	\$10,630.60	0.05%
		2017-18	Not provided	Insufficient data	0.14	\$7,414.09	0.01%
		2018-19	Not provided	Insufficient data	0.16	\$7,360.58	0.01%
		2019-20	Not provided	Insufficient data	0.16	\$11,416.48	0.01%
<u>Assoc. Law(s):</u> State Constitution Article 1 Section 24 Victims' Bill of Rights; Section 16-3-1505; 16-3-1510; 16-3-1515; 16-3-1525; 16-3-1535; 16-3-1545; 16-3-1550; 16-3-1555; 16-3-2070							

Referral to Appropriate Services

Agency Service #194

Who: Victims involved in prosecutorial and post-adjudication matters handled by the AG Office

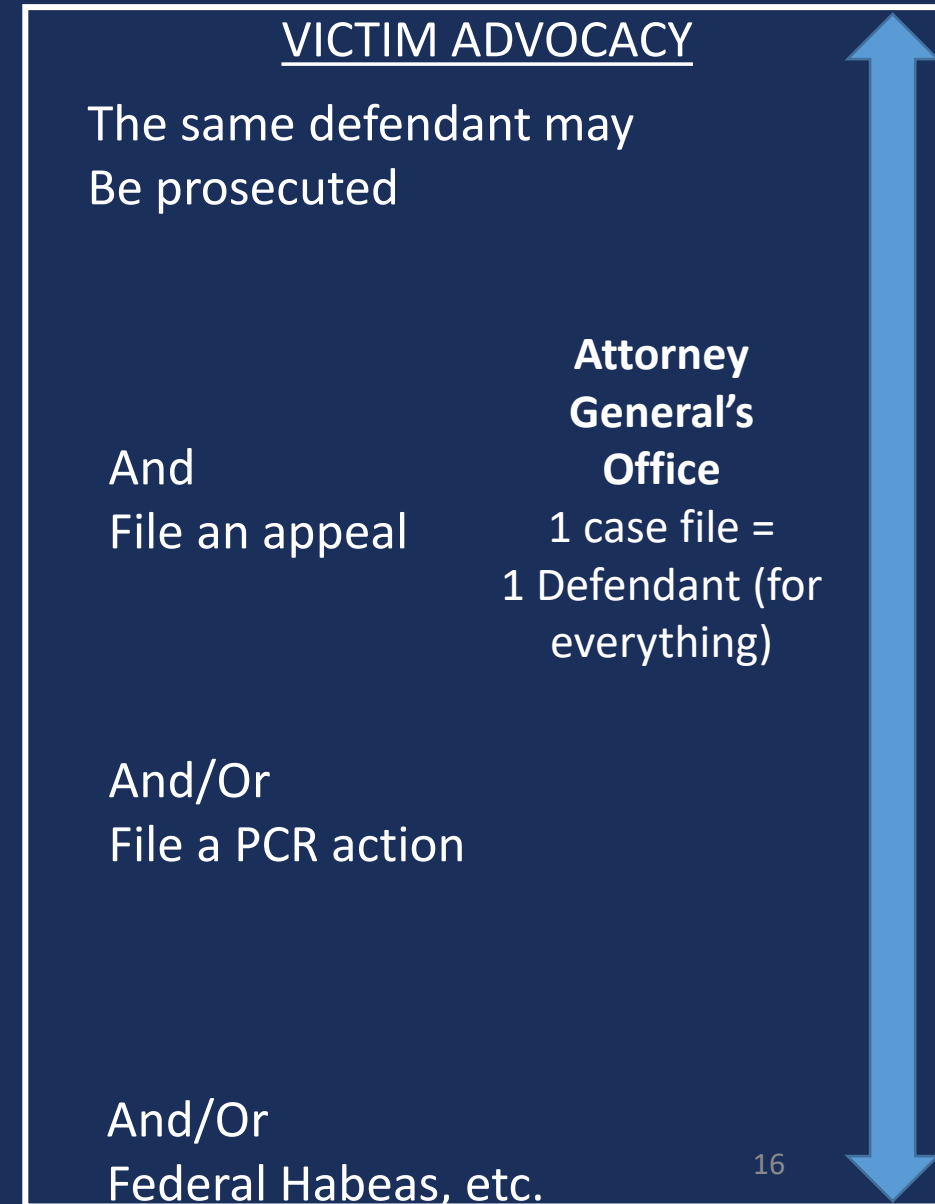
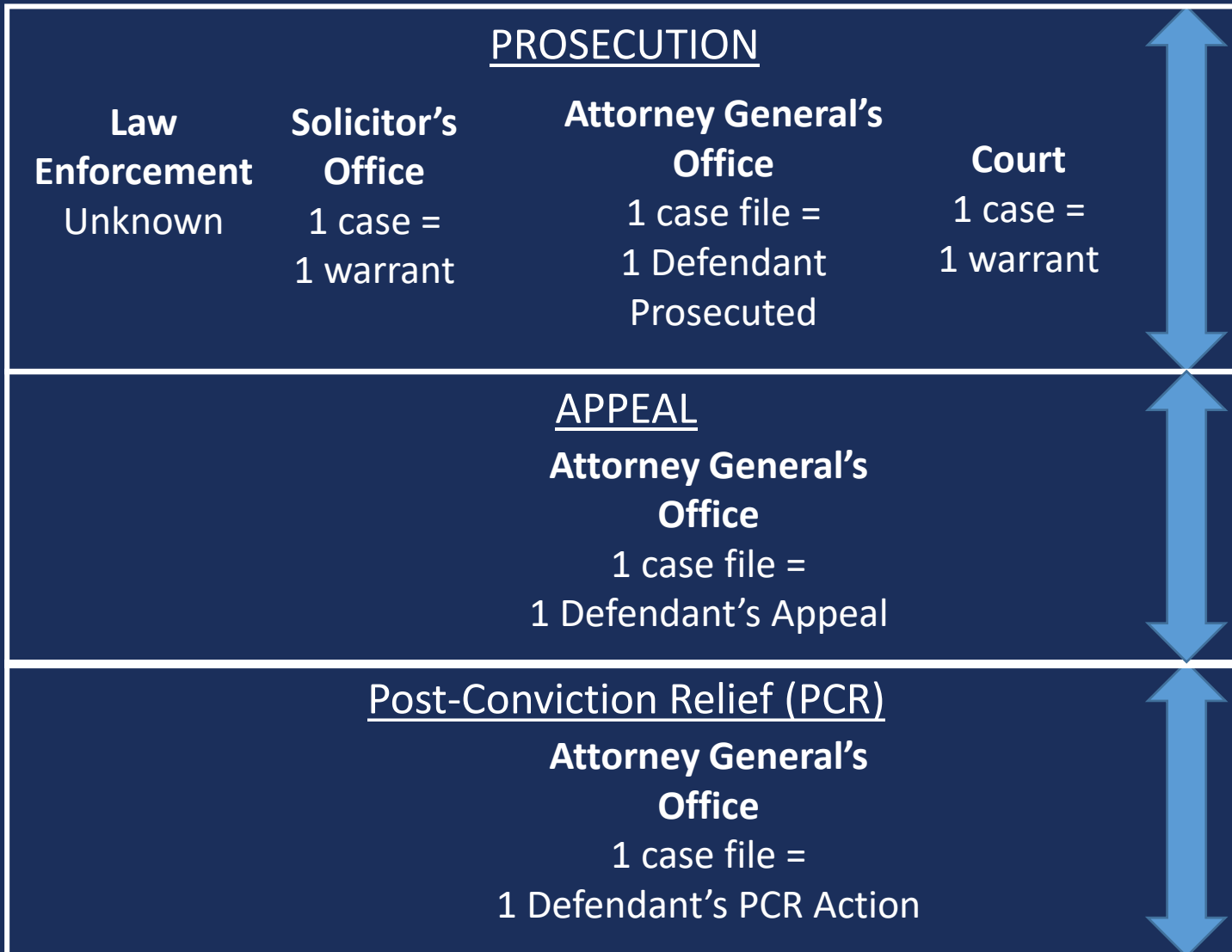
What: Refer to appropriate services; assist in completing compensation application and forwarding the application to Division of Crime Victim Compensation.

Referral services include but are not limited to:

- victim services providers to mitigate trauma (both mental & medical services),
- options for civil remedies,
- advocacy agencies,
- social service agencies and
- state, county, or city agencies (Solicitor's Office, SCDC Victim Services, PPP Victim Services).

	Single Unit: Victim referrals for appropriate services		<u>Units provided</u>	<u>Cost per unit</u>	<u>Employee equivalents</u>	<u>Total Cost of service</u>	<u>% of total agency costs</u>
<u>Does law require it:</u> Yes <u>Assoc. Law(s):</u> State Constitution Article 1 Section 24 Victims' Bill of Rights; Section 16-3-1505; 16-3-1510; 16-3-1525; 16-3-1535; 16-3-1545; 16-3-1550; 16-3-1555; 16-3-2070	2016-17	Not provided	Insufficient data	0.37	\$23,367.00	0.12%	
	2017-18	Not provided	Insufficient data	0.39	\$22,797.55	0.04%	
	2018-19	Not provided	Insufficient data	0.44	\$23,204.00	0.03%	
	2019-20	Not provided	Insufficient data	0.44	\$36,676.34	0.05%	

Crime Victim Served: What is a file or case?



Crime Victims Served

Challenge in ability to quantify work performed:

The current database does not track the number of:

- notices provided to victims
- discussions advocates have with victims regarding their rights in cases involving the office
- hearings staff accompany victims
- case updates and explanations of the systems advocates provide to victims
- referrals provided to victims
- intercessions made on behalf of victims

The division uses the same computer file for an offender; therefore, the computer file is repeatedly opened and closed as the offender pursues different filings.

Crime Victims Served

The following are number of defendants who have been involved in the files of one or more of the AG's other sections (e.g., prosecution, appeals, PCR, SVP, etc.), in which there is a victim. Numbers do not reflect the number of cases opened and closed during the fiscal year, just as of the date noted.

As of 8/5/17: Cases open = 3,659

- Associated victims = 8,536*
 - Victim number listed was incorrect because one case with over a 1,000 victims was mistakenly not included

8/10/18: Cases open = 3,649

- Associated victims = 10,633

8/1/19: Cases open = 3,801

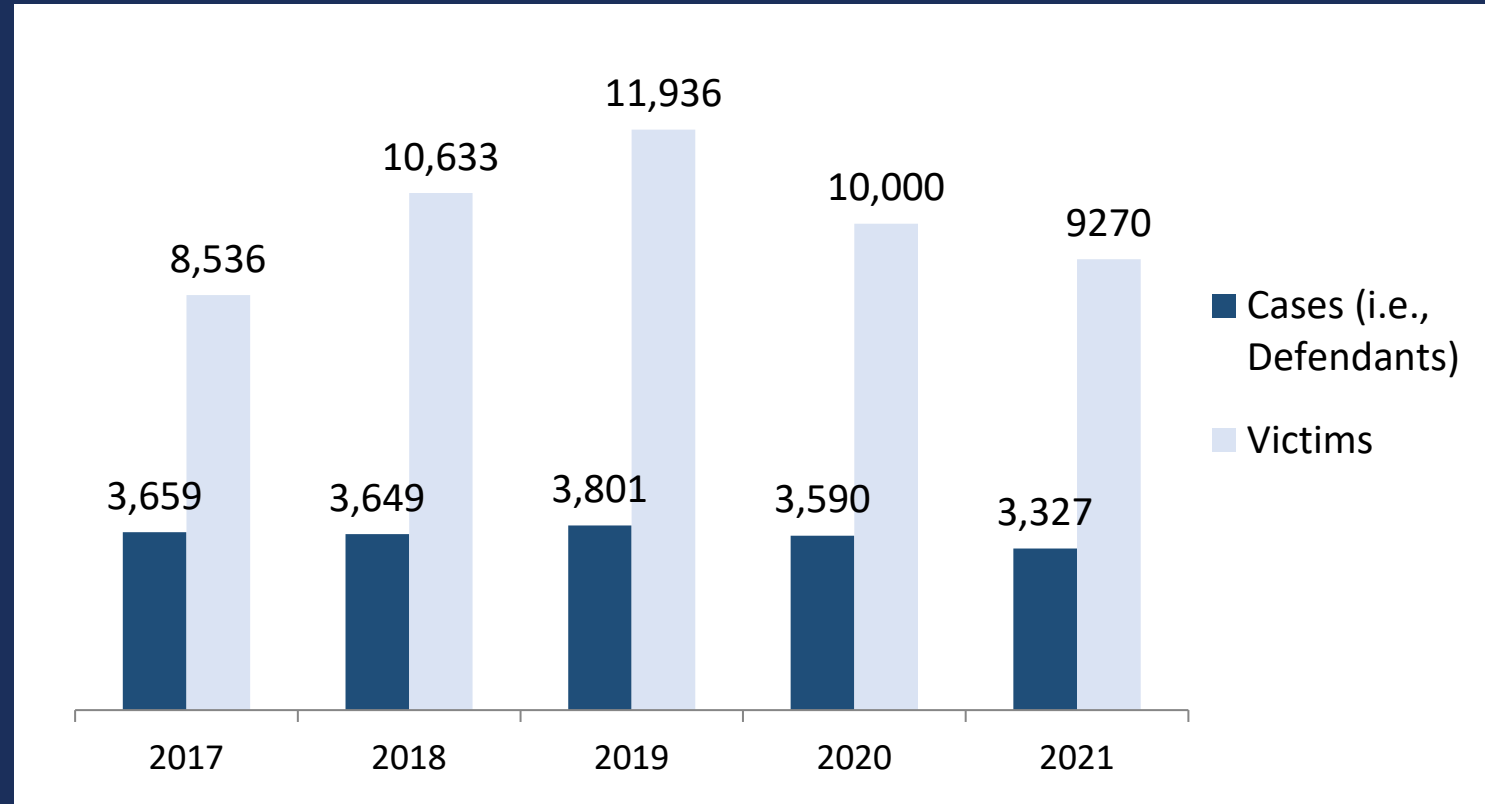
- Associated victims = 11,936

8/1/20: Cases open = 3,590

- *Approximate* victims = 10,000

8/1/21: Cases open = 3,327

- Associated victims = 9,270



Successes and Concerns

Successes

- Notification/Support in a large caseload with a small staff
- Qualified advocates with many years of experience
- Cross trained to handle the variety of cases
- Appellate Review Committee Inclusion
- Training of other advocates & professionals (Solicitor's Conference, Prosecution Coordination Commission training, Victim's Rights Week)

Concerns

- Increase in staff to maintain notification provided with dignity and respect / compliant with statutory & constitutional rights (Surge in movement after COVID closure and increase in other divisional staff)
- Need adequate database – need ability to email notifications; need the ability to show amount of work product produced by staff
- Unknown impact with new Sex Offender Registry Law in relation to cases prosecuted by office and civil division
- Vicarious Trauma

AGENCY PRESENTATION – ADMINISTRATION

Overview of Divisions

ADMINISTRATION

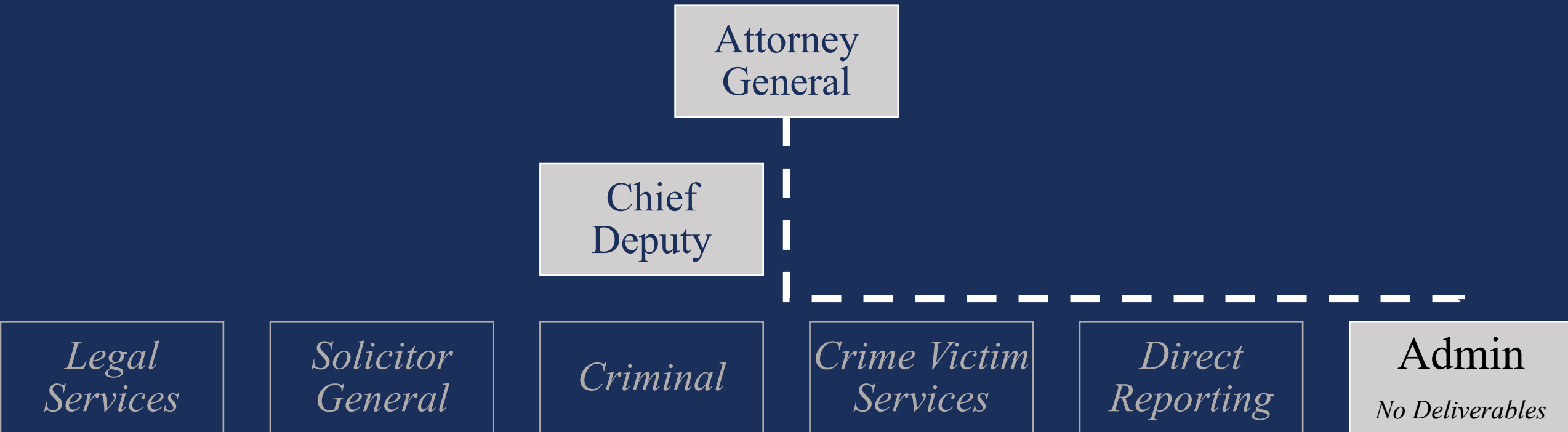




ADMINISTRATION

Alan Wilson
Attorney General

Tammie Wilson
Director





Divisions: Administration

Alan Wilson
Attorney General

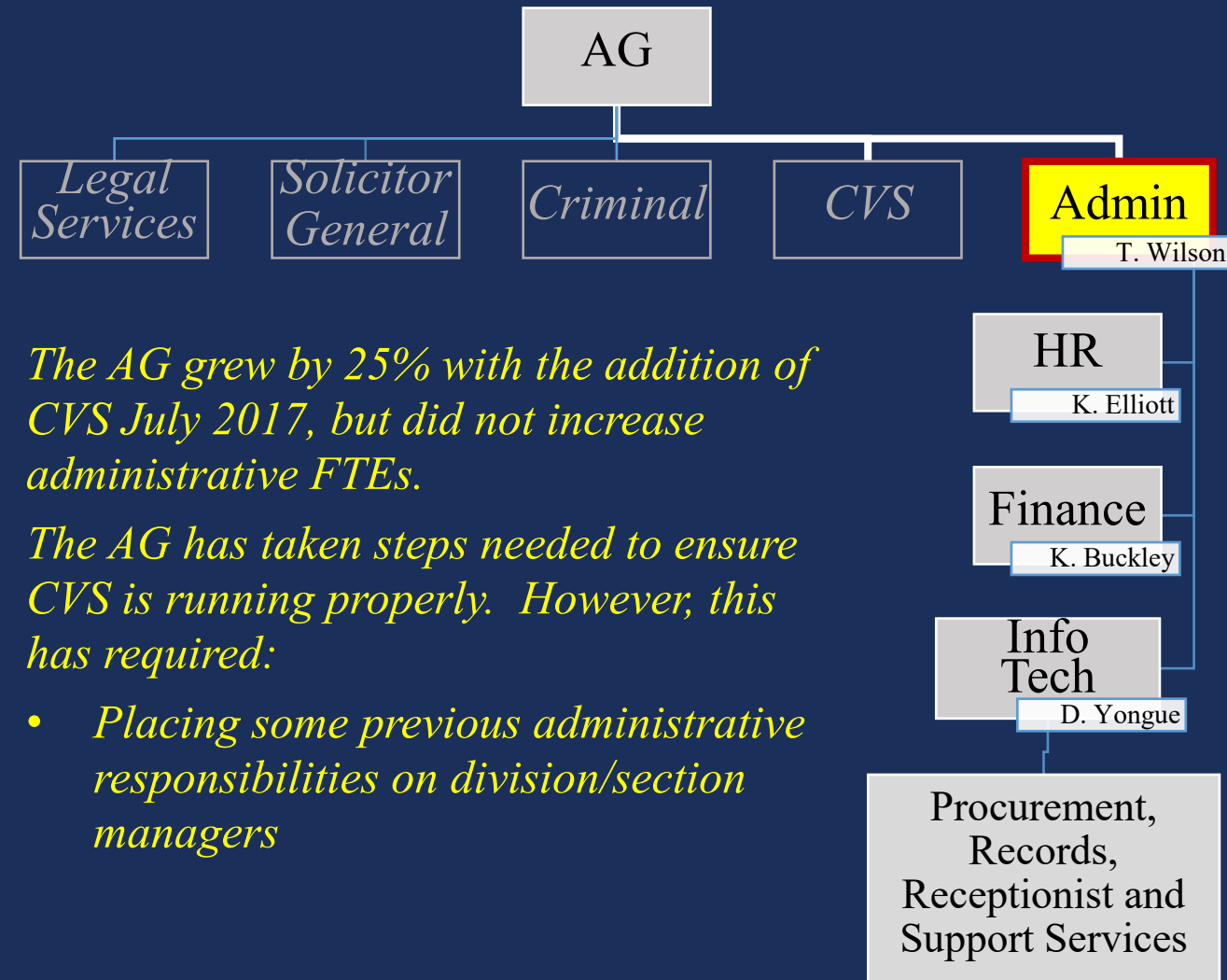
Tammie Wilson
Director

Administration:

The Administration Division provides support and essential services to the OAG operations.

The Administration Division includes Finance, Human Resources, Information Technology, Procurement, Records, Support and Receptionist Services.

Administration is a one-stop resource for other sections, with the Director as the primary logistics advisor to the Attorney General.



The AG grew by 25% with the addition of CVS July 2017, but did not increase administrative FTEs.

The AG has taken steps needed to ensure CVS is running properly. However, this has required:

- Placing some previous administrative responsibilities on division/section managers*



Human Resources

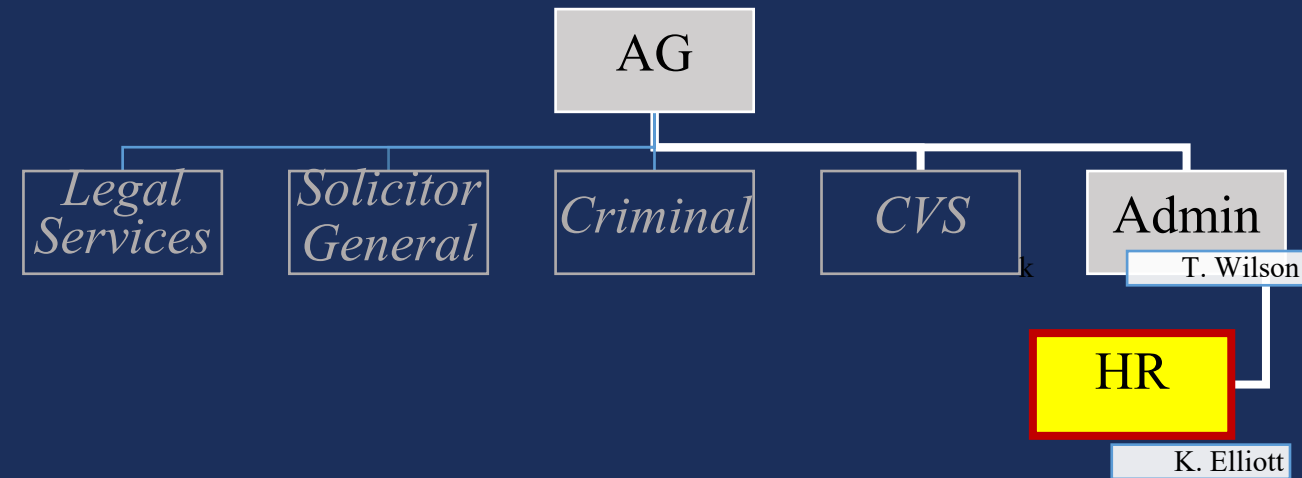
Alan Wilson
Attorney General

Tammie Wilson
Director

HR prepares and manages the recruitment of new employees, provides orientation, prepares payroll, administers benefits, implements EPMS program, manages classification system and other related HR functions.

In addition, HR manages law clerk, intern, and externship programs, which provide first-hand exposure of working in a legal office.

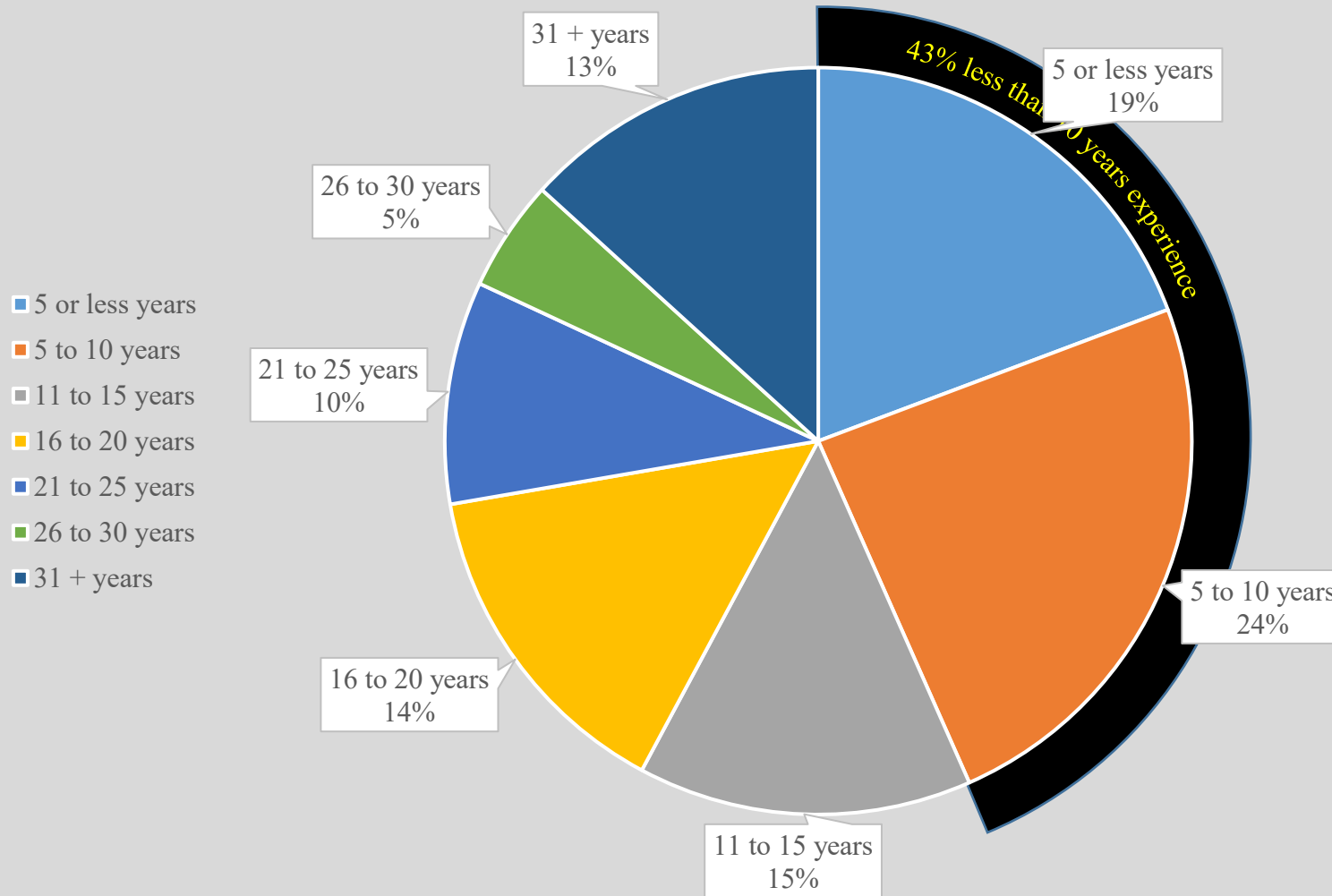
HR is comprised of only 3 FTEs yet has an outstanding record with annual audits and compliance with Human Resources policies and procedures. The HR department regularly receives positive remarks from employee surveys.



Attorney Information

Experience Practicing Law

Number of Years Since Bar Passage



Attorneys

- 84 filled positions
- 12 vacant positions

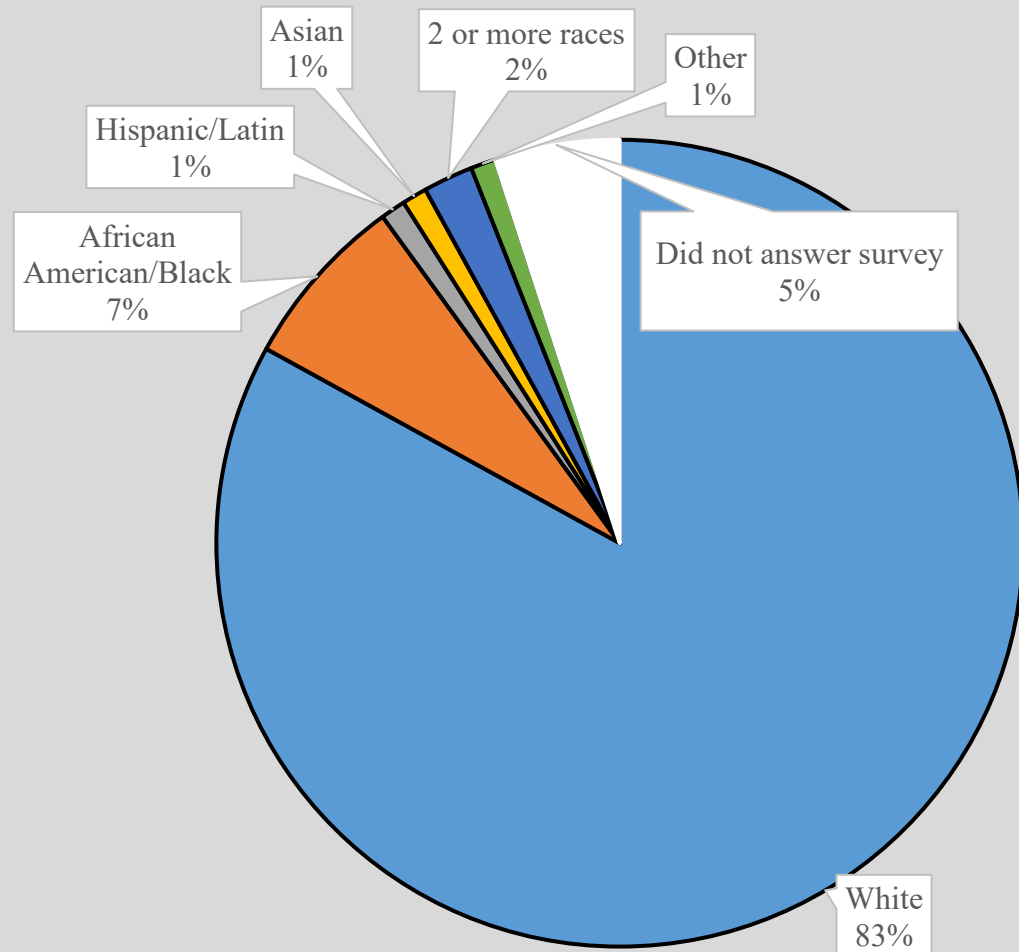
Experience practicing law

- 43% with 10 years or less
- 18% with 26+ years

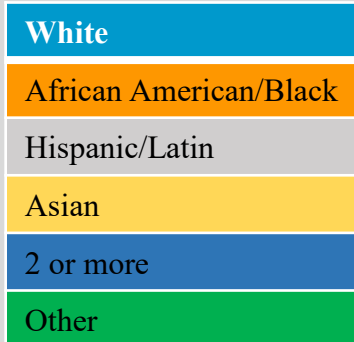
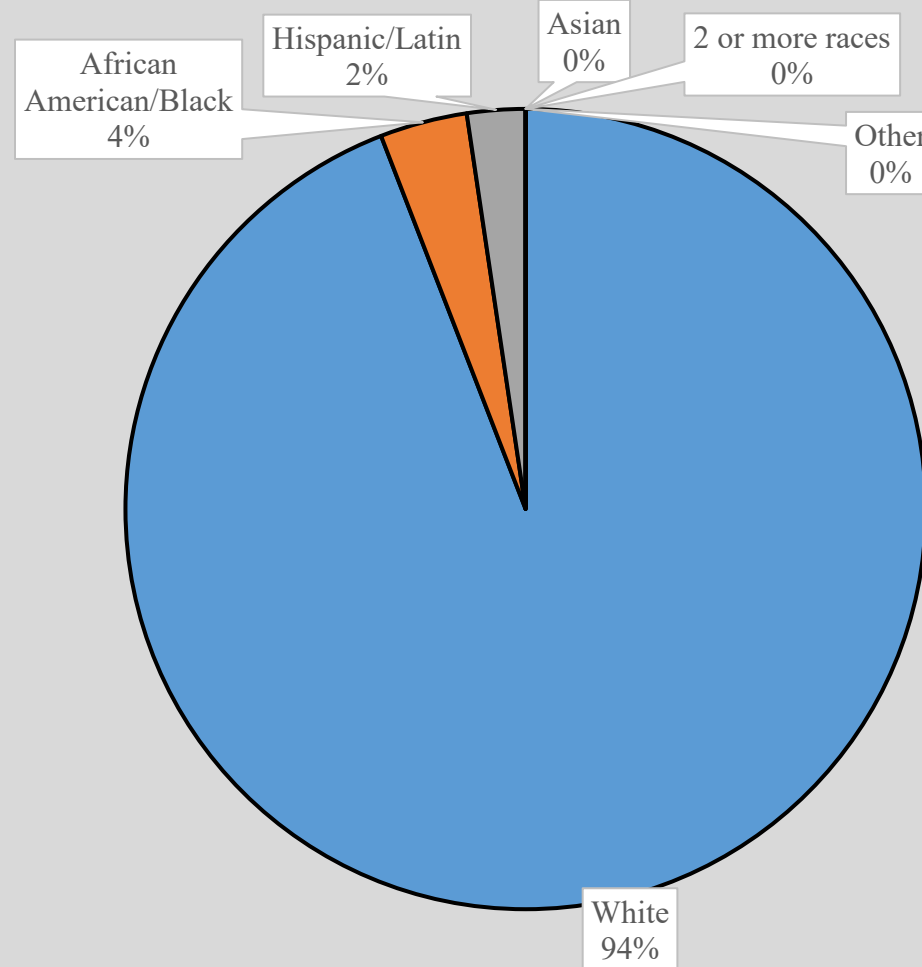
NOTE: Some of the years practicing may include time not at the AG's office.

Attorney Demographics (race)

S.C. Bar*



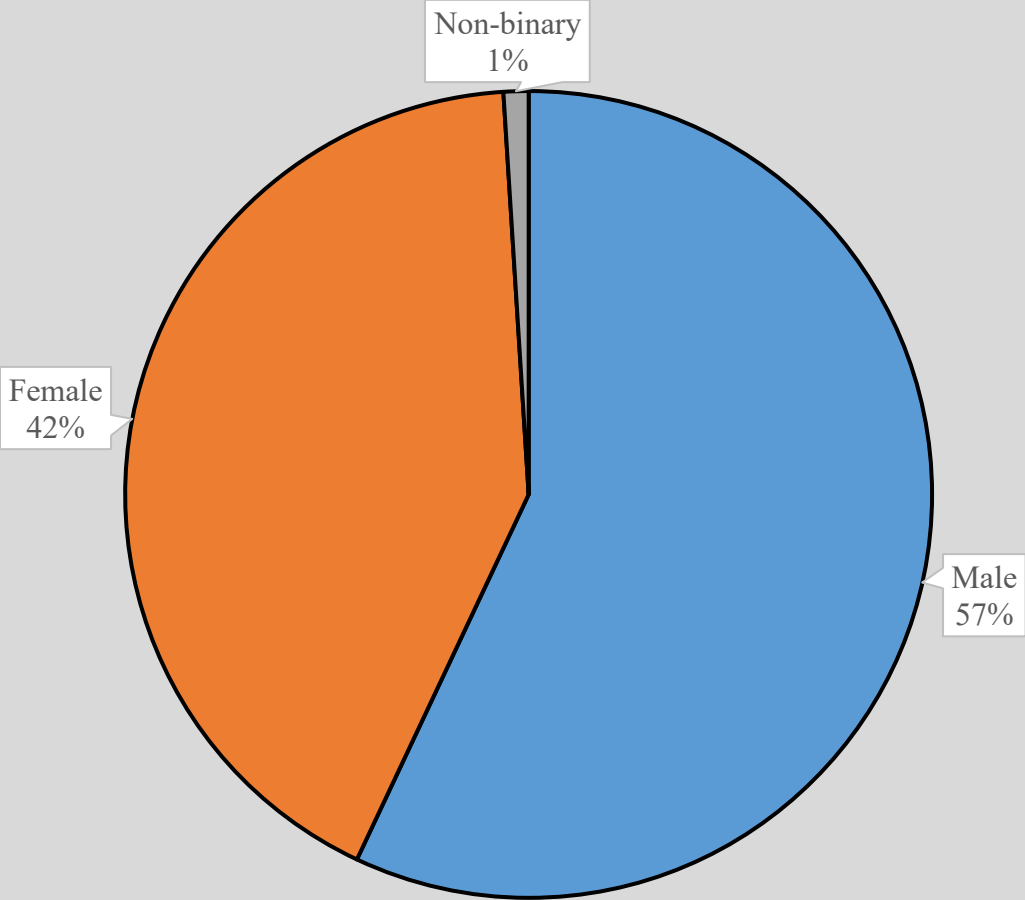
S.C. Attorney General's Office



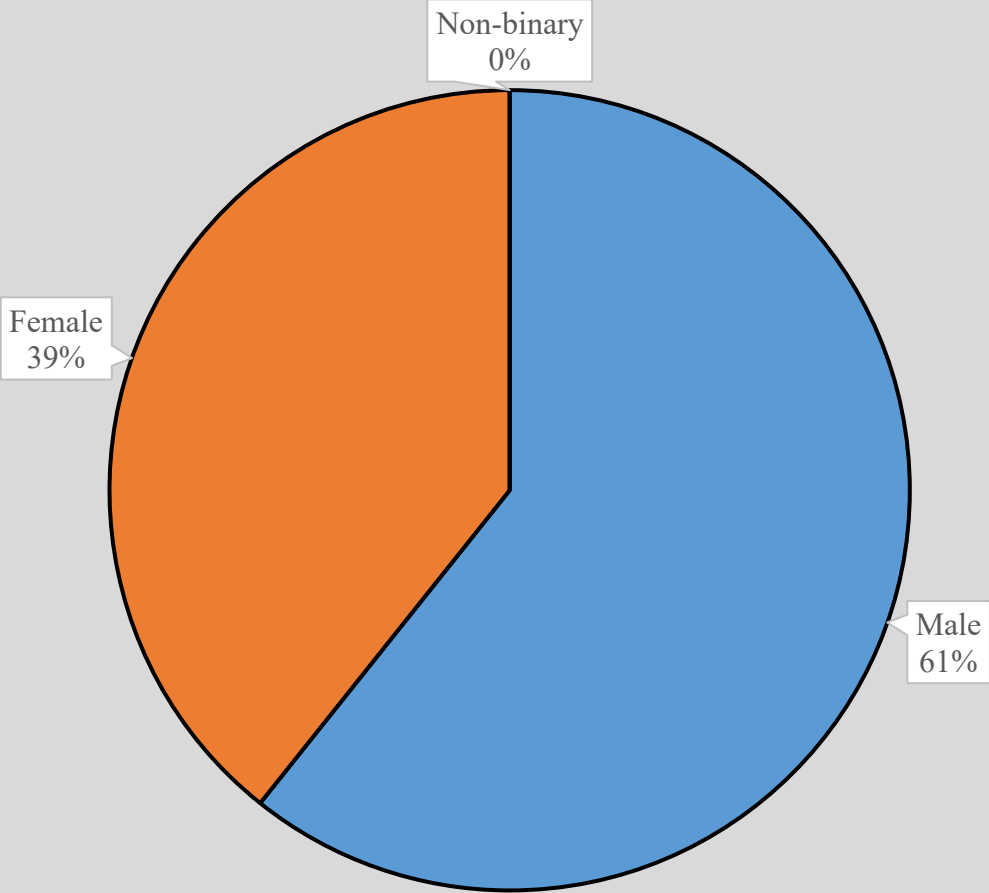
Attorney Demographics (gender)

Male
Female
non-binary, gender fluid, transgender

S.C. Bar*



S.C. Attorney General's Office



*Sources: www.scbars.org/media/filer_public/aa/89/aa8902d8-e61d-455c-bb9b-d26a2f8a5733/summary_report_final_oct21.pdf

Office-Wide Information

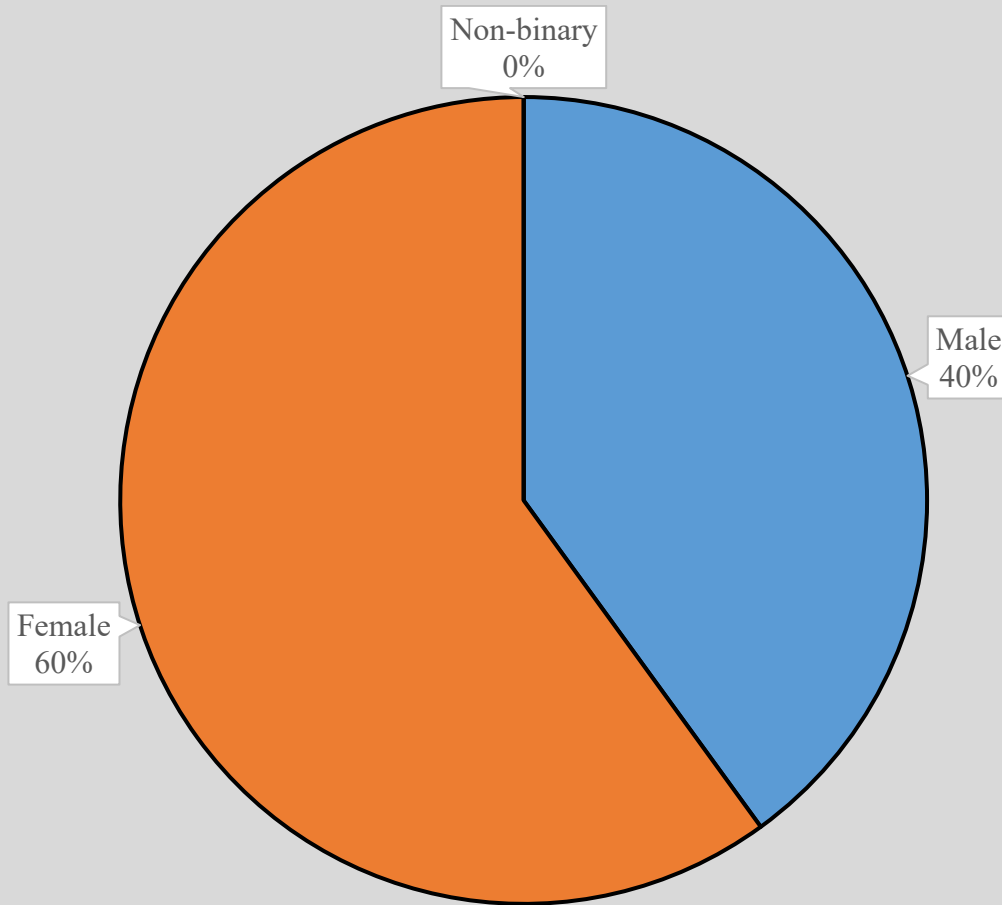
Office-Wide Demographics (gender)

Male

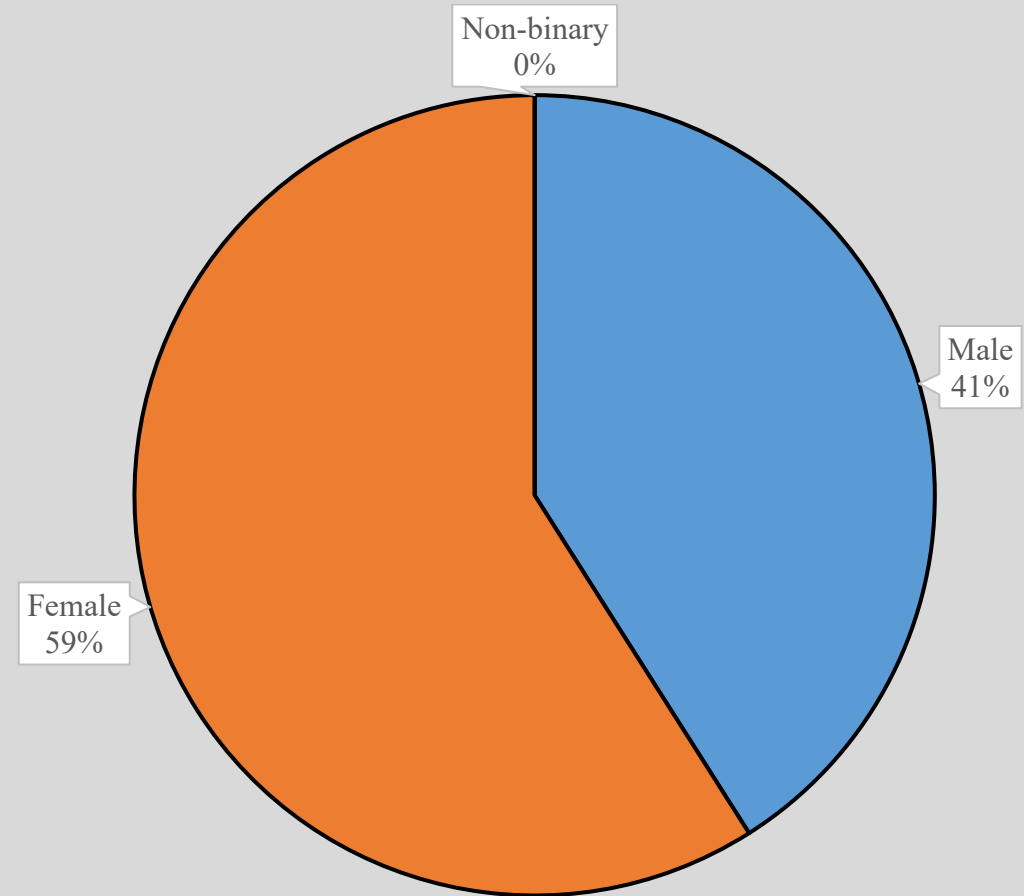
Female

non-binary, gender
fluid, transgender

Statewide

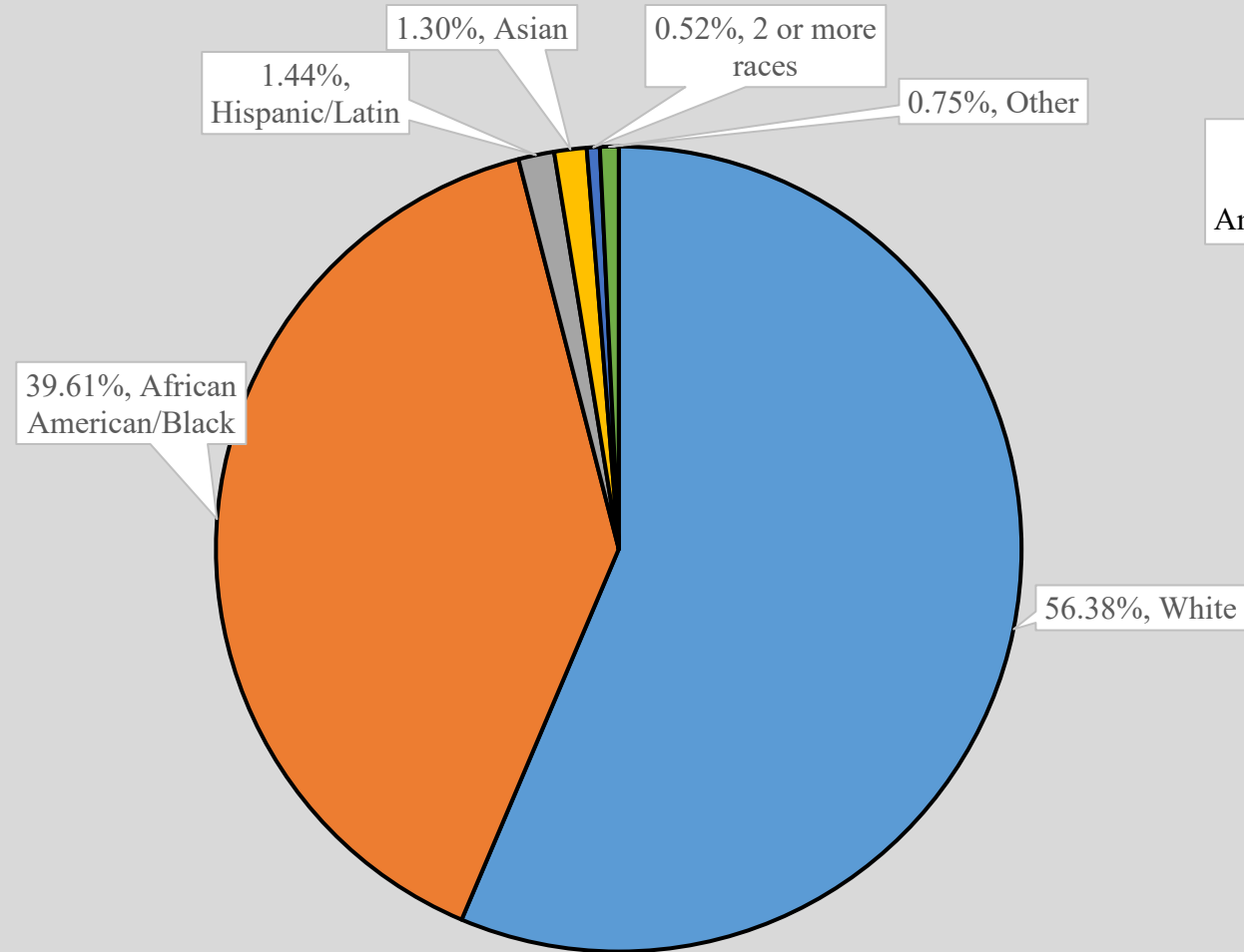


S.C. Attorney General's Office

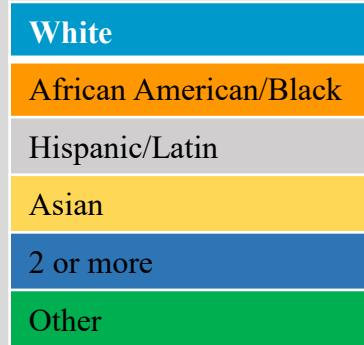
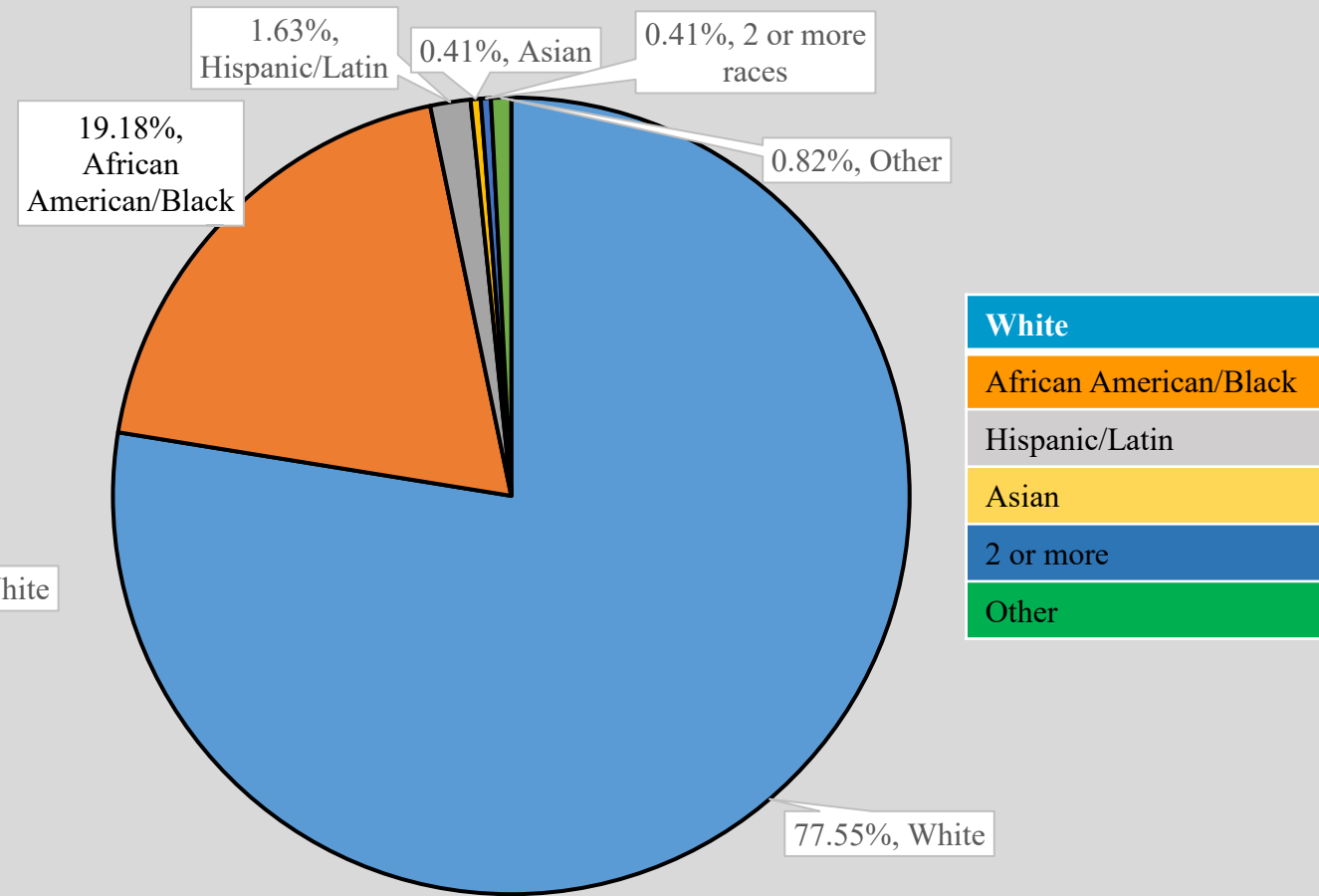


Office-Wide Demographics (race)

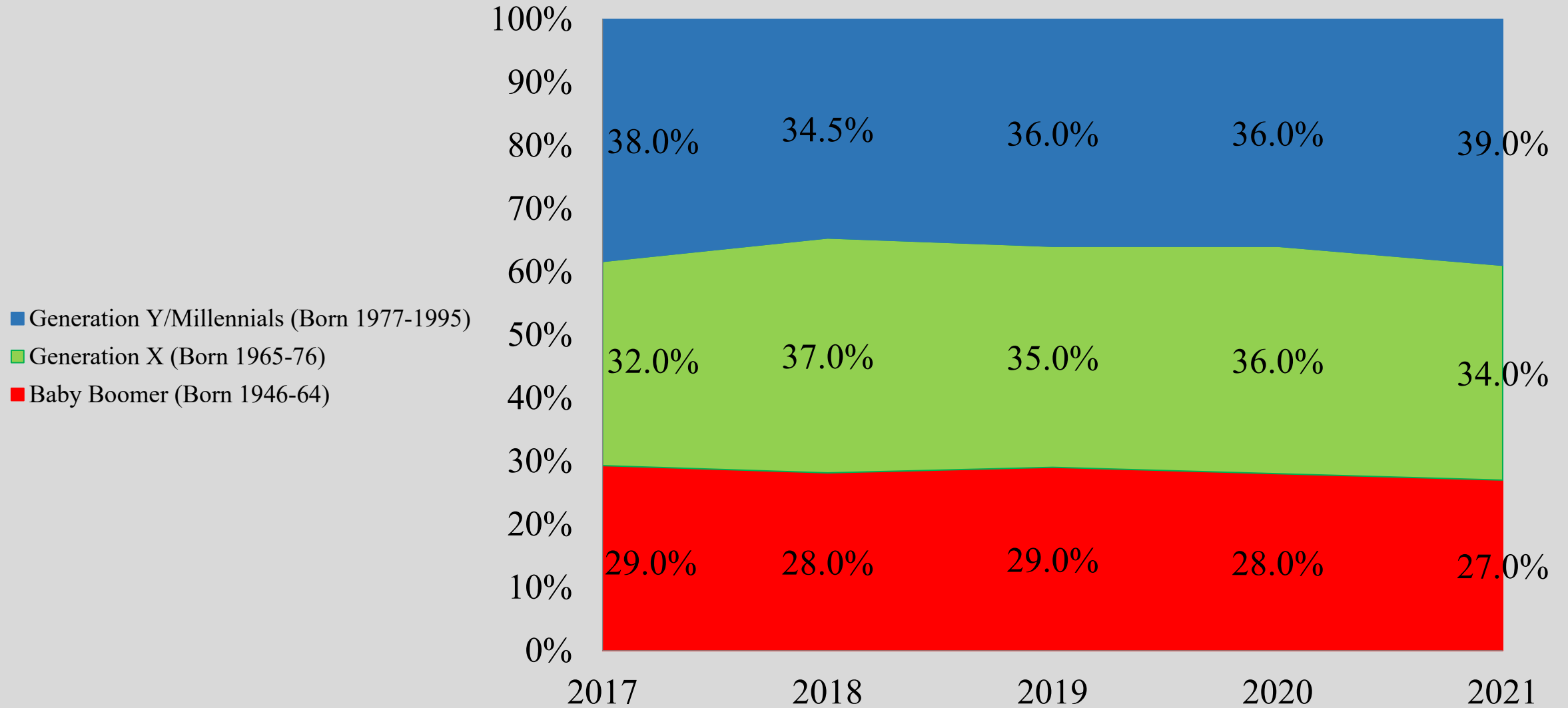
Statewide



S.C. Attorney General's Office



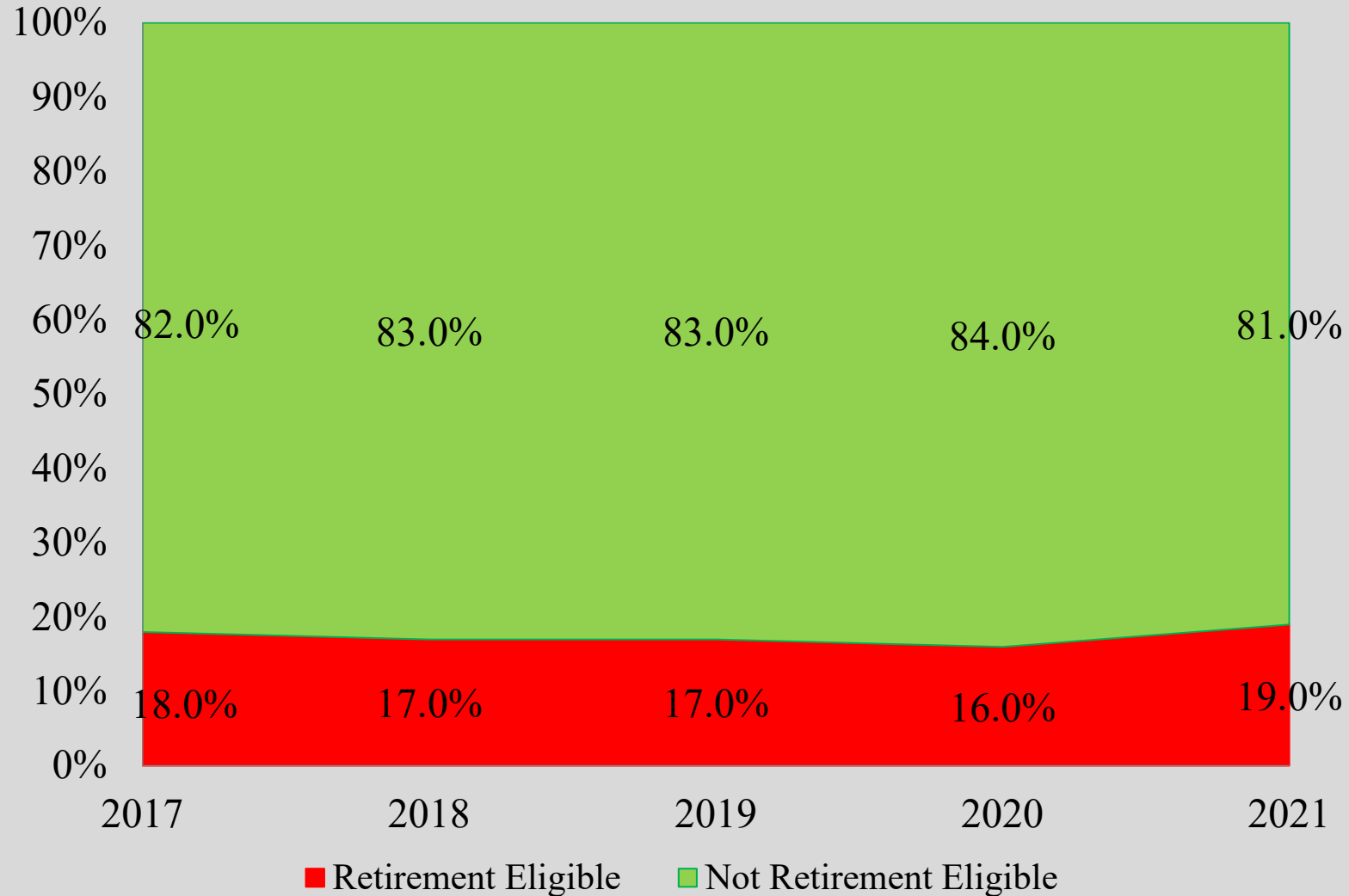
Employees by Generation



Retiree Workforce Rate

- **June 2021 Retirement Eligible: 19%**

- **Projected Retirement Eligible in June 2026: 34%**

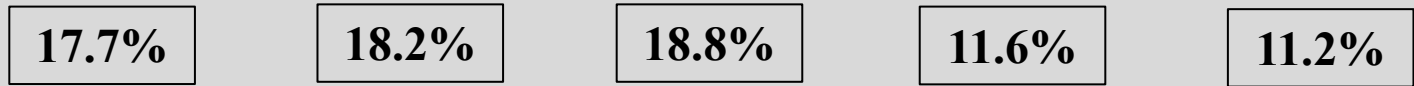


Separations

Number of Separations

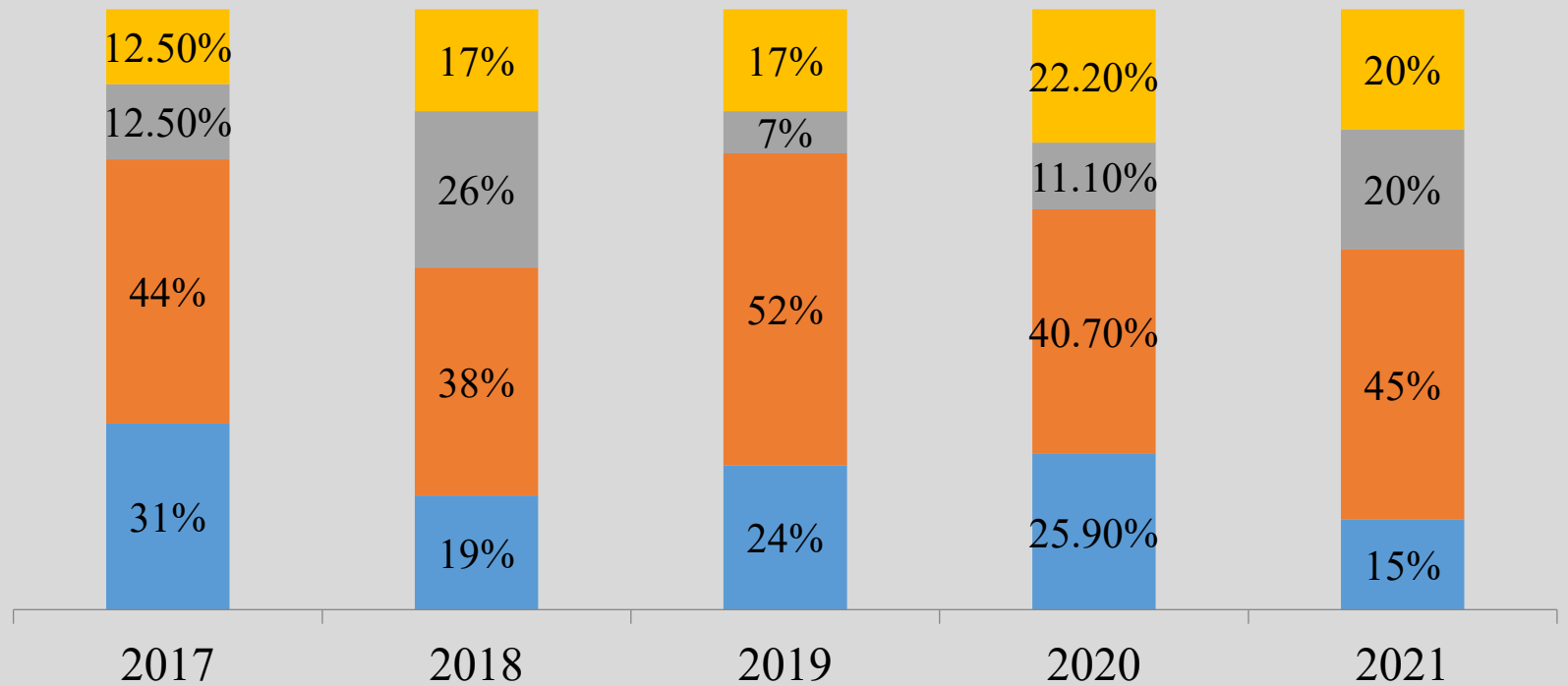


Turnover Rate



Reasons for Separation

- Personal/Other
- Retirement
- Employment at Non-State Government Entity
- Employment at Another State Agency

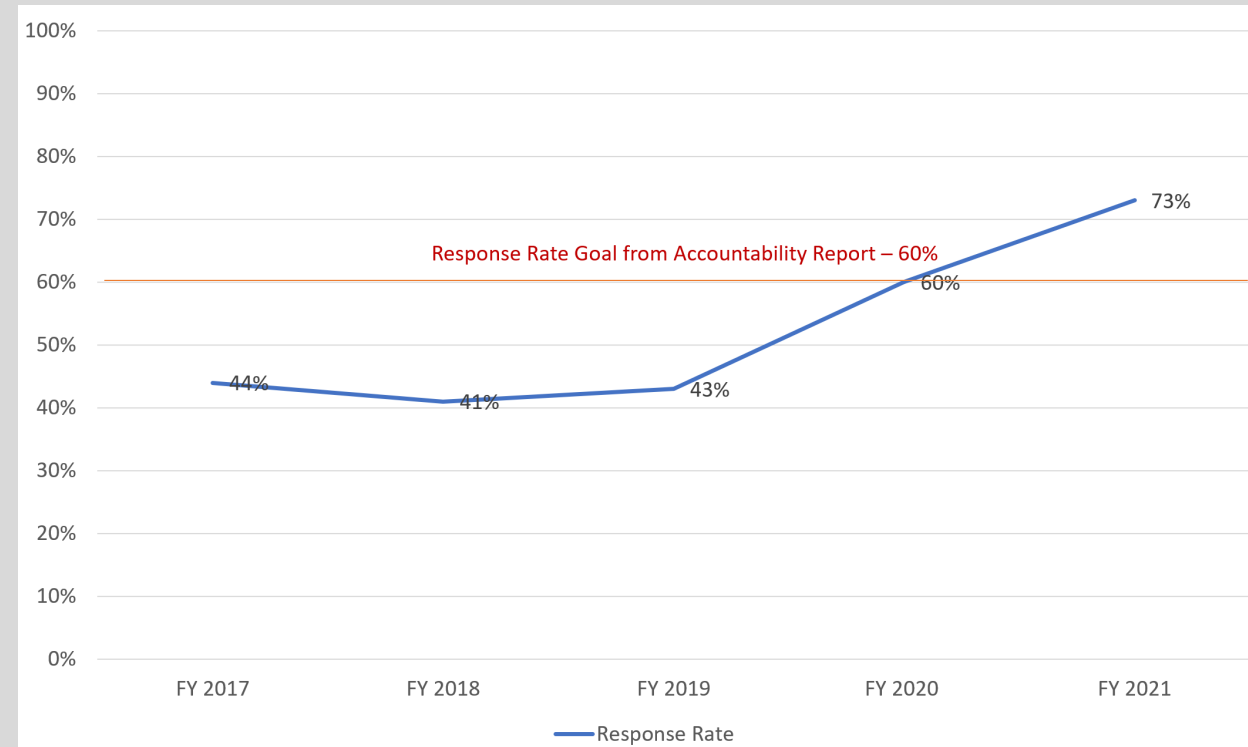


Exit Survey Information

Development of Exit Interview

Existing	Exit survey in paper format
2017	Modified Exit Survey
2019	Last “paper” survey Change to digital tracking Increase open ended questions
2022	Added telecommuting question <i>- Would the option to telecommute have changed your decision to seek and/or accept other employment?</i> <i>- Does your new position offer the option to telecommute?</i>
Present:	<i>Potential to rank reasons</i>

Exit Interview Response Rate



Exit Information Trends and Responses

Trends

- Training
- Request for Alternate work schedule options
- More defined career path
- More defined salary plan

Responses

- Training
 - Leadership Development Program
 - Professional Development (non-attorney)
- Start time flexibility with manager approval
- Salary & Position Review
 - Supervisor's recommendation
 - Committee review
 - Must have successful EPMS rating

Leadership Development Program

(2021-22 is first year of program)

- Initiated from Exit Information responses
- Collaboration
 - National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG)/ Training & Research Institute Division (NAGTRI)
 - Department of Administration – Training Division
- Class size limited to 24 participants
 - Initial class for senior managers
 - Follow-on class being formed, modifications being considered
 - Class approximately 1 year program
- Team Projects
 - Divided participants into 4 groups of 6 each
 - Each group is comprised of participants from different sections within the office
 - This year,
 - Two groups are studying and making recommendations for the office’s mission, vision, and strategic initiatives
 - Two groups are studying and making recommendations for potential re-organization structure of the office

Leadership Development Program






(2021-22 is first year of program)

Required

Optional

6 of 10 Required

In-person training	Source
Core Leadership Competencies	
Myers Briggs Type Inventory	admin 
Coaching	admin
Performance Management	admin
5 Choices to Extraordinary Productivity	admin 
Supervisory Practices	admin
Ethical Leadership	admin
Accountability Reporting	admin
Building Cultural Competencies	
7 Habits of Highly Effective People	admin 
State Government- Human Resources	admin

Online training (6 of ten required)	Source
Working with Imposter Syndrome	
7 Strategies Reducing Stress & Anxiety	
Managing Vicarious Trauma and other Mental Health Issues	
Better Lawyering through Mindfulness	
Series-1 Time Management	
Series-2 Generational Diversity	
Series-3 Resilience and Mindfulness	
Series-4 Emotional Intelligence	
Governing Ethical Issues in SC Gov't	admin
Anti-Harassment	admin



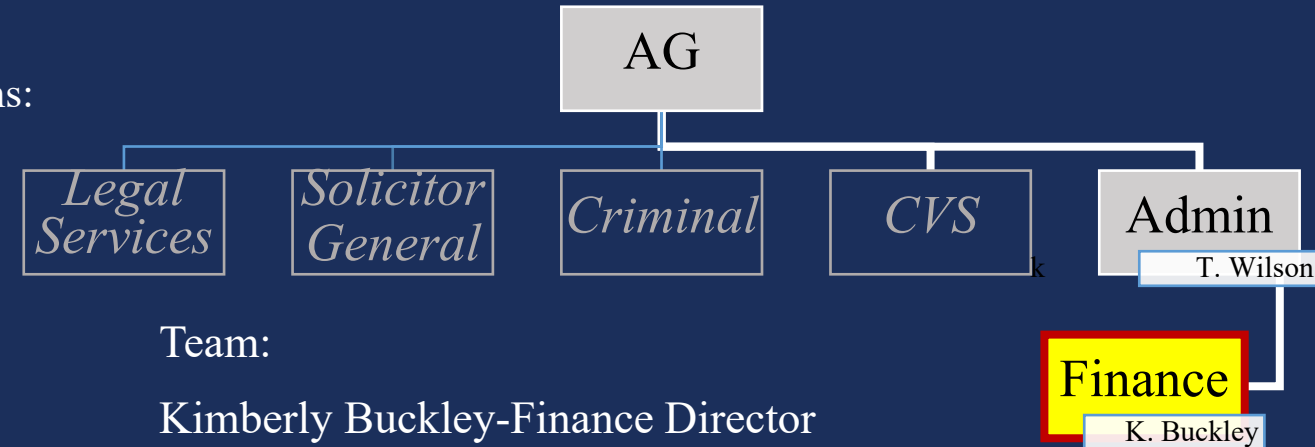
Finance

Alan Wilson
Attorney General

Tammie Wilson
Director

Finance operations adhere to State and Federal rules and regulations.
Finance responsibilities include:

- Manages the agency's budget, cash, and all accounting transactions:
 - FY2020 Budget \$101,045,390
 - FY2019 Budget \$78,758,364
 - FY2018 Budget \$78,527,451 (CVS Transfer-nearly tripled budget)
 - FY2017 Budget \$27,740,697
- Manage financial operations of 8 direct grant programs:
 - 2 Federal CVS Grants (VOCA, VAWA) and 1 State (SVAP) Approx. \$19m-\$53m total
 - 142 CVS Sub-awards
 - 1 Federal Medicaid Provider Fraud Approx. \$2m
 - 1 Federal Internet Crimes Against Children Approx. \$900k
 - 3 Smaller Awards (other funds) \$50-\$100k
- Monitor CVS Compensation Budget for Claim Payments
- Prepares various financial reports including Accountability Report



Team:

Kimberly Buckley-Finance Director

Kelley Anderson-CVS Grants Manager transferred under Finance Jan 2020

- *CVS Grants Fiscal Analysts: Lynne Medlin, Laura Barnes, Emily Merritt, Austin Elsenheimer*

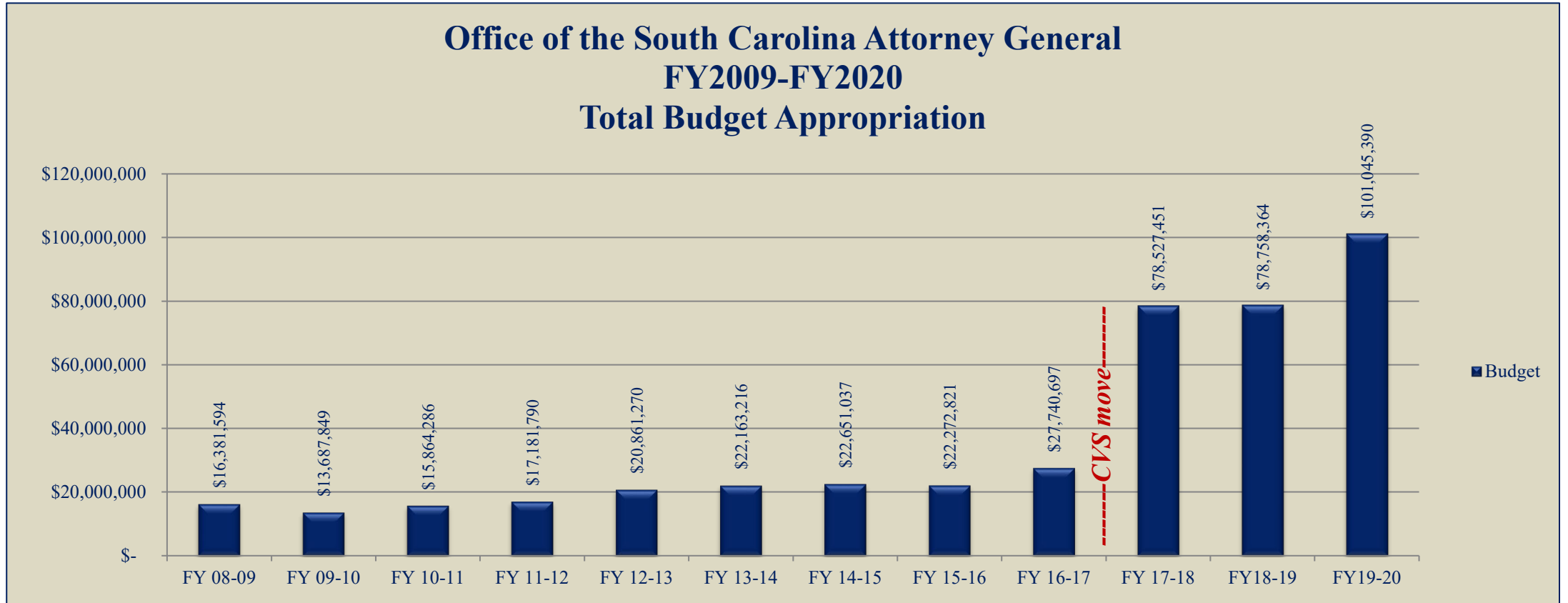
Keisha Brandyburg-DCVC Finance Manager

Joan Potts-Accounting Supervisor

Sandi Chamberlain-Grants Accountant

Madeline Ross-Fiscal Analyst

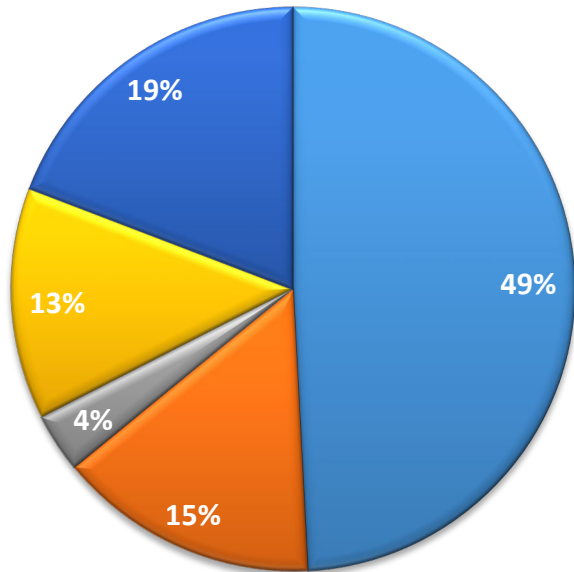
Finance



❖ **Total funds managed has increased 346% from FY2015 to FY2020.**

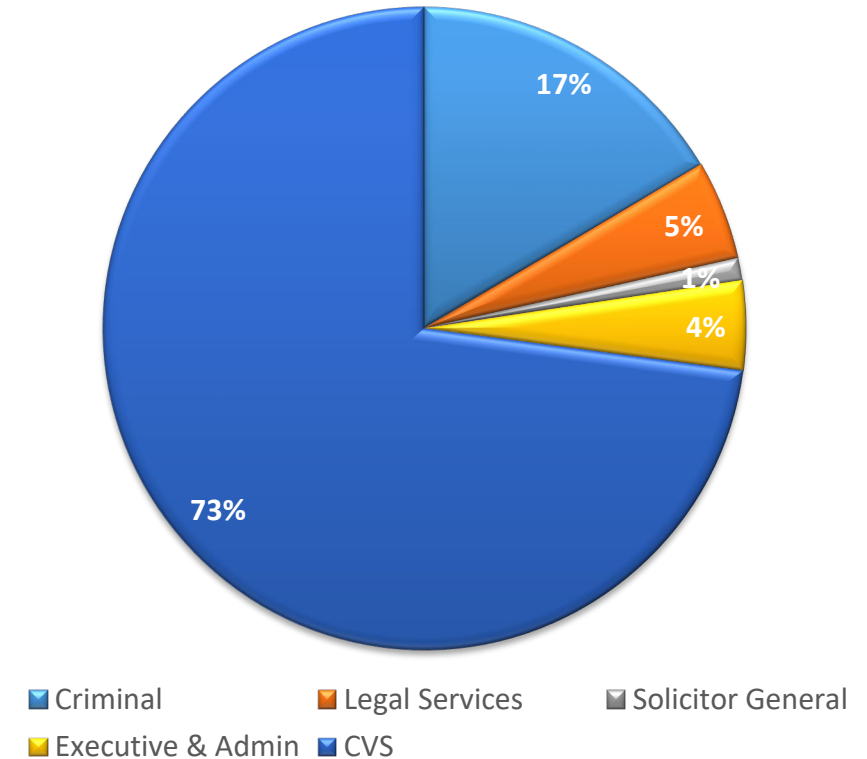
Finance

**FY20 Expense Breakdown by Division
Overhead Only**



Criminal	\$	12,994,316
Legal Services	\$	3,940,950
Solicitor General	\$	904,163
Executive & Admin	\$	3,510,758
CVS	\$	5,075,735
Total Expenses	\$	26,425,923

**FY20 Expense Breakdown by Division
Total Expenses**



Total Expenditures FY20 \$77,083,542



Alan Wilson
Attorney General

Finance: Successes

Tammie Wilson
Director

Crime Victim Subgrantee Community Relationship

AG

- Provided clear guidance on grant program operations by development of new comprehensive financial guide for subgrantees.
- All payments processed within 30 days or less.
- Improved grant administration for CVS subgrantees by implementing new procedures and lifting burdensome requirements.
- Acquisition of new grants management system.
- Improved cross-business area collaboration between grants financial team and programmatic team.

Prior to being at AG

As discussed during House Legislative Oversight study of a previous agency:

- Payments often exceeded 30 and even 60 or 90 days.
- Grant Programmatic and Financial relationship was strained.
- Often a negative view of CVS grants administration processes.
- Burdensome processes in place which often made it difficult for subgrantee reimbursements and grant administration.



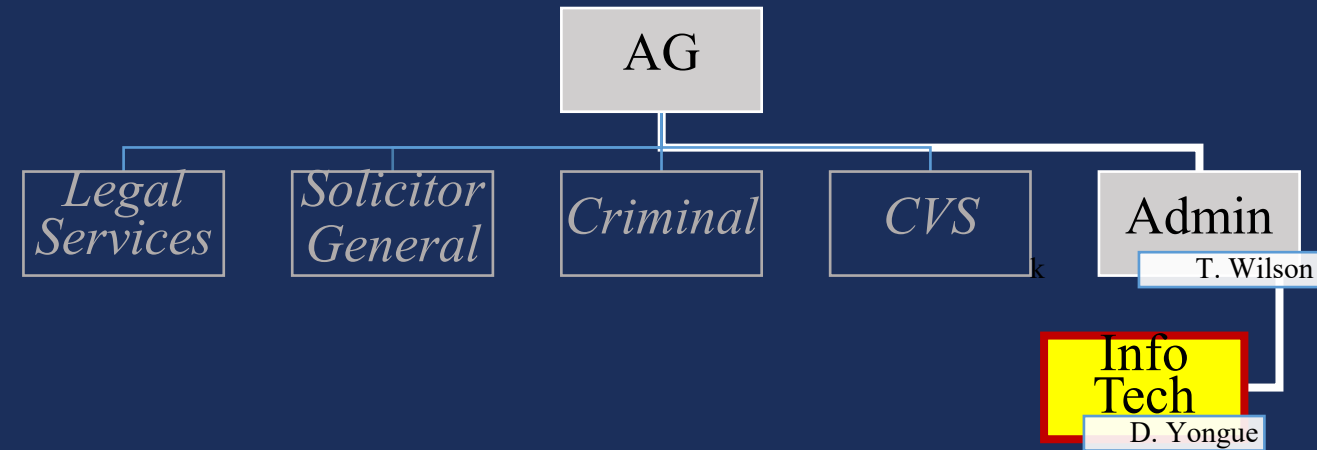
Information Technology

Alan Wilson
Attorney General

Tammie Wilson
Director

IT maintains the architecture, hardware, software and network of the Office while ensuring employees have full access to various operating systems. Additionally, IT maintains case management, document management, storage, remote access, while ensuring the security of systems.

Upgrading some IT capabilities has been a success (laptops, desktops, monitors). This focused on empowering staff with necessary resources. Many of the upgrades are a foundational for implementing new platforms.



Technology has a significant impact on work life, IT functions to ensure that employees have full access to ever changing tools for practicing law.

Evolving challenges include implementing platform systems. Increasing costs, and constant evolution of standards, maintaining security of systems and retaining talent remain a constant challenge.

IT Software v. Hardware v. Platform Systems

Hardware

- Computers
- Monitors
- Keyboards
- Speakers

Software

- What you install on your computer
- Programs (Word, Excel)

Platforms

- Type of software (Microsoft 365)
- Operating Systems (Windows 10)
- Document Management System
- Case Management System

IT Platform Systems (IQ Issues)

CVS

Training and Certification

- IQ is inherited CVS Case Management System
- Utilizing CeBroker for service providers to submit and review certifications
- Still addressing remaining IQ concerns

CVS

Victim Compensation

- RFP produced and provided
- Timeframe not yet established for implementation

IT Platform Systems (Non-IQ)

CVS Grants

- RFP Posted
- Procurement process completed
- Working with Selected Vendor

REI:

- Setup
- Migration

Expected Completion October 2022

All Legal Divisions: Case Management System

- Currently on **LawBase**
- Posting new RFP for assessment and new way forward

IT COVID Response

- Upgraded software to enable the following:
 - Remotely log in and access work files
 - Procured Virtual Private Network (Pulse Secure)
 - Provide security for telecommute capability
 - Still being utilized
 - Conduct Virtual Meetings
 - Purchase licenses for virtual meetings
- Upgraded hardware to allow working outside the office
 - Upgrade desktop to laptop computing (Crime Victim Services Division)
 - Upgrade mobile hardware (some)



Receptionist and Support Services

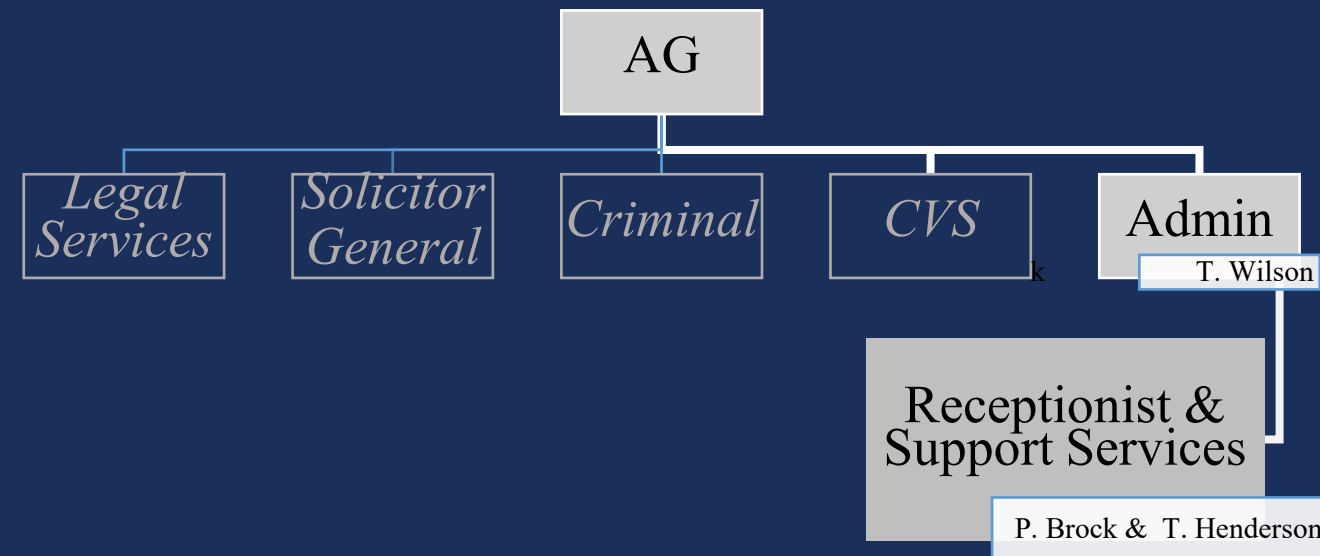
Alan Wilson
Attorney General

Tammie Wilson
Director

Receptionist Services serves as the voice and the face of the Attorney General's Office; greets and welcomes visitors to the Office.

Support Services assists with:

- printing and binding legal documents according to court requirements and other printing needs;
- handles deliveries,
- court errands,
- mail processing, and
- fleet request and other general operational needs.





Procurement and Records

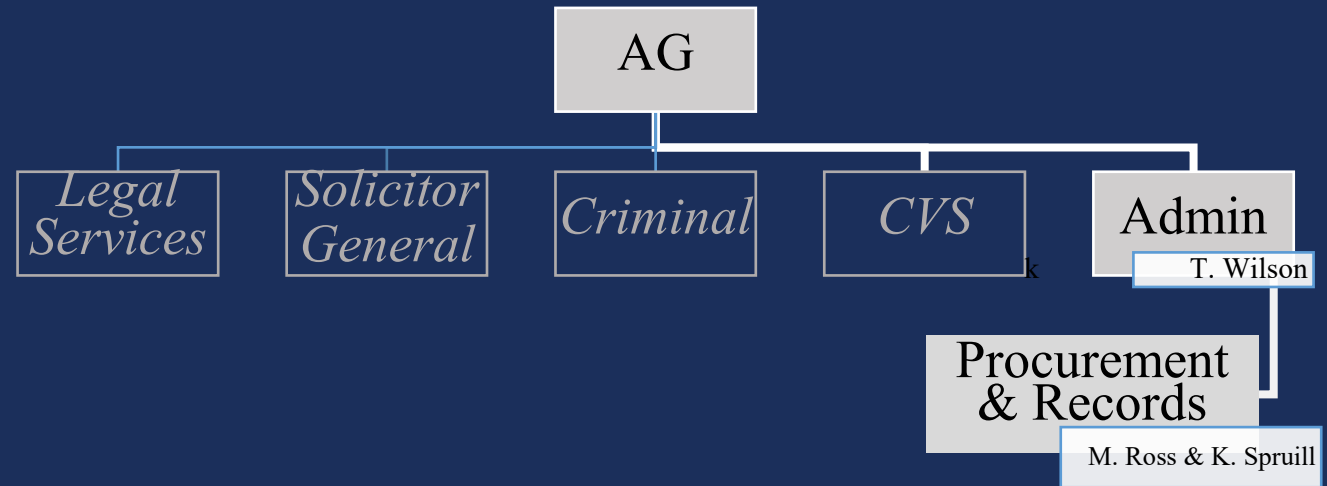
Alan Wilson
Attorney General

Tammie Wilson
Director

Procurement handles all purchasing, to include goods and services for the Office according to the S.C. Procurement Code and Regulations.

This includes:

- billing,
- inventory control,
- surplus property, and
- processing purchase orders.



Records works closely with S.C. Archives and History to facilitate the proper storage and retention of case files. Records maintains and manages case file records handled by the legal divisions.

AGENCY PRESENTATION – EMPLOYEE MORAL SURVEY

2018 NAAG Survey

(Staff Back-Brief)

Blind Survey:

Protect anonymity

Outside entity (NAAG)

Secure (validity)

3 Survey Issues:

Morale

Internal Relations

Administrative Support

ISSUES SURVEYED

- Morale

- 3 Questions

- Relationships

- 5 Questions

- Support Services

- 4 Questions

During LOC preparation, it was suggested that since there were references to a NAAG survey, we should include the survey. This is the survey presentation to staff finalized on 9/25/2018.

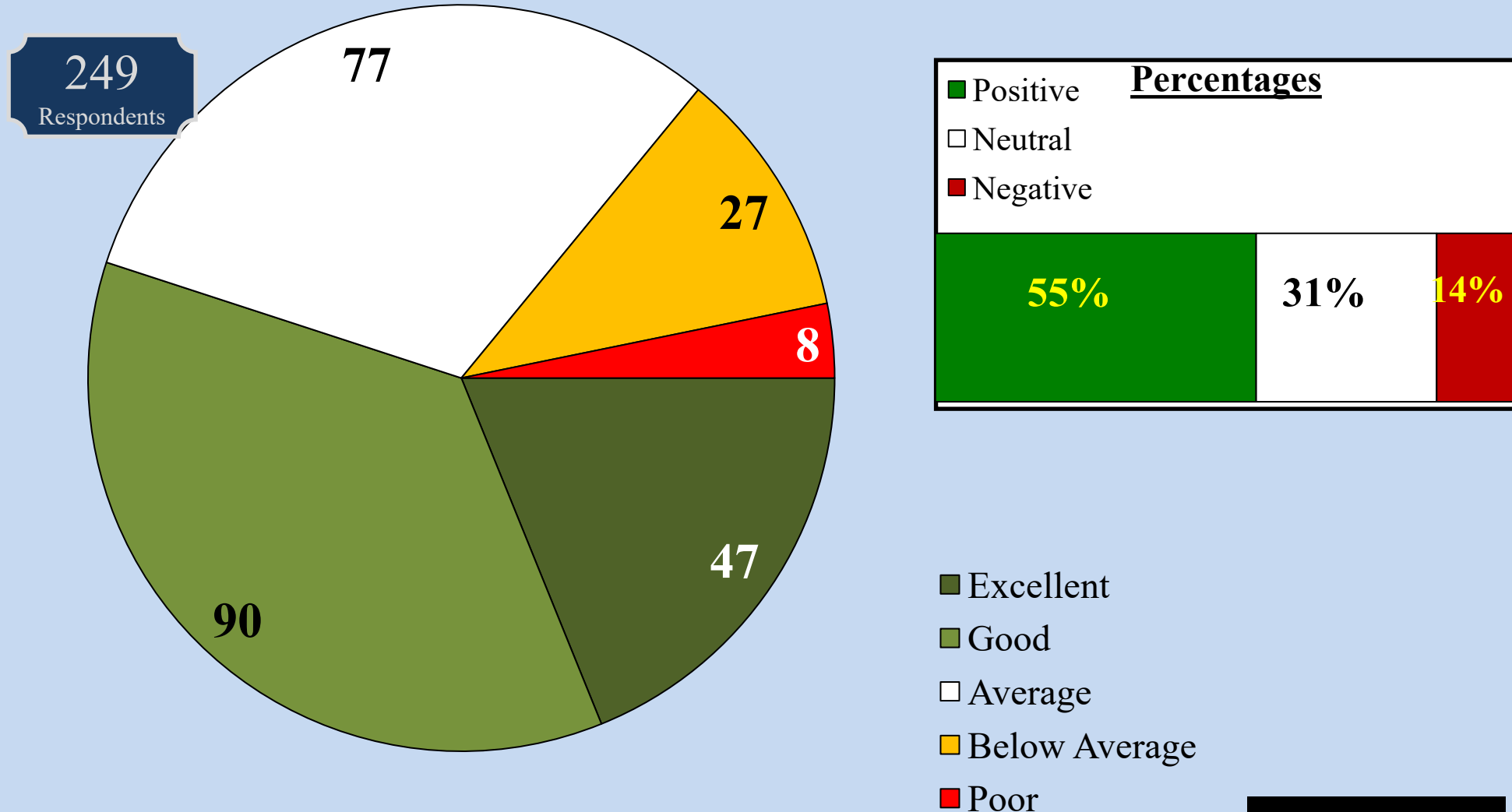
Changes made for LOC presentation:

1. Omitted by-section response
2. Color of Average, Neutral, Acceptable, Same & Sometimes changed from yellow to white for resolution.
3. Formatting changes necessary from office Powerpoint upgrade

Data and results remain unchanged

1. “Your” Morale at AGO

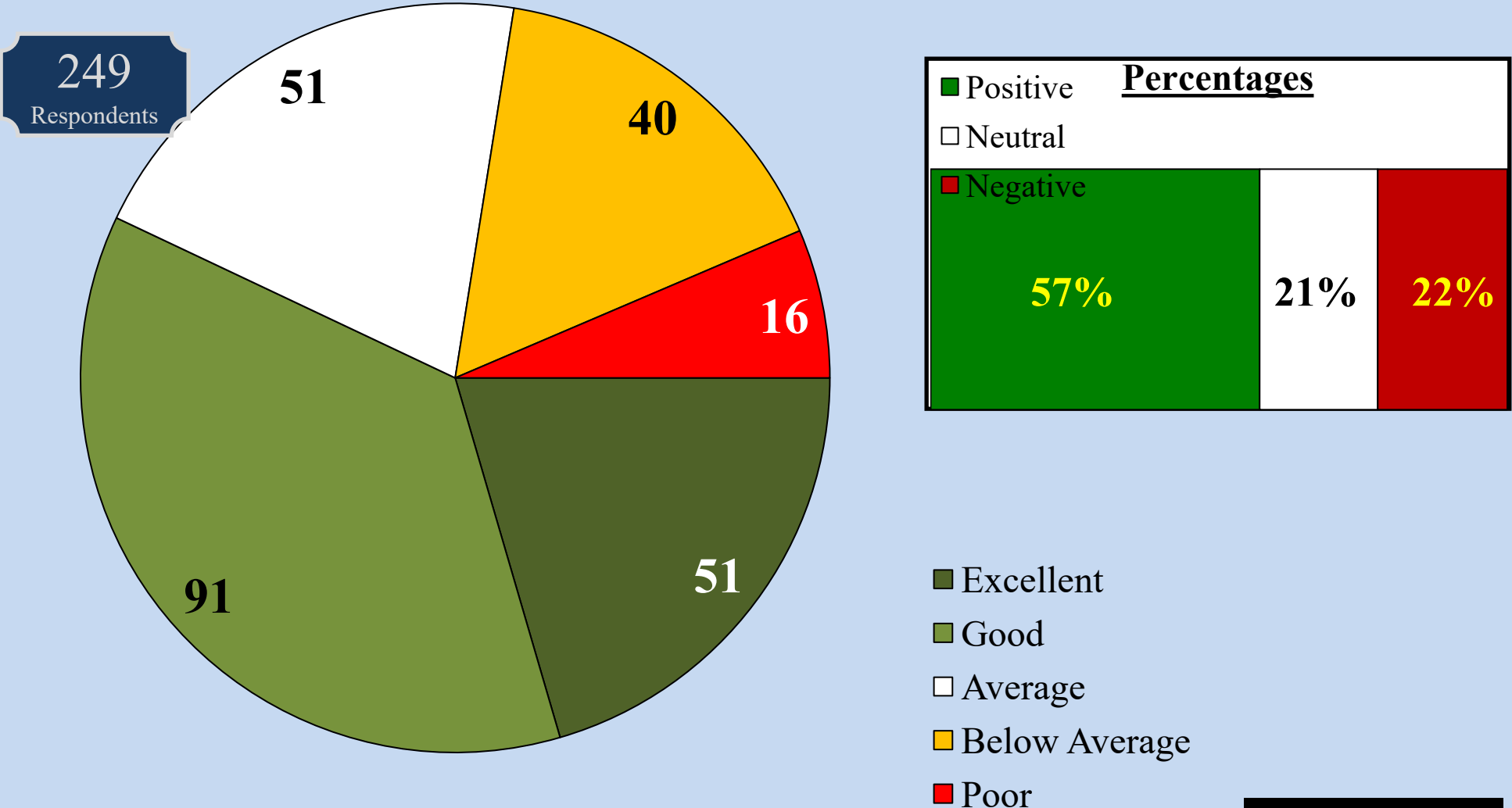
How would you characterize your morale at the Attorney General's Office?



“Morale Issue”

2. Morale within Division

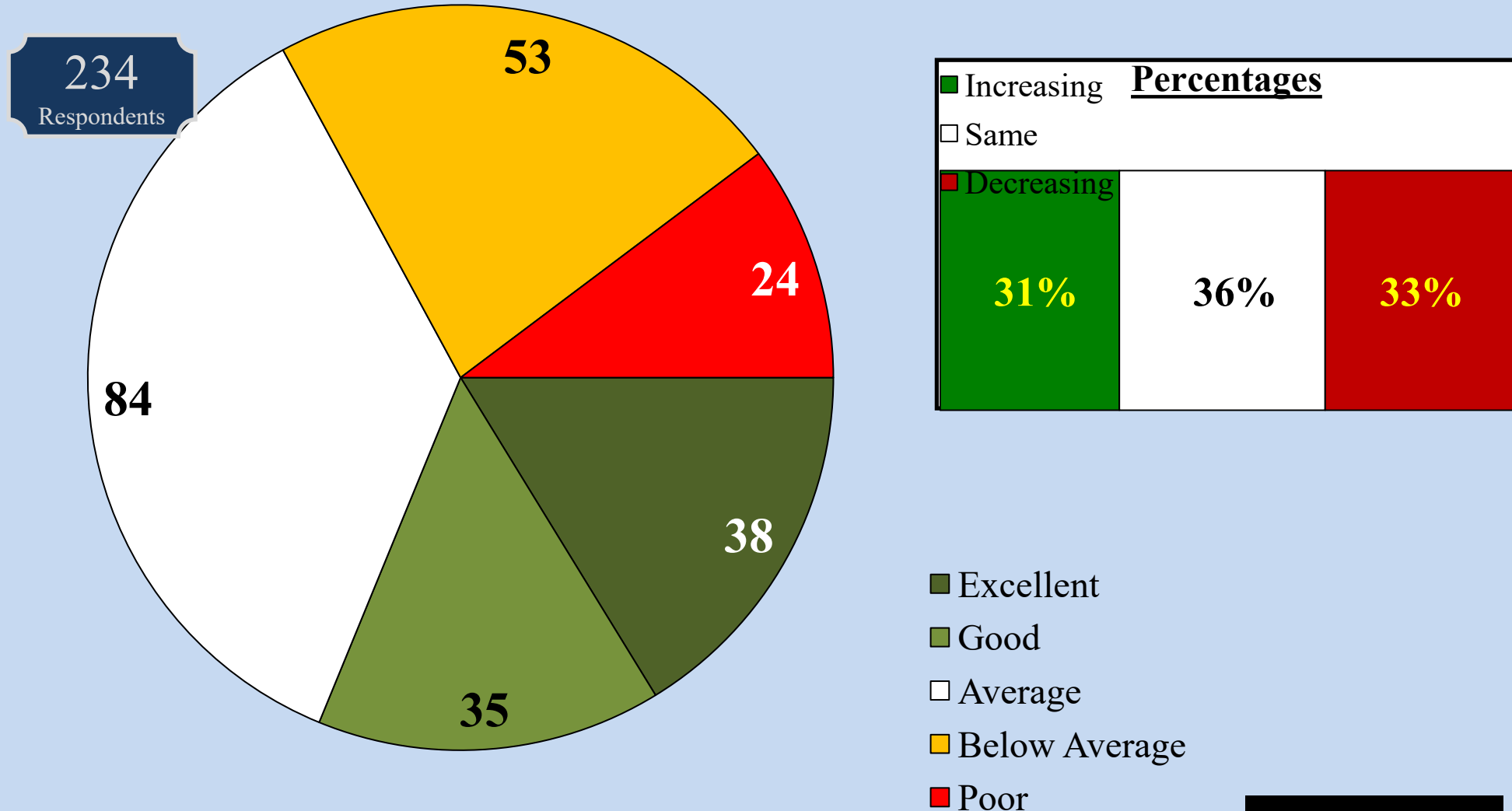
How would you characterize your morale within your division?



“Morale Issue”

3. Morale Trend (Past Two Years)

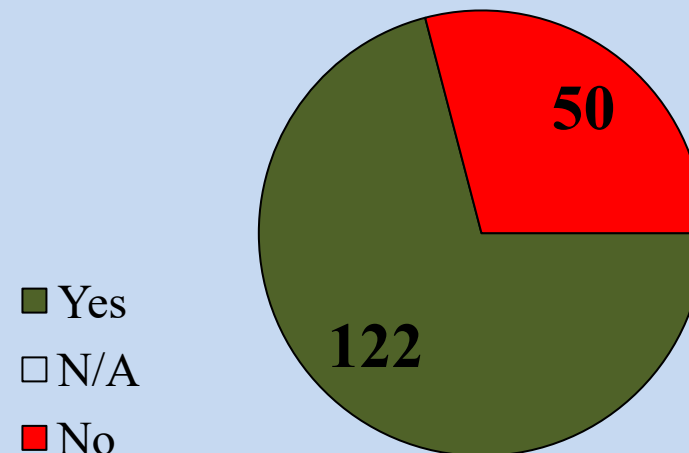
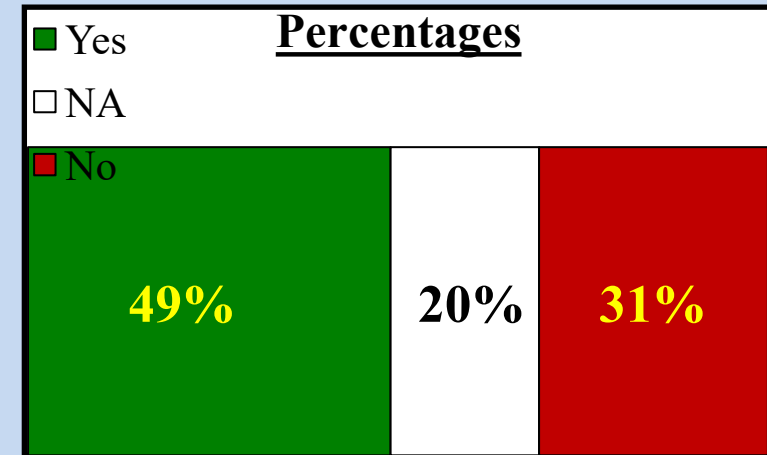
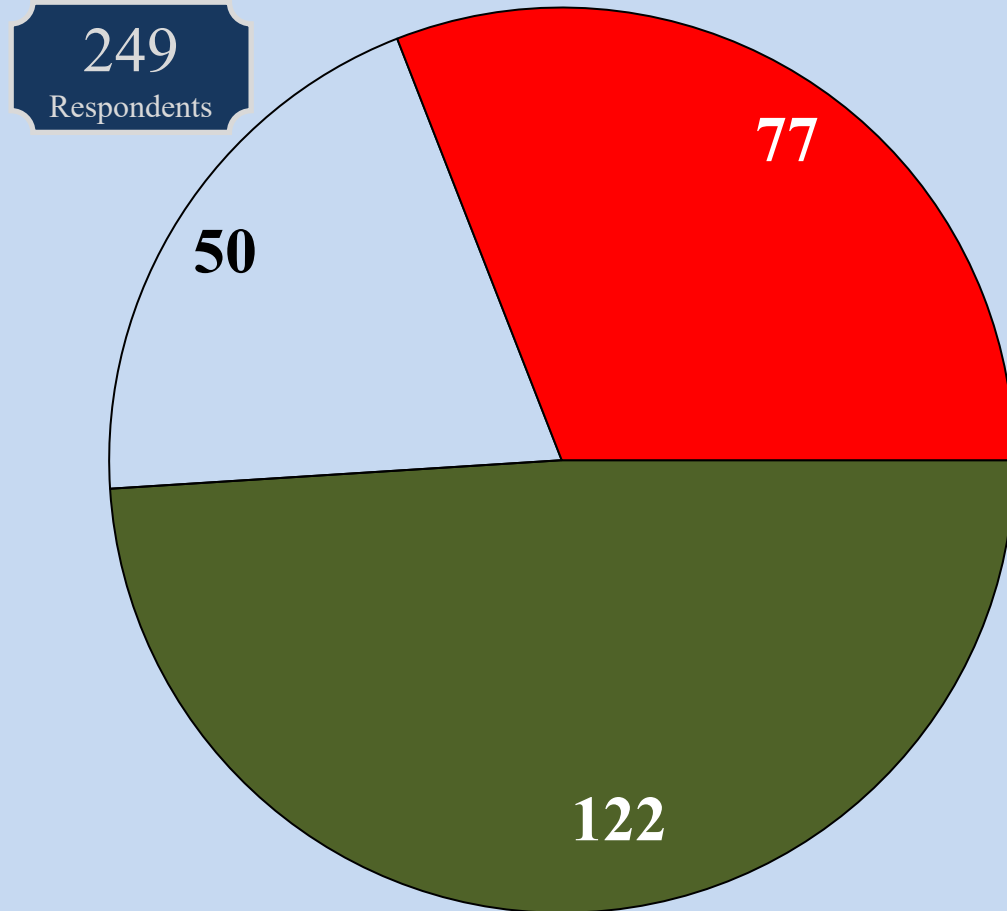
How would you characterize your morale within your division?



“Morale Issue”

4. Executive Responsiveness

Do you feel that the Executive Office listens to your input?

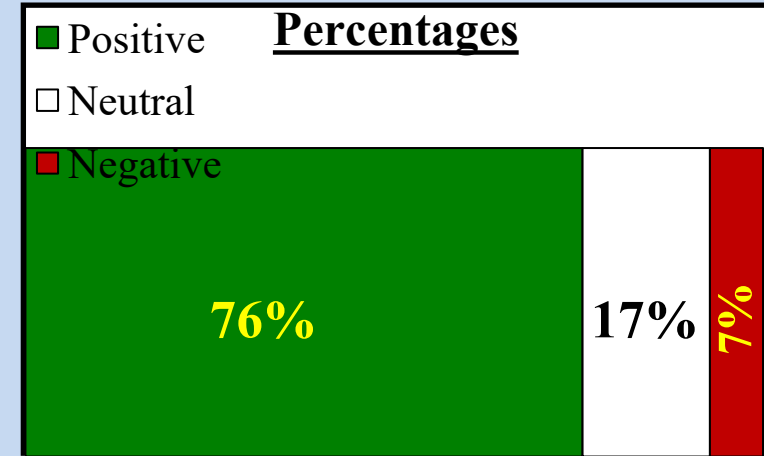
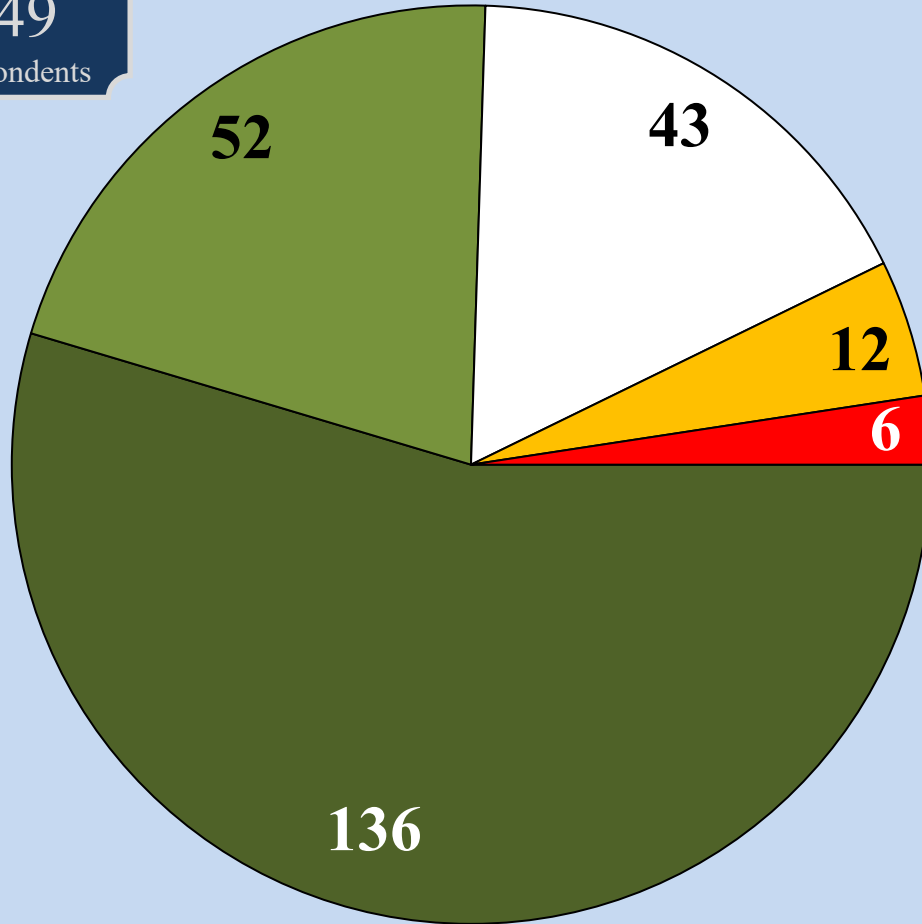


“Internal Relations”

5. Supervisor Responsiveness

*Do you feel that your immediate supervisor listens to your input and even
If the issue raised cannot be changed that your supervisor values your input?*

249
Respondents

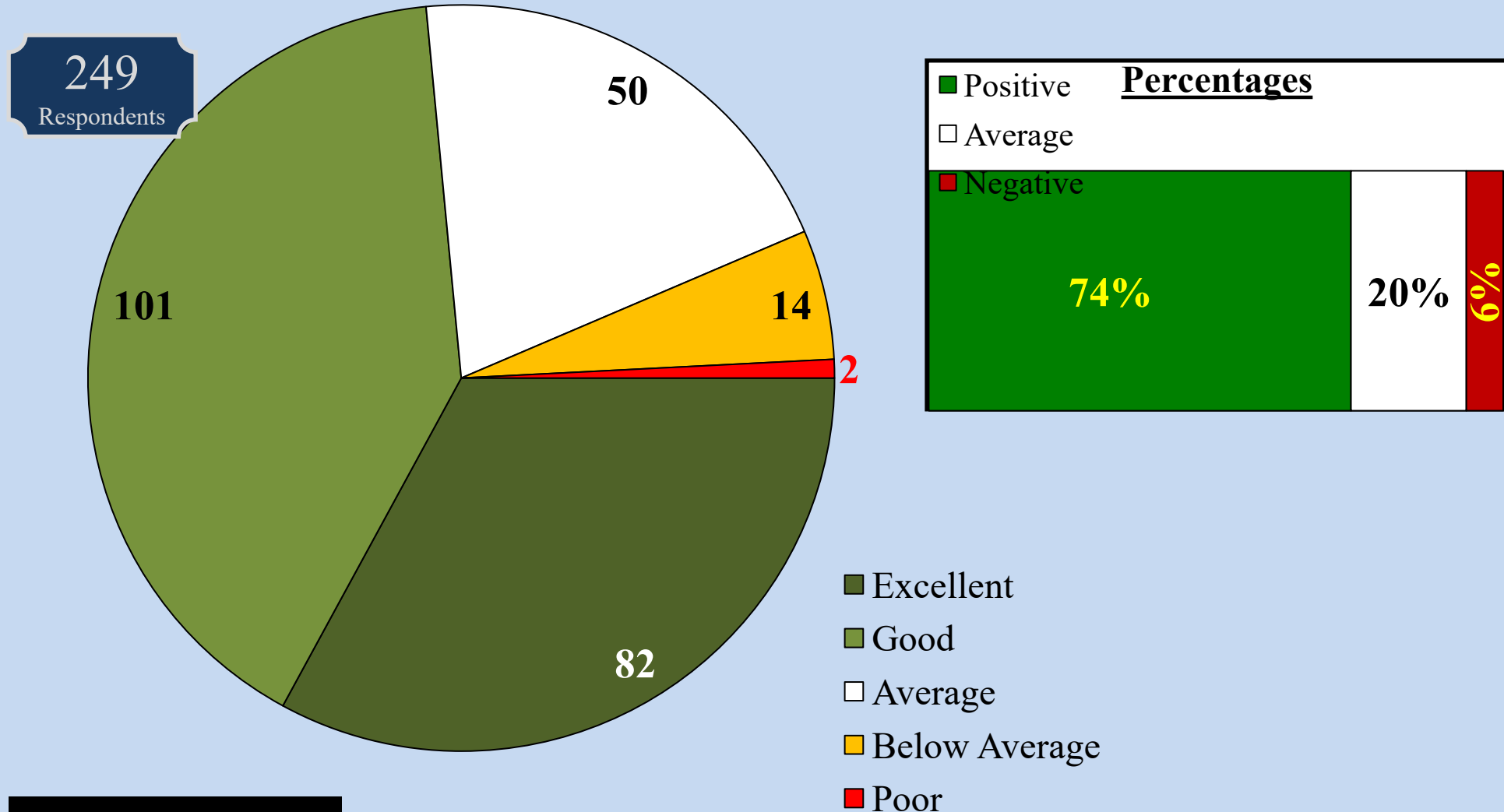


- Always
- Often
- Sometimes
- Rarely
- Never

“Internal Relations”

6. Staff Relationship in Division

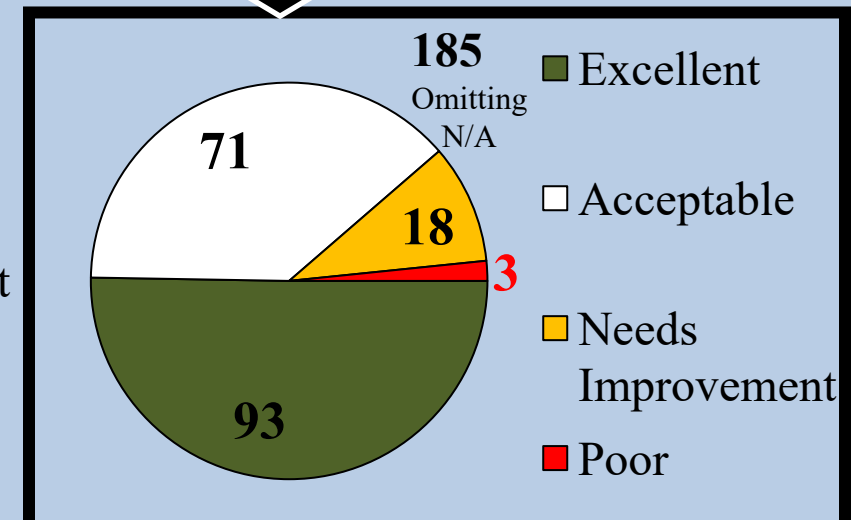
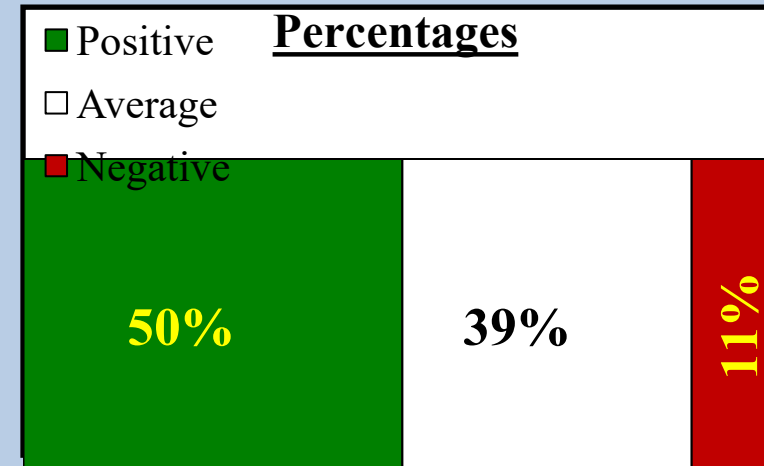
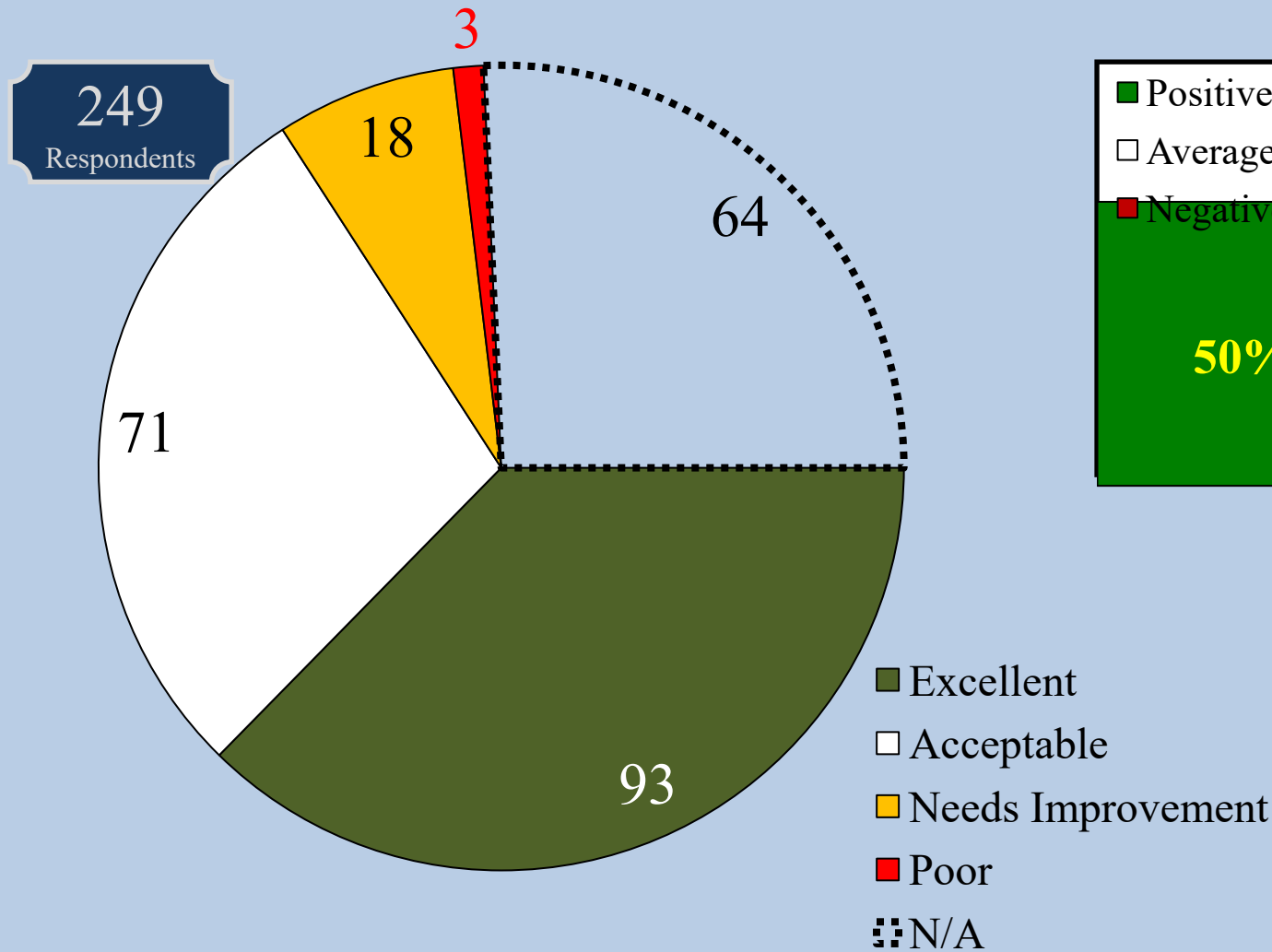
How would you generally characterize the working relationships among staff in your division?



“Internal Relations”

7. Attorneys and Staff Relations

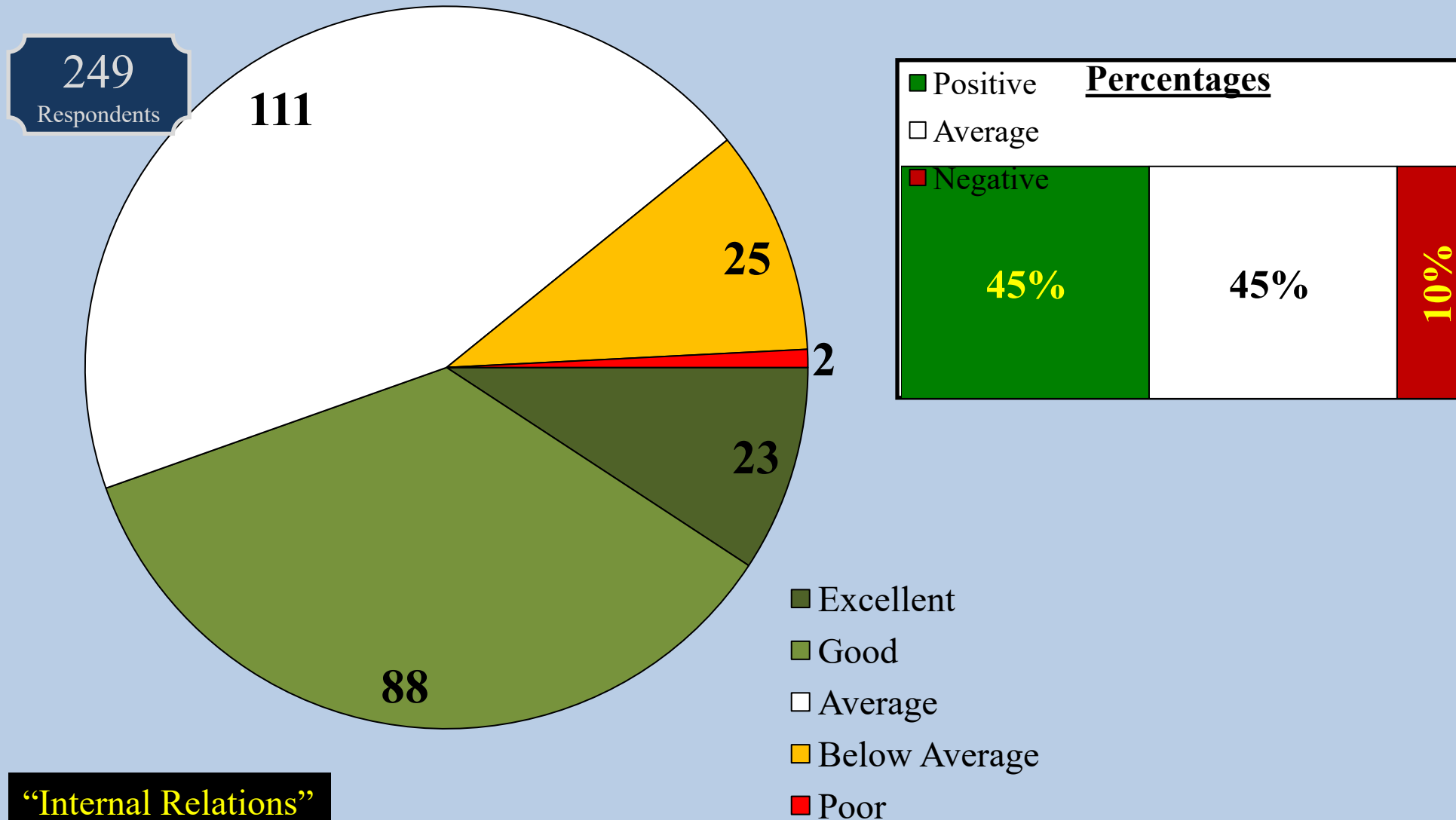
If there are attorneys in your division, how would you characterize working relationships between attorneys and non-attorney staff in the division?



“Internal Relations”

8. Interaction Among Divisions

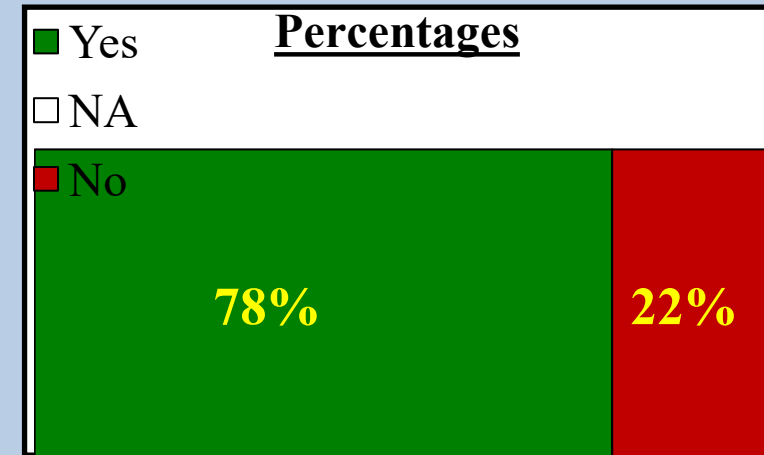
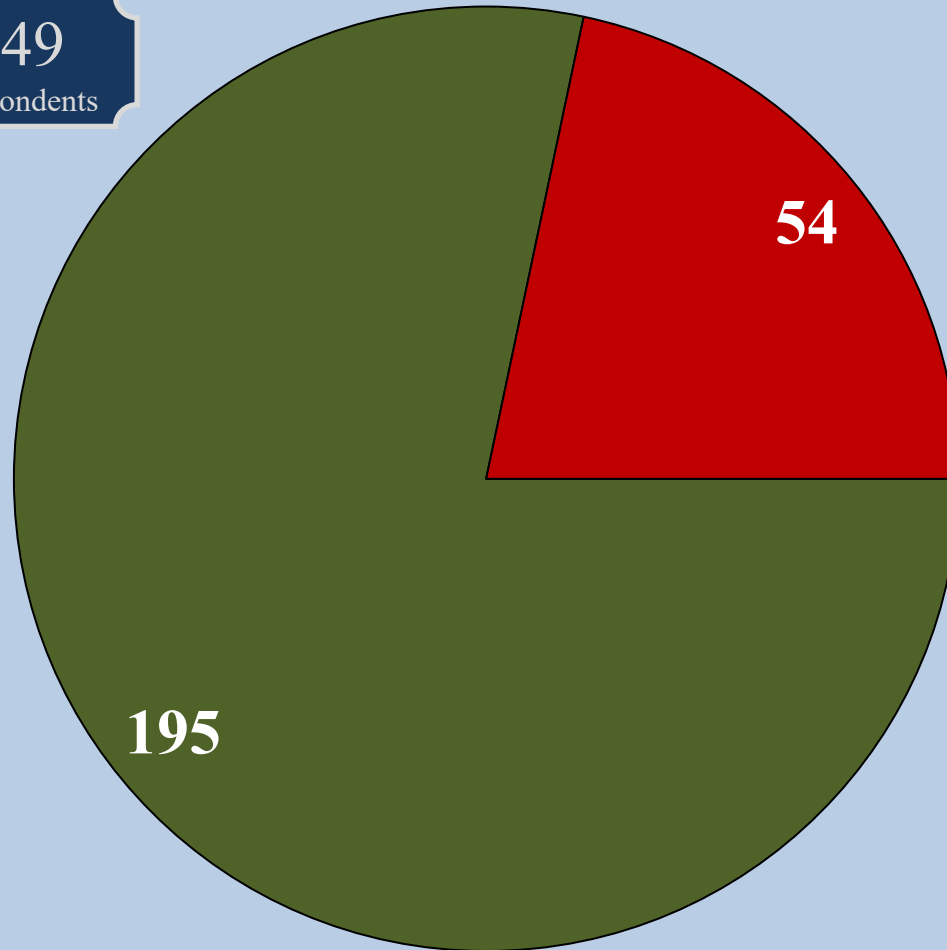
How would you characterize the working relationships and interactions among divisions within the Attorneys General's office?



9. Employee Recognition

Do you believe that the office has adequate employee recognition programs, such as Quarterly Star Employee, annual Award of Excellence?

249
Respondents

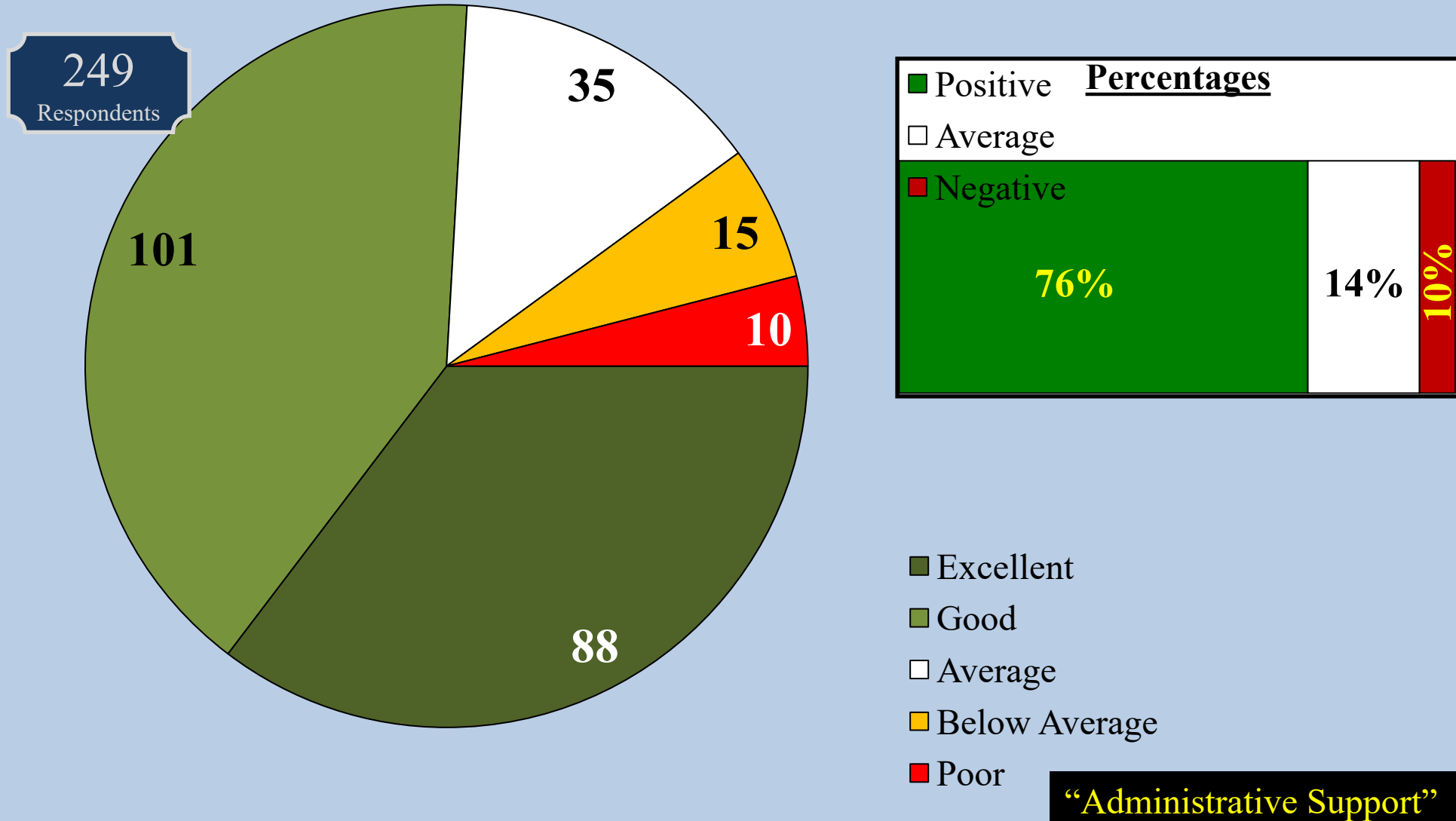


■ Yes
■ No

“Administrative Support”

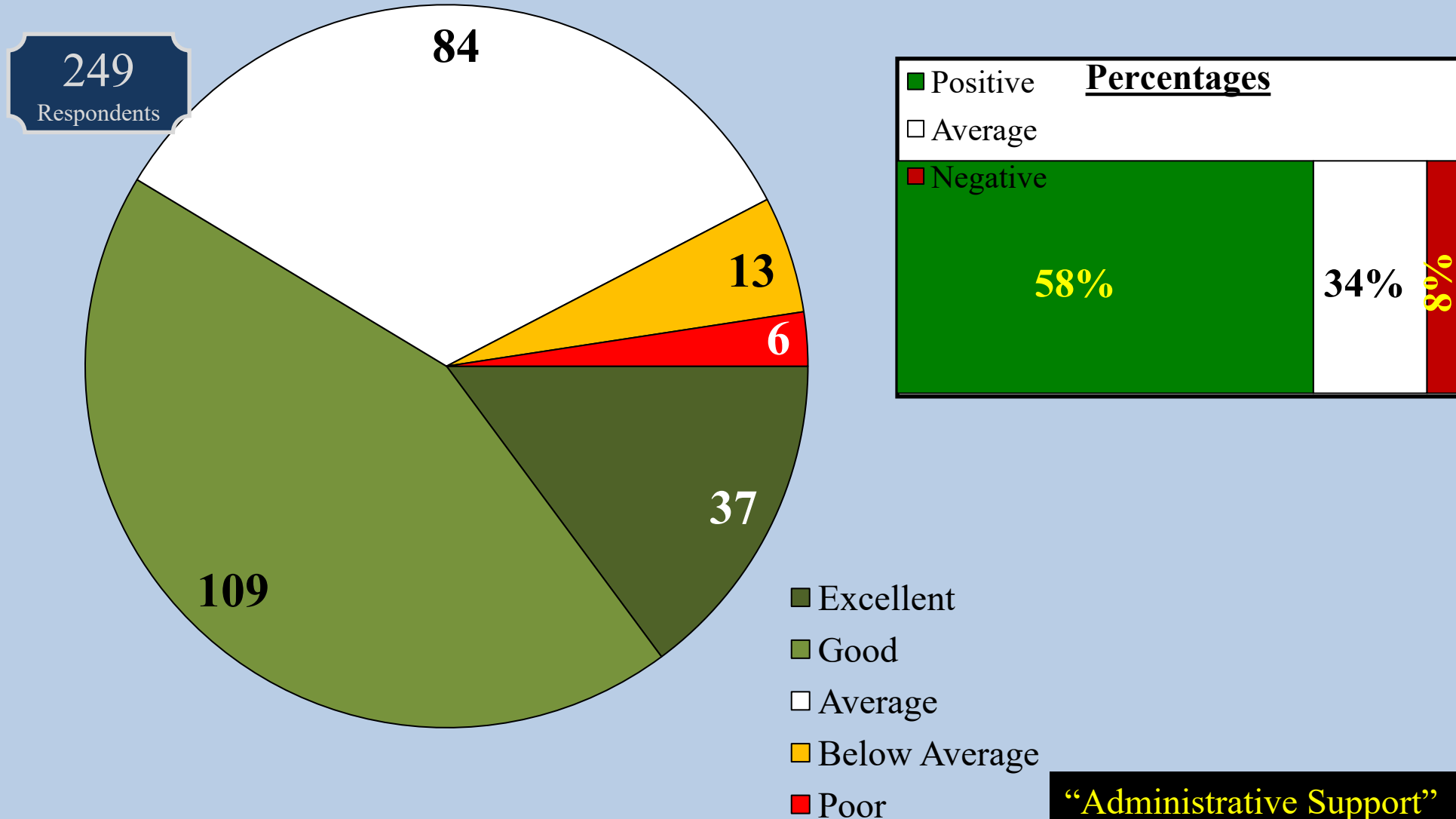
10. IT Satisfaction

Please rate your level of satisfaction with how well IT Support is able to resolve problems in a timely manner?



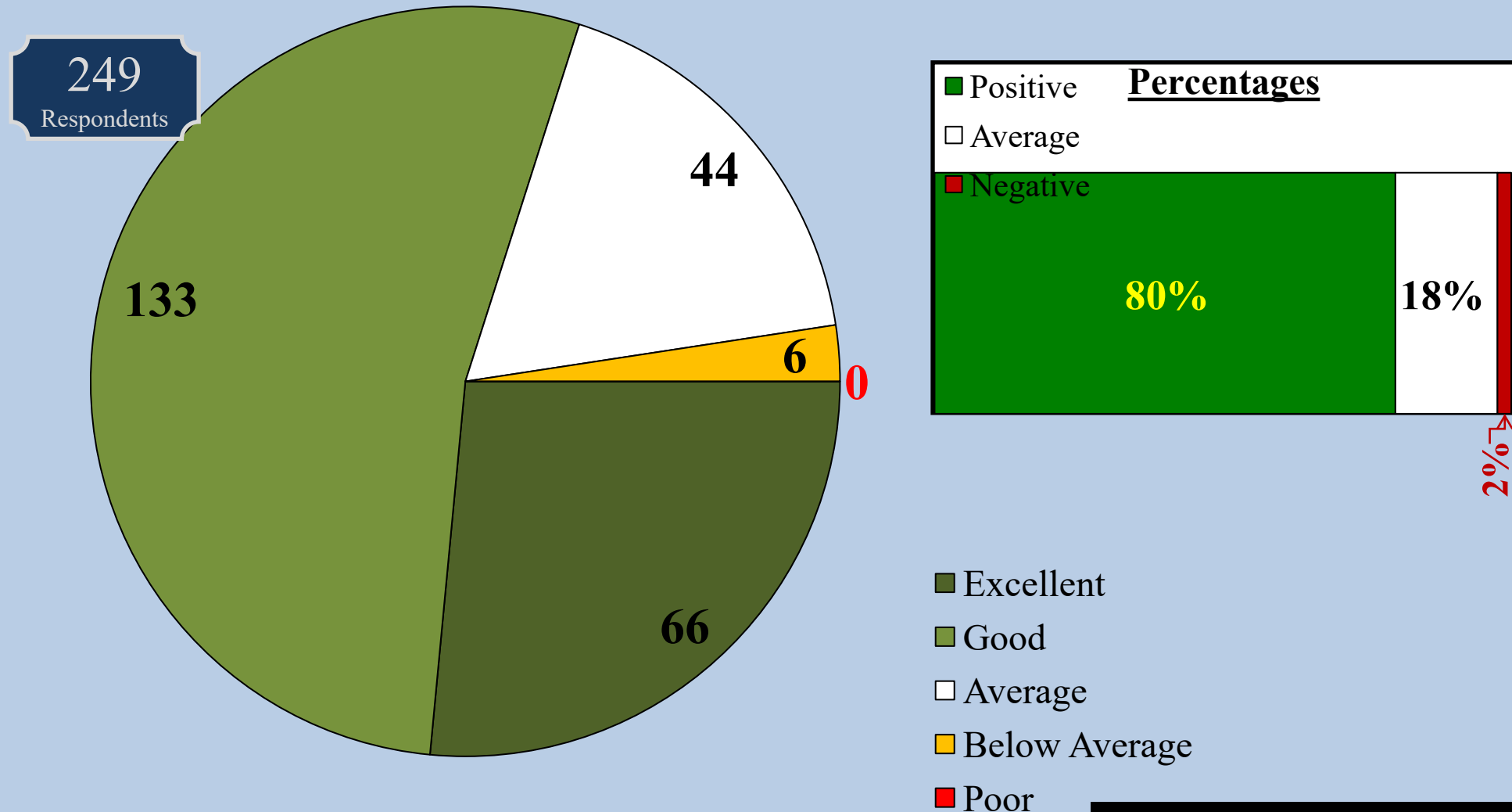
11. Training on Office Systems

How would you rate the training that has been provided on the use of the AG Office Systems?



12. Administration Services

Please rate the overall services offered by and received from the Administration Division: IT, HR, Finance, Support Services and purchasing.



“Administrative Support”

Internal Communication

Communicating decisions within the office can be more effective.

- **Pay Raise Decisions:**
 - *Issue: Feedback as to process followed.*
 - *Response: Explained initially, but inadequate followed up.*
- **“Transparency” of Decisions:**
 - *Issue: Not changing decisions, but explaining process*
 - *Response: Provide feedback of decisions process.*
 - *Response: Complete “transparency” violate privacy issues*
- **“Career Path” on Intranet**
 - *Issue: While we established 2 years ago, not publicized*
 - *Response: Post information on intranets*

For Further Review

- **Office hours (Attorneys - 5:30 close)**
 - *Issue since Condon administration (1995)*
 - *Millennial issues (“flex-time”, “make-up time”, and “telecommute”)*
 - *Competition with other state agencies*
 - *Previous NAAG review, did not act upon*
 - *Create managers working group to make recommendations*
- **Sustaining initiatives**
 - *“Leadership” training (differs from “management” training)*
 - *Work with NAAG for additional opportunities, Local program*
 - *Higher expectations than prior administrations*
 - *Focus on sustaining initiatives*
- **Specific Office Sections**
 - *Two sections identified potential issues*
 - *Being reviewed & addressed within management avenues*
 - **NOTE: Specific comments identified sections, anonymity secure**

Outside Resources

- **“Cost of Living” salary increases**
 - *Legislature dependent*
 - *Continue annual attempts*
- **Parking**
 - *9 month wait for deck, 1 year+ for underground*
 - Construction temporary impact (not long term)
 - New USC apartments impact Assembly St. Parking
 - *Reviewing interim relief options*
- **Elevators**
 - *New contractor may improve; not expected*
- **Inefficient but tenured employees**
 - EPMS change has improved since 2013; still limitations
- **Multiple locations**
 - *Dennis, Brown and 1201 Main*
 - *Long term planning (TBD) to Dennis Building*

AGENCY PRESENTATION – EXECUTIVE



Alan Wilson
Attorney General

Office of the Attorney General

Executive Programs



AG Programs V.A.L.O.R.

Alan Wilson
Attorney General

Barry Bernstein
Deputy AG

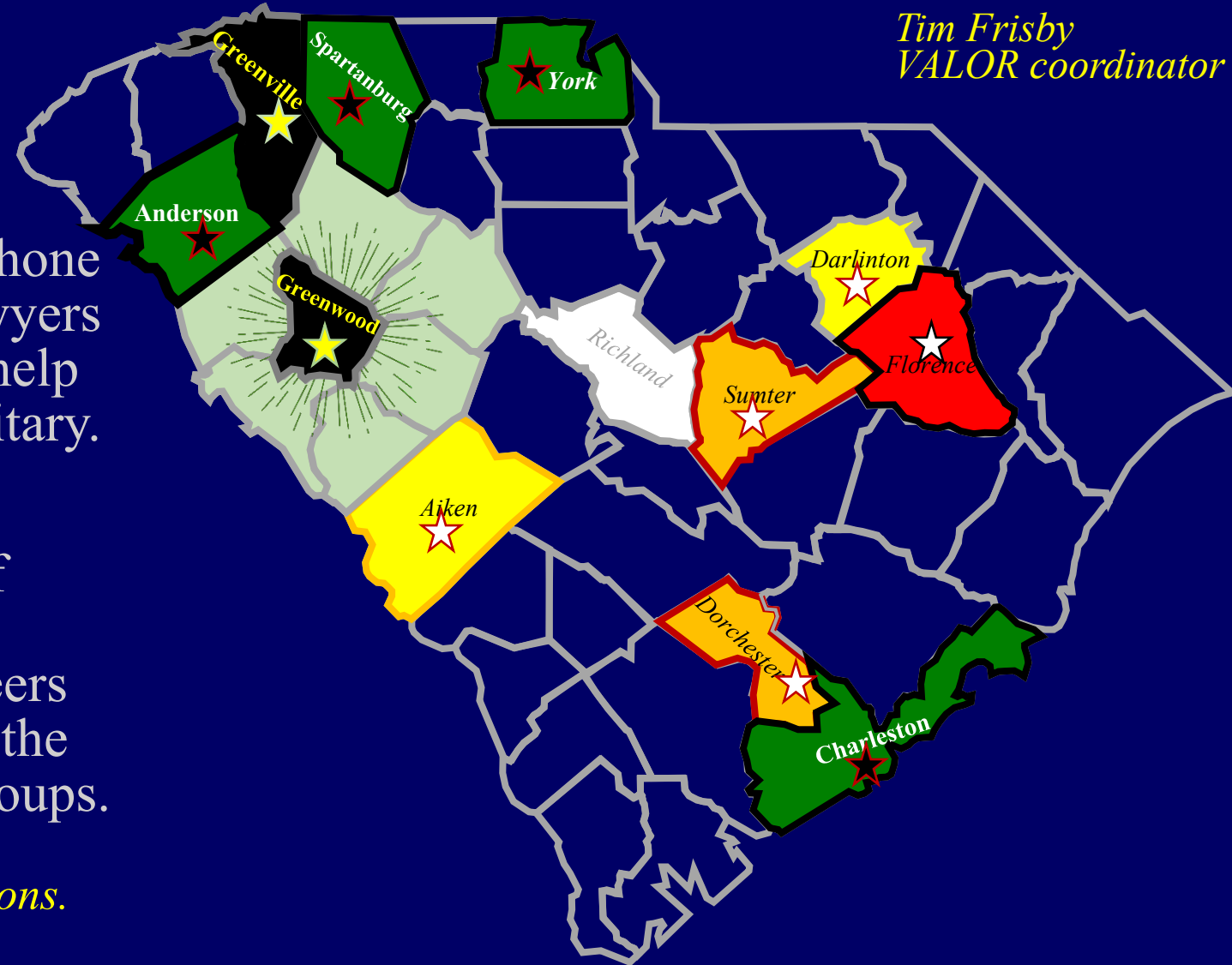
Tim Frisby
VALOR coordinator

V.A.L.O.R. Program:

The VALOR program coordinates legal resources for veterans and the military. A phone line provides assistance and referrals to lawyers who provide pro bono or discounted legal help for areas outside those provided by the military.

The program provides legal clinics for simple legal issues like wills and powers of attorney. It does not compete with private practitioners and incorporates local volunteers for *pro bono* services. We coordinate with the SC Bar, county VSOs, and local veteran groups.

This also fulfills a criteria for BRAC considerations.





AG and Local Entity Partnerships

Elements of a Good Clinic

- 1. Good local coordinator**
 - A. Publicity contacts, **target clients**
 - B. Coordination for appointments
 - C. Follow-up with volunteers
- 2. Location, location, location**
 - A. Accessible
 - B. Comfortable
 - C. Space
- 3. Local Partners**
 - A. VSO
 - B. Local Bar Pro Bono representative
 - C. Veterans support group

Victory from Gloom

- Failed clinic in Sumter
 - Lack of local coordinator
 - Upstate Legislator sees advertising
 - Inquires why he can't have a clinic
- Local legislator
 - Initial coordinator for bar & facility
 - Engages county VSO for subsequent clinics
- Clinics
 - 1st Clinic (pre-Covid) modestly successful
 - 2nd Clinic (post Covid) very successful
 - Solid foundation for annual clinics
 - VSO now engaged as permanent POC
 - Bar volunteers return as foundation
 - Same facility is permanent partner/location

AG Programs

Constituent Services & Price Gouging

Constituent Services

Constituent Services handles incoming calls, emails, and other contacts. Overwhelmingly, most calls are for issues outside of the jurisdiction of the AG. However, our coordinator bends over backwards to find the right area of government for many overwhelmed by the bureaucracy.

Upon a Declaration of Emergency (DoE), the coordinator flips into being the center for price gouging complaints. Our normal price gouging circumstance is a hurricane, but floods and a pandemic raised this duty to a new level.

Price Gouging

“State law (SC §39-5-145) says that it is unlawful to ‘rent or sell or offer to rent or sell a commodity at an unconscionable price.’ The law remains in effect until the declaration expires or is terminated.

It’s important to keep in mind that normal changes in the prices of goods and services are not considered price gouging.

The law says, ‘A price increase that reflects the usual and customary seasonal fluctuation in the price of the subject essential commodity or the rental or lease of a dwelling unit or self-storage facility is not a violation of this section.’

Normal fluctuations in the market based on supply and demand are also not price gouging.”

DoE is the trigger for Price Gouging.



Price Gouging

SECTION 39-5-145. Price gouging during emergency; definitions; penalty; evidence of knowledge or intent.

(A)(5)(a) "**Unconscionable price**" means an amount charged which:

(i) represents a **gross disparity** between the price of the commodity or rental... in the usual course of business during **the thirty days** immediately **before a declaration of a state of emergency**, and the increase in the amount charged is not attributable to additional costs incurred in connection.... market trends; or

(ii) **grossly exceeds the average price** at which the same or similar commodity... **readily obtainable** in the trade area during **the thirty days immediately before** a declaration of a state of emergency, and the increase in the amount charged is not attributable to additional costs incurred in connection withmarket trends.

SECTION 39-5-145. Price gouging during emergency; definitions; penalty; evidence of knowledge or intent.

(B)(1) **Upon a declaration of a state of emergency** by the Governor, it is unlawful and a violation of this article... to:

(a) rent or sell or offer to rent or sell a commodity at an **unconscionable price** within the area for which the state of emergency is declared; or

(b) impose **unconscionable prices** for the rental or lease of a dwelling unit.... within the area for which the state of emergency is declared.

(2) This prohibition remains in effect until the declaration expires or is terminated.

(K) In addition to all other remedies provided in this article, a person who wilfully and knowingly violates this section is guilty of a **misdemeanor** and, upon conviction, must be punished by a fine of not more than **one thousand dollars** or imprisoned not more than **thirty days, or both**.



Price Gouging

AG Website (<https://www.scag.gov/#>)


Price Gouging Link

<https://www.scag.gov/price-gouging/>

Price Gouging Reporting Form

<https://www.scag.gov/price-gouging/price-gouging-reporting-form/>

Call Us

 SOUTH CAROLINA
Attorney General
ALAN WILSON

Price Gouging

[State law \(SC 539-5-145\)](#) says that it is unlawful to "rent or sell or offer to rent or sell a commodity at an unconscionable price." The law remains in effect until the declaration expires or is terminated.

It's important to keep in mind that normal changes in the prices of goods and services are not considered price gouging. The law says, "A price increase that reflects the usual and customary seasonal fluctuation in the price of the subject essential commodity or the rental or lease of a dwelling unit or self-storage facility is not a violation of this section." Normal fluctuations in the market based on supply and demand are also not price gouging.

Attorney General Alan Wilson said, "We can expect normal price increases, but we may see businesses and individuals looking to unfairly take advantage of the situation through price gouging of things like hand sanitizer, cleaning supplies, toilet paper, and other commodities as defined by the statute. By our law, that's a criminal violation and an unfair trade practice," Wilson said. "We wish to emphasize, as we have seen in the past, that price gouging under the current law is difficult to prove, even substantial price increases. What might seem large to the public may not be illegal in court."


How to Report Price Gouging

If you feel like you are the victim of price gouging there are certain steps that you can take to help our office investigate. Please do the following:

1. Note the time, place, address, and name of the business
2. Note the price you paid
3. Note any prices nearby and get the same information on those businesses
4. Take pictures that identify the business, along with the price
5. Provide your name and contact information

Our office will need that information in order to conduct a thorough investigation. Anyone found to have violated the state's price gouging law is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be punished by a fine of up to \$1,000, up to 30 days in jail, or both.

SC Attorney General talks about price gouging



Price Gouging Reporting

Name

First Last

Your Address

City

Email

Phone Number

Price Gouging Information

Commodity *

Gas

Bottled Water

Hotel Rooms

Other

Name of Business *

Street Address *

City *

County

Date *

Time

Price Advertized/Charged *

Prices Nearby (if available)

Have you notified law enforcement?

Yes

No

Do you have a receipt?

Yes

No

Upload Photo Or Receipt No file chosen



Price Gouging

AG Website (<https://www.scag.gov/#>)

Price gouging process:

- AG is the clearing house for complaints.
 - Previous only emails & phone calls (problem of anonymous generic complaints)
 - Improvements
 - AG video (on website and forwarded to news outlets)
 - Access to form on website, requests substantive information & follow-up contact
 - Summary determination of “meat on the bone”.
 - Substantive complaints forwarded to circuit solicitors
- Ongoing problems
 - Poor definition of “unconscionable price”
 - Actionable, substantive and follow-up information
 - Problem complaints
 - Overwhelming gas price complaints (*nominal price change as in non DoE*)
 - Convenience store prices for goods (*comparing to Walmart*)
 - Online shopping comparisons (*unrelated to any local issues*)
 - Non-standard Services (*example: Tree removal*)

LAW CHANGE RECOMMENDATION #1

- Law: §63-19-1430. **Youth Mentor Act**
- Current Law: This was a small program established several administrations ago, and became formalized as part of an omnibus bill establishing the Children's Code (Title 63).
- Recommendation: Delete this code section.
- Basis for Recommendation: Since its inception, it has become duplicative of existing programs. Other programs are grant based and have appropriate staff for such activities. It is better suited to local entities. There is no funding or separate FTEs, and it is ineffective at present and not suited for existing AG staff. At present, this program is dormant.
- Others Potentially Impacted: None

LAW CHANGE RECOMMENDATION #42

- Law: §39-5-145(A).
- Current Law: There is some uncertainty as to the reasonable enforceability of the Price Gouging statute due to the extreme threshold of “unconscionable price.”
- Recommendation: Amend the definition of “unconscionable price” within the definitions of the statute.
- Basis for Recommendation: A clarification of “unconscionable price” would give clear definition to the term for potential prosecution. An ability to clarify the term makes prosecution problematic, and defeats the intent of the statute.
- Others Potentially Impacted: Local law enforcement, solicitors.

Because of the multiple interests involved in legislation, this office is not focused on preferential language. This office is asking for clearer guidance as to legislative intent in a definition that allows for substantive prosecutorial review and the ability to enforce the statute. We are willing to work with the General Assembly to determine such a definition. We believe this is best achieved with a clear definition of “unconscionable price.”



Alan Wilson
Attorney General

Office of the Attorney General

Sub-Committee Closing



Office of the Attorney General

ATTORNEY GENERAL
3/8/22



TESTIMONY
April 8 (2021)
March 8
March 31
April, 26
May 25
June 1
June 8
June 14
June 22
June 31



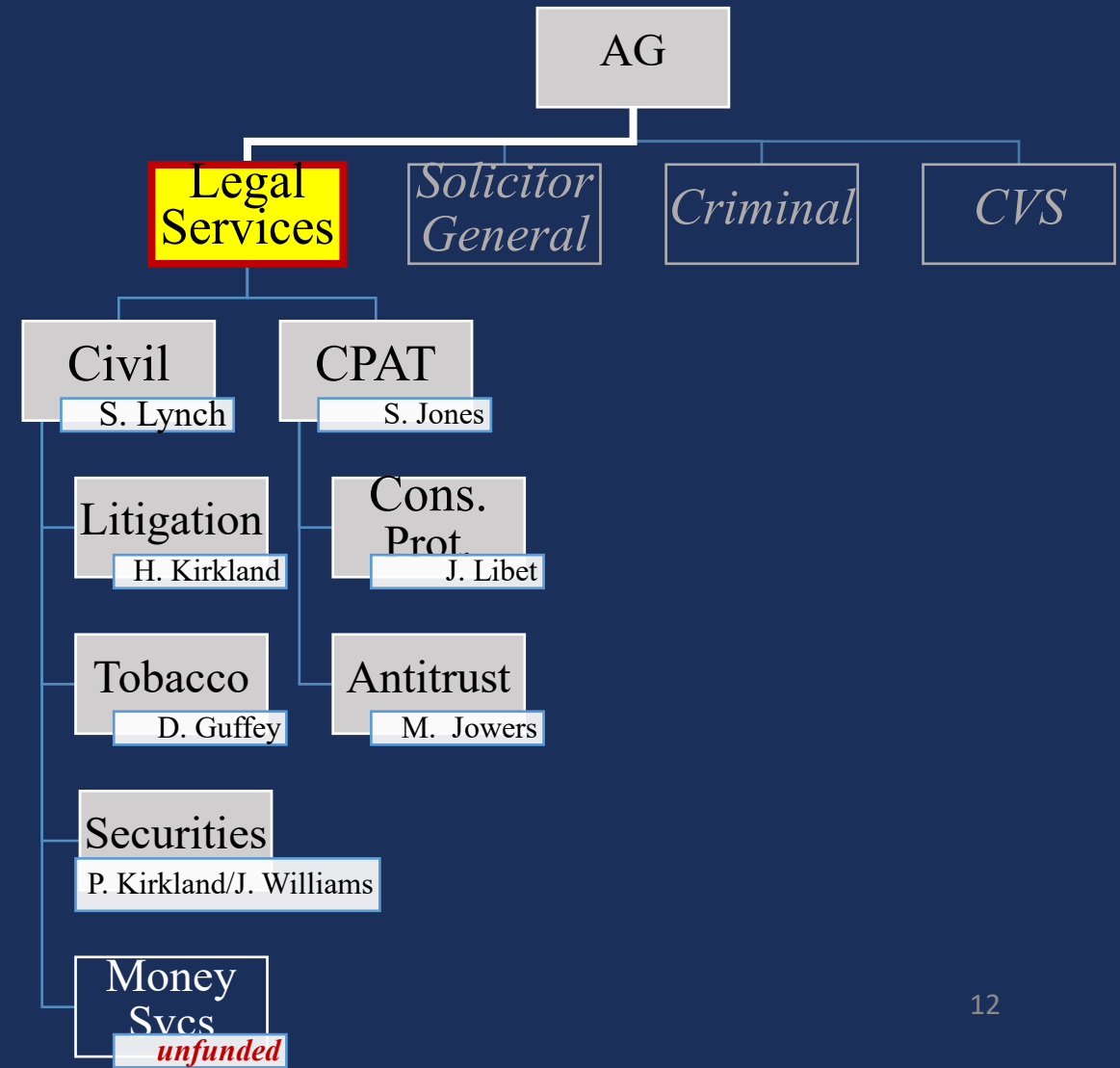
Divisions: LEGAL SERVICES

Alan Wilson
Attorney General

Steve Lynch
Deputy AG

LEGAL SERVICES DIVISION:

The division which handles all Civil Litigation matters (except PCR and SVP). Specialized areas such as Securities and Tobacco get little attention, but provide extraordinary services. CPAT handles large litigation cases through multiple resources. Combined, the Legal Services areas average recovering over \$150 million annually to the State.





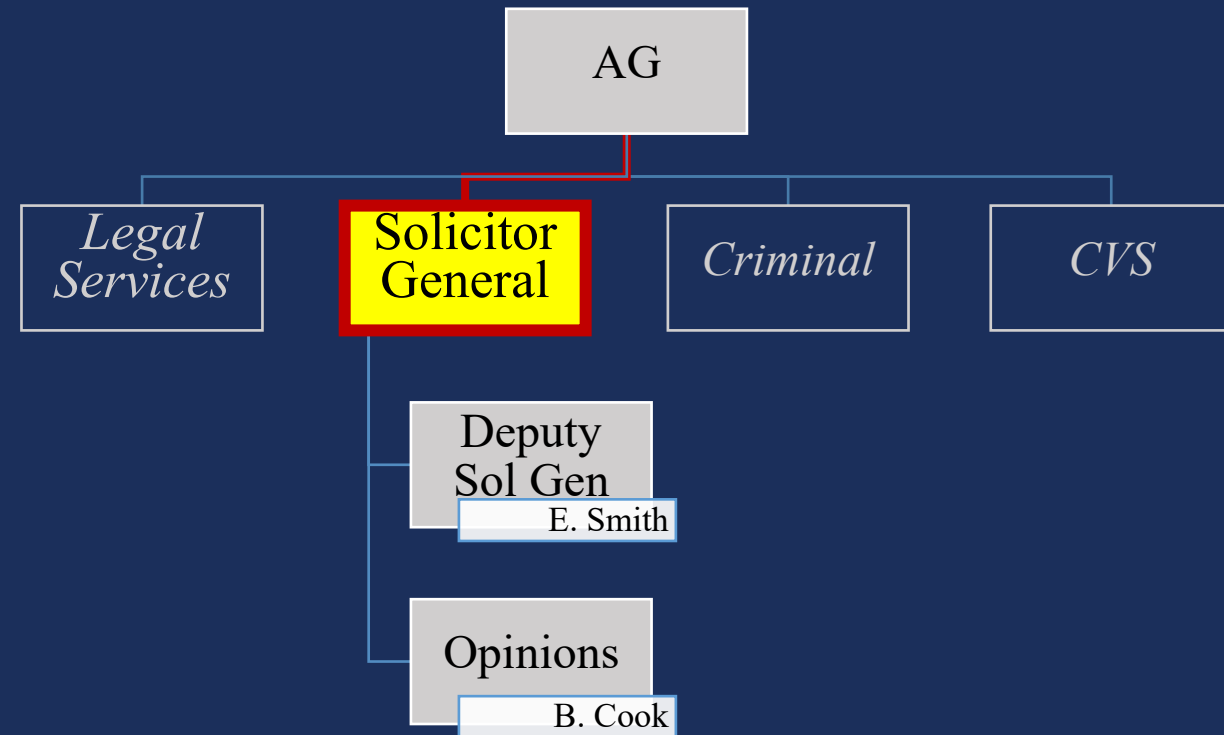
Divisions: SOLICITOR GENERAL

Alan Wilson
Attorney General

Bob Cook
Solicitor General

SOLICITOR GENERAL:

The Solicitor General title and division were created under AG Wilson. The smallest division of the office provides the oldest service in the office, legal opinions. The SG coordinates litigation so that our focus remains coordinated and consistent.





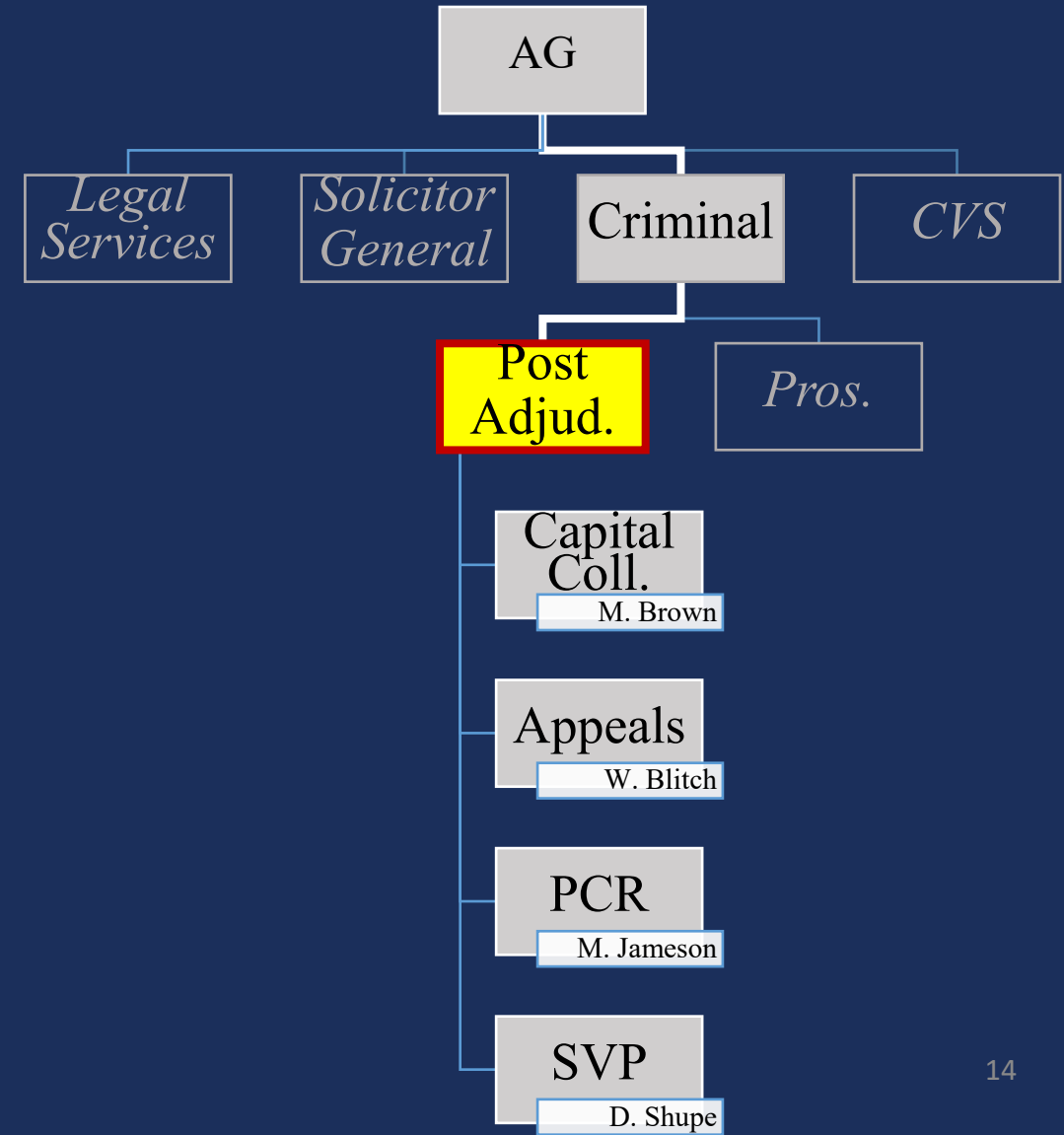
Divisions: CRIMINAL-Post Adjudication

Alan Wilson
Attorney General

Don Zelenka
Deputy AG

POST ADJUDICATION:

Post Adjudication is not a separate division, but is one of two areas of the criminal section. All post-trial criminal litigation falls within the purview of this area. Appeals, post conviction relief, federal habeas corpus, and Sexually violent predator actions fall into this category.





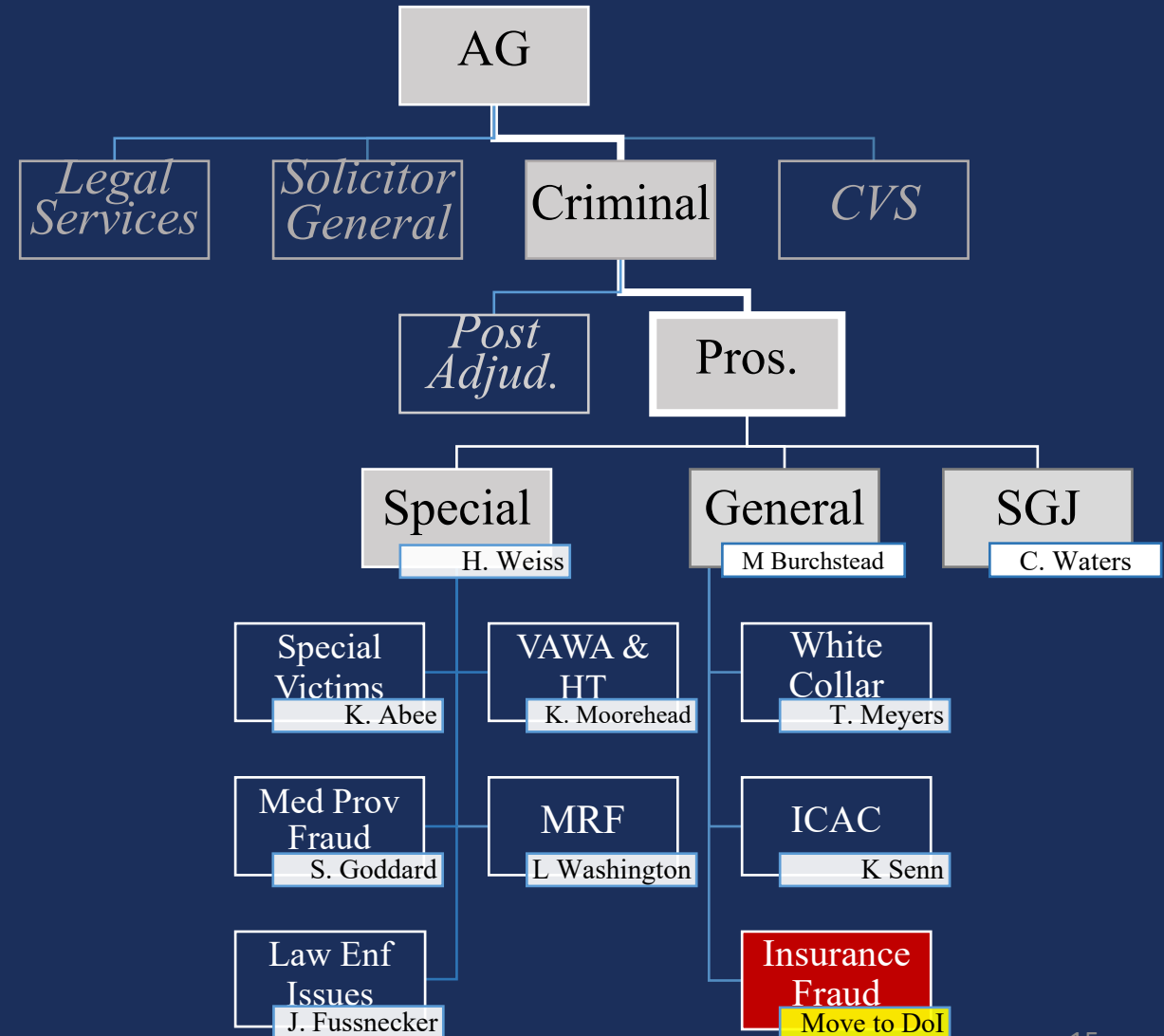
Divisions: CRIMINAL-Prosecution

Alan Wilson
Attorney General

Don Zelenka
Deputy AG

PROSECUTION:

Prosecution is the second area that falls under the criminal division. Conflicts of interest from the 16 circuit solicitors are commonly handled here. Special expertise in unique area of prosecution support efforts statewide in Medicaid fraud, Internet Crimes Against Children, Law Enforcement Issues, and Human Trafficking are prosecuted and supported here. The State Grand Jury is a unique investigative tools for prescribed cases that generally cross jurisdictional boundaries.





Divisions: Administration

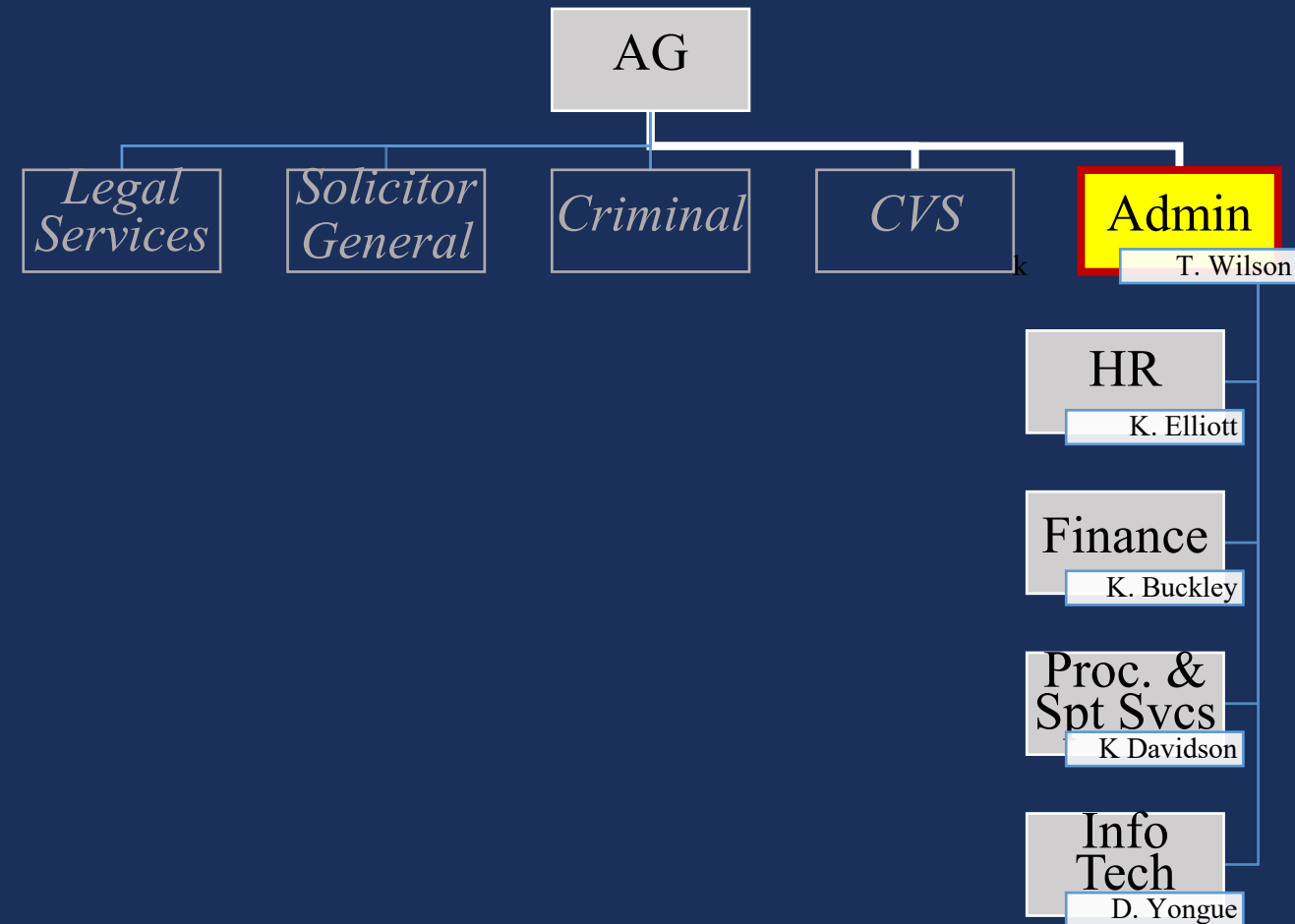
Alan Wilson
Attorney General

Tammie Wilson
Director

ADMINISTRATION

The Administration Division provides support and services essential to OAG operations. During AG Wilson's tenure, the areas of HR, Finance, and IT were consolidated with other support functions under one director for increased accountability. Administration is a one-stop resource for other sections, with the Director as the primary logistics advisor to the AG.

The OAG grew by 25% with the addition of CVS, but did not increase administrative FTEs. Administration remains challenged with meeting prior standards of excellence.





Divisions: Crime Victim Services (CVS)

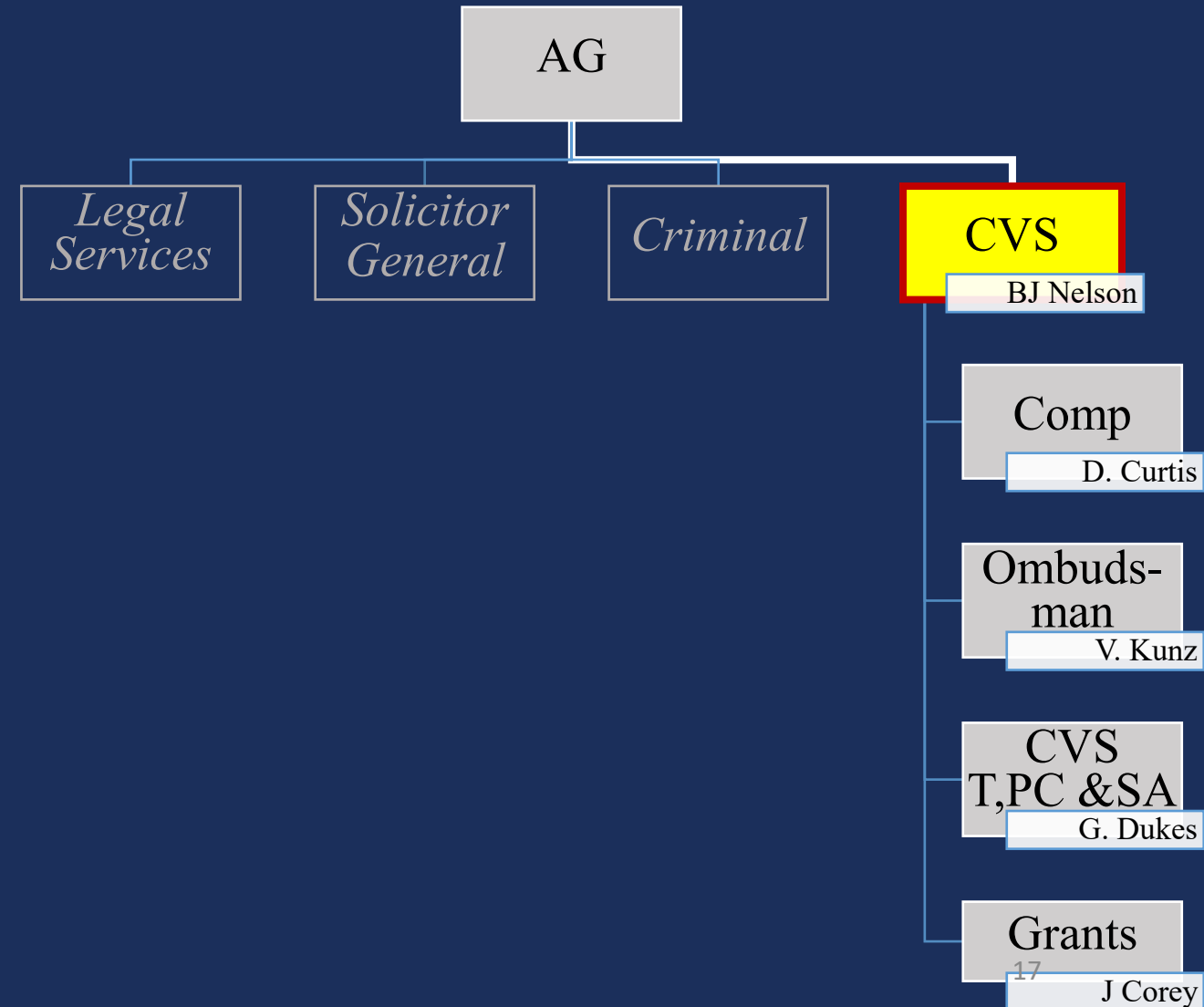
Alan Wilson
Attorney General

BJ Nelson
Director

CRIME VICTIM SERVICES

The newest division of the office, Crime Victim Services in the state were consolidated and placed under the AG in the “South Carolina Crime Victim Services Act”. This transition is in its 5th year and has continually made improvements to meet the expectations of the legislature.

2017 Act No. 96





Part XI: Successes, Challenges & Emerging Issues

SUCCESSSES

- *SUCCESSSES*
- *CHALLENGES*
- *EMERGING ISSUES*

Presented

PUBLIC SAFETY

Presented

LEADERSHIP & MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Presented

FISCAL STABILITY

Presented

TECHNOLOGY UPGRADE

(HARDWARE & DESKTOP)



Part XI: Successes, Challenges & Emerging Issues

CHALLENGES

- *SUCCESSSES*
- *CHALLENGES*
 - *Competitive Salaries*
 - *PCR Turnover*
 - *Money Services*
 - *Prosecution
Coordination Comm.*
- *EMERGING ISSUES*

Presented **COMPETITIVE ATTORNEY SALARIES**

Presented **POST CONVICTION RELIEF TURNOVER**

Presented **MONEY SERVICES**

**4. COMMISSION ON PROSECUTION
COORDINATION**



Part XI: Successes, Challenges & Emerging Issues

CHALLENGES

4: COMMISSION ON PROSECUTION COORDINATION

ISSUE 1: Chief Prosecutor

As Chief Prosecutor, AG Should be on the Commission

In coordinating legislative intent towards crime, AG should be a member

The AG should have replaced the Director of DPS in 2016.

DPS oversaw Crime Victim Compensation as reasoning
CV Compensation is now under the AG.

Not on the Commission on Prosecution Coordination?

CONSTITUTIONAL

“Chief Prosecuting Officer”

“The Attorney General shall be the **chief prosecuting officer** of the State with authority to supervise the prosecution of all criminal cases in courts of record.” Article V, Section 24. (1972 (57) 3176; 1973 (58) 161; 1973 (58) 863; 1975 (59) 46; 1985 Act No. 9; 1989 Act No. 10; 1995 Act No. 35.)

COMMON LAW

“Chief Law Officer”

“As the **chief law officer of the State** [the Attorney General].... maintain all such suits and proceedings as he deems necessary for the enforcement of the laws of the State, the preservation of order, and the protection of public rights.” *State ex rel Daniel v. Broad River Power Co.*, 157 S.C. 1, 68, 153 S.E. 537, 560 (1929)

“Chief Prosecuting Officer” and “Chief Law Officer”

not on the Commission on Prosecution Coordination?

“17th Solicitor”

- (1) Supervisory authority over the prosecution of criminal cases in SC;
- (2) Oversees the State Grand Jury and SGJ prosecution;
- (3) Represents the State in all criminal appeals (state and federal);
- (4) Primary Prosecution:
 - Internet crimes against children and sexual exploitation;
 - Medicaid Fraud (recipient fraud and provider);
 - Insurance Fraud
- (6) All aspects of SC’s Sexually Violent Predators statute;
- (7) Assists victims of crimes the State’s Victims Bill of Rights;
- (8) Represents the State for Post Conviction Relief;
- (9) Coordinates cases for Solicitor conflict of interest

Uncoordinated Legislation

1990 -2006

SECTION 23-23-30.

Law Enforcement Training Counsel

11 Members:

- (1) the Attorney General of South Carolina;
- (2) the Chief of SLED;
- (3) the Director of PPP;
- (4) the Director of the Department of Corrections;
- (5) the Director of the Department of Natural Resources;
- (6) the Director of the DPS;
- (7) chief of police from a municipality < 10,000;
- (8) chief of police from a municipality > 10,000;
- (9) county sheriff from a county < 50,000;
- (10) county sheriff from a county > 50,000; and
- (11) one detention director.

2006 Act No. 317; 2014 Act No. 225

SECTION 1-7-910. (1990)

Commission on Prosecution Coordination

11 Members:

- (1) Chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee;
- (2) Chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee;
- (3) the Chief of SLED;
- (4) the Director of DPS;
- (5) a Director of a Circuit Pretrial Intervention Program;
- (6) a Circuit Victim-Witness Assistance Advocate;
- (7) Circuit Solicitor
- (8) Circuit Solicitor
- (9) Circuit Solicitor
- (10) Circuit Solicitor
- (11) Circuit Solicitor

1990 Act No. 485; 1996 Act No. 337



Alan Wilson
Attorney General

Barry Bernstein
Deputy AG

Part XI: Successes, Challenges & Emerging Issues

EMERGING ISSUES

- *SUCCESSSES*
- *CHALLENGES*
- *EMERGING ISSUES*

In-process ~~ATTORNEY GENERAL COMPENSATION~~

In-process ~~OFFICE SPACE~~

Presented SYSTEM SOFTWARE

Legislative Oversight Committee



South Carolina House of Representatives

Committee Mission

Determine if agency laws and programs are being implemented and carried out in accordance with the intent of the General Assembly and whether they should be continued, curtailed or eliminated. Inform the public about state agencies.

Website: <https://www.scstatehouse.gov/CommitteeInfo/HouseLegislativeOversightCommittee.php>

Phone Number: 803-212-6810

Email Address: HCommLegOv@schouse.gov

Location: Blatt Building, Room 228

UPCOMING MEETINGS

Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Subcommittee

**All meetings below begin at
10:30am in Blatt Room 321*

Wednesday, June 29, 2022

END NOTES

¹ Visual Summary Figure 2 is compiled from information in the Attorney General's Office study materials available online under "Citizens' Interest," under "House Legislative Oversight Committee Postings and Reports," and then under "Attorney General's Office"

<https://www.scstatehouse.gov/CommitteeInfo/HouseLegislativeOversightCommittee/AgencyPHPFiles/AttorneyGeneral.php>
(accessed March 3, 2022).