

ALAN WILSON ATTORNEY GENERAL

August 5, 2022

The Honorable Christopher S. Wooten Chairman, Law Enforcement Subcommittee Legislative Oversight Committee 323-D Blatt Building 1105 Pendleton Street Columbia, SC 29201

Dear Chairman Wooten,

Thank you to your subcommittee and staff for the process and coordination so far during the legislative oversight. It has been challenging, but also insightful. Even where we have had differing opinions, one of your committee members noted it has been nice to "disagree without being disagreeable." However, there has not been much disagreement in reviewing our policies, procedures, and concerns.

Please find the answers to your committee's follow-up questions hereby submitted with attachments. My staff will be at your meeting scheduled on August 9, 2022. Deputy Attorney General Barry Bernstein will remain your point of contact for these answers and the upcoming meeting. Again, thank you for the professional courtesies offered throughout this process.

Sincerely,

Olaw Wilson

General

1. What are the costs and savings involved with consolidating the office into the Brown Building?

This answer references the <u>Rembert Dennis Building</u> ("Dennis"), not the Edgar Brown Building ("Brown"). Our primary office is based in Dennis, with approximately one in three located elsewhere (42 FTEs in Brown and 35 FTEs in commercial space). Future space in Dennis is identified for agency consolidating, and we have received funding for renovating Dennis for this purpose.

Summary: No formal study has been made for a cost-benefit analysis. However, improved interior design will reduce the footprint per employee which will save rental expense immediately, and will recover all renovation costs over time. Travel time for support functions and supervisors will be an appreciable cost savings in reducing lost time and increased efficiency. Infrastructure investment in a single building owned by the state will provide long term return on infrastructure investment, as opposed to infrastructure expenditures in leased space, and provide stable budget planning, as opposed to the fluctuations of the commercial market.

Most significantly, the benefits of the efficiencies of modern space and equipment, flexible open areas as opposed to fixed walls, and modern standard infrastructure for equipment will provide efficiencies for productivity. The 2022 General Assembly was provided this information for budgeting the consolidation into the Dennis Building. The agency was appropriated \$15 million for a multi-year project, and the Architectural and Engineering contract is in effect before physical construction. Therefore, this consolidation is under way.

Background: Dennis was constructed in 1952 and renovated in 1978, both in architectural styles associated with 21st century impracticality. Following the 1978 renovation, the AG and other entities moved in without coordinating space or operations with other tenants. The AG office has doubled in size in 40 years from natural growth and taking in new entities in government reorganization. Several sections in the office have grown disproportionally since the office space was first organized. The result of this uncoordinated growth is having an entire major division in the Brown Building, renting commercial space for sections within the Criminal Division, and many divisions or sections being scattered in non-contiguous space.

Strategic Plan: That interior design was based upon the pre-digital era of law office operations. It has been AG Wilson's vision to house his agency under one roof with efficient office space. In a 2016 statewide government office space survey, the outside reviewers commented that the best use of Dennis was to replace the entire building. This was identified as impractical, and the best practice became to renovate space toward modern office concepts in the existing building. The long-term plan seeks a reduced fixed office foot-print, more multi-purpose rooms, and modern workstations in an open floor plan with flexibility for reconfiguration.

Execution: The "future challenge" initially identified for the Legislative Oversight Committee has been cured in the delay period due to the pandemic. The Department of Administration has identified space in the Dennis Building being vacated by DNR. Funds are appropriated by the General Assembly, and the architecture and engineering is contracted. Phased construction is being actively planned to minimize time and expense.

Benefits: The issue raised in our 2020 documents filed with the LOC is moot due to circumstances that have arisen in the pandemic delay of the oversight process. We are now executing the Department of Administration space and General Assembly's funding plans. This will address the lack of major investment in government building infrastructure that has impeded past operations. The expenses associated with commercial space will soon be relieved from our budgeting process. Personnel time savings will be immediate with consolidation. Increased physical security and IT

¹ In addition to the physical walls and furnishing, there are other infrastructure issues. The overall HVAC system is being addressed, and we believe its upgrade with the other construction is a necessity. Multiple days where the HVAC system is broken in the summer creates unbearable circumstances, particularly with limited windows, and most that do not open. Inefficiency in the HVAC system in the Brown building has been directly related to health issues with some employees. This is not an indictment on the DoA a landlord, but as to an old inefficient building being sustained with limited resources over many years.

security will be enhanced. One-time expenses will be less repetitive. Most significantly, improved operational efficiency will provide a long term cost benefit to the state.

Leadership Program

2. Would you recommend other agencies consider utilizing both the state's certified public manager program and create their own leadership development program? Why?

We recommend all state entities invest in leadership and management training. We believe both the CPM and our internal program are a benefit to the government and a great use of taxpayer money. However, the blended use of state courses with other resources was tailored specifically to the needs of our agency. A one-size-fits-all approach is not necessarily in the state's best interest. The size of the each organization, its mission and special needs identified of each precludes a single program.

We believe that "leadership" and "management" are separate issues, both requiring ongoing training. We have not had the benefit of detailed review of the new Lead SC Program by the Department of Administration (https://admin.sc.gov/LeadSC). We believe that educating identified personnel on certain principles and discussions allows them to "think outside the box", generates mission-focused outcomes, and has no discernable downside. Younger generations seek training, and such a program is a retention tool as much as a training tool. Agencies can develop programs tailored to some specific needs or cultures in addition to state resources and statewide resources for core competencies.

Because many of the courses required for our Leadership Development Program are also requirements to earn the APM designation through state resources, it is a modest expense to pay for employees that also seek APM designation. We are finding leaders in our program seeking CPM certification that may not have ever pursued certification without being required to take courses for our internal program.

We have used outside speakers as unique resources to augment formalized training experiences. Likewise, we have incorporated assets from the National Association of Attorneys General (NAAG) and the National Attorney General Training and Research Institute (NAGTRI). NAAG resources are leveraging our access as members of NAAG and getting the most from our membership. NAGTRI programs use established national resource that are self-funded and available. The use of outside resources addressing areas unique to our agency within state government a best practice for leadership development.

Annual briefings

3. Regarding the agency's annual briefings, please provide the following:

Summary: Each summer, every section reports on its annual operations. Sections within a division present on the same day. All divisions are presented within the same week. This occurs approximately six weeks after the fiscal year closes, providing time to close out fiscal year data and sufficient time to prepare the briefing. Presentations in August provide time for the executive staff and administration to use the timely information before beginning the accountability and budgeting cycles of the state government. The process itself provides timely objective analysis for the agency executive staff to execute future plans.

a. Brief explanation of what occurs at the briefing;

Since 2014, the format has been as follows (except where noted year amended):

BEGINNING SITUATION. A review of the prior year's ending manager analysis.

Basically, the beginning slide for this FY brief is the ending slide of the last FY brief.

MISSION. This generally remains unchanged year to year. However, it orients the section as to core focus, and may be amended to meet statutory change or direction of the AG.

EXECUTION. (The meat of the presentation).

Update From Prior Year (Added 2018): This gives a quick overview of issues arising over the year that impacted operations from the prior known circumstances.

Status Of Efforts. This is usually raw statistics in a multi-year graph. These are key performance indicators (KPIs) identified over the years that are tracked. The manager may explain trends or anomalies, but the slide is fixed for a year by year analysis. The number of slides or graphs depend on the particular section KPIs.

Return On Investment (added in 2015). In those areas where this can be applied, this explains the return to the state or agency on the expenditures made. Areas such as Medicaid provide clear recoveries or avoidance formulas. Non-monetary prosecutions do not provide statistics.

Manager's Assessment. This is limited to one or two slides for the manager to state his/her case as to strengths, weakness, and other concerns of past performance or future obstacles. In recent years, one slide has turned into two (Positive issues and Negative Issues).

Wildcard slide. Whereas the format is fixed, we added a slide in the third year to provide the manager flexibility in his/her brief outside the formal structure. The section leader can use a slide for any purpose he or she chooses.

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT. This identifies needs from our legislative liaison, IT, HR, finance, or other support entities. The Executive and Administrative rely on this for prioritizing resources.

SUCCESSES AND CONCERNS. This provides the very blunt successes of the section that validate its current efforts and gives a warning to the executive and administration areas of future obstacles, avoidance potential, or trends of concern.

b. Brief explanation of the benefits of annual briefing;

The purpose is similar to the LOC seven year cycle, but less detailed and more frequent. It provides a briefing on facts of the recently closed fiscal year, to proactively participate in the planning cycle of the coming fiscal year. In many aspects, it gives the AG notice of developments in time to prepare for planning cycles (accountability, budget, and pre-filing). It also provides a mandated period for managers to self-assess. Overall, it is a method for managing resources.

a. Year they first began;

2011; initiated by AG Wilson in his first year in office.

b. Agency staff's initial opinion of them;

Apprehensive. This created a new burden on managers for a requirement never encountered before. It forced managers at each level to analyze their work and justify their actions. The lack of standardization or format left reporting very open, without tracking KPIs from year to year. Reporting became inconsistent year to year. The intent and purpose was off track, and greatly misunderstood.

c. Brief explanation of updates that have been made to the process;

2013: Divisions were assigned a fixed day with subordinate sections blocked together.

2014: A standard format was introduced. A senior staff member ensures oversight and quality control. An after-action brief review prioritizes recommended changes. The process has taken a month-long inconsistent show and made into a 3 day period relying on KPIs, analysis, resources.

2015: ROI Slide added. Taken from one section's slide, it was seen as a good practice and we incorporated it where possible in other sections as an attempt to quantify the Return on Investment.

2017: During presentations, key administration leaders (Finance, IT and HR directors) join the executive staff. This provides immediate response in some circumstances of available

resources. These specific key personnel may timely request information from the presenter as well. This increases the interaction and raises the level of discussion for timely issue resolution.

2018: Added an early slide to orient the presentation from the prior years' concerns to the past year's circumstance. This allows a smoother presentation, limiting interruptions.

2019: Because the amount of data became overwhelming in charts, the slide now reports only the past 5 years. However, the data is available from 2011, and presenters may provide it as appropriate.

2020-21: As part of the pandemic, presentations were adapted. 2020 incorporated use of distance interface technology for the first year with limited participation. In 2021, increased technology capacity allowed any agency employee to watch any presentation. Many employees who only watched their section (due to room size) may now watch their entire division. Time is saved from sections moving in and out, or waiting if a presentation runs late. Support staff can watch the entire agency.

2022: We are orienting the LOC deliverables into the process for each reporting section. More incorporation of LOC issues will evolved before the next 7 year review.

d. Agency staff's current opinion of them; and

AG: The purpose and expectations remain the same. The ability to consume a volume of information into a usable format is a benefit. The annual reports are necessary for awareness.

Executive staff: This provides an apples-to-apples comparison of needs from very diverse sections. Statutory or administrative changes are prioritized. Strategic planning is greatly enhanced from annual updates and the timing allows for compliance with state business cycles.

Administration staff: Support areas of IT, HR and Finance are present during the process. The evolved process allows supporting entities to identify technical factors to requests (example: A request for simple software that is incompatible, a security threat, or requiring hardware upgrade can be addressed). Annual briefs may even provide an immediate response to issues heard for the first time.

Managers: Managers no longer see it as burdensome. It is a purpose driven annual review in a consistent format. While initially an addition to their workload, it is a simply and expected cyclical requirement performed annually. It provides timely requests for support. Many understand the opportunities for to address support issues involved in an annual analysis of reliable objective data.

Non-manager agency staff: As it now relies upon data and fixed formats, staff now understand their section expectations and reporting. Section employees are aware of their KPIs. During the pandemic, the office used telecommunication support, which added a benefit to employees of connecting to the office culture while distanced during that period. Where we previously were limited by physical space, as many as 80 are online watching a section's brief.

e. Examples of changes that have resulted at the agency because of the annual briefings (e.g., technology updates, etc.)

Employee inclusion through the expanded IT capability better informs all as to the executive decision process, priorities of support and general open-government. Support to sections provide standard reporting in the same week using the immediately concluded FY data. This allows the senior staff to respond to the following for the ensuing FY for:

- 1. FTE needs (new or re-programmed FTEs) are timely requested within legislative cycles.
- 2. Legislative "asks" are reviewed within like contexts, and prioritized.
- 3. Financial priorities are now made in time for deliberative budgeting.
- 4. IT demands are coordinated and integrated across a broader spectrum
- 5. Some support services are more immediate.

Human Resources

- 4. Please provide the following information for all applicable positions at the agency for each of the last five years and by position category (e.g., attorney, paralegal, investigator, etc.):
 - a. Total hours of overtime logged;
 - b. Total hours of overtime for which compensation, as opposed to time off, was received; and
 - c. Percentage of time off earned from overtime that was utilized.

Attached is the data regarding compensatory leave earned by employees in the Attorney General's Office by employment category. Please note, our exempt staff (such as attorneys, program managers, auditors) are not subject to the Fair Labors Standard Act and do not earn compensatory leave for time worked over 40 hours per week. We are not required to track their weekly work hours, so the agency is unable to account for overtime for exempt employees. However, exempt employees are eligible for compensatory leave on an hour-for-hour basis for work they were required to perform during a hazardous weather event if they are not ordinarily considered essential staff. The charts below reflect compensatory leave earned by exempt staff for emergency or hazardous weather conditions only.

Please also note that the percentage of compensatory leave will show more than 100% for some years. This is a result of compensatory leave balances rolling over from one fiscal year to the next, allowing staff to take more compensatory leave than was earned during the fiscal year. Office employees do not accrue enough compensatory leave to require payment as described in 19-707.02. The only occasions for which employees received monetary compensation for overtime was if they had compensatory leave remaining at the time of their separation from employment. The Office was required to provide payment instead. The Office paid out 0.92 hours of compensatory leave in fiscal year 2018 and 261.88 hours in fiscal year 2020. The total amount paid was below \$6,000.

5. What recommendations would the agency have for employee recognition and note any changes (e.g., statute, regulations, etc.) necessary to implement them?

The funding for employee recognition is limited by the state. We recommend the state increase the dollar limitations on employee recognition programs. This is not an increase in any budget, just more flexibility of agencies to establish such programs using their current budget.

Since these dollar figures were set, we are unaware of adjustments for inflation. With employee retention a growing problem, employee recognition awards are a nominal expense for the potential benefit. The true cost of our moderate employee recognition is often augmented by manager donations. Specifically as applied to our very modest program, we note:

a. Individual Awards

SEE ATTACHED

- 1. We have an annual Award of Excellence for one outstanding attorney and one for a non-attorney. We engrave a name on a plaque for each and provide them a framed certificate. The \$50 award limit allows nothing further, regardless of the prominence of the feat, except a framed certificate. A prominent plaque or other item is appropriate.
- 2. We have a "Star Employee" award quarterly. It is a modest acrylic star shaped award that at one time cost under \$50. The current price for the smallest and least expensive reasonable award is over \$70. The additional expense has been paid from administration manager contributions. The award for the top 1.3% (4 of 300 annually) should be more prominent than the cheapest available, and not out of management's personal pocket.
- b. Retention and retirement.
 - 1. Years of service recognition is made at 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years. For these significant periods, the employee receives a framed certificate and a modest state service pin.
 - 2. At retirement, the \$50 cap on what the agency may purchase remains. An employee retiring with more than 30 years of service to this agency is limited to a \$50 gift/recognition. It is difficult to find an appropriate recognition under this limit for

anyone, but particularly to those that have been very dedicated and unique for their entire adult life. It does no send a positive message to those looking to a career in state service.

Employee retention and turnover is a major issue for the state. The increased burden for training new personnel and lost experience is a major taxpayer expense. The cost of a reasonable recognition program is modest, yet is a major retention tool. The actual amount limited by the state is not just modest, but trivial. The limits imposed by the state have not kept track with inflation.

6. Does the agency plan to conduct another employee morale survey soon? If so, when?

There are no surveys currently planned. The potential for an agency-wide survey will be reviewed for calendar year 2023. Specific section or division surveys may be used as necessary.

The agency has used surveys in the past as a broad questionnaire, but not specifically "morale surveys." We believe that surveys are most useful when made timely, and not so regular as to undermine their responsiveness and usefulness. Also, surveys specifically made for morale purposes alone may diminish in usefulness when made too frequently. They may also raise expectations that we manage based on social issues rather than business principles.

7. What changes would the agency recommend for the Employee Performance Management System?

A system that allows for a uniform, state-wide digital Employee Performance Management System form and workflow process would help streamline reviews. The system would also ideally integrate with SCEIS to automatically upload the employee rating and update the review dates for the following year. The office also recommends an update to 19-704.05 of the State Human Resources Regulations. Currently, an employee who has satisfied their probationary period and later transfers to a different classification with another state agency must serve a six-month trial period. For transfers, there is no recourse at the conclusion of the trial period to return the employee to their previous classification or agency. The trial period may be unnecessary in these instances or could be handled in a different manner.

8. Please provide the following information as it relates to the agency's current operations:

This requested information has not been kept by the agency. In order to answer this question, we used a survey. 217 of 246 FTE employees responded to the survey (88%). We note that the responses were the estimate of each individual, so it is not exact or scientific. However, for the purposes of answering the inquiry, with the high response rate we believe the information below is reliable, though not sworn testimony as to accuracy.

Please see the attachment for the results of the survey.

a. Number of full time employees who manually enter data as part of their regular duties (either on a regular basis or potentially during different parts of the year)

137 of 217 respondents (63%)

80 of 217 responded no data entry (37%)

- **b. Total Cost.** We are unsure of the specific request within this question or context, and our ability to survey or find other sources for accuracy. We believe costs of the general question are captured in other sub-parts of this question.
 - a. Total Number of Employees

246 occupied FTEs as of the sampling to answer this question.

b. Number of employees spending 75% or more of their time manually entering data each year

33 of 137 (24%)

- c. Average salary for these employees (75%) \$51,706
- d. Number of employees spending 50-74% of their time manually entering data each year 18 of 137 (13.1%)

e. Average salary for these employees (50-74%)

\$56,577

- f. Number of employees spending 25-49% of their time manually entering data each year 30 of 137 (21.9%)
- g. Average salary for these employees (25-49%) \$61,157
- h. Number of employees spending 10-24% of their time manually entering data each year 24 of 137 (17.5%)
- i. Average salary for these employees (10-24%) \$63,357
- j. Number of employees spending less than 10% of their time manually entering data each vear

32 of 137 (23.4%)

k. Average salary for these employees (10%)

\$ 80,819

l. Source of data that is manually entered: (e.g., Another state agency (South Carolina); A state agency from another state; Members of the public; Other)

Survey question: Where does your data come from? Please check all that apply

(Includes multiple entries, so it will exceed total participants).

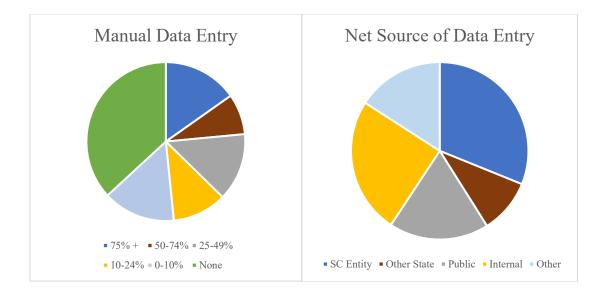
Category	Responses	Gross %	Net %
Another state agency (SC)	94	25.4%	31.1
Non-SC state agency	30	8.1%	10.0
General Public	55	14.8%	18.2
Internal data	75	20.3%	24.8
No data entry duties	68	18.4%	N/A
Other	48	13.0%	15.9
Totals	370	100.0%	100.0%

m. If the data is not accurate, what is the potential impact?

We do not believe the data is completely accurate because it is an estimate of each employee responding. It is inaccurate because 12% of employees did not respond. Further, there is constant turnover in an agency this size. Therefore, we cannot aver to the accuracy of the survey.

When asking "the potential impact", we are unsure what the question implies we are using the data requested to specifically achieve.

However, we believe that for purposes of reviewing the manpower cost to manual automation, the agency can make reasonable decisions as to the economics of implementing software. That being the circumstance, we believe the net percentage of time spent on types of entry will help tremendously in analyzing the value of new software systems that will save manual data entry. If that information is inaccurate, we still believe this gives us a fresh perspective of the source of data entry time.



Finance

9. Please provide a breakdown of the overhead costs for each division.² SEE ATTACHMENT

Training

10. Please list the trainings available from different divisions of the agency (e.g., crime victim services, special prosecution, capital litigation, criminal appeals, securities, victim advocacy, etc.) in an Excel Chart and, for each, provide the following: (a) division that provides the training, (b) whether the training is video recorded and accessible at any time; and (c) if not currently video accessible, the pros and cons of the agency recording the training so it is accessible.

SEE ATTACHMENT

Case Law Impacting Statutes

11. What agency or entity does the Attorney General's Office believe may be most capable of providing the following information:

There are issues of concern with our definitively answering this question. We are an executive branch office, being asked by the legislative branch to identify an entity to analyze judicial branch decisions. Even as an executive branch constitutional officer, we do not always speak for issues of other independently elected constitutional officers. We do not believe it appropriate for us to formally advise another branch of government how to respond to another separate branch of government.

Executive branch officers and agencies are in regular communication with the legislature for issues of court opinions that may adversely impact them. The General Assembly has organic assets, such as Legislative Counsel, judiciary committee staff, and other entities available. We do not believe it is our position to tell the legislature which of their subordinate entities to burden. Further, the Supreme Court and other courts report their opinions in publication, so they have provided the legislative branch notice.

We do wish to explain that as the chief legal officer, we provide pre-judicial interpretations in our legal opinions. This advice is often given to legislators for specific fact patterns and the application of law, but not a general analysis of court opinions. As to issues that directly impact our office or areas

² See Admin. presentation, slide 21

where we are a lead entity, we directly present such issues to the legislature, the same as other state entities.

Finally, we note that there are legal decisions other than S.C. Supreme decisions that the impact potential legislative response. This includes federal courts, the S.C. Court of Appeals, the S.C. Administrative Law Court, and other subordinate courts that may reflect a trend of decisions that may be adverse to legislative intent.

- a. Report outlining all current statutes that may need revision due to prior S.C. Supreme Court decisions; and
- b. Annual report outlining statutes that may need revision due to S.C. Supreme Court decisions during the prior year.

Representation and Structure of Prosecution and Defense

12. Please make any edits needed to the chart below and on the next page so they accurately represent the breakdown of representation in the criminal justice process.

Please note three insertions below on the first chart ("retained counsel; appointed counsel", "Victim", and "Court Order")

Please note two modifications in the second chart (Title addition and delete "(if referred by Circuit Solicitor)").

Representation in Criminal Matters

Entity	Who entity DOES represent	Who entity does NOT Represent
Law Enforcement (e.g., Police Department, Sheriff's Office, SLED, DPS)	City, County, and/or State	Victim
Prosecutors (e.g., law enforcement officer, city prosecutor, Solicitor's Office, Attorney General's Office)	City, County, and/or State	Victim
Victim Advocates	City, County, and/or State	Victim
Public Defender; retained counsel; appointed counsel	Offender	Victim, City, County, and/or State
Court	Judicial Department	Victim or Offender
Holding Facility (e.g., detention center, jail, prison)	City, County, and/or State Court Order	Victim

Representation at different phases of a Criminal Law case

Represent Offender	Represent the State			
Trial (e.g., whether to prosecute an individual)				
Private attorneys Offender representing him/herself S.C. Commission on Indigent Defense Office of Circuit Public Defenders	 Law enforcement officers Circuit solicitors Attorney General (if referred by Circuit Solicitor) Delete 			

Direct Appeal of State Conviction from Municipal or Magistrate Court Private attorneys Circuit solicitors Offender representing him/herself Attorney General (if referred by Circuit S.C. Commission on Indigent Defense Solicitor) o Appellate Defense Division Direct Appeal to S.C. Court of Appeals Private attorneys Attorney General's Office Offender representing him/herself Criminal Appeals Division; or Capital Litigation Division S.C. Commission on Indigent Defense Appellate Defense Division; or Capital Trial Division **Direct Appeal to S.C. Supreme Court** Private attorneys Attorney General's Office Criminal Appeals Division; or Offender representing him/herself Capital Litigation Division S.C. Commission on Indigent Defense Appellate Defense Division; or Capital Trial Division **Post-Conviction Relief Action** Private attorneys Attorney General's Office Offender representing him/herself PCR Division; or Capital Litigation Division S.C. Commission on Indigent Defense Appellate Defense Division; or Capital Trial Division **Post-Conviction Relief Appeal** Private attorneys Attorney General's Office Offender representing him/herself o PCR Division; or Capital Litigation Division S.C. Commission on Indigent Defense o Appellate Defense Division; or Capital Trial Division

Opinions

13. Please explain who has authority to request an Attorney General's Opinion on behalf of a public body and city the applicable authority (e.g., can one city council member ask for an opinion on behalf of the body or on behalf of him/herself)

Our Office manual sets out the following as "Statutory Authority To Issue Opinions And Advise Public Officials", which sets forth our internal policy:

- a. The Attorney General's Office is authorized by statute to render advice and opinions to the Governor and General Assembly. S.C. Code §1-7-90 (1976 Code).
- b. The Attorney General's Office is authorized to consult and advise solicitors in relation to the duties of their offices. S.C. Code §1-7-100 (1976 Code).

c. The Attorney General's Office is authorized to consult and advise State officers on questions of law relating to their official business. S.C. Code §1-7-110 (1976 Code).

Consistent with these observations in the manual, formal opinions of this Office are one way we fulfill this duty.

Specifically, our office manual states "State law does not authorize this Office to issue an opinion to or advise private citizens. S.C. Code §§ 1-7-90; 1-7-100; 1-7-110." In agency testimony to the sub-committee, reference was made to an informal policy exception to this rule for "dual office holding." In practice, questions related to dual office holding often involve determining whether a particular person is a public official or private citizen, and our office has resolved some of these questions with formal opinions. This exception is for a unique issue, and worthy of such exception.

With respect to local government councils, we are not required to provide an opinion, but over time we have established a policy. Our office manual states: "State law *does not* require this office to issue an opinion to or advise county or municipal governments. Thus, this office will not issue an opinion to or advise county, municipal, or other governmental subdivisions <u>except</u> where the council collectively requests the opinion by majority vote of that body or the attorney for the council requests it. S.C. Code §1-7-90; 1-7-100; 1-7-110." Our office manual contains a similar provision for school boards. We have explained that this policy ensures that the council at least agrees on what the question is, and avoids dueling opinion requests from council members who disagree with each other. The extension of opinions to these public bodies is believed to be an efficient use of resources to avoid tax-payer expense of litigation and having inconsistent interpretations throughout the state. Our office manual contains other provisions related to the authority to request an opinion in pages 47-53.

The AG website (http://myag.scag.gov/divisions/solicitor-general/) makes public our general policy as:

"By statute, the Governor, members of the General Assembly, other elected government officials, state agencies, or people appointed to serve on boards and commissions are entitled to legal advice from the Attorney General's Office. The Attorney General also issues legal opinions to certain local officials. An Attorney General's opinion is thus a written public document responding to a specific legal question asked by these elected or appointed government officials. All opinions have been reviewed by the Opinions Section and represent the highest standards of research. An Attorney General's opinion attempts to resolve questions of law as the author believes a court would decide the issue. Unlike a court, however, Attorney General opinions cannot decide factual disputes."

Deputy Solicitor General

14. Please provide examples of the following for which the Attorney General has and has not signed on:

a. Amicus requests; and

JOIN:

- Torres v. Texas Dept. of Public Safety (U. S. Sup. Ct.). Whether states' sovereign immunity is not generally abrogated by Congress' powers under Article I, Section 8.
- Mexican Gulf Fishing Co., et al. v. U. S. Dept. of Commerce, et al. (Louisiana brief in support of plaintiffs). Whether a national Marine Fisheries Service rule, which requires charter fishermen to place a vessel monitoring system on their boats, constitutes an unlawful search under the Fourth Amendment.

NOT JOINED:

- Oklahoma v. Castro-Huerta (U. S. Sup. Ct.) March 2022 (Texas brief in support of Oklahoma). Whether a state has authority to prosecute non-Indians who commit crimes against Indians in Indian country.
- Haaland v. Brackeen (U. S. Sup. Ct.) (California brief in support of U. S. and Indian tribes). Whether the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) and its implementing regulations exceed

Congress's plenary power over Indian affairs to the extent that they govern state child-custody proceedings.

b. Sign On Letters

JOIN:

- A comment letter to the FDA concerning its proposed rule regarding over-the-counter hearing aids.
- A statement to be sent to members of the American Law Institute Council stating that the proposed revisions to the Model Penal Code on Sex Crimes are severely flawed, are a giant step backwards for the prosecution of sex crime

NOT JOINED:

- A comment letter to the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) stating it should withdraw its Notice because the Notice fails to define complex products, implies that complex products are bad investments, and does not give investors the ability to make their own decisions regarding complex products.
- An informal letter to a Judge regarding the proposed settlement of claims by purchasers of certain chocolate products.

Prosecution

- 15. Please list the agencies the Attorney General's Office has given authority to prosecute (e.g., Department of Natural Resources, Department of Employment and Workforce) and, for each, the following:
 - a. *Mechanism through which the authority is given (Letter authorizing (e.g., MOU, letter, etc.)

The appointment is by letter outlining authority, except for the Department of Corrections.

- b. Types of cases the entity has authority to prosecute,
- c. Reason the entity was given authority to prosecute those types of cases,
- d. Number of years the agency has had the authority, and
- e. Frequency with which that authority is renewed.

Authority is renewed annually. In most cases, the appointing letter does not have a terminations date. Provided the individual holding the office of Attorney General has not changed, such authority continues.

- 1. Department of Corrections
 - Unique in that the mechanism for authority is not an authorization letter, but a Memorandum Of Agreement.
 - Specific to issues of prisoners within the department of corrections. These entail magistrate court level matters.
 - Most incidents are unique to the correction system. Chief among these are the prosecutorial discretion, since they have other disciplinary means available
 - The Agreement was made in 2022, and no renewal has been reviewed.
- 2. Department of Employment and Workforce
 - Trial prosecution
 - Unemployment Compensation Fraud
 - Highly specialized area and direct control of specialty investigative resources
 - Effective for incidents from 2011

- 3. Department of Insurance
 - Trial prosecution and related appeals
 - Criminal insurance activity
 - Coordination and transfer of insurance matters and direct control of specialty investigative resources
 - Effective from incidents after 2011
- 4. Department of Natural Resources
 - All trial and appellate matters
 - Cases arising from DNR arrests
 - Hunting and fishing primarily are specialty issues and control of specialty law enforcement and investigative resources
 - Unknown, but at least before 2011
- 5. Department of Public Safety
 - Summary Court cases and their appeals
 - For arrest made by their officers
 - Same as law enforcement delegation in summary courts
 - TBD
- 6. Department of Revenue
 - Prosecution in Magistrate and General Sessions Court
 - Enforcement of tax related crimes
 - Highly specialized cases and control of specialty investigative resources.

16. Please list any entities that have requested authority to prosecute cases which the Attorney General has denied.

NONE. Delegation of authority to prosecute has been very limited and has primarily been ongoing for many years or by design of the Attorney General. We are unfamiliar with formal written requests for such authority that have been made without prior coordination. The only recent expansion of prosecution delegation was for the Department of Insurance, which was part of an agreement with DoI to administer the Insurance Fraud program generally. Therefore, because of advanced coordination, we have not received requests until after the issue has been identified and reviewed as appropriate.

17. Please provide a brief background of the process for scheduling hearings, explanation of the current process, and suggestions for what may improve the consistency of scheduling of hearings.

Prior to the Supreme Court decision involving the removal of docket control from the Solicitors to the circuit judges, the Attorney General's prosecutor would contact the deputy solicitors in charge of the docket for court time when the case was trial ready. This process developed a good working relationship with the deputy solicitors. Currently, the process is inconsistent throughout the 16 circuits based upon the individual decisions of the administrative judges. The practice is generally for a docket call for a status conference in chronological order by all pending matters (AG and non-AG). This varies from three weeks to one week out depending on the circuit. Some allow virtual hearings which requires the AAG to stay online until the matter is called, if at all. Some judges prefer the presence of the Assistant Attorney General and defense counsel in the hopes of working out a plea offer or to insure more realistic trial expectations. Some require the defendant to be present, if not incarcerated. The circuit judge then goes through the docket in order to address whether the matters are ready for trial or a plea and if so, then seeks to schedule them for a future term. The trial list is then prepared, either by the administrative judge or the clerk in the order the judge sets or chronologically within the future term. On occasion the court will set a day-certain.

There are additional concerns about the scheduling of motion and bond hearings. There is inconsistency across the state in the scheduling of the hearings, notice of the hearings, and the priority of

the particular motion within each circuit almost under its own local rules. As noted in the attached memorandum, for our office, consistency across the state is the highest priority.

However, when an Attorney General case is set later on the docket, it requires the AAG to be prepared to try the case later in the week, even though it may not likely be actually tried. The office must have its witnesses prepared and available in the county, which could be anywhere in the state. A problem has been the inconsistency in the docket list based upon who prepares them and a difficulty in scheduling an Assistant Attorney General who may have status hearings and potential trials throughout the state at the same time.

We are presently in discussions with the Chief Justice's Docketing Committee, and two members of our staff are on the committee. In two circuits we are experimenting with Attorney General only docket hearings to try to be more efficient on our resources and the utility of it being done that way is yet to be determined. We provided a working document to a Supreme Court justice for his review and comment. We are also seeking to develop a better case management system so if the circuit judge relies upon the solicitor's case management system, we can have input to the system and internal information and management controls over pending cases. It has also been suggested that the AIS system may be used by some judges and clerks of court which may bring some consistency to the process. A copy of the suggestions submitted to the Supreme Court is attached.

18. Please provide statistics by circuit for the last three years on the following:

We hand counted from different type documents for solicitor referrals. We have not maintained a list of the reason for the referrals which may be listed in the letters accepting the referrals. It would be necessary to individually review over hundreds of referral letters from the solicitors in the WORLDdox database with case name and number to properly develop the information about the reason for the referrals. An additional database would require manual search and compilation for the inter-Solicitor transfer cases. Given the time constraints, that task is not possible to give an accurate number that can be sworn to without diverting resources to time sensitive operations of the office.

We are not opposed to creating a database beginning this fiscal year for that purpose.

a. Number of cases referred from Solicitors to the Attorney General's Office in total and by type of case, indicating number referred due to conflict versus another reason; and

<u>Circuit</u>	2019-21	2020-21	2021-22
1	1	0	0
2	1	2	2
3	10	25	15
4	44	25	10
5	16	21	9
6	14	3	10
7	96	101	82
8	18	3	6
9	3	5	21
10	10	12	6
11	35	35	37
12	13	11	15
13	1	2	4
14	2	5	2
15	4	11	14
16	9	6	13

b. Number of cases referred from one Solicitor to another in total and by type of case, indicating number referred due to conflict versus another reason.

Charges	<u>2021-22</u>	<u>2020-21</u>	<u>2019-20</u>
Officer Involved Shooting	12	10	11
Official Misconduct	22	27	22
Domestic Violence	52	45	60
Drugs	27	26	27
Murder	5	13	28
Violent	36	51	44
Human Trafficking	2	3	4
Misc	26	33	26
Larceny	5	2	5
Financial Crimes	16	30	16
Securities	3	2	2
Sex Related (non-ICAC)	23	29	24
Child Neglect	7	6	6
Driving (DUI)	9	4	10
Vulnerable Adult	1	0	0

19. Is the agency aware of any discussion with Solicitors as a group regarding cases referred to the Attorney General's Office to aid in consistency across the circuits? If yes, when did they occur and what was the response? If not, does the Attorney General's Office believe they may be beneficial?

YES. At the annual or regular meetings of the Solicitor's Association and when the Attorney General is invited he or a member of his staff regularly advises the elected Solicitors to make their conflict requests directly to either the Attorney General, Chief Deputy Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General of the Criminal Division. They are reminded that the Attorney General must approve transfers of matters. See S.C. Code Section 1-7-350. Of course, such discussions are always beneficial.

A concern is that matters of "conflict" may be personal to the elected Solicitor or there may be a conflict in a staff member. These types of "conflicts" can be addressed differently including potentially internally. Some offices are more concerned about appearance and witness conflicts rather than actual conflicts of interest where transfer would be mandatory to avoid potential concerns in the future, including claims in collateral actions about conflict of interests.

20. Please provide the potential pros and cons of the Department of Social Services referring Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program fraud cases in the future to the Attorney General's Office as opposed to Solicitors' Offices.

The benefit to a SNAP unit within the Office of the AG is the ability to have expertise and focus. There is also potential to coordinate with Federal partners and/or create a Task Force to better build and prosecute SNAP fraud and the AG may be best positioned for that endeavor. The ability to generate cases against retailers is potentially beneficial to the State. The current evidence preserved and present rising to the level of successful or just prosecution could be handled by the Solicitors. The issues related to SNAP is the development of investigative evidence of criminal intent as opposed to neglect or mistake. This issue would be similar whether handled by Solicitors or AAGs.

Our Office welcomes further conversation.

21. Please provide statistics regarding the federal Paycheck Payment Protection Act fraud, including nationwide and in South Carolina, as well as potential ways in which fraud may have occurred (e.g., burner phones, etc.) and ideas for how to protect against this type of fraud in the future.

Federal government estimates are that fraud totals related to the Paycheck Protection Program are as high as \$80 billion. Federal prosecutors are calling this theft of taxpayer money intended to help those harmed by the coronavirus pandemic "the largest fraud in U.S. history" as it represents approximately 10 percent of the \$800 billion handed out to small businesses in low-interest uncollateralized loans from April 3, 2020, through May 31, 2021.

There are several ways the fraud occurred. First, it was easy to commit because applications were accepted online and with no vetting of disqualifying answers. For example, if an applicant answered the question "Are you a convicted felon?" (a disqualifying event) "No," there was no check done to be sure the answer was true. Second, the PPP program was only one portion of the \$2 Trillion Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security ("CARES") Act. The Small Business Administration ("SBA") was also administering a number of other economic programs and delegated responsibility of getting the money for the PPP out to approved financial institutions and, at first, provided those institutions little guidance about what checking could or should be done. Many institutions assumed if there was no fraud on the face of the application, the intent was for the loan to be funded. This fast-tracked process resulted in little applicant vetting and a relaxation of internal fraud controls institutions generally utilize when lending funds they are accountable for.

To protect against this type of fraud in the future, one recommendation would be to require approved financial institutions (ie, those allowed to disburse funds) to verify the existence of the requesting company prior to disbursement, and to do other basic checking, just as the institutions would if an applicant came in to apply for a loan that was not going to be fully indemnified against risk of loss by the federal government.

Human Trafficking

22. Does the agency provide the Human Trafficking annual report to the Legislative Services Agency so it can also be published on the General Assembly website?

NO. To date, it has not been shared with the Legislative Services Agency for publication on the General Assembly's website. We would be happy to do so in the future to increase exposure to the efforts underway in our state to prevent and respond to the crime.

The SC Human Trafficking Task Force provides the annual report to the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House per a legislative mandate. Additionally, the report is shared on the Task Force section of the Attorney General's website and with the public via the media at a press conference in January.

- 23. In coordinating information sharing between agencies to detect human trafficking, how is information shared between agencies? (e.g., is there a central secure location where all human trafficking information is posted for law enforcement and prosecutors across the state to post and access information?)
 - a. What ideas does the agency have for ways in which information sharing could be improved?

The State Task Force does not have a central secure location where trafficking information is posted for law enforcement and prosecutors to post and access information. The Task Force is comprised of 12 multi-sector subcommittees and, to date, has shared information through meetings and other networks that have been built specifically for such information sharing. The recent recurring financial appropriations from the General Assembly positioned the State Task Force with the resources to develop a comprehensive data collection system, an online training hub, and an online resource

directory that will be broken down by counties on a state map. The latter will list vetted service providers, law enforcement agencies that have an MOU with the task force (including training), healthcare facilities that provide Sexual Assault Nurse Examinations and receive the Sexual Assault Forensic Excellence designation, point of contact in state agencies, and other pertinent information to improve the response to human trafficking cases and the needs of victims. Additional ideas to improve information sharing will be considered and implemented as resources allow.

Officer Involved Issues

24. Do any states require all officer involved shootings be reviewed by the same prosecutorial agency? If so, which ones and who performs the review?

Yes. The Vermont Attorney General's Office "reviews all incidents in which a law enforcement officer is involved in a shooting or other use of deadly force." https://ago.vermont.gov/about-the-attorney-generals-office/divisions/criminal-justice/officer-involved-shooting/

While other Attorney Generals offices may have the same policy, our office has been unable to find a comprehensive resource of the policies of all states. However, some states require review of officer involved shootings in certain scenarios. For instance, California enacted a law in 2020 mandating the review by the California Department of Justice of "all incidents of an officer-involved shooting resulting in the death of an unarmed civilian..." https://oag.ca.gov/ois-incidents

25. What is the Attorney General's recommendation on how officer involved shootings should be handled?

It is the position of the Attorney General's Office that at a minimum, all officer involved shootings that result in injury or death should be reviewed by the Attorney General's Office.

All other officer involved shootings should be reviewed by the local solicitor's office or, if conflicted, transferred to the Attorney General's Office. In the event the legislature deems it appropriate that all officer involved shootings be reviewed by the Attorney General's office, the issue of funding and resources may require additional review.

26. What are the pros and cons of the current ways in which officer involved shootings are handled in South Carolina and the way in which the Attorney General recommends?

Currently, solicitors have the discretion to review officer involved shootings themselves, request transfer of review of the case to the Attorney General's Office, or request transfer of review of the case to another solicitor. Some solicitors have adopted a policy that all officer involved shootings that occur in their jurisdiction will be reviewed by the Attorney General's Office.

The pros of this system include: (1) solicitors have the flexibility to decide whether to review a case themselves or to request review by another entity; (2) some solicitors have the perspective that they are accountable to the voters to make decisions on these cases so it is necessary for them to have the autonomy to retain these cases for review; and (3) solicitors may be involved from the initial shooting and feel they can have a better opportunity to know the full context of what is happening in the community surrounding the shooting.

The cons of this system include: (1) there is not uniformity across the state as to which type of officer involved shootings will be reviewed locally and which will be reviewed by the Attorney General's Office, nor does the Attorney General's Office know from the initial shooting if it will be involved to have the opportunity to assist in any legal issues from the beginning; (2) the public could perceive bias of local solicitors reviewing the actions of police officers they work closely with; and (3) centralized review of all officer involved shootings by the Attorney General's Office allows for greater specialization of review and a consistent review processing treating each case independently.

27. Are there common standards utilized by the Attorney General when reviewing officer involved shootings?

Attorneys within the Attorney General's Office Special Prosecution Division have received specialized training in reviewing officer involved shootings. In their review of cases, prosecutors determine whether there is a violation of the South Carolina Code of Laws. As part of this review, prosecutors apply pertinent state and federal case law, including the U.S. Supreme Court decisions of *Tennessee v. Garner*, 471 U.S. 1 (1985) and *Graham v. Connor*, 490 U.S. 386 (1989). Prosecutors also consult, as necessary, with a law professor, who previously served as a law enforcement officer and now specializes in police law and the use of force.

28. What would be the pros and cons of creating a system of consistent review and establishing expectations for reviews of all officer involved shootings?

Creating a system of consistent review and establishing expectations for reviews of all officer involved shootings would presumably entail the review of all officer involved shootings by the Attorney General's Office.

The pros of this system would include that all cases would be reviewed using the same process by attorneys who have specialized training in the subject matter and who have reviewed hundreds of these cases. Furthermore, the public perception of any bias in review would be minimized since these attorneys would not be reviewing the actions of law enforcement officers with whom they work closely on a regular basis.

The cons of this system would include that elected solicitors would lose the autonomy to retain these cases for which they believe they are accountable to their constituency. Any prosecutorial review will be dependent on the timing of the investigation performed by SLED or another agency. Having one reviewing agency will allow for prosecutors to be involved from the beginning to answer legal questions, help determine the extent of what is needed to make a determination and work with recommended policies and best practices to the public will have standard expectations for the release of information and transparency as the office could work with law enforcement before an incident occurs.

Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC)

29. Please explain the mental health resources available to personnel in the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) division and other divisions including, but not limited to, therapists.

The Attorney General's Office has an Employee Assistance Program available to all Attorney General's Office employees. This offers short-term counseling for no financial cost to all employees. ICAC has no specific mental health resource available to employees.

The ICAC section had a therapist on contract for the last fiscal year, but the contract has not yet been renewed. It was noted in testimony that at one time we had specific mental health resources available to ICAC due to the severity of their work, but we were unsure if the contract continued beyond the present fiscal year. It is our intent to renew it, but the contract has not yet been completed by all parties.

30. What percentage of the current volume of cyber tips is the state able to investigate?

Our estimate is that approximately half of all cyber tips are being investigated. Many of these investigations are not as thorough as desired. However, there is a "triage" of tips to pursue those that investigators believe will be most fruitful within current resources.

The data required to give an exact response to this would take longer than the period allowed for responses. This would require some manual work, but even then may not be totally accurate. Our office investigates a portion of Cybertips, but they are also split amongst 100+ other agencies. We are unable

to go in and audit every Cybertip and review how it was worked. Some task force members are more thorough than others in follow-up to Cyertips.

31. How many additional staff would be needed to investigate the volume of cyber tips the agency currently receives?

Unfortunately, this is an ever-expanding area of criminal activity, and the system provides a plethora of tips. At present staffing levels, there is some triage involved to place our resources where they are most effective.

We would estimate we need an additional 20 full-time investigators to adequately investigate all cyber tips for South Carolina. This would in return require proportional increases in additional prosecutors, forensic investigators and support staff. In addition to staff, legislative changes like the requested administrative subpoena power statute would enable investigators to be more efficient in their investigations.

32. Does the agency anticipate the volume of cyber tips increasing, decreasing, or staying the same in coming years?

The volume of Cyber Tips has risen dramatically in recent years and we would only anticipate the numbers continuing to rise.

33. Which other agencies across the state have personnel focused solely on ICAC?

Only the Greenville County Sheriff's Office has a unit dedicated solely to ICAC investigations. Every other investigator in the state handles ICAC investigations along with many other duties.

34. Which city police departments are not part of the ICAC taskforce?

We cannot definitively answer this question as proposed. The term "city" is limiting, but we can make deductions based on the term "municipality." Even then, not every municipality has a law enforcement entity.

An internet search provides differing answers when trying to determine the number of city police departments in South Carolina. The Municipal Association identifies 271 cities and towns in the state. There are 52 municipal police force affiliates on the ICAC Task Force. Therefore, we can answer that 219 municipalities do not have a law enforcement department on the task force. (271-52=219).

The 52 municipalities currently on the Task Force include Abbeville, Aiken, Anderson, Beaufort, Belton, Bennettsville, Bishopville, Bluffton, Burnettown, Camden, Charleston, Clemson, Cheraw, Chesterfield, Clinton, Columbia, Conway, Easley, Ehrhardt, Florence, Georgetown, Goose Creek, Greenville, Greer, Hanahan, Hartsville, Irmo, Laurens, Lexington, Mauldin, Moncks Corner, North Augusta, North Charleston, Orangeburg, Pickens, Prosperity, Port Royal, Rock Hill, St. George, Seneca, Simpsonville, Spartanburg, Springdale, Summerville, Sumter, Travelers Rest, Union, Walterboro, West Columbia, Westminster, Woodruff, York

35. Is it important that all law enforcement entities in the state be part of the ICAC taskforce? Why?

We don't believe it should be a requirements that all law enforcement entities in SC be part of the ICAC task force.

The ICAC task force generally has approximately 25% turnover annually, making the need for the finite training resources to be judiciously applied. Some small municipalities may only have an ICAC case rarely. The training resources required to be minimally trained on these specialized types of investigations would be better allocated to an investigator with a larger jurisdiction and more likely to be able to apply their training on more frequent basis.

We are willing to welcome all law enforcement agencies that would like to be part of the task force, but we don't believe it needs to be mandated. The number of technical participants is secondary

to the quality of participation. Making this a requirement would force participation, without necessarily improving the task force.

- 36. How many warrants does the division have pending currently and on average the last three years?
 - a. How many warrants in total, including non-ICAC warrants does a small solicitor circuit's office have?

We generally track cases by defendant. Our system does not currently track cases based upon warrants pending, and this would be a larger project to undertake. As of June 9, 2022, we had 658 defendant cases pending involving approximately 4,587 pending warrants.

We do not have the average over the past three years easily accessible. This would require manual work that cannot be achieved in the time required for this inquiry.

Medicaid Fraud

37. Please explain whether there are any aspects of the current relationship between the Attorney General's Office and the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) that could be improved, or that are working so well other agencies that work together may want to look to as examples.

Recipient Fraud: We have the typical "victim"-prosecutor difficulties;

- coordination as to which cases should be prosecuted and the desired results.
- DHHS' staff turnover that impedes our case processing
- DHHS staff understanding legal issues of reasonable suspicion, probable cause, admission of evidence and other concepts to a legal standard.
- HHS understanding or disagreement with prosecutorial discretion.
- AG Staff understanding Medicaid policy, eligibility practices or decisions or certain data in the casefiles.

The Office appreciates the willingness of DHHS to include our Medicaid Fraud staff in Medicaid 101 trainings and other trainings as they may be helpful is very beneficial to help our new employees learn about Medicaid and their policies and organization. More opportunities like these, such as an advanced course with those who create the referral packets and their supervisors with our investigators and prosecutors may be able to take this initial training and understanding to a more directed and advanced level to benefit the State.

Provider Fraud: The personnel within DHHS and the AG's Provider Fraud (MFCU) share a positive working relationship. However, despite some overlaps in their missions, DHHS's role is to operate the entirety of the Medicaid program in South Carolina while the MFCU focuses on provider fraud and abuse. Thus, issues of high importance to the MFCU may not hold the same level of priority to DHHS out of necessity alone. For example, DHHS has the goal of ensuring beneficiaries are able to receive quality healthcare timely. Fewer safeguards, such as caps on service or pre-payment review, make it easier for beneficiaries to access services; however, it also increases the potential for fraudulent claims submission.

38. What are the pros and cons of DHHS paying for additional staff at the Attorney General's office to address Medicaid recipient fraud?

The Medicaid Recipient Fraud Unit would benefit from a DHHS worker assigned to the unit, ideally to be physically located with the MRFU unit at the Attorney General's office with a secure terminal that gives that worker complete access to Medicaid recipient data. The person assigned to MRFU should have significant eligibility experience and knowledge, and should have no conflicting DHHS assignments outside of the assignment to MRFU. That person could handle inquiries or direct inquiries to the appropriate DHHS personnel and assist in meetings and trial prep. The person could also assist in triaging new case referrals along with MRFU personnel. This could circumvent the need for HHS to put together a referral package. This would reduce paperwork and time in both agencies.

This could help with the issue in the previous response with some training. This staff would require a separate office within the unit suite.

In the alternative, DHHS should have a program integrity staff member assigned to MRFU housed at DHHS, with the same assignments as above and without other assignments. Clearly, it would be ideal to have that person housed in the MRFU suite. And, clearly, MRFU needs to move to a suite that accommodates all staff in one area.

39. How many additional staff would the Attorney General's office need to handle all Medicaid fraud referrals from HHS?

Recipient Fraud: Additional staff (in addition to the DHHS personnel assigned to the unit) would be appropriate to include one attorney, one administrative assistant and one investigator.

Provider Fraud (MFCU): The MFCU currently has appropriate staffing levels to respond to all Medicaid provider fraud referrals from SCDHHS. Indeed, the MFCU would like to receive a greater volume of referrals from SCDHHS.

Patient Abuse

40. Is there information online about patient (e.g., individuals who reside in nursing homes and residential care facilities; or medicaid beneficiaries at home) abuse occurrences at providers for the public to access when making patient care decisions? If yes, where is it available? If no, to what resources would you direct individuals in the public who are researching which providers to utilize?

Upon information and belief, there is no such definitive and reliable resource. Medicare has a nursing home rating system designed to provide information on safety and quality of care, so there is a resource available online. However, numerous problems exist with the system to include inaccurate data, problems with the inspection process, and secretive appeals proceedings that delay or even prevent citations from being made public.

Because of the differing needs of individuals and changeover of personnel, even a more reliable source of information by Medicare, or any other program, ratings will never keep up with current status. No online resource can replace the need for in-person review by the parties involved in any decision. Individuals evaluating nursing home providers should visit the facility in person for adequate review.

Transcripts

- 41. Please provide the length of time transcripts (e.g., deposition, hearing, etc.) and other records must be maintained after the conclusion of a matter, and the authority which sets the requirement (e.g., State Statute, Rules of Civil Procedure, Rules of Criminal Procedure, etc.) for each of the following:
 - a. Civil plaintiff attorney;
 - b. Civil defense attorney;
 - c. Criminal prosecutor;
 - d. Criminal defense attorney;
 - e. Courts: and
 - f. Any other applicable individuals or entities required to maintain such records.

The framework of this question makes the answer complicated. We believe the issue arose from the concern for Post Adjudication issues, all of which are from criminal cases (PCR is a civil matter, but in the criminal Post Adjudication process). However, the question above is a more broad inquiry. Therefore, we answer the question in two very different contexts of the issue, civil and criminal.

CIVIL: Our only use of transcripts in civil cases originate from matters within our office. The issue of retaining transcripts is not an issue. In fact, in most circumstances our retention policy of the state records generally exceed the requirements of court rules and need.

Transcripts arising from AG matters: Transcripts related to civil and criminal legal case files are maintained for 15 years. The Office Document Retention Policy provides that

"After closing [a legal case file], the hard copy of a case file is stored for six months in the Office. Thereafter, it is to be transferred to the Records Center for fifteen years. [The files are] [d]estroy[ed] after approval by DAH [South Carolina Department of Archives and History]. Attorney and appropriate staff determine contents of files, but all documents in the public domain must be included. The electronic copy of Legal Case Files, including files created and stored in the DMS [Document Management System], shall be maintained locally." The Office document retention policy has been approved by the Department of Archives and History. We believe the office Document Retention Policy answers all sub-part questions.

Transcripts not originating from our office and part of document retention: The South Carolina Rules of Professional Conduct require all files, including transcripts, be maintained for 6 years, a lesser standard than our internal policy for document retention. Rule 1.15(i) provides that "[a]bsent any obligation to retain a client's file which is imposed by law, court order, or rules of a tribunal, a lawyer shall securely store a client's file for a minimum of six (6) years after completion or termination of the representation." SCACR 1.15(i). We believe the Rules of Professional Conduct answer all sub-part questions.

CRIMINAL: This question arose from a concern expressed by direct appeal and PCR lawyers. The issue arises most commonly in regards to transcripts of trials, pleas, and prior PCR hearings. The problems exist because delays by the trial court in addressing new trial motions, development of appeal of issues related to old motion hearings or a belated request for an appeal from a trial or PCR case. These delays create a period of time before their request not likely anticipated when retention rules were first established. The appropriate references are:

South Carolina Appellate Rule 607(i) sets forth the time a court reporter is mandated to retain materials to create a transcript of any proceedings at least 5 years and retain backup tapes at least one year after the transcript is prepared:

Rule 607(i):

(i) Retention of Tapes. Except as provided below, a court reporter shall retain the primary and backup tapes of a proceeding for a period of at least five (5) years after the date of the proceeding, and the court reporter may reuse or destroy the tapes after the expiration of that period. If the proceeding was a hearing or trial which lasted for more than one day, the time shall be computed from the last day of the hearing or trial.

In any proceeding which has been transcribed on or after March 1, 2017, the court reporter shall retain the primary and backup tapes which have been transcribed for a period of at least one (1) year after the original transcript is sent to the requesting party, to allow any party to challenge the accuracy of the transcription. If no challenge is received by the court reporter within the one (1) year period, the tapes may be reused or destroyed.

SCACR 607: If the transcript has been ordered by either the Attorney General's office or SC Office of Appellate Defense, retention of the transcript is subject to state records retention statutes and regulations. The courts and government attorneys are required to retain copies of the transcripts they have received consistent with the Rules of State Archives. See S.C. Code 30-1-10, et. seq. The statutory provisions do not require any other non-government party to retain a transcript for any specified period. Under archiving regulations set forth an agency 6 year retention period as follows:

12-321. Litigation Case Files.

A. Description: Document judicial proceedings, which involve the agency. Files include some or all of the following documents: affidavits, summons and complaints, responses, orders of dismissals, notice and general appeal, laws and regulations applying to a particular case, legal briefs, transcripts of proceedings, orders, court decisions, and related information. Portions of this series are scheduled for permanent retention by the State Archives through the Attorney General's office. Court records in this series are also available in the court having jurisdiction over these cases.

B. Retention:

- (1) Agency: 6 years after the case is closed. Microfilm optional.
- (2) State Archives: Selection of needed documentation. Permanent.

S.C. Code Ann. Regs. 12-321.

If a transcipt has been introduced as an exhibit during a criminal trial or PCR hearing, the Clerk of Court for the county is required to retain the exhibit pursuant SC Appellate Court Rule 606. The rule states the following:

- "(c) Retention Period by Clerk.
 - (1) Criminal Cases (Including Juvenile Delinquency Cases).
 - (A) Capital Cases. In any criminal case in which a sentence of death has been imposed, the exhibits shall be retained by the clerk and shall not be disposed of except upon order of the Supreme Court or upon the death of the defendant. In the event of the death of the defendant, the circuit court shall direct a disposition of the exhibits.
 - (B) Non-Capital Cases. The clerk of court shall retain the exhibits in non-capital cases (including juvenile delinquency cases) for at least eighteen (18) months after sentence is imposed or, if an appeal is taken, for eighteen (18) months after the remittitur is sent by the appellate court. For the purpose of this rule, the term "sentence" shall include commitment or other care and treatment imposed at the dispositional hearing in a juvenile delinquency case. After the expiration of this retention period, the clerk shall dispose of the exhibits as provided by (d)(1)(B) and (d)(1)(C) below. In the event the defendant should die during this retention period, the exhibits may be immediately disposed of as provided by (d)(1)(C) below even for offenses covered by the Preservation of Evidence Act (S.C. Code Ann. §§ 17-28-300 to -360).

 (2) Civil Cases.
 - (A) Collateral Challenges Regarding Capital Cases. In any post-conviction relief case or other civil collateral proceeding challenging a criminal case involving a sentence of death, the exhibits shall be retained by the clerk and shall not be disposed of except upon order of the Supreme Court or upon the death of the criminal defendant. In the event of the death of the defendant, the circuit court shall direct a disposition of the exhibits.
 - (B) All Other Civil Cases. The clerk shall retain the exhibits in all other civil cases for sixty (60) days after the entry of the final judgment in the matter or, if an appeal is taken, sixty (60) days after the remittitur is sent by the appellate court. After the expiration of this retention period, the clerk shall dispose of the exhibits as provided by (d)(2)(B) below.
- (d) Disposition of Exhibits by Clerk.
 - (1) Criminal Cases (Including Juvenile Delinquency Cases).
 - (A) Capital Cases. As indicated by (c)(1)(A) above, the clerk shall not dispose of exhibits in a capital case except upon order of the Supreme Court or upon the death of the defendant. In the event of the death of the defendant, the circuit court shall direct a disposition of the exhibits.
 - (B) Disposition of Exhibits in Cases Involving Crimes Listed in the Preservation of Evidence Act. In any non-capital case involving one of the offenses listed in the Preservation of Evidence Act or accessory before the fact to one of those offenses, a custodian designated by the governing body of the county or, if such designation has not been made, the sheriff of the county, shall be responsible for obtaining the exhibits from the clerk after the expiration of the time period specified in (c)(1)(B) above. Unless otherwise ordered by the court under S.C. Code Ann. § 17-28-340, the designated custodian, or the sheriff if no

other custodian has been designated, shall be responsible for retaining the exhibits for the periods specified by the Preservation of Evidence Act. After notice from the clerk, the designated custodian, or the sheriff if no other custodian has been designated, shall have thirty (30) days to take custody of the exhibits and provide the clerk with a receipt for the exhibits. Failure to do so may be treated as contempt of the circuit or family court.

- (C) All Other Criminal Cases. Unless the court has ordered some other disposition of the exhibit, the party introducing an exhibit shall immediately reclaim the exhibit from the clerk after the expiration of the retention period specified in (c)(1)(B) above. The party shall sign a receipt for the exhibit. For exhibits that are not reclaimed, the clerk may dispose of an exhibit:
 - (i) Forty-five (45) days after the mailing of a notice to the party introducing the exhibit advising the party that the exhibit will be destroyed or disposed of if not reclaimed within thirty (30) days. This notice shall not be sent prior to the expiration of the retention period specified in (c)(1)(B) above. The notice shall be sent to the party's last counsel of record as shown by the case file or, if the party has no counsel of record, to the party at the party's last known address as shown by the case file; or
 - (ii) Regardless whether notice is given under (i) above, twenty-four (24) months after the sentence was imposed or, if an appeal was taken, twenty-four (24) months after the remittitur was issued.

(2) Civil Cases.

- (A) Collateral Challenges Regarding Capital Cases. As indicated by (c)(2)(A) above, the clerk shall not dispose of exhibits in a post-conviction relief case or other civil collateral proceeding challenging a criminal case involving a sentence of death except upon order of the Supreme Court or upon the death of the criminal defendant. In the event of the death of the defendant, the circuit court shall direct a disposition of the exhibits.
- (B) All Other Civil Cases. Unless the court has ordered some other disposition of the exhibit, the party introducing an exhibit shall immediately reclaim the exhibit from the clerk of court after the expiration of the retention period specified in (c)(2)(B). The party shall sign a receipt for the exhibit. For exhibits which are not reclaimed, the clerk may dispose of the exhibit:
 - (i) Forty-five (45) days after the mailing of a notice to the party introducing the exhibit advising the party that the exhibit will be destroyed or disposed of if not reclaimed within thirty (30) days. This notice shall not be sent prior to the expiration of the retention period specified in (c)(2)(B) above. The notice shall be sent to the party's last counsel of record as shown by the case file or, if the party has no counsel of record, to the party at the party's last known address as shown by the case file; or
- (ii) Regardless whether notice is given under (i) above, six (6) months after the entry of final judgment in the matter or, if an appeal was taken, six months after the remittitur was issued.
- (e) Effect of the Failure to Reclaim Exhibits; Liability of Clerk. The failure of a party to reclaim an exhibit within thirty (30) days after the time the party is authorized to do so under (d)(1)(C) or (d)(2)(B) shall be construed as the party's consent to destroy or otherwise dispose of the exhibit, and no cause of action shall lie against the clerk for the destruction or other disposition of the exhibit. Except as otherwise provided by law, this rule or order of the court, an exhibit which is not reclaimed under (d)(1)(C) or (d)(2)(B) shall become the property of the

county and the clerk shall deliver the exhibit to the county; provided, however, if the exhibit has no value or de minimis value, the clerk may destroy the exhibit.

- (f) Record of Disposition. A record of exhibits which have been disposed of by the clerk under (d) above shall be maintained. At a minimum, the case file should contain a description, copy or photograph of the exhibit; the date any notice under (d)(1)(C)(i) or (d)(2)(B)(i) was mailed; the date of the disposition of the exhibit; the nature of the disposition including the name of the party, person or agency to whom it was returned if applicable; and a copy of the receipt for the exhibit if the exhibit was returned.
- (g) Illegal Items. This rule shall not authorize the return of an exhibit to any person when the exhibit is a weapon, controlled substance, poison, explosive or any other kind of property which the person may not lawfully possess. In such cases, the exhibit shall be disposed of in the manner provided by law or in a manner ordered by the court.
- (h) Authority of Court. The court may, on motion by a party or its own motion, direct the release of an exhibit at any time, and may allow the substitution of a copy, photograph or description in place of the exhibit. If such substitution is allowed, the copy, photograph or description shall be admissible in any subsequent proceedings to the same extent that the exhibit would have been admissible. The court may, on motion by a party or its own motion, direct the retention of an exhibit beyond the period specified by this rule upon a showing of good cause. The court may, on motion by a party or someone having an interest in the exhibit, direct that an exhibit be returned to someone other than the party who introduced the exhibit. In cases involving one of the offenses listed in the Preservation of Evidence Act or accessory before the fact to one of those offenses, no substitution, return or other disposition of the exhibit shall be made unless the requirements of S.C. Code Ann. § 17-28-340 have been satisfied."

Post-Adjudication

42. Please state the number of post-adjudications newly received, and total pending, each of the last five years, by judicial circuit.

SEE ATTACHMENT

Criminal Appeals

43. Please provide statistics on the number of appeals granted when the attorney for the defendant was employed by S.C. Commission on Indigent Defense, Rule 608 Contract Attorney, and Private attorney.

APPEALS (Non Capital): This is not a statistic tracked by this office. This was manually compiled and while we believe it true and accurate, it is our best determination and not 100% guaranteed. "Appeal granted" is construed to mean a conviction reversed in whole or in part, a sentence reversed or remanded for resentencing, a remand for further proceedings by the circuit court on an issue favorable to the defendant, or a State's appeal being affirmed.

Two fiscal years: (July 1, 2020 and June 30, 2022):

27 total opinions issued with appeal granted as defined above

16 with Office of Appellate Defense

1 Pool Case contracted with Office of Appellate Defense

8 private counsel

2 pro se

CAPITAL LITIGATION:

23 Opinions (both unpublished and Published)23 with Office of Appellate Defense1 Pool Case

9 Private Counsel 2 Pro Se SEE ATTACHMENT

Post-Conviction Relief (PCR)

44. Is the Attorney General required in statute, or by any other authority, to represent the state in post-conviction relief matters?

NO. PCR statutes are agnostic as to who represents the state. Chapter 27 of Title 17 of the South Carolina Code governs PCR actions. We cannot identify a statute which expressly assigns responsibility to represent the State in PCR actions.

Section 17-27-40 relates to commencement of a proceeding, and mandates that "[t]he clerk shall docket the application upon its receipt and promptly bring it to the attention of the court and deliver a copy to the solicitor of the circuit in which the applicant was convicted and a copy to the Attorney General.

Section 17-27-70 requires that "[w]ithin thirty days after the docketing of the application, or within any further time the court may fix, the State shall respond by answer or by motion which may be supported by affidavits." It does not specify who shall respond on behalf of the State.

Section 17-27-130 relates to attorney-client privilege, and provides: "counsel alleged to have been ineffective is free to discuss and disclose any aspect of the representation with representatives of the State for purposes of defending against the allegations of ineffectiveness, to the extent necessary for prior counsel to respond to the allegation." This section is agnostic as to who the "representatives of the State" might be.

Section 17-27-160 relates to capital case matters specifically, and mandates that "A copy of the application shall be immediately provided to the solicitor of the circuit in which the applicant was convicted and a copy provided to the Attorney General."

45. Please provide the history of post-conviction relief, including the entities responsible for representing the State at various times.

From our experience with testimony and follow-up with committee staff, we qualify this answer. As asked above, we are without resources to timely answer this question. In fact, the history of PCR in the state could well be a treatise in a law journal. We are framing our answer in a different light to meet the intent of the inquiry. We inquired verbally to the LOC staff on this concern, and the heart of the issue is an inquiry as to why the AG has assumed this duty. "In the absence of a prescribed duty to represent the State, how did the Attorney General's Office become the State's attorney for PCR actions?"

As noted above in answer 44, the PCR statutes do not clearly identify who represents the state in circuit court. The Attorney General's Office is required by S.C. Code Ann. § 1-7-40 to represent the state in PCR appeals (and all appeals) before the appellate courts. The Attorney General's office is further required to represent the State in death penalty PCR actions and make pleadings pursuant to Section 17-27-160. However, the question remains as to handling PCR in the Circuit Courts.

Prior to 1969, collateral challenges to convictions were handled generally by the solicitors in state collateral actions, such as state habeas corpus actions or motions for new trial based upon newly discovered evidence. The Attorney General's Office handled the prior state habeas corpus and federal habeas corpus actions as the representative of the custodian Department of Corrections who was the named Respondents. In 1969, the Uniform Post-conviction relief act was passed throughout the U.S. and in S.C. as a legislative reaction to the United States Supreme Court decision in *Case v Nebraska*, 381 U.S. 336 (1965) where the issue was whether the state had created an adequate corrective process for the hearing and determinations of constitutional rights of prisoners. For a number of years, the Solicitor's Office in the Ninth Circuit handled PCR matters that arose there until the mid - 1970s. At that point, all PCR filings were handled by different AAGs throughout the office until the office PCR unit was created in the Criminal Division in 1976. It is anecdotal that the Attorney General's Office expanded it representation in state PCR matters after the Act

was passed when hearings were now heard other than the Richland County Court House in Columbia and in each circuit.

However, since the pre- Uniform Post Conviction Relief Act, many factors have changed.

- 1. The number of incarcerated individuals has grown, so the number of PCRs has grown.
- 2. PCR cases are now heard in the circuit of the conviction, taking away the convenience of Richland County for the AG, and erased the burden on the solicitor offices for travel.
- 3. PCR cases have become far more complicated and time consuming than cursory hearings. This has added to the burden upon the AG office because it requires more attorney hours per PCR.
- 4. In some cases, multiple PCR hearings have been granted, to include in excess of the single opportunity contemplated in the statute.
- 5. The number of merits hearings have increased, whereas when the AG's office began handling cases merit hearings were not common.
- 6. The orders for the court have become far more detailed, and the AG's office is required to draft such orders, so the volume and degree of difficulty in post-adjudication work has increased even after the hearing.
- 7. The number of appeals in PCR cases has increased, adding another layer of work for the AG's office.
- 8. Defendants are regularly present at PCR hearings, regardless of the degree of merit, adding to the coordination required. Also, the ability to get out of their detention facility to go home for a hearing where they can see family, actually encourages filing PCRs.

In summary, what started as a common sense accommodation within the AG's office has turned into one of the largest sections of our office. Though not found in statute, representing the State in initial PCR actions in Circuit Court has become an expected role of the AG's office almost as an accident of circumstance. It certainly occurred before the present Post Conviction Relief Act. This is in spite of the modern departure from the original PCR accommodation being a modest hearing within walking distance of our office and precluding excessive travel. In practice, the taxpayer now funds travel from the AG's office to the courthouses across the state that are walking distance for the solicitor. This history explains how the AG became the state's de facto attorney for PCR, but does not justify it by mandate, economics, or common sense.

NOTE: As noted above, with minimal written material available identifying the AG as the state's representative on initial PCR cases, we have relied upon an oral history. This amended answer is a clarification for the committee. We do not believe this substituted answer substantially changes any response to the issue presented.

The history of state representation in other than appellate cases is not clearly defined. Prior to the 1969 Act, solicitors handled collateral attacks (prior terminology). It is still unclear that there is any written agreement whereby the Attorney General assumed such responsibility. However, it is clear that initially, matters were handled in Richland County. At the onset, different attorneys in the AG's office handled these matters as minor cases in the circuit court. By 1976, the AG had created a small unit to handle the increased burden of PCR representation in trial courts. Today, the PCR section is among the largest sections in the AG's office, even though the mandate is unclear.

46. When were the post-conviction relief statutes initially enacted and last updated?

Chapter 27 of Title 17 of the South Carolina Code govern PCR actions. South Carolina adopted the Uniform Post-Conviction Procedure Act by Act 164 of 1969. Based on my research, all statutes contained in Chapter 27 were adopted and apparently have not been amended since 1969, except as follows:

- 1. 1995: Act 7 added section 17-27-45 ("Filing procedures for post-conviction relief applications.").
- 2. 1996: Act 448 added three statutes:
- a. Section 17-27-130 ("Waiver of attorney-client privilege by allegation of ineffective prior counsel; access to files.");
 - b. Section 17-27-150 ("Discovery in post-conviction relief proceeding.");
 - c. Section 17-27-160 ("Capital case post-conviction relief procedures.").
- 3. 1999: Act 55, § 24 amended section 17-27-100 to read in full: "A final judgment entered under this chapter may be reviewed by a writ of certiorari as provided by the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules."

47. What potential inefficiencies exist in the current PCR process (e.g., travel throughout the state sometimes for 10-minute hearings, etc.)?

The summary dismissal process as currently set forth in the Act is overly burdensome and requires the State to respond to every single filing despite clear procedural bars (such as successiveness or untimeliness, for example) or a patent lack of merit to some applications. The response it a multi-step process, where the State must serve a return and motion to dismiss along with a proposed Conditional Order of Dismissal to the Chief Administrative Judge, and once this Conditional Order of Dismissal is signed, we are often tasked with filing and service of the Conditional Order of Dismissal. See S.C. Code 17-27-70. The Applicant then has 20 days from personal service to respond to the Conditional Order of Dismissal, and then, after this time has passed, the State then interprets the response (if any) and must draft and submit a proposed Final Order of Dismissal or request other appropriate action from the Chief Administrative Judge (see the PCR Action flowcharts created for and discussed during the PCR presentation). This process can be quite inefficient and requires a tremendous amount for time and resources from the State.

Another inefficiency is the numerous continuances granted before a PCR case in the circuit court gets to an evidentiary hearing. Many of our PCR counsel (contract counsel from the Office of Indigent Defense and privately retained PCR counsel) request numerous continuances, which can delay cases by years due to the limited PCR terms assigned to each circuit. These continuances are often granted even if opposed by the State. With the office turnover of attorneys in PCR these continuances require multiple PCR lawyers to prepare the case for each term of court.

48. Please list the parties potentially impacted by, or involved in, the PCR process and briefly explain the impact/involvement of each (e.g., Court Administration – Judges set the docket which determines when PCR hearings occur; Victim Advocates – Notify victims about hearings and travel from Columbia to the applicable county to accompany the victim at the hearing, if the victim requests).

Victim Advocates – Notify victims about hearings and travel from Columbia to the applicable county to accompany the victim at the hearing, if the victim requests).

S.C. Attorney General's Office

-PCR Unit: handles all PCR actions in the circuit and appellate courts on behalf of the State, as well as most petitions for habeas corpus filed in the circuit or appellate court. This involves submitting a response to every new PCR application; submitting any necessary motions or proposed orders; scheduling PCR matters for hearings during pre-set PCR terms of court under the guidance and direction of the Chief Administrative judges; representing the State in PCR hearings in the circuit court; drafting memorandums or proposed orders if requested by the court (occurs in nearly every case); submitting post-trial motions and/or returns to post-trial motions, as well as proposed orders and appearing for post-trial hearings as set by the court; representing the State in PCR appeals (including State's appeals), including submitting all appellate pleadings and appearing for oral argument

-Victim Services Unit: handles victim notification for the various stages of the PCR process, including traveling to court to assist with victims who attend hearings

Unified Court System/SC Judicial Department

- Court Administration: sets PCR terms of court on a biannual basis
- Court Reporters: transcribe transcripts as requested for use during PCR process (note issue with 5-year record retention); transcribe PCR proceedings in circuit court
- Circuit Court Judges: rule on preliminary motions and summary dismissal track cases; set the cases for a term (or give direction to Attorney General's Office to set term (which is what occurs most often)) and rule on continuance motions prior to a term of court; preside over PCR terms of court; issue final orders on cases (both summary dismissal track and those after a hearing); hear and rule on any post-trial motions
- Appellate Courts: all PCR appeals are filed with the South Carolina Supreme Court pursuant to Rue 243, SCACR, and can be transferred to the Court of Appeals pursuant to Rule 243(l), SCACR

Office of Indigent Defense

- Contract Attorneys: represent applicants on the vast majority of cases that require an evidentiary hearing (unless applicant elects to retain private counsel or proceed pro se (uncommon)
 - Office of Appellate Defense: represents the vast majority of PCR applicants on appeal
- Public Defenders: called as necessary witnesses in cases where the Public Defender's office represented the applicant during the general sessions proceeding

Private attorneys of the South Carolina Bar: retained to represent applicants on PCR actions before the circuit court or appellate court; called as necessary witnesses in cases where the attorney represented the applicant during the general sessions proceeding

Sexually Violent Predators

49. On average, how long is an individual under involuntary civil commitment prior to release? 6.7 years

Victim Advocacy

50. Does the division have any one pagers or other written materials it regularly utilizes to explain the criminal justice process to victims?

Our division does not have any one pagers, but there is a detailed explanation written by Deputy Attorney General, Don Zelenka, regarding the post-adjudication process (See attached). We do not provide this document in every case because it can be very overwhelming for a victim to absorb that much information at one time. On the other hand, the fear of having only a one page pamphlet can be misleading as the process is multifaceted. We do not have any written materials to give regarding the prosecution process.

a. If so,

1. Are the materials online for victims or the public to access?

The SCAG website has limited information regarding the post-adjudication process. The prosecution process is not described online.

2. Please send us a copy of the materials.

See Attachment – "Appellate Process Description for Victims."

51. Please provide copies of any presentations or materials utilized to train new victim advocates in the Attorney General's office.

See attached presentations
Victim Advocacy Post Conviction

52. What percentage of victim notices provided via U.S. mail are returned and undeliverable?

Our current database is not capable of accurately providing the number of notices returned in a year's time. This was discussed in detail on June 22nd, 2012, as found at the 1:07:50 to 1:12:12 mark of the video archive of that date. It was noted the office uses returned mail as a notice to attempt follow-up by phone. It was also noted that mail is the most effective means for a number of reasons. We believe the presenter (Trisha Allen) fully presented our concerns on this issue. With the development of a new database, we may add this ability in the near future.

53. Going forward, would the agency be willing to track the information below?

Yes, with the proper database, these numbers could be obtained.

- a. Annual travel time for victim advocates by type of hearing and case; and
- b. Number of notices provided in total and by type (e.g., motion, hearing, etc.)

Crime Victim Services Division

54. Please explain what changes to sentencing sheets may increase efficiency and effectiveness for the division (e.g., line for information so reliance is not solely on the solicitor's office). In the explanation, please include the current process, options for proposed changes, pros/cons to the options, and whether the agency has suggested the change to Court Administration.

Pursuant to SC Code Section 16-3-1260, when CVS-Compensation pays for a bill submitted by a crime victim, a debt is automatically incurred by the individual who caused the harm or the injury to the victim. As such, the CVS-Compensation division has the authority to request restitution from this individual. Currently the division staff in the Compensation Recovery section reach out to respective solicitors' offices victim advocates to advise them of the payout and to include CVS-Compensation in any restitution order.

If an additional box or area labeled 'DCVC' could be added to the 'Special Conditions' section of the sentencing sheet as a recipient of restitution, our office believes that it might remind whoever is pleading the case to remember to address restitution to DCVC.

Please see the Attached for the proposed change on the current sheet as attached with indicator for proposed location for change.

Ombudsman

55. What are common issues you find individuals do not understand about the criminal justice process?

Most often, individuals want to know why dangerous offenders are released on bond. Individuals also do not understand prosecutorial discretion. Individuals do not understand why sentences imposed by judges are shortened by corrections officials. (By example: judge sentences someone to 15 years, and may be released from prison in half that time [good time, probation, prerelease, other factors])

56. Please provide copies of materials utilized when explaining the criminal justice process to victims if different than materials utilized by the Attorney General's Crime Victim Advocate Division.

The materials provided by victim advocates are the primary source, well before any issues are raised to the Ombudsman. The Ombudsman is generally well after pre-printed material has been provided. At the time of Ombudsman intervention, general information or pre-printed materials have already been provided.

It is common for the Ombudsman to provide the relevant laws regarding a victim's particular issue and S.C. Constitution, Art. 1 Section 24(A)(B) and (C). Materials provided by the Ombudsman are tailored to the particular matter, so general material to attach to this answer would be voluminous to cover every case. Even then, providing this volume might make public the material addressed to victims, to include address and other personal information inappropriate for publication.

57. What suggestions does the agency have to improve enforcement of Crime Victim Ombudsman recommendations to agencies that are the subject of victim complaints?

Provide the Crime Victim Ombudsman the statutory authority to address the legal remedies that are already available to victims. For example, designate an attorney who, after CVO has concluded a Formal Complaint is founded, could file Motions for a Writ of Mandamus, or Motion to Assert Victims' Rights.

58. Can the Attorney General's Office promulgate regulations to create and enforce consequences on agencies that are found to violate a victim's rights (e.g., require an agency that violates a victim's rights to attend certain training, etc.)? If not, what authority does the office have to punish agencies that are found to violate a victim's rights?

The AG <u>can</u> promulgate regulations generally. The concern is whether the AG <u>should</u> promulgate regulations for enforcement, and to what effect. There is general authority of the AG as an officer of the state and as an agency to promulgate regulations. There was specific statutory authority established when the CVS division was created under the AG:

S.C. CODE SECTION 16-3-1680. Recommendation of regulations. The Department of Crime Victim Ombudsman through the Crime Victim Services Division may recommend to the Attorney General those regulations necessary to assist it in performing its required duties as provided by this chapter. There is no question that the constitutional rights of victim advocates are clear, but the same constitutional rights are without sufficient enforcement provisions. While without express or specific provisions, a mandamus action or contempt provisions may apply, but they are rare, a high burden of proof, and expensive. This issue was raised in testimony before the subcommittee as a "right without a remedy". The issue is less of "can the AG issue such regulations" and more an issue of "should the AG issue regulations and to what extent."

The issue of <u>should</u> the AG promulgate enforcement regulations to create enforcement consequences is more complicated. A regulation is an order by a competent authority relating to action under its control. A regulation will not necessarily cure the need for a remedy for violations of the victim's constitutional rights. Specifically, the AG has limited authority, control or impact upon the majority of violators of victim rights. Law enforcement, detention authorities, judges and others generally do not fall under the AG. Therefore a proposed regulation may be unenforceable on the primary violators. In present potential cases, if it is a victim advocate, we can deny certification for recurring or severe violations.

The extent of any proposed regulation, if deemed necessary, is an even more complicated issue. Those the AG has clear authority over are not the primary concern. Those under current authority (certified advocates, grant recipients, and providers through compensation) are often a limited pool of resources. The chilling effect of enforcement regulations may actually reduce the resources available to victims.

The concern of a "right without a remedy" is legitimate and potentially problematic. However, a regulations for limited violations within our limited authority may be "a solution in search of a problem." Finally, the adverse impact from the promulgation of regulations may be "a cure worse than the disease."

59. What gaps in training and services has the agency identified from the performance metrics it tracks?

The Crime Victim Ombudsman notes the following:

- Certain groups that need training about procedures related to victims' rights (example: summary court judges in a particular region)
- Agencies that need more VSP's to effectively serve the numbers of crime victims in their communities;
- Evidence law enforcement could use to establish probable cause in certain types of crimes (i.e., harassment)
- Detention centers that need training and resources, among others.

60. Do the top three crimes for which the Crime Victim Ombudsman assists fluctuate or are they usually assault, domestic violence, and murder?³

YES. Since 2013, CVO provides assistance most often from victims of assault, domestic violence and murder.

61. Please provide the percentage of total victims per county that (1) filed complaints and (2) filed founded complaints for the last five years.⁴

SEE ATTACHMENT

a. Based on the percentages, please provide information on potential factors that contribute to the counties with the highest percentages.

The factors that contribute to the counties with the highest percentages include:

- The comparison "victim" cases are based upon SLED data: reported types of arrests.
- SLED does not track "Victim" data. "Victims" is a rough estimate made by identifying the total arrests per county and subtracting total arrests for crimes against society (primarily drug offenses).
- Formal Complaint and SLED data is available for four years for this report: 2017-2020. This question requires much more comparison data to accurately identify counties that may have victim services issues.
- Founded Formal Complaints are rare for every county. Because the range of the number of "victim" cases across counties is so broad, and because the number of Founded Formal Complaints is so small, this data will default the smaller counties to higher percentages.

*If a smaller county has one Founded Formal Complaint in four years, that will show up on this chart as a higher percentage, equivalent to a larger county having 15 or 20 Founded Formal Complaints. This creates an extraneous value which throws the data out of proportion.

- The minimal number of Formal Complaints compared to County crime rates makes this data unreliable to make conclusions about whether the values identify problems counties are experiencing with victim services.
- Conclusions may be able to be drawn to identify victim service problems using every Formal Complaint the CVO office has received since data has been collected, and then use the corresponding victim-related crime data to perform this analysis.
- 62. Could the agency provide information on the number of assist cases by types of crimes as a percentage of the total number of crimes of that type? This may allow the Committee to see if certain crimes have more complaints than others or if it only appears that way because there are a higher number of those types of crimes in general.⁵

SEE ATTACHMENT

³ See, Crime Victim Services Presentation, slide 29

⁴ See, Crime Victim Services Presentation, slide 32. Current statistics are provided by county. However, the counties that appear to have the highest number of complaints may be skewed due to the size of the county and number of victims therein.

⁵ See, Crime Victim Services Presentation, slide 29

63. Please explain who staffs the Restitution Task Force, and list the members of the task force.

The Restitution Task Force is NOT a task force or committee of the AG's Office. However, attached is the list of that task force.

While this was established by someone previously in CVS, it was never a governmental entity. We believe he still chairs this committee, but unsure of the selected leadership. We believe Scott Beard is still the individual who schedules the task force meetings and coordinates assignments, but he is now working for a Private Non Profit in Charleston

Please see the attached list of Task Force members. Although the Attorney General's Office has no official role in running it we do currently have three participants (CVS Deputy Director of Compensation, Compensation Recovery Manager, and the CVS Ombudsman) in an individual capacity. None are the leader or support staff.

64. Does the agency have responses to the "Evaluating Restitution in South Carolina" survey conducted by the Restitution Task Force? If so, please provide them.

NO. The agency is not controlling that issue of the Task Force. The survey results and recommendations are currently being assembled by Dr. Christi Metcalfe at the University of South Carolina's Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice.

65. How, if at all, does the Crime Victim Ombudsman interact with the State Ombudsman?

There are no formal processes or procedures. Generally, the State Ombudsman refers calls to the Crime Victim Ombudsman when the issue is related to criminal victimization. To date, there is no record of gaps or concerns as currently in effect or historically.

Accessibility of Information

66. Please provide the timeline for release of the agency's new website and explain information it will contain/differences from current website as it relates to Crime Victim Services and any other aspects of the agency.

The SCAG Website was completed and released in August 2021. The entire website was redesigned using new graphics and a layout centered on ease of navigation and open access of information. Instead of a single webmaster, the new site provides the capability of sections to update their specific areas. The CVS section of the website was designed to inform the public of any Victim Services that we provide in an easy navigational solution.

Crime Victim Services is implementing its portion of the agency website. It is still undergoing updates, as needed, and these are done locally by IT within the Division. Among its offerings is a calendar of trainings, as well as continually updated contact information.

67. Please provide pros and cons of having a single landing page for criminal justice matters from which there would be links to dashboards/reports/information/websites of agencies involved in the criminal justice process. Please note, the landing page could be created and maintained by a single agency or multiple agencies (e.g., Law Enforcement Training Council).

The greatest "pro" related to a single landing page is a one-stop location for the public to understand the criminal justice system. This would preclude differing interpretations or use of different terminology that could confuse the public. It would also preclude some entities providing the information with timely updates, while other areas of the criminal justice system did not update information. A well managed site could reduce the number of calls to the different entities from the public, as well as save time to the public in trying to find the proper entity.

The cons related to a single landing page for Criminal Justice matters are not in the concept, but in its execution.

- i. Sustaining: As with many projects, creating the website is not the end-all. The challenge is maintaining so many links to numerous agencies and partners, and the need to periodically confirm the validity of the links, and make the changes necessary to maintain their accuracy.
- ii. Funding. The website and any technical support will require initial funding. The time necessary to manage such a page will divert time from an FTE or require a contractor. Associated expense would be anticipated.
- iii. Central Responsibility. This would likely be an additional responsibility of an existing state entity. Such a system crosses multiple function areas (law enforcement, victim support, prosecution, the judiciary, corrections, parole and probation, as well as other actors). With as many actors comes the complications of consent by all parties as to the language provided. For security rights, a single entity must be identified, even if multiple parties engage in its content.

Database

68. For each section of this division, please provide the following information:

- a. Current databases/applications utilized
- b. Whether new database/application will be used in the future and, if so,
 - i. Status of implementing it;
 - ii. Information it will track; and
 - iii. How it will improve processes utilized with current databases/applications for both agency personnel and others who may utilize information from it (e.g., will the new system for Training, Provider Certification, and Statistical Analysis (CVST) section have an online form so individuals and agencies can make requests and the information automatically go into the CVST system instead of agency personnel needing to manually re-enter it?).

CVS-Ombudsman: Currently running on the IQ platform. The Department of Crime Victims Compensation uses a combination of IQ (Intranet Quorum) to track and maintain data for applications and claims, along with Excel and Access, which are used by the auditing staff to track their work. The agency has not determined the best replacement this section at this time. The focus has been on the later (3) systems.

- i. CVO utilizes Intranet Quorum "IQ," a case management database.
- ii. IQ works well for CVO's purposes, and we do not anticipate a need to change applications unless a better, less expensive one is identified by our Agency

CVS-Grants: Currently running on the Microsoft Dynamics platform. We have posted and awarded an RFP for a cloud hosted solution as a replacement. The new system is anticipated to be released in October of 2022 running on a Salesforce platform that was built by REI Systems. This new system will be financial-process centered, unlike the current solution, and it will directly interface with the SCEIS System for payment processing. The system was designed and built purely for the purpose of issuing and tracking Grants.

- i. The new system will begin processing Reuests for Payment beginning October 2022, with full functionality anticipated January 2023.
- ii. Agencies will apply for grant funds and receive approval and reimbursement through this system.
- iii. The new system will improve multiple processes, including the generation of award letters, Requests for Payment, training/purchase approvals, and the creation of annual Summaries and Recommendations books. Sub-grantee applicants will still have to enter data manually, but the re-entry of data by DCVAG staff will be reduced significantly by streamlined uploading processes and the coming capability of creating Summaries and Recommendations within the system.

CVS-Compensation: Currently running on the IQ platform. This platform was designed and built for Constituent Services, therefore it provides an inadequate solution for a very complex process.

We are posting an RFP to find a vendor that offers a cloud hosted solution that is centered specifically around Victim Compensation issues. This system will also need to interface with the SCEIS System.

- i. DCVC finished writing the RFP for a crime victim compensation and sexual assault claims management system. It is now with the State Procurement Office. The solicitation processes has not yet started.
- ii. Upon completion, the new system will track: victim information, provider information, crime information, referral information, attorney information (if applicable), application status, claim status, compensation recovery status, payment status, the number of days taken to process a claim in each section, as well as the number of days taken to process a claim from beginning to end. (Please note this list is not all inclusive)
- iii. DCVC's new system will have the ability for the user to interact with our system. They will be able to find out the status of claims and payments, e.g. a victim advocate can check on an application they submitted on behalf of a victim, and a provider can check to see if DCVC has paid on a particular bill. External users will be able to enter information for the application online, which will then populate in the system, thus reducing the amount of manual entry by DCVC staff.

CVS-Training and Certification Tracking: Currently running on the IQ platform. This platform was designed and built for Constituent Services therefore it provides an inadequate solution with no Provider interface. We are working on using CeBroker to handle the external provider access so that providers can submit and track their own certifications. The remainder of the system will still be done within IQ until we can come up with a solution to migrate it over too.

- a. IQ currently tracks:
 - all VSP applications (VSP, VSPN and VSPHT's) and correspondence associated with the application
 - all Agency Accreditation requests for trainings they provide and all associated correspondence
 - all approved training hours for each VSP in the system, and
 - all Non-Accredited Certification Requests and associated correspondence.
- b. CE Broker will be added as a new tracking system that will allow for VSP's to enter the names of the trainings taken, the status of training information, whether pending or approved, and the number of hours they have at any given time.
 - i. The kick-off meeting for CE Broker is in late July 2022, and implementation is scheduled for November 15, 2022.
 - ii. CE Broker will track the same information as the IQ system does.
 - iii. CE Broker will not have on-line form capability at this time, but it will allow external users to enter their own (requiring validation) information regarding certification trainings, and view their status on demand

Referrals/Co-enrollment

69. Does the division have a comprehensive directory of services and entities to whom victim service providers throughout the state may consider connecting victims? If no, would the division be opposed to creating one and updating it annually?

The Crime Victim Services Division does not have a comprehensive directory of services and entities. CVO would not be opposed to helping create one and updating it annually.

70. Please list other state agencies and applicable services to whom victims may be referred.

All 16 Circuit Solicitors – Victim Services Divisions

Commission for the Blind – Resources for people with disabilities

Commissioner of Banking - Complaints about banks in fraud cases

Consumer Affairs – Identity theft and fraud investigation and assistance

Continuum of Care – Victims whose children have serious emotional / behavioral problems

DAODAS – Assistance to locate information and treatment for addiction

DDSN - Disability referrals

Dept of Health and Human Services – Medicaid issues

Dept of Insurance - Fraud

Dept. of Children's Advocacy – Concerns regarding children involved in child welfare programs within state agencies

DHEC – Complaints about hospitals and their employees

DJJ - Victim Services Division

DOC – Victim Services Division

DPPPS – Victim Services Division

DSS – Child welfare concerns, vulnerable adults, programs to maintain financial stability

Governor's Office on Aging - Long-Term Care Ombudsman

Human Affairs Commission - Employment discrimination complaints

Judicial Department – Complaints against attorneys and judges

LLR – Complaints about licensed professionals acting improperly; attempts to "revoke a license."

Office of the Inspector General – Allegations of fraud, waste, mismanagement, misconduct, abuse

Office of Ombudsman – Complaints related to local and state agencies

SCDC – Services for victims who have questions about an incarcerated offender.

SCDEW – Complaints that unemployment checks are improperly mailed

SCDMH – Community Crisis Response and Intervention; information and treatment for mental health issues.

SCHP – Victim Services Division

SC OEO – Services to individuals with low income.

SLED – Victim Service Providers (VSPs)

State Ethics Commission – Complaints about ethics violations by public officials

State Housing Finance and Development Authority – Assistance with mortgage and rent

Vocational Rehabilitation – Victims who have been injured and need work training

71. Please provide information on the number of victims per county for each of the last five years indicating number of new victims, number that have been victims of crimes in the past, and total number. This information may be helpful in determining the scope of individuals who may qualify for co-enrollment in education and workforce programs offered by other state agencies.

The victim services network does not maintain this database. This database is maintained through law enforcement agencies that provide their annual crime data to SLED, which collates the information and releases it in a report entitled "Crime In South Carolina."

We believe the most recent available crime data is for FY 2020, and SLED would be in the better circumstance to provide the most recent data or advise of issues in sustaining the database. The Attorney General's Office does not maintain this information, only accessing reports. As a user, we believe this inquiry is better responded to by the agency controlling the information.

Victim Services Coordinating Council

72. Where does the council meet?

All VSCC meetings are in the Capital Complex, Edgar Brown Building, 4th Floor, Room 415. A hybrid option for those who requesting remote access is available if needed.

73. Are minutes from the meetings posted online for public review?

NO. At present, this is the status. However, our plan is to start posting the minutes from the meetings starting with the next VSCC Meeting. This is a relatively new option with our new website and the section ability to contribute and update regularly.

74. Is contact information for members of the council available online for public review?

Yes and No. Technically, the agencies that are represented on the VSCC are listed by statue (§16-3-1410), which is available from multiple sources, including the same website as this report. Further, agency contact is readily available from multiple sources. However, the contact information for agencies are not presently posted on our website, and we have no objection to that. Individuals representing the agencies are not available online, there is concern about posting some personal contact information online.

Compensation

- 75. What information does the division believe is important to begin tracking with the new victim compensation system, and why is each important to track (e.g., length of time for someone to receive payment)?
 - **Applications received (Why:** For statistical purposes.)
 - Applications received with **information required** & without (**Why**: *To determine how many applications are received with all necessary documentation and to determine how many attempts are made to LE to obtain an incident report before moving the claim forward to the next step/department.*)
 - Applications received with **valid signatures** or without signatures (**Why**: *To determine how many applications are received correctly, and to determine how many applications are returned for invalid [i.e..minor victim signature, wrong claimant, signed by another individual other than victim or claimant] or NO signature.)*
 - Completed applications received (Why: For statistical purposes.)
 - Full and **complete applications** received, entered, and **moved to the next** department/stage (**Why**: *To determine processing time for complete apps received; statistical purposes for claims transferred to the next step/department*.)
 - The use and effectiveness of the **Victim Advocate Portal**. (**Why**: *It will help provide information as to where collection efforts need to be concentrated and where efforts are successful. And it will provide information as to where additional trainings are necessary for new advocates and/or court officials.*)
 - Track and monitor **restitution** as its ordered in court (**Why**: *To have the ability to keep up with payments made by the offender*.)
 - Track the **length of time** a) to receive reports from LE/LEVA/Providers, b) to investigate claims, c) to pay out a claim and d) from incident date to receiving in DCVC (Why: *These measurements allow DCVC to identify the areas/agencies with the longest wait times. This allows for meetings or trainings to discover what factors are involved. ex. new policies at the agency regarding releases, turnover of LEVA, or other personnel.)*
 - Track counties/agencies of **incident locations (Why**: Statistical information. DCVC may be able to use this information to build stronger relationships in those counties since more claims would come from those areas.)
 - Track **crime type**: (**Why**: Statistical Information. Data may be used to follow trends and prepare for future funding for specific crimes. May also lead to different trainings for employees. Ex. Due to the increase in violent crimes coupled with the pandemic, this agency began considering compensation for telehealth. DCVC also evaluated the cost of funerals and decided to increase the cap.

In hindsight, since the funerals are now increasing significantly, the agency can decide to reduce the award amount.)

- Track when **payments are issued**, and funds (ACH) are deposited.
- Track cash dates for issued checks.
- Track how many victims applied for what **type of services** (e.g., lost wages, loss of support, counseling, dental, etc.).
- Track percentage of victims **who applied for services** (e.g., lost wages, loss of support, counseling, dental, etc.) **and received assistance** with those services.
 - Track how many extraordinary cases the board approved and associated cost.

76. On average, how long does it take to review an application once received?

- On average in Victim Support, within 5 business days, IF the application is valid and completed in its entirety, and if all necessary documents are attached.
- On average, in the Compensation Restitution Division it generally takes 10 to 15 minutes to review each claim. Each claim has different variables that may cause the claim to be held in the CRD for additional information. These variables can include things such as attorney information needed, restitution hearing information, other sources of income being involved or potential subrogation issues.
- On average, in Processing Services, it will take approximately 10 to 15 minutes for the designated receiving Analyst to review new claims/application:
 - a) The receiving Analyst then makes vital notes regarding the application/documents;
 - b) If the application/claim is forwarded to other Analysts for adjudication purposes, it will take approximately 15 to 20 minutes to review the application/documents for payment consideration.

77. How many employees review an application?

- In Victim Support, 2 people review each application:
 - a) the application is screened and reviewed upon receipt by one person;
- b) then separated and distributed to each administrative coordinator by designated judicial circuits.
- In the Compensation Recovery Department, each claim is reviewed:
 - a) by the Supervisor; and
 - b) the Coordinator assigned to the claim.
- In Processing Services, on average,
 - a) two analysts can review a claim/application during the initial reviewing process;
- b) however, every time an invoice and documents are submitted for payment consideration, the claim/application will be reviewed again.

78. How many applications are reviewed in a month, and, on average, how many are found to be incomplete?

An average of 205 applications per month are received and an average of 41 are found incomplete.

79. What are the pros and cons of utilizing garnishment of wages through the Department of Revenue to pay restitution?

Pros:

- Additional restitution could more frequently be collected.
- Frequency and regularity of payment(s).
- It could reduce the need for issuing a civil judgment, which is difficult to enforce and/or recover. It would allow direct recovery from the offender's wages which would benefit all victims and recovery efforts.

- Holding the offender accountable: Many victims are upset that the suspect was never ordered any restitution. Their argument is that they sustained injuries that required finances to help them (counseling, medical, funeral, etc...), but judges will often state that restitution is not ordered because the suspect does not have the financial means. The victim may lack the financial means and they certainly did not ask to be a victim. The suspect had a choice in their action/the victim did not. There may be benefits from restitution towards the victim's healing process, particularly with regard to instilling a feeling of empowerment.
- In addition, much like wages being garnished for child support, it reinforces the "order" and prioritize the Rule of Law.

Cons:

- The overhead cost to maintain and/or manage the tracking and monitoring of garnishments in the DOR system. The amount of restitution reaching victims would be diminished since the S.C. Dept. of Revenue currently charges a 22% administrative fee for these types of payments, and the S.C. Dept. of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services adds a \$20% administration fee to oversee/collect/disburse restitution to victims. Combined, these fees almost knock the recovery in half. If these fees could be waived or funded through legislation, the cons would be diminished.
- Manpower required to accurately document, report, maintain court restitution payments and information.
- In cases where the victim has made amends with the suspect, there may be requests to drop the garnishment.

Training, Provider Certification & Statistical Analysis (CVST)

80. Please provide two sortable tables (Excel chart) with a list of all entities that have individuals certified and their status. Consider utilizing the columns below and any others you believe may be helpful:

Entity	County	# of individuals for each of the following:						
		Registered	Registered	Notifier/Support	Pending	Inactive/Non-		
		Basic VSP	VSP-HT	Staff		complaint		

We are complying with the request in full, but the manner of disclosure is being made cautiously. Further, we have been unable to provide the answer in the proposed format above for technical reasons. Attached are records which we believe answer the intent of the question presented. In the attachment are separate spreadsheets as:

- Active VSPs records by county (2,759)
- All VSPs records by County (5,587)
- All VSP records by County and Organization (5,587)

	Avg. # of victims	s in county			
County	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022

As stated elsewhere in this response, the number of victims statewide and by locality is maintained by law enforcement and solicitors. We do not maintain that database.

81. Is recruitment and filling of victim advocate positions around the state an issue?

CVS does not access or monitor information specific to recruitment and filling of positions. With an average of twenty-five to thirty applications per month, from both governmental and non-profit providers, we play a role in facilitating the filling of any vacancies for both VSP and VSPN certifications. CVS has no means to track, nor is it presently in our charter to track, how many of these individuals find employment using these certifications.

a. If so, what recommendations does the agency have for improvement in this area?

82. What are the pros and cons of non-employees paying for all costs of the training?

The bulk of the cost of training is borne by the agencies referring the providers to that training.

As a practical matter, the nominal cost for the small number of non-government employees to take the training may actually be less than the cost of tracking the payments from those individuals.

As a theoretical matter, cost may defer potential resources (future qualified personnel) from entering the system itself.

83. Where does most of the following types of victim service provider training occur (e.g., Criminal Justice Academy, Attorney General's Office, agency where VSP is employed): (a) Initial training for certification; and (b) Continuing training

Approximately 90% of the trainings that our office approves are virtual, and take place through Zoom, Webex, or GoToMeeting. In the past, both Certification and Continuation Education trainings were held at the sponsor's acquired location, such as state agency conference rooms, sheriffs' offices, college or university facilities, or town halls. In the case of our three statewide conferences, hotels. Virtual training was a creature of the COVID pandemic and its aftermath. Training is preferred to be live, but until we return to normalcy, virtual training remains the standard.

84. Are there any conferences or events which seek to bring together all victim service providers around the state to share ideas and obtain training? If no, is this something that has ever been considered?

Yes. There are three statewide conferences:

- 1. Victims Rights Week, which generally coincides with National Victims Rights Week,
- 2. The Law Enforcement Victim Advocate (LEVA) Conference, and
- 3. The South Carolina Solicitors Conference, sponsored by the Prosecution Coordination Commission, that provides a special track for Victim Advocates.

There are smaller regional training events as well that VSP's can take advantage of to receive VSP hours.

85. Please survey all victim service providers and notifiers to determine the method by which each communicates with victims (e.g., email, mail, phone, etc.).

Currently, there is no survey in place or planned to accomplish this. In the timeframe for answering this questionnaire under oath and with a reliability factor, we do not believe this can be achieved with the filing of these responses. Summer travel, court cases, end of fiscal year reporting make compiling reliable survey problematic.

However, CVST will develop one for distribution prior to the end of the calendar year.

86. Please provide copies of agency reports that include statistical information related to victims or services.

The statistical analysis function in our department is to supply needed information using data that is available to us from SLED, US Census Bureau, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, and others. The information that we have available allows us to provide information to non-profit victim service provider agencies, as well as local and state agencies, when requesting grant funding. Our division also maintains numbers on those that request funding, the number of grants awarded and the amounts. We provide information on the number of victim advocates that serve victims statewide. We also work closely with the Victim Services Coordinating Council in supplying beneficial information on any trends that are related to victim services.

SEE ATTACHMENT for VAWA Implementation Plan Report as a sample of statistical analysis.

87. Please provide a list of statistical data available about victims in the aggregate and, for each, whether it may be shared with the public.⁶

Various sources, as mentioned above, maintain the data that we use to generate reports that are requested from agencies that reach out to us for needed information.till

Grants

88. Please explain the process by which federal grant funds must be returned to the federal government.

All federal Department of Justice ("DOJ"), Victims of Crime Act ("VOCA") and Violence Against Women Act ("VAWA") awards are reimbursable grants. Funds are drawn (generally quarterly) for actual expenses incurred only. These reimbursements are for actual expenses incurred by the Office of the Attorney General Crime Victim Services Division ("SC-CVS") through internal operations (salary/fringe/other for grant administration) and sub-grant reimbursements.

These DOJ awards are active for 3-4 years (dependent on ability to receive extensions). During this active period, we allocate this funding to sub-grantees throughout the state by competitive solicitation on a yearly (federal fiscal year [Oct 1-Sept 30]) basis. These sub-awards are also reimbursable and sub-grantees request reimbursement for actual expenses on a monthly or quarterly basis from the AG-CVS. Any sub-grant funding from awards that are not reimbursed by the end of the one-year award period are deemed "lapsed" and return into the AG-CVS funding pot for the next annual sub-award solicitation cycle.

On the last year of the federal award active period, any funds that have not been "drawn down" by the SC-CVS (for either AG internal operating expenses or sub-grant expenses) will be "lapsed" to DOJ. These lapsed funds will be returned to the Federal Government General Fund. Funds are generally lapsed to the Federal Government due to being unspent by the sub-grantee in the last year of award and cannot be reallocated due to the grant ending. All allowed grant extensions are pursued by the AG-CVS when available. Funds are also lapsed in some cases due to left over planning and administration "P&A" allocations (internal overhead). DOJ allows P&A costs of 5% of VOCA awards and 10% of VAWA.

89. Please state the total amount of federal grant funds the state has sent back in the last five years.

See Attached spreadsheet- any grants prior to spreadsheet are maintained by SCDPS

90. Please explain the Act 141 audits including the agency's understanding of what they were intended to accomplish, when they began, and what they have accomplished.

The Auditing Department was developed to ensure Victim Assistance Fines, Fees and Assessment Funds are spent as intended according to State Law Act 141 (Pursuant to Sections 14-1-206 (B) (D), 14-1-207 (B) (D), 14-1-208 (B) (D), and 14-1-211 (B) of the 1976 Code). Act 141 was passed in 1997.

On October 13, 2009, a memo was sent out by the agency notifying the public of proviso 89.70 giving SOVA the authority to conduct audits as well as the budget submission requirement for any agency receiving Victim Assistance Funds.

Victim Assistance Funds are collected by municipalities and counties as a result of court fines fees and assessments. A percentage of certain fines and fees has to be retained by these entities for victim assistance. They are required to be expended according to the Approved Guidelines developed by the VSCC.

Accomplishments include:

^{6.0}

⁶ See, Crime Victim Services Presentation, slide 53

Agency Service #237: Collect and analyze statistical data from the following: Victim Services Community; State and Federal grant partners; Grant recipients; Victim services funding streams; Local, state, and federal crime data

Agency Service #238: Publish analysis, needs assessments, and reports

Agency Service #241: Serve as a clearinghouse for victim information

- Enhance municipal and county official internal communication and collaboration.
- Assist county, municipal, non-profit and other agencies in the development and implementation of their victim assistance program policies and procedures.
 - Aid in the increase of funds for county and municipal victim assistance programs.
- Educate external auditors, finance personnel and county officials regarding financial audit supplemental schedule and required budgets.
- Provide a venue for South Carolina constituents to file complaints regarding usage of local Victim Assistance Fines, Fees and Assessment funds.

91. Please explain the costs and return on investment of the Act 141 audits.

Before discussing actual recoveries, costs, and net revenue, the auditing program is necessary for many reasons. Even if it had a net loss, it provides value (return on investment) that is not as readily calculated as net profit. The auditing ensures that funds are spent as appropriated or granted. This provides fidelity to the program, or a loss avoidance for the taxpayer. It provides another value in letting recipient organizations know there is an audit process, and funds must be spent accordingly in the time period required. All these create a value in ensuring the fidelity of the program, and an assurance taxpayer funds are handled appropriately.

More bluntly as to returns, the funds recovered exceed the cost of overhead each year. Employee salary is the greatest cost, and the employee fringe accounts for general overhead. This being the case, if this were a business with no value other than funds recovered, it would still be profitable. Over a three year period, the recoveries are approximately 2.4 times the amount to have the program (Recovery/Cost).

Fiscal Year	Funds Recovered	Employee Salary	Employee Fringe	Total Employee	PROGRAM NET
FY18-19	\$226,407.96	126,905.24	50,195.77	\$177,101.01	\$49,306.95
FY19-20	\$310,161.07	148,714.48	58,593.27	\$207,307.75	\$102,853.32
FY20-21	\$889,521.08	149,161.92	61,177.68	\$210,339.60	\$679,181.48
4 Years	\$1,426,090.11			594,748.36	\$831,341.75

Therefore the return on investment is two-fold. The audit program ensures the recipient is executing the grant appropriately, avoiding mismanagement of funds. The audit program is a net gain, providing return funding to facilitate future grant needs. The program pays for itself, and provides assurances to the taxpayer and government.

SEE ATTACHMENT for the full spreadsheets

- 92. Would the agency oppose annually publishing a list that includes the below information for each grant application?
 - a. Name of entity applying, type of entity, description of project, amount requested, amount awarded (even if none was awarded)

The Agency is not opposed.

The Director of Crime Victim Services compiles this information for the Public Safety Coordinating Council (PSCC). If necessary, a condensed version could be created for public view in a format easily understood.

93. Is it possible for the agency to set aside a certain amount of money with a requirement that applications for it must be from multiple direct service agencies for the purpose of helping the agencies share information or work on a collaborative project?

YES.

If yes, what would be the pros and cons of setting aside money for this purpose going forward?

A set-aside for collaborative information sharing grants is something the Agency could look at creating. Although there is discretion, the timing is not in the state's favor due to limited funding. Current federal funding levels are only now recovering from the significant drop in the Victims of Crime Trust Fund over the past two federal budget cycles, and such a set aside would come at the expense of other direct service projects. Although also limited, there may be some SVAP or state funding available that could be used for a single, one-time project that fits this objective.

Civil Litigation

Lawsuits Against the State or State Entity

94. Is it accurate the Attorney General's Office has copies of all lawsuits filed against the state or a state agency, even if it is later determined the lawsuit is one in which the defense is covered by the Insurance Reserve Fund?⁷

NO. We do not have copies of all lawsuits filed against the State or a state agency. Rule 4(d)(4) and (5) of the South Carolina Rules of Civil Procedure states the following regarding properly serving the state and state agencies:

(d)(4) State of South Carolina.

(A) When State a Party. Upon the State of South Carolina by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to the Attorney General, or when another official is designated to be served by the statute permitting such action by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to that official and sending a copy of the summons and complaint by registered or certified mail to the Attorney General at Columbia.

. . .

(d)(5) State Officer or Agency. Upon an officer or agency of the State by delivering a copy of the summons and complaint to such officer or agency and by sending a copy of the summons and complaint by registered or certified mail to the Attorney General at Columbia. If the agency is a corporation the copy shall be delivered as provided in paragraph (3) of this subdivision of this rule.

These are rules for properly effecting service. There are a variety of reasons our office would not have a copy of every lawsuit filed against the State or a state agency. The plaintiff's attorney may not follow the service rules and may not send us a copy of a complaint against an agency. The agency may choose to accept service pursuant to Rule 4(j). The case may be filed and not served. For example, a complaint that goes through the Magistrate Judge screening processing in federal court may be filed, but never be served if the Magistrate Judge recommends dismissing the case without authorizing service.

95. Is there a document/report that explains who (a) receives notice of a claim/lawsuit and (b) represents an agency or employee in different situations (e.g., Attorney General v. Insurance Reserve Fund v. Agency in-house counsel v. Retained private attorney)?⁸

NO. There is no such document or report.

a. If not, would having such a document/report harm the defense or representation of an agency or employee?

It could harm the defense or representation of an agency to outline who would most likely represent an agency in a particular situation. Similar to estimating degree of difficulty in litigation, a Plaintiff firm my initiate an action based upon past experience with a particular defense attorney. The absence of such analysis makes bringing cases against the State less desirable of Plaintiff attorneys.

⁷ See, Civil Litigation Presentation, slide 27

⁸ See, Civil Litigation Presentation, slide 8

b. If it would not harm the defense or representation of an agency, please contact the National Association of Attorney Generals to see if they are aware of any other states that have something similar.

N/A

Nonprofit Corporation Act Investigation

96. What are the pros and cons of providing information to a constituent, who refers a matter to the Attorney General's Office, about whether the Attorney General's Office decides to open an investigation and/or the outcome of the investigation?

The Attorney General <u>is</u> currently able to inform the public or a constituent if he decides to open an investigation, and if he decides to close an investigation. The AG can inform the constituent or public that he has issued a request for information pursuant to S.C. Code Ann. § 33-31-171. At least three investigations over the last 10 years have been widely publicly reported (York Culture and Heritage Foundation [2012]; Strive to Excel [2012], and AC Flora Booster Club [2017]. However, if this office investigates pursuant to section 33-31-171, then <u>we are not</u> able to make public *the information we receive*, as stated in section 33-31-173.

The pros of providing information to the public are that this increases transparency and may lead to others with similar concerns about a nonprofit to come forward. A con to informing the public is that this may compromise the investigation itself. For this reason, we do not think the office should be required to disclose an investigation. While we generally favor open government, we do not believe it should come at the cost of a potential compromise of the actual case. Since the AG is able to disclose, but is not required to, we think the law is appropriate at this time.

Securities

- 97. Regarding the Protection of Vulnerable Adults from Financial Exploitation Act:
 - a. How many times has it been utilized since passage?
 - b. In what counties has it been utilized?

The Protection of Vulnerable Adults from Financial Exploitation Act, S.C. Code Ann. § 35-1-800, et seq. (the "Act"), provides that a "Qualified Individual" may "promptly notify [the Securities Division of the Attorney General's Office and the Adult Protection Services Program in the Department of Social Services]", if the Qualified Individual believes a vulnerable adult is being financially exploited. The provisions that relate to banks are similar to the provisions of the Act, except that the banks are not required to contact the Attorney General's Office because they do not involve Qualified Individuals. Therefore, the AG office is not contacted in every case involving the Act.

However, regarding the Act, the Securities Division has been contacted by various financial institutions, Qualified Individuals, banks, and the public regarding suspected financial exploitation of vulnerable adults. The Securities Division investigates all of these reports regardless of whether the complainant is a Qualified Individual.

- a. Since the date of the passage of the Act, May 18, 2021, there have been 26 reports made by Qualified Individuals.
 - b. The Securities Division does not track information by county.
- 98. What involvement does the Attorney General's Office have with DSS' Adult Protective Services which investigates reports of suspected abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult?

The Attorney General's office has two different sections, within different divisions, that deal with vulnerable adults. One is within the Medicaid Provider Fraud section and the other is within the Securities section. Therefore, there are two distinct answers below.

Provider Fraud: The Omnibus Adult Protection Act provides a program (APS) the authority to investigate noncriminal reports of alleged abuse, neglect, and exploitation of vulnerable adults occurring in community settings such as the adult's home. Noncriminal reports of alleged abuse, neglect, and exploitation of vulnerable adults occurring in licensed nursing homes, community residential care facilities, or assisted living facilities may be investigated by the Long Term Care (LTC) Ombudsman. Both APS and LTC Ombudsman will refer potentially criminal matters to the MFCU. An additional overlap exists with APS when criminal charges filed by the MFCU jeopardize the continued operation of a facility. In this instance, APS would assist with relocating vulnerable adult residents.

Securities: With regard to any report of financial exploitation pursuant to the Protection of Vulnerable Adults from Financial Exploitation Act, S.C. Code Ann. § 35-1-800, et seq. (the "Act"), see the response to Question 97. The Securities Division of the Attorney General's Office contacts the Adult Protection Services Program in the Department of Social Services ("APS"). The Securities Division and APS coordinate to ensure both agencies have the same information, and the agencies discuss next steps with regard to a report or complaint. In addition, the two agencies maintain contact in the course of the investigation. The agencies have met to discuss implementation of the provisions of the Act.

Litigation Retention Agreements (LRA)

99. What are the pros and cons of searching, or issuing a request for proposal, for attorneys on a potential case in each of the scenarios below:

OVERVIEW: Generally, the AG decides to utilize outside counsel to assist the State with investigations or litigation when the needs of the case warrant it. Sometimes, the matter necessitates the review of millions of pages of documents, extensive witness depositions, or the hiring of expert witnesses to engage with very complicated subjects. The costs in such cases can easily reach into the millions of dollars. Protecting the citizens of South Carolina from unfair, deceptive, and anticompetitive acts and practices would be thwarted if the office could not afford the monetary costs of conducting the investigation or litigation. Retaining outside counsel provides all of the resources needed to seek justice.

In other cases, the investigation or lawsuit itself needs or is substantially benefited by attorneys with deep experience in specific types of law that the AG's Office does not possess, such as bankruptcy or environmental law. The matter may be one where outside attorneys have been working for years, developing the case theory and marshalling detailed factual evidence. Retaining those lawyers saves the office years of investigation time.

Finally, every matter includes the risk that the time and cost involved will not result in a monetary settlement or judgment. It is not unusual for the AG to conclude that the conduct at issue did not rise to a level of a legal violation. Also, there can be a case where the defendant prevails in the litigation. Hiring outside counsel removes any risk that the State will spend large sums of taxpayer funds without obtaining reimbursement for that expenditure.

In the vast majority of cases where outside counsel is retained, those attorneys approached the Attorney General with a matter they thought worthy of his attention. However, it is entirely possible that the Office may decide that outside counsel is needed, for the reasons explained above. In such a case, the Office would identify a law firm or law firms that can provide the resources and expertise needed to adequately represent the interests of the State.

We believe a request for proposal process would not be appropriate in the hiring of outside attorneys for our consumer protection and antitrust matters.

First, the RFP process creates an expectation in the eyes of the public that the office would hire the cheapest attorneys willing to undertake the representation. Unlike other types of situations where an RFP process is employed, the exact services needed from outside counsel are impossible to fully predict. Legal cases can and do move between multiple courts throughout the country, new

issues arise, and the resources ultimately needed during a case are not always known at its outset. The Attorney General has an obligation to ensure the law firms hired are properly resourced to fully represent the interests of the State.

Second, because the Attorney General offers the same contingency rates to every law firm in every case, there is no financial benefit to the State that could be realized from an RFP process.

Finally, investigations conducted by the Attorney General's Office are often not announced to the public. In some situations, the individuals or companies under investigation may not be aware of the existence of the investigation for quite some time, such as where the Attorney General believes that relevant information may be hidden or destroyed, or the Attorney General wants to obtain more information about a set of allegations from third-parties before deciding to inform a company that has an obligation to disclose the existence of the investigation to its regulators and shareholders. And even when the company under investigation is aware, in most cases the office will not issue press releases regarding its investigations. While any signed litigation retention agreement is of course on our website and publicly available, taking steps to actually publicize the hiring of outside counsel through an RFP process may have unintended consequences. While publishing an RFP to find plaintiff counsel puts notice out to more attorneys, some of those attorneys are defense counsel or have relationships with the defendant, and such notice provides the target company advance notice of our concerns, legal issues, and potential strategy before the matter is ripe.

a. Case arises from National Association of Attorney Generals;

During our presentation, these cases were identified as our "multistate" cases, where we are working with several other Attorneys General on a joint investigation or litigation. The collective resources of the states involved in the matter have almost always been sufficient to fully investigate a matter, particularly with the availability of grant funding through the National Association of Attorneys General.

When our Office formally joins a multistate, we execute a Common Interest Agreement that memorializes our joint investigation and allows the states to communicate with each other about the investigation without waiving privilege. Generally, under the terms of those agreements, sharing confidential information with third parties is prohibited. Thus, our Office would be breaching this agreement if we used confidential information to solicit outside counsel.

In some exceptional multistate cases, such as opioids and our litigation against the credit rating agencies, our office and other Attorneys General offices have used outside counsel due to the complexity of the litigation. However, in those matters the Office was approached by the outside firms we ultimately hired.

b. Case arises from S.C. Attorney General's Office staff; and

This answer mirrors the answer in question 99(a) above.

c. Case arises from outside counsel.

In addition to the general concerns above, conducting a search for outside counsel to represent the office on a case after a law firm has already brought the matter to our attention would result in a chilling effect on these communications. It would also deter firms from pursuing the matter. Lawyers would be far less willing to inform our office of potential consumer protection and antitrust issues, sometimes sharing the results of thousands of hours of work they have already performed to develop a case theory and the supporting evidence, if the Attorney General were to disclose that information to other law firms.

As a law practice, we have issues of professional ethics, not only for privilege, but also confidentiality. When a meeting between the Attorney General and outside firms presenting a case for his consideration occur, a prospective attorney-client relationship is created, and the content of the meeting is subject to certain limitations. Any discussion of the substance of that meeting with another potential law firm (as a third party not retained) may result in a waiver of privilege, and allow the defense to have all information that would be protected as privileged.

100. Would the Attorney General's Office oppose disclosing why an outside firm was selected to pursue a case after the case is public? Why?

We are not opposed to such a disclosure. However, we are unsure of the benefit of generating the answer in each case, since the subjective selection process follows the same paradigm of all cases. Though honest and open, it is unlikely the answer will be dispositive for those not selected or those challenging the selection.

As noted in previous answers, the selection of outside counsel has been due to a combination of the resources they offer, their expertise on the facts and legal issues in the case, and the ability to shift litigation risk from the State to a third party. This is not only a multi-faceted decision, but is highly subjective based upon complex factors. A statement as to why a firm was selected will provide the same general answer, but the highly subjective nature of each factor will not likely provide an answer that meets the concern raised.

- 101. Would the agency oppose annually producing a report related to Litigation Retention Agreements (LRA) entered by the office that includes, but is not limited to, the following:
 - a. Explanation of the terms of the agreement;
 - b. Changes to any terms of the agreement and reason for the change (running list updated each year); and
 - c. List of current matters in which an agreement has been entered and why the agreement was entered.

We are not opposed to producing such a report. At present, all Litigation Retention Agreements signed by the office are published on our website, and those agreements include a statement of their purpose. We would also be happy to maintain an ongoing list of changes to the template agreement or an agreement for a particular retention.

We believe the terms of the Litigation Retention Agreements are easily understood, so we would prefer to defer to the actual terms rather than preparing a separate summary that may introduce ambiguity into the contract.

102. Is the LRA only for use by the Attorney General's Office, or are other state agencies required to utilize it as well?

State agencies are not required to use our Litigation Retention Agreement. However several have chosen to do so. We make a template version freely available to any agency that requests it.

As signed prior agreements are published to our website, and are not protected, the agency or anyone else can copy it for use.

Inside and Outside Counsel

103. What would be the pros and cons of having a central portal through which outside attorneys could submit types of work they perform and rates of work for the Attorney General's Office to approve so agencies could then simply choose an attorney from the list and indicate online the services (e.g., Attorney General would only need to review/approve requests that are outside the rates initially approved for a firm)?

In theory, the pros of having a central portal would be to streamline the process to make it more efficient and less time consuming, but we are not sure that would be the effect of the proposed portal system. There would be an initial upfront cost to establish the portal, plus additional costs to maintain the portal. The AG's Office would have to conduct an in depth review and evaluation of each attorney and firm before listing them on the portal; by listing an attorney or firm on the portal, we could be viewed as making a statement regarding the quality of their work. The more complex and time consuming Form 1s would likely still require Attorney General review. Additionally, many of the

safeguards currently in place would be lost. The portal would eliminate the approval of maximum fees, which allows the office to ensure there are no extreme overpayments for services. Even if we set a limit on the portal for maximum fees allowed without approval, there would be instances where that amount would be significantly too high and instances where it would not be high enough, thereby causing a need to revert to the old approval process for maximum requested fees. The services the agency is hiring the attorney to perform could be problematic, and there would be no oversight. The location of the attorney could be problematic, like hiring a real estate attorney in Charleston for a closing in Oconee County, and there would be no oversight. Additionally, agencies would be able to use the portal to hire a firm to bring a lawsuit that the Office may not otherwise have approved. Ultimately, we believe the portal would result in an increased cost in terms of both time and money, compared to the current system, as well as an unnecessary decrease in Attorney General oversight of the agencies' and departments' hiring of outside counsel.

104. Determine the following for each of the last five years:

a. Number of different law firms approved by the Attorney General's Office to serve as outside counsel for a state agency;

The numbers below are approximate.

<u>ınsel</u>

b. Amount the state has paid, in total, for the outside counsel approved by the Attorney General's Office (not the billable rate, but the total bills paid); and

We do not have that information. The cost is from agency budget, and it is not within the scope of our issues to monitor costs.

c. Amount the state has paid, in total, for the outside counsel obtained through a method other than Attorney General approval.

We do not have that information.

105. Is the office aware of any other statutes that require a particular position or profession at all agencies to obtain approval from another state agency?

We believe the question is out of context as asked. While the Attorney General is an "agency head" in some respects, this responsibility is not due to our being a separate *agency*. The requirement is based on constitutional, statutory and ethical requirements as a unique *officer* of the State. Similarly, if you viewed the Comptroller as a separate agency, the question could be asked if any other agency approves expenditures of another agency. The auditor is required to do so by the position or office, not as an agency.

It is in the Attorney General's constitutional authority that this requirement is founded. Judicial interpretation, construct of state government and history has supported this requirement. The below restatement from our Program Evaluation Report (page 6) supports this concept of retaining authority for legal matters of the State:

"By 2002, the state Supreme Court broadly described the Attorney General's duties and responsibilities as "[t]he chief law officer of the State ... [who may] exercise all such power and authority as public interests may from time to time require" The Attorney General has broad responsibilities, possessing the constitutional power as the "chief prosecutor"; statutory authority as the "chief lawyer"; and common law direction as the "chief protector of the public interest"."

Our construct of State government supports this requirement of AG approval. For the first 250 years of our office, attorneys representing the state were employed by the Attorney General. When the Attorney General allowed agency general counsel, he retained the approval authority out of necessity for compliance with this foundation.

As agencies were allowed to have organic legal support, the Attorney General was never divested of this approval authority. The approval is but one means that the AG retains authority as the chief law officer. Our providing opinions to State agencies is another means, whereby the AG has final opinions of pre-judicial interpretation of state law and legal policy. Our system of government supports such authority, and the roots of that authority remain clear:

- Judicial interpretation of constitutional authority of the Attorney General as chief lawyer.
- Statutory requirements of the Attorney General for approvals; and
- Ethical requirements of the Attorney General and the legal profession (Rule 1.13) with the State as an organization.

This nominal requirement allows the Attorney General to remain the "chief prosecutor", "chief lawyer", and "chief protector of the public interest" as required.

106. What are the benefits of the Attorney General's Office approving the hiring and compensation of state agency attorneys?

First, as noted in the previous question, this allows the AG to be compliant with constitutional, statutory and ethical considerations as the chief lawyer for the State. It also allows the AG to represent the legal profession when discussing issues of attorney salaries in the state. The AG can also advise agencies of the going rate for counsel, which not only directly impacts agency budgets, but also can preclude to agencies from starting salary escalation for counsel cross state government in bidding wars.

We have advised the legislature of our general concerns with the salaries of state agency attorneys as compared to private practice and local governmental attorneys. By being the approval authority, we are able to retain a database and advise agencies of an appropriate range of offers to new hires. We can also advise as to pay raises or bonuses as appropriate. It is important to note that we generally limit our oversight as to payment within a particular pay band as previously approved for the attorney.

The issue more frequently arises in establishing the pay band for attorneys (Attorney I-VI), which is largely based on experience required of applicants and degree of difficulty of the FTE for the agency. By means of example, a large agency with highly technical issues (such as DHEC) and the general counsel of a small entity providing general legal advice may both be "General Counsel", but the degree of experience necessary and responsibilities may be disparate. A general counsel to state entities may range in classification from Attorney III to Attorney VI. Retaining a central authority helps distinguish the appropriate classification. State HR does not have the technical expertise for making such determinations about attorneys or the legal profession.

The requirement is not only for technical compliance with state law, but also one of quality control. We have seen instances of agencies recommending over-compensation from inexperience with attorneys. In setting artificially high amounts, we are concerned about inflation of salaries for agency attorneys that are not grounded in the reality of salaries across state government.

Inside and Outside Counsel (cont.)

107. Please provide an excel document that shows the following:

a. List of all attorney positions in state government and for each

We have inquired into State Human Resources as they control the database necessary for this request. We received the information the day this reply was due. That response only provided Attorney I-VI positions, and did not include "Higher Education" attorneys, nor did it include "Unclassified" positions in order to fully answer this question. Even then not all entities for state

government were provided, to include Judicial nor Legislative branches. Certain entities that do not report on the SC Transparency database for government employees were not provided. Therefore, our answer to the question below based upon our use of the Transparency Database remains our best educated response to the inquiry.

This is additionally problematic in that "attorney positions in state government" is not as easily defined as one might expect. Clearly, we can find their classification of attorney positions within the Human Resources database. This identifies Attorneys I-VI, higher education attorneys, and unclassified attorneys. However, other publications of the State, such as the annual South Carolina Legislative Manual reflects attorney positions by internal agency titles, not reflected on the Human Resource database.

1. Applicable agency/entity

State law provides that the Attorney General shall approve the hiring and compensation of classified and temporary attorneys for any department or agency of state government. An exception is made for attorneys in the judiciary and legislature. This is totally logical and within the system of government that allows for a division of responsibility within three branches of government. Basically, the Attorney General (executive branch) cannot control the legal counsel of another branch (legislative or judicial).

"SECTION 1-7-160. Hiring of attorneys "A department or agency of state government may not hire a classified or temporary attorney as an employee except upon the written approval of the Attorney General and at compensation approved by him. All of these attorneys at all times are under the supervision and control of the Attorney General except as otherwise provided by law unless prior approval by the State Budget and Control Board is obtained. This section does not apply to an attorney hired by the General Assembly or the Judicial department." (emphasis added)

Provided it is an attorney in a classified position, the language of the statute seems unambiguous. It also fits within the logic of the constitution, other statutes, and case law that the Attorney General, as the chief legal officer of the state, has a degree of control over the legal policy of the executive branch. The only caveat as to the executive branch attorneys, is that it must be a "classified" or "temporary" position.

As the language is unambiguous, the problem is more easily seen. The language does not require the attorney to fill an attorney position (Attorney I-VI) for approval, but any classified or temporary attorney for the agency. Again, if an attorney was hired as a laborer with no legal responsibility, we would not expect to review their hiring. However, if hired as any other classified or temporary position (deputy director, vice president, deputy constitutional officer, or other designation), and at any time that position is involved in legal work as defined may be defines as the practice of law, the Attorney General should approve such hiring and the parameters of legal work authorized.

If the questions is to applicability, the statute applies to all entities not under the control of the legislature or judicial branches of government. There are several entities that have not provide such information for approval. Many of these entities are "Authorities" which may imply a degree of independence. Others may appear to be hybrid of government branches. In the language of the statute, if they are not clearly a part of the General Assembly or Judiciary, they are included in the approval requirement by the plain text of the law.

Please see the attachment as to entities that are recognized on the SC Transparency website as to state entities. Within the attachment, we identify in green those that we know to have processed classified attorney positions through our office. Those in white are not known to have an attorney. Those in yellow have been known to have an attorney, and

while there is no record of review in the past 4 years, they may have classified attorneys reviewed before that period with no salary change. Those in red are exempt from review.

- 2. Whether hire and compensation is approved by Attorney General's office
 - a. If approved by Attorney General's office, applicable statute that requires it (e.g., 1-7-160 for temporary and classified or another statute for some unclassified like 42-7-30) with date statute enacted

As noted above, all entities not part of the General Assembly or Judiciary (separate branches of government) are subject to the statute.

- b. If not approved,
 - a. applicable statute that says it is not required with date statute enacted
 - b. process utilized to hire and compensate as stated by the applicable agency (e.g., Retirement System Investment Commission (RSIC), State Treasurer's Office (STO) and bond attorneys, etc.)

Other authority, not found in statute, may arise. By example, the Office of Indigent Defense is exempt by other rule of law. There arise ethical issues, since the Attorney General is the chief prosecutor, that he would also control the defense counsel, his counterpart in court. There is evidence that at one time, the Attorney General's office was approving Indigent Defense classified attorneys (a large portion of their attorneys are "unclassified" and exempt). However, this is no longer the practice. It can be said they are exempt by the ethical rules under the SC Rules of Court (which may be a binding regulation), or it may be the Attorney General's discretion to waive such authority for ethical purposes.

3. OTHER. This sub-paragraph is not identified in the question presented, but is added by the Attorney General for context.

As noted later, the Attorney General has suggested clarification of the statute to identify the intent of §1-7-160 (questions #108, 110 & 111). To some extent, we are unable to answer to what we are left in the dark concerning. If an entity hires an individual for a position other than the "classified" or "temporary" attorney position, and that employee happens to be a licensed attorney, we are unaware if he/she is providing legal advice as an additional duty. In that sense, acting as an attorney or in other ways practicing law, without ever having been run through our approval process, leaves us without knowledge as an attorney for the state.

b. List of agencies that go through the Form 1 process to obtain approval for outside counsel (e.g., RSIC, STO and bond attorneys, etc.) and the processes the other entities state they utilize.

All departments and agencies go through the Form 1 process to obtain approval for outside counsel unless there is a statute in place that provides a different process.

S.C. Code Ann. § 1-7-170, which is the basis for the Form 1 process, also sets forth certain exemptions. S.C. Code Ann. § 1-7-170(A) states that "[t]his section does not apply to the employment of attorneys in special cases in inferior courts when the fee to be paid does not exceed two hundred fifty dollars or exemptions approved by the State Budget and Control Board." The process the State Treasurer's Office uses to hire bond attorneys was developed under the authority of the Budget and Control Board (now the State Fiscal Accountability Authority) pursuant to S.C. Code Ann. § 1-7-170 (A). S.C. Code Ann. § 1-7-170 (B) creates another exemption when it states that "a public institution of higher learning shall engage and compensate outside counsel in accordance with policies and procedures adopted by the State Fiscal Accountability Authority for matters of bonded indebtedness, public finance, borrowing, and related financial matters."

The Retirement System Investment Commission is not required to go through the Form 1 process by virtue of S.C. Code Ann. § 9-16-315. S.C. Code Ann § 11-49-60 allows the Tobacco

Authority to hire bond counsel outside of the Form 1 process. S.C. Code Ann. § 59-122-120(19) allows the Citadel to hire bond counsel outside of the Form 1 process.

We are not aware of any other processes that other state entities utilize outside of the Form 1 process.

108. What are the pros and cons of amending statute to state the Attorney General approval is required on positions within state government that practice law, instead of saying "attorney" positions, to provide clarity for positions in which attorneys are hired, but do not practice law (e.g., agency head, deputy director, etc.)?

We do not presently have any issues with licensed attorneys who occupy non-lawyer positions within state government. Those that are hired as agency head, deputy director, or other non-lawyer titles are irrelevant to our approval authority, provided they do not have duties that are the practice of law. In fact, it would seem to punish those with law licenses as opposed to those without licenses to add a layer of approval.

The concern we do have is where agencies have provided titles of authority as attorneys representing the State that are not approved by the chief law officer to present themselves as having the authority. Simply having a State Human Resources categorization other than "attorney" does not exempt the individual from the requirement, and allow him/her to practice law without approval on a perceived or interpreted technicality. This is addressed in Question 110 below.

109. How does S.C. approved rates for outside counsel compare to other southeastern states?

We believe this issue was answered in full in our communication dated April 18, 2022 from Barry J. Bernstein to Chairman Christopher Wooten. This provided information from Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee. A copy is attached with this response. SEE ATTACHED

110. Please provide explanations of the pros and cons of each legislative change suggested in the agency's presentation on in-house and outside counsels. (e.g., not attorney using the term "general counsel" without authority of the Attorney General or other exception by law).

As noted above and in the Program Evaluation Report, the Attorney General is responsible for all legal representation of the State. This responsibility is consistent in law. Unfortunately, we have seen increased circumstances of State entities either ignoring this legal requirement or making creative interpretations to undermine this basic premise of oversight. The greatest problem is in enforcement. Therefore, we believe there should be an enforcement mechanism as well as incentives. As written, the statute is imperfect as to the intent found in other areas of the law.

SECTION 1-7-160. Hiring of attorneys.

A department or agency of state government may not hire a classified or temporary attorney as an employee except upon the written approval of the Attorney General and at compensation approved by him. All of these attorneys at all times are under the supervision and control of the Attorney General except as otherwise provided by law unless prior approval by the State Budget and Control Board is obtained. This section does not apply to an attorney hired by the General Assembly or the Judicial department.

⁹ (1) No attorney for the State can use terms such as "General Counsel" or similar implication of authority to practice law without authority of the Attorney General or other exception by law.

⁽²⁾ State HR must "consult" with the Attorney General before creating unclassified positions for attorneys.

⁽³⁾ The Attorney General has received periodic authority by proviso to pay SC Bar dues for attorneys. A permanent law allowing the Attorney General to "certify" standing as a state's attorney may provide incentive for agencies to recertify status each year to insure the Attorney General has an annually updated list of attorney status. See March 8, 2022 presentation, slide 26.

To date, "unclassified" employees as the means to avoid AG approval has not been the means to avoid this section. The means to obviate the intent of the law is to hire an employee in a non-attorney classified position (classified bureaucratically by State HR). It is through this process, which appears to be a loose interpretation, that agencies back-door them into the practice of law. This includes hiring as a deputy director, only to have one held out to the public as directing legal operations.

We believe there are three avenues to correct this issue. The first 1) is to provide legislative intent with any revision, which impedes creativity on technicalities to avoid legislative intent. The next would be 2) to rewrite the statute to specify that regardless of title, the practice of law where a license would be a requirement of such function of the employee, the authority and related salary remain in the purview of the Attorney General within this title. Another avenue would be 3) to specify that the Attorney General may promulgate regulations to effectuate this title.

As to the issue of pros and cons for each suggestion in the oversight process, we note the pros and cons as:

- a. **Practice of law without compliance §1-7-160**. Regardless of the classification within state employee classifications, no employee of an agency or department of the State may publish or hold himself out to the public as an attorney representing the State or practicing law on behalf of the State without compliance with this title. Terms such as "counsel", "legal director" or any such implication of authority for the practice of law on behalf of the state shall be used in such representation.
- b. Validation of good standing. Each agency employing an attorney within this title shall annually certify to the Attorney General that the employee is in good standing with the South Carolina Bar, current classification and salary. Such requirement precludes the issue of Colonel Michael D. Murphy, who was a member of the bar when commissioned as a lieutenant who was shortly thereafter disbarred. The Air Force did not require annual validation after commissioning, and Murphy representing parties and supervising attorneys for over 20 years. All cases related to Murphy were tainted and raised new litigation issues.
- c. **Benefit of compliance with §1-7-160.** As an inducement for annual and periodic compliance with the intent of the statute, agencies may pay for S.C. Bar annual dues from within their existing budget upon confirmation by the Attorney General of compliance with this statute. It is common for employers to pay bar dues where licensing is a requirement of an attorney position. This helps with retaining attorneys in State service, but also serves as a modest inducement for compliance.
- d. Consultation on attorney positions outside of §1-7-160. We believe it appropriate that the Attorney General be consulted by State Human Resources personnel before approving any attorney position, but this should be by regulation and not statute. The existing statute requires written approval of the Attorney General for classified and temporary attorneys only. Whereby this is simply consultation and not approval, such a regulation would allow the coordination of attorney positions in the State.

111. Explain whether the Attorney General's Office could make some of the changes suggested through its own regulations as the agency's suggestions appear to be ones that would help the agency implement the statutes over which it has responsibility.

We assume this question is specific to hiring executive branch attorney employees and for hiring outside counsel by contract. While the Attorney General has supervisory authority for the practice of law in representing the State, this does not equate to regulatory authority. The Attorney General has general authority to initiate a regulation for his agency, but it is unclear how far that authority extends in this circumstance. At present, law provides for the Attorney General to approve the hiring of attorneys, but it remains problematic as identified in a prior question. Likewise, law provides for the Attorney

General to approve the contract for hiring of outside counsel, but is silent as to further actions after counsel is retained and within the amounts approved.

One mechanism would be to amend the statute as to adding "The Attorney General may promulgate regulations to effectuate the intent of this statute." Another mechanism would be an intent portion of any new Act providing such statutory authority for new regulations. Such intent should be for the Attorney General, as the chief legal officer of the State, to ensure that those representing the State follow the Attorney General's interpretation of law, the pay structure for attorneys in coordination with State Human Resources, and for outside counsel as a check-and-balance to ensure agency hiring of counsel is consistent with the budgetary constraints of the State.

Bonds

112. Please provide a list of state entities that still have individual employee bonds and ones that use blanket bonds with the applicable statute for each.

The Attorney General is not the authority for this data. However, we have a partial list. Legislative Counsel or other source could provide a most accurate listing. However, the Attorney General has had some interaction with some of the requirements, and we are attaching them to this response. The attachment provides the official, the statute requiring the bond, and the applicable statute language.

113. What entity is responsible for determining whether all elected or appointed offices are submitting bonds as required in statute?

We believe that generally, the Secretary of State is the lead entity as to bonds for statewide officers. However, we are not aware of any entity that is responsible for determining whether all elected or appointed offices are submitting bonds. The Attorney General can affirm that the Office of the Attorney General, or divisions of this agency, or the Attorney General as an officer of the State is not the responsible entity.

114. What entity is responsible for enforcing S.C. Code Section 8-3-60 and -70?¹⁰

The statute does not designate a responsible entity, and we are not aware of one through other statutes.

115. What is the Attorney General's Office understanding of why bonds are required and whether they are still needed?

Our answer herein is not authoritative, as we do not retain any history of the bonds in South Carolina generally, and particularly not to each statute that mandates such bond. The issue arose during testimony about archaic statutes, and that the bond requirement for the Attorney General for \$10,000 seemed ridiculous when he oversees a \$100,000,000 budget with grants included. During testimony a

¹⁰ SECTION 8-3-60. Assumption of office before giving bond.

It shall be unlawful for any person to assume or attempt to assume the duties of any office for which a bond is required, without having given the bond required. Any person assuming or attempting to assume the duties of any office as aforesaid shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars or imprisonment for not less than three months, in the discretion of the court.

HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 50-58; 1952 Code Section 50-58; 1942 Code Section 1513; 1932 Code Section 1513; Cr. C. '22 Section 461; Cr. C. '12 Section 536; Cr. C. '02 Section 379; 1901 (23) 750.

SECTION 8-3-70. Prohibition on pay until bond given.

No executive, judicial or other officer, elected or appointed to any office in the State, shall be entitled to receive any pay or emoluments of office until he shall have been duly commissioned and qualified and shall have given bond when so required to do by law

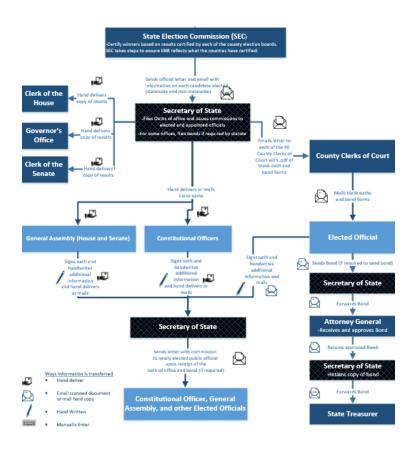
HISTORY: 1962 Code Section 50-59; 1952 Code Section 50-59; 1942 Code Section 3077; 1932 Code Section 3077; Civ. C. '22 Section 764; Civ. C. '12 Section 680; Civ. C. '02 Section 610; G. S. 582; R. S. 529; 1901 (23) 750.

slide reflected that in 1950 the office recoveries were \$5,371 and it was commented this was *primarily* from suit on bonds. The same slide reflected in 2020 recoveries were \$161,288,830, with comments that *none* of this was from bonds. We note for context, nobody in the office can recall our office ever pursuing a bond (1980s to present).

The term "bond" is very broad and encompasses a number of different type of bond. Generally, the bond is required of officers to provide a source of recovery for certain acts of the person being bonded. It may also be an old concept, whereby if a person of low moral or ethical background was elected or appointed to office, the inability to be bonded would preclude the individual from taking that seat and having the ability to act nefariously. In this context, we believe the bond is referred to as a "fidelity bond," or covering the government or others for the official's potential embezzlement, larceny, or gross negligence in the position of trust with the government. This may have been necessary when sovereign immunity protected government officials except for extreme circumstances. With a Tort Claims Act which is a relatively modern introduction, the Act allows limited circumstances and period to sue the government for a lesser threshold. Therefore, the underlying need for the bond may no longer exist.

We also would like to provide context. Of the known bonds provided in the attachment, not all have become ineffective for need or concern. Probate judges are required to have a \$100,000 bond. Whereas a probate judge has great influence of potentially large assets, and probate judges are not required to be attorneys, there is validity to that bond requirement. Therefore, we believe there is a case by case analysis of bonds, and their amounts, whereby some can be eliminated while others actually increased.

SEE ATTACHED for a sampling of bonding officials this office has interfaced



- Below is a chart from the Committee's study of the Secretary of State's Office.
- The arrow shows where the Attorney General fits in the process.
- Some are received electronically signed (e.g., typically the blanket agency bonds) and some are hard copy.

 The Attorney General only reviews ones it receives. It does not investigate whether it is receiving all that are to be sent to the Attorney General.

Law Recommendations

116. Please list the provisions of the constitution and statute that relate to the duties of the Attorney General, which could not be fulfilled if the Attorney General was not a licensed attorney in the state of South Carolina.

For context, and as more fully discussed throughout the oversight process, the Attorney General is the chief legal officer of the State. That role includes several responsibilities assigned by statute which are predicated on the assumption that the Attorney General is able to practice law. That the South Carolina Attorney General will be, in fact, a South-Carolina licensed attorney seems obvious to the point of being self-evident. However, our research so far indicates that a law license is not an express requirement to run for the office of Attorney General.

While this is speculation, there probably are two basic reasons for the absence of an express requirement: first, the requirement seems self-evident. Second, the requirements for admission to practice law has changed substantially over the last two centuries, while South Carolina has had an attorney general longer than it has been a State. While this question does not request a historical survey of bar admission requirements, and our Office has not undertaken one, a useful summary is found here: https://www.scencyclopedia.org/sce/entries/legal-education/.

In any event, we consider a hypothetical situation where a layperson who is not licensed to practice law runs and wins election to the Office of Attorney General. What duties could that person not fulfill? The answer is that some duties of the clearly constitute the practice of law, which requires a law license. But the South Carolina Supreme Court has declined to set out a definitive list of functions which exclusively constitute the practice of law. See In re Unauthorized Practice of Law Rules Proposed by the SC Bar, 309 S.C. 304 (1992). Instead, these are decided on a case-by-case basis. Thus, there are other duties of the Attorney General which are ambiguous: although some may well constitute the practice of law, we could only speculate whether the Supreme Court might agree.

However, we do have this guidance from the Supreme Court in the case In re Duncan, 83 S.C. 186 (1909):

"It is too obvious for discussion that the practice of law is not limited to the conduct of cases in courts. According to the generally understood definition of the practice of law in this country, it embraces the preparation of pleadings, and other papers incident to actions and special proceedings, and the management of such actions and proceedings on behalf of clients before judges and courts, and, in addition, conveyancing, the preparation of legal instruments of all kinds, and, in general, all advice to clients, and all action taken for them in matters connected with the law. An attorney at law is one who engages in any of these branches of the practice of law. The following is the concise definition given by the Supreme Court of the United States: 'Persons acting professionally in legal formalities, negotiations, or proceedings by the warrant or authority of their clients may be regarded as attorneys at law within the meaning of that designation as employed in this country.'"

In the case of the Attorney General, the State of South Carolina generally is the client. In that role, the statutory duties of the Office include the following, among many others:

- 1. "[W]hen required by either branch of the General Assembly, . . . give his aid and advice in the arrangement and preparation of legislative documents and business; and . . . give his opinion upon questions of law submitted to him by either branch thereof, or by the Governor." S.C. Code § 1-7-90
- 2. "[C]onsult with and advise the solicitors in matters relating to the duties of their offices. When, in his judgment, the interest of the State requires it he shall: (1) Assist the solicitors by attending the grand jury in the examination of any case in which the party accused is charged with a capital offense; and (2) Be present at the trial of any

- cause in which the State is a party or interested and, when so present, shall have the direction and management of such prosecution or suit." S.C. Code § 1-7-110
- 3. "when required by the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Adjutant General, Comptroller General, or any other State officer or the Public Service Commission, consult and advise with them, respectively, on questions of law relating to their official business." S.C. Code Ann. § 1-7-110
- 4. "The Attorney General when, in his judgment, the interest of the State requires it shall file and prosecute information or other process against persons who intrude upon the lands, rights or property of the State or commit or erect any nuisance thereon." S.C. Code Ann. § 1-7-120
- 5. "The Attorney General shall enforce the due application of funds given or appropriated to public charities within the State, prevent breaches of trust in the administration thereof and, when necessary, prosecute corporations which fail to make to the General Assembly any report or return required by law." S.C. Code 1-7-130.

We reiterate that because the Supreme Court decides unauthorized practice of law questions on a case-by-case basis, our Office cannot set out a definitive list of every component of the job which would not be authorized for an unlicensed Attorney General. However, the list above is a non-exclusive list of the statutory duties of the South Carolina Attorney General. Either all or some large part of each of these duties unambiguously constitute the practice of law in South Carolina. See, e.g., In re Duncan, 83 S.C. 186 (1909).

The South Carolina Supreme Court regulates the practice of law and admission to practice in South Carolina, per Chapter 5, Article 40 of the South Carolina Code. Furthermore, we observe that the unauthorized practice of law in South Carolina is a felony, per section 40-5-310. While speculative, if a determined layperson were to run and win the Office of Attorney General, it is not difficult to imagine various hypothetical situations where the result is a constitutional crisis and general chaos in our State's legal system.

117. Please provide the version of the bill for which the agency requests passage relating to sexually violent predators.

S. 659 (passed by Senate on 3/29/22). This version was sent to the House and referred to Judiciary where it failed to be brought to a committee vote. There may be some minor proposed changes to it for new filing. This would include a suggestion raised by the chair of the Legislative Oversight subcommittee during testimony. However, if reintroducing as S.659 was passed by the Senate, and currently concurred upon by all interested parties, and is not amended the Attorney General supports the bill as last revised.

118. Please explain Law Change Recommendation #15 in more detail, including how both statutes penalize the same behavior.

Legislative History: Section 43-35-85 was originally passed in 1993 as part of 1993 Act No. 110. Subsequently, the Legislature amended section 43-35-85 in 1999 as part of 1999 Act No. 56. In that same Act, the Legislature added section 16-3-1050 with the exact same language as section 43-35-85 other than where 43-35-85 refers to "this chapter," section 16-3-1050 instead refers back to Chapter 35 of Title 43. In 2010 as part of 2010 Act No. 223, the Legislature again amended section 43-35-85 to remove the requirement of actual knowledge and to remove the disciplinary possibilities for failing to report in subsection A. The Legislature did not make similar amendments to section 16-3-1050, which still reads the same as it did at creation in 1999.

As a result of the acts in 1999 and 2010, two statutes criminalize the same behavior related to the abuse, neglect, or exploitation of a vulnerable adult. *However*, *section 16-3-1050 requires an additional element of actual knowledge* of the abuse, neglect, or exploitation in order for the person to

be convicted for failing to report. Additionally, the language of section 16-3-1050 provides for disciplinary action by the appropriate licensing board while section 43-35-85 eliminated the provision. Otherwise, the two statutes are identical in what they criminalize and the elements required to prove the offenses.

Ramifications/Similarities: The incarceration periods and fines provided in section 43-35-85 are identical to those in section 16-3-1050. Both section 16-3-1050(F) and section 43-35-85(F) are classified as serious offenses to qualify for life without parole under the two or three strikes statute of section 17-25-45(C)(2).

Ramifications/Differences: Sections 43-35-85(E) and (F) are both designated violent crimes under section 16-1-60 of the South Carolina Code. However, the corresponding crimes found in sections 16-3-1050(E) and (F) are not designated violent crimes. Section 43-35-85(E) is classified by statute as a serious offense, but the corresponding section 16-3-1050(E) is not specifically listed and so would not be considered a serious offense for calculation of strikes for life without parole under 17-25-45(C). The final difference, mentioned previously, is that section 16-3-1050(A) retains the provision allowing for disciplinary action while that provision was removed from section 43-35-85(A).

119. Regarding Law Change Recommendation #28 (ICAC investigators subpoena power), please provide the following:

a. Explanation of the current process of requiring orders and search warrants, including why it "slows law enforcement down dramatically;"

The current process involving orders:

- starts with investigators writing a detailed order articulating sufficient facts to enable a judge to make a decision on whether to issue the warrant or not,
 - emailing the search warrant to an email address we have set up to receive them,
 - our legal assistant reviews them and makes any corrections,
 - an ICAC attorney reviews them and makes any corrections, and then
 - finally the legal assistant takes them from our office to the 5th Circuit

Administrative Judge's office for signature.

Once submitted to the judge, it can take from 1 day to 3 weeks to receive the order back, which our office then returns the signed copy to each investigator. Sometimes because of the delay in receiving the order back, the Judge's signed copy does not allow the internet/electronic service provider company sufficient time to make a proper response before deleted and they then ask us to get another signed order, which mostly resets the process. With thousands of cases to investigate, this is incredibly arduous on everyone involved.

b. How the change will increase speed for law enforcement;

For a time, investigators were able to have Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) help them with their own subpoena power. This allows the investigators to write out a simple form page subpoena, have it signed by someone with the subpoena authority and then immediately send it to the internet/electronic service provider. This can sometimes turn a long process taking sometimes months to get information back into a situation where investigators may receive relevant information within a week. This current process is somewhat tentative and subject to being ceased on short notice.

c. Applicable case decisions that may support the law change; and

18 U.S.C. 2703(c)(2) (Electronic Communications Privacy Act) enables law enforcement using an administrative subpoena authorized by a federal or state statute to obtain subscriber information such as a subscriber's name, address, length of service, etc. Any request to obtain "content" which would include texts, emails, contents of cloud storage accounts, etc. would require law enforcement to obtain a search warrant, even if they had administrative subpoena power.

d. Explanation of the different in subpoena v. search warrant.

The main difference is the type of information you would be seeking. As mentioned in the previous answer, a subpoena would only give law enforcement similar information to the court order process we currently go through, which consists of subscriber information such as subscriber name, address, length of service, account number, etc. A search warrant is necessary to obtain what would be considered content and is generally the information a user would have the strongest privacy interest in. This would include texts and other messages on messaging apps, emails, contents of cloud storage accounts, etc. A search warrant would be obtained by law enforcement going to a Judge and providing a factual basis for probable cause to obtain this type of information.

120. Regarding Law Change Recommendation #25 (advising law enforcement on legal issues), please provide the following:

- a. Examples of when legal advice may be desired;
 - Advice on search warrant language and advice on whether probable cause to search exists,
 - the use of search warrants.
 - subpoenas or court orders in certain investigative situations concerning digital evidence,
 - arrest warrant language and applicability of particular crime to the factual situation or legal alternatives and whether probable cause to arrest exists,
 - legal advice on types of entry without warrant due to exigent circumstances,
 - legal advice on whether it is appropriate and the authority and procedure for seeking of wiretaps,
 - decisions on whether to seek an arrest or directly indict through the county grand jury, and
 - decisions on whether or not to use the State Grand Jury to assist in investigation.

b. Pros and cons of the Attorney General's Office and Solicitors providing the legal advice compared to attorneys that law enforcement agencies have on staff or contract; and

The advantage for the Solicitor or Attorney General assisting in making the advice is that they will ultimately be deciding on whether the case is a proper prosecution and have to defend in court the legality of the arrest, search, etc... It is critical that law enforcement needs the advice from whatever source and the lack of absolute immunity causes prosecutors to hesitate to act in pre-arrest situations where absolute immunity does not exist.

c. Issues on which law enforcement agencies may still need to have attorneys on staff or contract.

The critical point is that legal advice to an investigation has value. This office sees it every day where ongoing legal advice is given to investigators in the State Grand Jury and advice on whether charges should be brought are made to law enforcement on misconduct and other investigative issues presented to us. The issues set forth above can be addressed by law enforcements in-house counsel, though it may be impractical to hire such an individual for periodic advice.

121. Regarding Law Change Recommendation #18 (establishment of HHS-OIG), please provide a list of the 31 other states that have something similar as agency personnel testified during a Subcommittee meeting and which of those states have legislation the Attorney General's Office recommends S.C. use as a model.

There has been much debate in the General Assembly about establishing a False Claims Act in South Carolina. It is important to note that the request herein is specific to Medicaid Fraud issue in the state. Therefore, this question is limited to the needs for Medicaid Fraud.

Twenty-nine (29) states and the District of Columbia (1) have passed false claims acts that contain a qui tam provision. Wisconsin's False Claims Act was repealed in 2020.

The federal Office of Inspector General (OIG), in consultation with the Attorney General, determines whether States have false claims acts that qualify for an incentive under section 1909

of the Social Security Act. Those states deemed to have qualifying laws receive a 10-percentage-point increase in their share of any amounts recovered under such laws.

States with HHS-OIG approved laws include (potential model laws): California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New York, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington

Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, and the District of Columbia also have false claims acts.

The Medicaid Provider Fraud Section is seeking a "Medicaid Only" False Claims Act that qualifies for the Section 1909 incentive, similar to that in Colorado, Georgia, Oklahoma, Texas, and Washington.

122. Regarding Law Change Recommendation #19 (definition of provider for prohibited medical provider acts), please provide examples of cases with large numbers of offenses.

Explanations for the requested changes are as follows:

- Expanding definition of provider. This expansion of the definition reflects the growth in the use of Managed Care Organizations ("MCO") to deliver services to Medicaid beneficiaries. These entities rose in prominence in the Medicaid setting after the enaction of Statute 43-7-60.
- Expanding definition to include "attempts". For various reasons, claims submissions may not go through; for all intents and purposes, the criminal act is completed with a provider wrongfully hits 'submit' intending to receive a benefit from the false claim.
- Removing separate offense: This will allow the statute to mirror other property claims statutes where the severity of the conduct factors into the charging decision. Currently the Unit will charge medical assistance provider fraud as well as forgery or obtaining by false pretense.

Examples of recently resolved cases where this was done includes:

- Karen Tiller (2019-GS-40-07210 Obtaining Goods Under False Pretenses, value \$10,000 or more; 2019-GS-40-07211 Medical Assistance Provider Fraud; 2019-GS-40-07212 Forgery, value \$10,000 or more). Restitution ordered: \$29,051.36
- Pearl Griffin (2019-GS-40-07450 Obtaining by False Pretenses over \$10,000; 2019-GS-40-07448 Conspiracy; 2019-GS-40-07449 Forgery, value less than \$10,000). Restitution ordered: \$16,500
- Latisha Smalls (2021-GS-40-03821 -Filing False Claims with Medicaid; 2021-GS-40-03 822-Forgery (over \$10,000); 2021-GS-40-03823-False Statement to Qualify for Reimbursement from Medicaid). Restitution ordered: \$34,656

123. Regarding Law Change Recommendation #20 (unauthorized recording of vulnerable adults), please provide additional background information as to how the agency knows this type of action is an issue.

Concern over the surreptitious recording and sharing of photos or videos of residents on social media has grown so much that The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid issued a statement to state agencies responsible for nursing home inspections. It directed them to make sure each nursing home has a written policy prohibiting staff from taking or using photos or recordings in any way that would demean or humiliate a resident and subject them to mental abuse (see attached).

Given the increase of mobile phones in the workplace, it can be assumed that unauthorized video or photography of Vulnerable Adults is increasing with the ease to record. A societal change whereby it is not uncommon to post embarrassing and belittling material may make segments of public forum use of this potentially rampant. However this conduct is largely not reported given the lack of legislation. According to ProPublica, there were 35 reported instances in 2012-2015 where workers at nursing homes and assisted-living centers improperly photographed, videoed, and/or posted content of residents.

Unfortunately, one submitted to the internet, the ability for such material to viral is evident. As noted herein, we know it to be an issue, but most significantly it is a rapidly growing issue with the proliferation of the means to record and upload, as well as societal norms evolving where such action is less shocking to personal senses.

Please see the Attached from the federal Department of Health and Human Services

124. Regarding Law Change Recommendation #1 (Youth Mentor Act), please provide examples of existing programs in which the current legislation has become duplicative.

§63-19-1430. **Youth Mentor Act**. Basically, this was an intent to generate an avenue for diversion of youthful offenders through mentors in a faith-based program. The program's intent was to create a new diversionary program for youthful offenders for non-violent crimes. However, the program is replete with issues that undermine its ability to sustain itself as originally constructed. Although intended to be a tool for solicitors and family court judges, the program is no different than avenues available to both at the local level through solicitor based programs or programs elsewhere the solicitor supports. As a diversionary program, the solicitor and courts enjoy great latitude.

The program was to be funded by a fee that the solicitor could charge, but the program itself was voluntary and if an offender was unable to pay, the statute allowed them to remain in the program. Therefore, the self-funding plan fell apart as solicitors could charge a fee for their own program, and to our knowledge the program never generate funds to pay the overhead cost.

The phrase that "all politics is local" explains another downfall of the program. There is no incentive for the solicitor to use a statewide program when there are local programs available. The program never gained traction, and it has remained an active statute. The intent is laudable, but the construction of it is flawed and it has never been fully funded. For these reasons, the program is an unfunded mandate with suspect potential.

During the Clinton Administration, funding for youth programs grew. Faith based organizations were potential recipients, but issues arose. In the subsequent Bush Administration, many of the obstacles to faith-based organizations receiving federal grant funding were removed. In order to substantiate grants and other funding sources, local solicitors had a number of opportunities to use these programs. With grants from the federal government, or through other organizations using federal grants, local programs have been abundant. Therefore, an unfunded state program has been unable to complete with local programs that often use federal grants for outreach to youth.

This program has never developed in a manner that it could sustain itself. The ability of solicitors to use local resources without the need to collect participation costs creates a distinct disadvantage to the statewide program. The program has never had appropriate funding to its suspected limited potential. Each person hired for the FTEs once associated with the program are out of the state employment system, and our office has not back-filled the last position because of the intent to remove the statute.

125.Regarding Law Change Recommendation #42 (unconscionable price in price gouging statute), please provide the following:

a. Examples of difficulties that arise due to the current definition of "unconscionable price" in S.C. Code Section 39-5-145; and

As in any prosecution, the burden is on the State to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that the Defendant violated the law. The term "unconscionable" is vague and provides 12 jurors to each define unconscionable. Even where the judge provides an explanation of unconscionability, the uncertainty of prosecutors to know what a particular judge will instruct is problematic in the decision to pursue the matter. Where the term is more defined in statute, there is less ambiguity.

The term "unconscionable" in the law generally refers to contract terms, not criminal law. Therefore, the issue for criminal prosecution is problematic to begin with. In contract law an

unconscionable contract is one that is unjust or extremely one-sided in favor of the person who has the superior bargaining power.

No standardized criteria exist for measuring whether an action is unconscionable. A court of law applies its conscience, or moral sense, to the facts before it and makes a subjective judgment. The U.S. Supreme Court's "shock the conscience test" in Rochin v. California, 342 U.S. 165, 72 S. Ct. 205, 96 L. Ed. 183 (1952), demonstrates this approach. The Court ruled that pumping the stomach of a criminal suspect in search of drugs offends "those canons of decency and fairness which express the notions of justice of English-speaking peoples." The Court relied on these general historical and moral traditions as the basis for ruling unconstitutional an unconscionable act.

From our experience with hurricanes, floods, a pandemic and other issues, we have seen the disparity in the public's interpretation of "unconscionable: over the past ten years:

Circumstances of *unconscionable conduct* are:

- Gas prices \$3 over the prevailing price the week before the incident
- Chain saw oil selling for 3 times the price before the hurricane
- Bottled water selling for twice the price from before the state of emergency
- Hotel prices exceeding the maximum rate found on the interior door of the room, not related to other events.

Issues misunderstood and *not unconscionable* in our experience include:

- High prices in a convenience store, as such stores are traditionally more expensive than Walmart
- Gas price fluctuations of 25 cents or less. In non-state of emergency periods, this has become common.
- Retailers limiting the number of items that can be purchased
- Hotel room rate at more than twice the maximum of the rate posted on the interior door of a room, not during related to a special event where rates were posted well in advance before the state of emergency

b. Examples of more clear definitions from other states.

The Attorney General does not opine as to the only, or best means, to define unconscionable. Primarily, we care that a definition is available from which we can pursue or refer cases with more predictability. In many states, percentages have been applied in other states to create an objective standard. However, we do note that 10% may be a low threshold in some commodities (such as gas), as seen in many of the states below. Some states have imposed higher thresholds in statute:

- **Arkansas.** ... more than <u>10%</u> over the cost of these items immediately preceding the declaration.
- California. ... more than <u>10%</u> over the cost of these items immediately preceding the declaration.
- Connecticut. A public health and civil preparedness emergency was recently declared to help slow down the COVID-19 pandemic. It states that no person can sell any product in short supply (as designated by the governor) at a price that exceeds the normal, course of business, sale price. (No percentage at all)
- **District of Columbia**. ...more than <u>10%</u> over the price at which similar services/products were sold during the 90-day period preceding the emergency.
- **Kansas**. For any supplier of a "necessary property or service" to "profiteer from a disaster" by charging <u>25%</u> or more than the pre-disaster price for such goods/services.
- New Jersey. ...is at least <u>10%</u> higher than it was immediately preceding the declaration
- Oklahoma. ...than 10% above the rate charged before the declaration.

- **Pennsylvania**. more than <u>10%</u> above the rate charged before the declaration.
- Utah. <u>10%</u> higher than normal, <u>30%</u> higher for goods and services that were not provided immediately before the declaration
- Wisconsin. ... more than $\underline{10\%}$ above the rate charged before the declaration.

126.Does the agency have any additional law recommendations? FIRST ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATION:

The regulations addressing the funding to counties or ACT 141 and stating funds should be sent to the State Treasurer that are unspent. We would like to amend the statute to allow the unspent funds to be sent to the State SVAP program to further continue to support Crime Victim Services in the State. Act 141 Funds. This would be consistent with other recoveries, as well as effectuate the intent of the funds going to victims of crime.

SC Code § 14-1-206 (2012)

- ...(C) After deducting amounts provided pursuant to Section 14-1-210, the State Treasurer shall deposit the balance of assessments received as follows:
 -(5) 11.83 percent for the State Office of Victim Assistance; (should be DCVC)
- ...(E) To ensure that fines and assessments imposed pursuant to this section and Section 14-1-209(A) are properly collected and remitted to the State Treasurer, the annual independent external audit required to be performed for each county pursuant to Section 4-9-150 must include a review of the accounting controls over the collection, reporting, and distribution of fines and assessments from the point of collection to the point of distribution and a supplementary schedule detailing all fines and assessments collected by the clerk of court for the court of general sessions, the amount remitted to the county treasurer, and the amount remitted to the State Treasurer. (Should be DCVC)
- (1) To the extent that records are made available in the format determined pursuant to subsection (E)(4), the supplementary schedule must include the following elements:
 - ...(e) the amount of fines and assessments remitted to the State Treasurer pursuant to this section; and (should be DCVC)

SECOND ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATION:

Whereby the Medicaid Recipient Fraud (MRF) section has had a concern, shared with the Department of Revenue, we add a new recommendation. Per section 12-54-240(23), MRF is not able to get certain tax records directly from DOR, so they go to DHHS and DHHS gets the records and sends them to MRF. It would make all parties more comfortable if our office could go directly to DOR for the records. We believe the request should be AMEND:

Section 12-54-240(23) disclosure of any information on any return that has been filed with the Department of Revenue to the Department of Health and Human <u>Services or the</u>

<u>Attorney General</u> for the purpose of verifying Medicaid eligibility <u>or investigating Medicaid</u>

<u>fraud;</u>

Our regular contacts at DHHS and DOR concur in the proposed amendment.

Law Recommendations (cont.)

- 127.Please do the following as it relates to each of the agency's law recommendations in the PER or this letter, placing the information in a chart (example is below):
 - a. List in order of priority;

- b. Identify if bills were filed in previous sessions to make the changes requested, identifying the session, bill number, and sponsor; and
- c. Contact all entities that may be impacted by each of the agency's law recommendations and obtain written confirmation (email or letter) of whether the agency supports, opposes, or takes no position on the recommendation. For all recommendations that impact Solicitors' Offices, please contact the Prosecution Coordination Commission. For all recommendations that impact local law enforcement, please contact the Sheriff's Association and Police Chief's Association.

Law Recommendations Chart

Priorit y#	La w Rec #	Code Section(s	Action	Description	Agencies impacted, position on recommendation , and name of individual contacted at impacted agency	Supporting documents (written confirmatio n from agencies impacted; related case law)	Oversigh t meeting in which agency personnel testified about Law Rec	Previousl y filed bill #, session #, and sponsor, which made changes agency requests
1	2	35-1- 604(F)	Amen d	Delete sentence notifying DOR and Secretary of State of order administrativel y enforcing securities action	DOR: Supports (Hartley Powell, Agency Director) Secretary of State: Does not oppose (Melissa Dunlap, Deputy Secretary of State and Chief Legal Counsel)	See attached		

Flow Charts

128. Please make any corrections to the attached flow charts to ensure they are accurate.

a. We do not have any corrections to the flow charts attached to the committee's letter, other than the Unfair Trade Practices Enforcement Action and Nonprofit Corporation Investigation. We have attached to tis letter recommended changes to those two flow charts.

129. Please update the Victim Service Provider Summary chart attached to ensure it is accurate, and please provide the statistics below.

We are somewhat limited in this response. Our data is derived from sources outside our agency control. For the sub-parts of this inquiry we note the source. We have made the requests and can supplement this answer upon receipt of information. Below there may be entries that reflect our inability to determine the information without updated data. (Appendix references are to the Attachment).

a. List of Summary courts without a VSPN

See Appendix B; SC Court Administration has asked all summary courts to provide this information

b. Lowest, highest, and average VSPN caseload of summary courts

Unable to determine from current data

c. Lowest, highest, and average turnover in last three years in summary courts

Unable to determine from current data

d. List of Detention Centers without a VSPN

See Appendix B; SC Jail Administrators' Association has been asked to obtain this information from all detention centers

e. Lowest, highest, and average VSPN caseload of detention centers

Unable to determine from current data

f. Lowest, highest, and average turnover in last three years in detention centers

Unable to determine from current data

g. List of Sheriff's Office without a VSP

See Appendix B; SC Sheriffs' Association has been asked to obtain this information from all detention centers

h. Lowest, highest, and average VSP caseload of Sheriff's Office

Unable to determine from current data

i. Lowest, highest, and average turnover in last three years in Sheriff's Office

Unable to determine from current data

j. List of Police Department without a VSP

See Appendix B; SC Police Chiefs' Association has been asked to obtain this information from all police departments

k. Lowest, highest, and average VSP caseload of Police Department

Unable to determine from current data

l. Lowest, highest, and average turnover in last three years in Police Department

Unable to determine from current data

m. List of Solicitors Office without a VSP

See Appendix B; All Solicitors have VSPs

n. Lowest, highest, and average VSP caseload of Solicitors Office

See Appendix C; Last column (Victims per Advocate)

o. Lowest, highest, and average turnover in last three years in Solicitors Office

Unable to determine from current data

p. Lowest, highest, and average VSP caseload in each state agency with VSPs

Unable to determine from current data

q. Lowest, highest, and average turnover in last three years in each state agency with VSPs Unable to determine from current data

Impact of Oversight Process

130.Please explain any internal processes that have changed because of the House Oversight process (e.g., internal process of administrative coordinator saving each file in a separate folder stopped; questions as to whether opinions are provided to Westlaw directly; oversight on state grand clerk instead of leaving the clerk completely independent).

We are delineating processes that have "changed" (already implemented) from those changing (being implemented) and those under review (consideration). We do so to be more inclusive in our answer. We also wish to distinguish that these issues are only from undertaking the process primarily with the sub-committee and not yet having the benefit of a final report or even a draft of issues the full LOC raises. Therefore, the answers are based on internal reflection during the process, and not based on the LOC from those being considered.

CHANGED: We were non-compliant in our review of regulations. The House Oversight Process resulted in our finding regulations needing to be deleted. Because of the delay due to the pandemic, we initiated this action in the APA and those provisions are not permanently deleted (outdated charitable regulations 13-1 to 13-4, and 102-1).

UNDER REVIEW: Our annual briefs are occurring after these answers are due. We are amending the format this year to include the deliverables for each section as a separate slide for 2022. This is simply a start of a multi-year process to incorporate certain accountability reporting learned in this process. This initial book-mark for the issue will identify the deliverable, and in ensuing years we will have an analysis for each as to necessary changes or suggestions. Because of the significance of this change late in the process, the time required for legislative process during the preparation phase this year, and the degree of change to our format, this will be a more detailed over several years.

We are reconsidering the reporting process with Westlaw as to their reporting of our opinions. There are a number of possibilities as to the degree, and this will be re-engaging Westlaw. The major benefit will be the ability to search for topics within Westlaw.

We are now bringing oversight of the SGJ clerk of court back into more direct administrative supervision. The dual control of the SGJ clerk with the Supreme Court has found gaps in oversight. We are becoming proactive in how we can more fully engage without treading on the judiciary issues of control.

CONSIDERATION: It is very difficult to itemize or even summarize areas of the office under consideration for change from the oversight process. Because of the pandemic and the delay from our initial written filings with the committee, much of the momentum towards change within the process was lost. When the office ramped up for the testimony portion and each section prepared for this, those sections questioned many things they may not have considered previously. The questions during the testimony also contributed to a different point of view, as well as questions about specific areas of responsibility. Even the questions herein have generated questions for consideration or change. It was approximately one month from the end of subcommittee testimony to answering these questions, so it is difficult at this early juncture to account for everything under consideration.

<u>Victim Service Provider Summary</u> Information accurate as of June 30, 2022

Where Employed	Job duties include	Category	Individuals with active certifications (as of February 2022)	Initial Training	Continuing Training Required	
Summary Court (i.e., Municipal Court or Magistrate's Court)	crime victims as mandated Notifier / Support		542 in Summary Courts	2 hours of approved	2 hours of approved training every other	
Detention Center (i.e., City or County Jail)	by law	Staff (VSPN)	227 in Detention Centers and Jails	training	calendar year	
Local government (Police Departments, Sheriff's Offices)	Providing victim		427 in County and Municipal Agencies	15 hours of core	12 hours of approved	
State Agency (Solicitors, SCDC, PPP, DJJ) other than summary court or detention center	assistance as mandated by S.C. law	Victim Service Provider (VSP)	213 in Solicitors'Offices212 in State Agencies	training in first year employed	training every calendar year (can carry forward up to 12 hours each year)	
 Non-Profit Mission is victim assistance or advocacy Incorporated in, holds a 	Providing victim assistance	Victim Service Provider (VSP)	1,094 Nonprofit employees and volunteers	15 hours of core training in first year employed	12 hours of approved training every calendar year (can carry forward up to 12 hours each year)	
 certificate of authority in, or is registered as a charitable organization in, S.C. Privately funded or receives funds from federal, state, or local governments to provide services to victims 	Providing direct services to victims of human trafficking and recognized member of regional human trafficking taskforce or otherwise approved	Victim Service Provider Human		15 hours of specialized core training in human trafficking in first year employed	12 hours of approved training every calendar year (can carry forward up to 12 hours each year)	

Appendix B. Other Flow Charts

Please see charts listed below attached.

General

• Attorney (at all agencies) hire and compensation approval process

Prosecution

- Transfer of Cases Solicitors and Attorney General
- Officer Involved Shooting or Crime Investigation and Prosecutor Review
- Internet Crimes Against Children Background, Terminology, and Case Flow
- Medicaid Fraud Recipient and Provider
- Insurance Fraud Indictment Process
- State Grand Jury
 - State Grand Jury Process: Investigation through Trial
 - o Grandy Jury: County v. State Process
 - Jury Panel Selection Process
 - o Pre-indictment Arrest Warrant and Bond Hearing

Post-Adjudication

- Appeal of non-death penalty conviction to S.C. Court of Appeals and S.C. Supreme Court
- Murder Convictions Appeal and Post-Conviction Relief Process
- Post-Conviction Relief (PCR) Action
 - o Non-Death Penalty PCR Action (Summary Dismissal Track)
 - o Non-Death Penalty PCR Action (Hearing Track)
 - Appeal Decision from PCR Hearing
- Sexually Violent Predator Proceedings

Civil Litigation

- Unfair Trade Practices Enforcement Action
- Nonprofit Corporation Investigation
- Securities Enforcement Case Life Cycle
- Money Services

Victims

- Individuals on whom victims rely
- Crime Victim Service Provider (individuals that serve crime victims)
 - o Certifications Applicable to Those Who Serve Crime Victims
 - o Crime Victim Service Provider Certification and Accreditation Process
- Crime Victim Assistance Grants (for entities that serve crime victims)
- Crime Victim Compensation (for victims)
- Crime Victim Ombudsman Processes

ATTACHMENTS

Question

4	Overtime
8	Support documents as to manual data entry
9	Overhead costs of each division
10	Trainings Excel Spreadsheet
17	Docketing Priorities and Requests
42 (Appeals)	Number of Post Adjudication cases newly received
42 (PCR)	Number of Post Adjudication cases newly received
42 (Cap Lit)	Number of Post Adjudication cases newly received
42 (SVP)	Number of Post Adjudication cases newly received
43	Capital Litigation Case by defense counsel type
50	Published material for victims as to justice process
51	Copies of materials to train new AG Victim Advocates
54	Change to sentencing sheets for Compensation reimbursement
61	Percentage of victims by county
62	Assist cases by types of crime
63	Restitution Task Force members
80 (Active by County)	Victim Service Providers spreadsheet
80 (All by County)	Victim Service Providers spreadsheet
80 (All by County &	
Organization)	Victim Service Providers spreadsheet
89	CVS Grant funds returned
91	Act 141 audit information
107	Excel Attorney Approvals Spreadsheet
109	Letter answering the question, submitted April 18, 2022
115	Sampling spreadsheet of Bonded officials (those we've interfaced)
123	Support document from the question as to knowledge of the issue
129	Victim Service Provider Summary Chart

LOC Question Regarding Overtime:

FY	Comp Leave Earned	Overtime Worked	Comp Leave Taken	Comp Leave
2017	204.01	136.01	113.75	55.76%
2018	209.06	139.37	167.45	80.10%
2019	524.05	349.37	315.08	60.12%
2020	278.38	185.59	241.53	86.76%
2021	237.40	158.27	82.34	34.68%

FY 2017

Position Type	Comp Leave Earned	Overtime Worked	Comp Leave Taken	Comp Leave
Administrative Coordinator/Progran Coordinators & Assistant	89.30	59.53	3.25	3.64%
Investigator	90.32	60.21	87.5	96.88%
Legal Assistant/Paralegal	1.39	0.93	0	0.00%
Human Resources	0.00	0.00	0	N/A
Support Services	0.00	0.00	0	N/A
Exempt	23.00	23.00	23	100.00%

FY 2018

Position Type	Comp Leave Earned	Overtime Worked	Comp Leave Taken	Comp Leave
Administrative Coordinator/Progran Coordinators & Assistant	116.89	77.93	132.5	113.35%
Investigator	79.20	52.80	25.45	32.13%
Legal Assistant/Paralegal	3.47	2.31	0	0.00%
Human Resources	0.00	0.00	0	N/A
Support Services	0.00	0.00	0	N/A
Exempt	9.50	9.50	9.5	100.00%

FY 2019

Position Type	Comp Leave Earned	Overtime Worked	Comp Leave Taken	Comp Leave
Administrative Coordinator/Progran Coordinators & Assistant	448.64	299.09	202.38	45.11%
Investigator	37.24	24.83	89.73	240.95%
Legal Assistant/Paralegal	2.25	1.50	0	0.00%
Human Resources	0.47	0.31	0.47	100.00%
Support Services	0.95	0.63	0	0.00%

Exempt	34.50	34.50	22.5	65.22%

FY 2020

Position Type	Comp Leave Earned	Overtime Worked	Comp Leave Taken	Comp Leave
Administrative Coordinator/Progran Coordinators & Assistant	169.18	112.79	133.73	79.05%
Investigator	87.68	58.45	87.54	99.84%
Legal Assistant/Paralegal	21.26	14.17	20.26	95.30%
Human Resources	0.00	0.00	0	N/A
Support Services	0.26	0.17	0	0.00%
Exempt	0.00	0.00	0	N/A

FY 2021

Position Type	Comp Leave Earned	Overtime Worked	Comp Leave Taken	Comp Leave
Administrative Coordinator/Progran Coordinators & Assistant	134.03	89.35	21.75	16.23%
Investigator	31.14	20.76	1	3.21%
Legal Assistant/Paralegal	10.76	7.17	5.61	52.14%
Human Resources	61.42	40.95	58.59	95.39%
Support Services	0.05	0.03	1	2000.00%
Exempt	0.00	0.00	0	N/A

LOC Follow-Up Questions

- Total Number of Employees: 246 currently filled FTE's; Survey completed by 246 out of 246 filled FTE's
- Number of employees spending 75% or more of their time manually entering data each year: 33
 - Average salary for these employees (75%): \$51,706
- Number of employees spending 50-74% of their time manually entering data each year: 18
 - Average salary for these employees (50-74%): \$56,577
- Number of employees spending 25-49% of their time manually entering data each year: 30
 - Average salary for these employees (25-49%): \$61,157
- Number of employees spending 10-24% of their time manually entering data each year: 24
 - Average salary for these employees (10-24%): \$63,357
- Number of employees spending less than 10% of their time manually entering data each year: 32
 - Average salary for these employees (10%) \$80,819

LOC Follow-Up Questions (continued)

- Number of full-time employees who manually enter data as part of their regular duties (either on a regular basis or potentially during different parts of the year): 137 out of 217 survey participants
- Total Cost: \$3,164,983

How much time each year do you spend manually entering data?

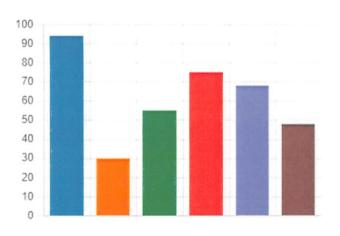
More Details 75% or more 33 50 21 40 25%-49% 32 30 1096-2496 27 20 52 Less than 10% 10 55

LOC Follow-Up Questions (continued)

Where does your data come from? Please check all that apply.

More Details

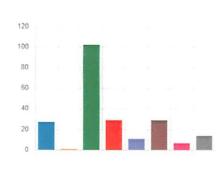
	Another South Carolina state ag	94
•	A state agency from another state	30
	General public	55
•	Internal data or internal "custo	75
	No data entry duties	68
	Other	48



Additional Data

1. What Division do you work in?

More Details Administration 27 Clerk's Office 1 Criminal 102 CVS 29 Executive 11 Legal Services 29 Solicitor General 7 Victim Advocacy 14





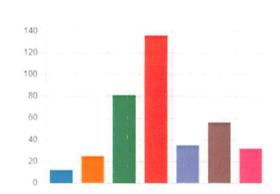


Additional Data

What data entry software have you used in the office? (Do not include inquire only software such as CLEAR, NCIC).

More Details





OTHER SOFTWARE:

- Mindflash
- Evernote
- Vinelink
- Financial Institutions
- Dept of Revenue GEAR/SETOFF DEBT
- · Quorum case management
- Scanwriter
- · Computer Forensic Tools
- National Practitioner Databank
- HHS OIG Exclusions Portal
- ECHO DB (formally Atlas)
- DSD
- NPM Sales
- Federal Grants system such as JustGrants OVC's PMT

ATTACHMENT, Question #9 FY 22 Overhead Costs

		<u> </u>		Supplies and	Fixed	<u> </u>		
Section:	Salary	Fringe	Contractual	Materials	Charges	Travel	Assets	Misc
Securities	\$ 1,094,794.05	\$ 423,644.37	\$ 188,395.37	\$ 109,963.57	\$ 79,193.59	\$ 3,675.83	\$ -	\$ 106.70
Civil	\$ 524,147.85	\$ 209,152.61	\$ 134,957.81	\$ 34,201.47	\$ 10,916.36	\$ 2,581.51	\$ -	\$ -
Gov Litigation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,823.01	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Consumer								
Protection	\$ 693,332.11	\$ 287,233.65	\$ 174,105.37	\$ 85,732.46	\$ 14,093.27	\$ 5,865.16	\$ -	\$ 2,000.00
Criminal Division	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Medicaid Provider	\$ 1,010,745.75	\$ 409,674.24	\$ 41,619.91	\$ 65,156.99	\$ 202,498.07	\$ 49,338.15	\$ 293,879.21	\$ 39,807.54
Capital & Collat								
Lit	\$ 881,684.34	\$ 328,193.46	\$ 42,229.66	\$ 60,030.64	\$ 17,508.69	\$ 7,250.38	\$ -	\$ -
Criminal Appeals	\$ 635,181.78	\$ 259,852.81	\$ 23,677.87	\$ 39,641.18	\$ 13,532.09	\$ 5,372.63	\$ -	\$ -
PCR	\$ 963,458.05	\$ 362,601.58	\$ 75,464.19	\$ 53,263.47	\$ 20,511.32	\$ 30,426.34	\$ -	\$ -
Prosecution	\$ 1,222,177.42	\$ 468,058.11	\$ 38,995.82	\$ 27,611.52	\$ 18,172.56	\$ 57,632.81	\$ -	\$ -
SGJ	\$ 481,820.47	\$ 180,841.13	\$ 79,935.09	\$ 86,903.33	\$ 65,105.63	\$ 24,499.68	\$ 2,776.00	\$ 19,150.78
Solicitation	-							•
Crimes (ICAC)	\$ 1,406,524.37	\$ 563,636.11	\$ 97,501.22	\$ 235,489.31	\$ 143,832.24	\$ 125,904.20	\$ 161,448.56	\$ 10,802.68
Insurance Fraud	\$ 127,728.93	\$ 53,086.15	\$ 128.62	\$ 1,955.79	\$ 7,451.80	\$ 450.00	\$ -	\$ -
Prosecution								
Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	- \$	\$ -	\$ -
Medicaid								
Recipient Fraud	\$ 454,617.96	\$ 187,184.51	\$ 21,275.87	\$ 19,411.66	\$ 25,648.19	\$ 35,264.36	-	\$ 783.83
Victim Services	\$ 331,970.63	\$ 138,361.61	\$ 15,210.73	\$ 1,242.98	\$ 120.00	\$ 4,878.04	\$ -	\$ -
Youth Mentor								
Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
VAWA (Internal								
Subaward)	\$ 214,555.38	\$ 88,028.33	\$ 10,182.47	\$ 20,454.49	\$ 14,374.31	\$ 12,697.94	\$ -	\$ -
Unauthorized								
Practice (AML)	\$ 47,857.98	\$ 19,082.29	\$ 3,672.07	\$ 4,138.23	\$ 3,888.13	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Human								
Trafficking	\$ 144,648.39	\$ 47,819.04	\$ 31,542.48	\$ 103,514.72	\$ -	\$ 37,564.98	\$ 3,130.93	\$
Opinions	\$ 701,345.70	\$ 277,984.48	\$ 14,015.05	\$ 54,200.06	\$ 11,122.07	\$ 860.14	\$ -	\$ -
Information					,			
Technology	\$ 716,187.13	\$ 283,738.83	\$ 126,883.60	\$ 136,975.56	\$ 1,782.00	\$ 4,078.79	\$ 37,355.49	\$ -
Records	\$ 43,390.18	\$ 12,419.85	\$ 2,114.25	\$ 12,818.24	\$ 100.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

ATTACHMENT, Question #9 FY 22 Overhead Costs

		-					Sı	upplies and	Fixed			
Section:		Salary	1	Fringe	C	ontractual]	Materials	Charges	Travel	Assets	Misc
Finance	\$	281,248.62	\$	111,505.35	\$	1,923.44	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ _
Administration	\$	194,183.15	\$	69,637.41	\$	60,470.09	\$	23,306.11	\$ 16,253.29	\$ 21,723.74	\$ -	\$ -
Administration	-											
Services	\$	73,794.65	\$	41,476.72	\$	2,747.87	\$	278.63	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Human Resources	\$	171,436.51	\$	60,385.91	\$	12,394.43	\$	2,198.48	\$ 687.00	\$ 4,480.32	\$ •	\$ -
Support Services	\$	126,342.72	\$	55,248.53	\$	29,010.48	\$	44,069.13	\$ 1,315.68	\$ 5,812.53	\$ -	\$ -
Library	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	9,923.72	\$ -	\$ -	\$ •	\$ -
Governmental												
Affairs	\$	103,422.00	\$	31,502.34	\$	1,398.95	\$	3,662.97	\$ 398.00	\$ 1,742.14	\$ -	\$ -
Clerk's Office	\$	148,602.13	\$	55,438.04	\$	205,749.78	\$	5,183.34	\$ 69,822.46	\$ 1,514.03	\$ -	\$ 105,722.51
Sexual Violent												
Predators	\$	327,702.78	\$	134,124.51	\$	42,021.43	\$	8,666.18	\$ 11,734.72	\$ 6,116.01	\$ -	\$ -
CVS Trg, Cert, &												
State	\$	170,613.16	\$	64,830.50	\$	2,609.04	\$	4,745.15	\$ 3,504.98	\$ 2,193.62	\$ -	\$ -
CVS VOCA									·			
Grants	\$	509,766.62	\$	195,085.65	\$	29,204.12	\$	37,127.87	\$ 39,003.73	\$ 2,465.65	\$ •	\$ 25,739.13
CVS VAWA												
Grants	\$	108,713.87	\$	42,160.00	\$	3,987.92	\$	6,988.27	\$ 11,140.66	\$ 639.09	\$ -	\$ 7,983.07
CVS Ombudsman	\$	166,225.50	\$	73,399.29	\$	8,051.47	\$	9,910.93	\$ 17,331.21	\$ 6,303.08	\$ -	\$ -
Public Affairs	\$	267,403.98	\$	112,514.41	\$	12,998.24	\$	10,758.63	\$ -	\$ 919.90	\$ -	\$ -
Public												
Relations/Pre	\$	172,743.14	\$	64,259.65	\$	558.15	\$	8,834.43	\$ 398.00	\$ 152.07	\$ -	\$ -
Constituent												
Services	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CVS												-
Compensation	\$	1,802,686.13	\$	729,417.74	\$	105,058.68	\$	111,649.53	\$ 132,614.80	\$ 23,107.49	\$ -	\$ -
Victims of Crime-											-	
SVAP	\$	69,689.10	\$	25,703.30	\$	1,823.73	\$	1,960.07	\$ 3,732.18	\$ 179.00	\$	\$

ATTACHMENT, Question #9 FY 21 Overhead Costs

				Supplies and	Fixed	1		
Section:	Salary	Fringe	Contractual	Materials	Charges	Travel	Assets	Misc
Securities	\$ 924,465.74	\$ 357,254.63	\$ 69,227.92	\$ 93,706.33	\$ 90,468.49	\$ 2,389.30	\$ 5,417.60	\$ 132.50
Civil	\$ 594,106.76	\$ 232,978.57	##############	\$ 19,000.45	\$ 13,571.74	\$ 2,716.62	\$ 2,281.20	\$ -
Gov Litigation	\$ 2,833.33	\$ 1,146.21	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,863.15	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Consumer								
Protection	\$ 741,129.54	\$ 303,741.67	\$ 547,401.76	\$ 20,078.12	\$ 13,223.63	\$ 1,486.56	\$ 2,851.62	\$ 73.03
Criminal Division	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Medicaid	\$ 864,443.75	\$ 351,088.32	\$ 36,491.82	\$ 38,648.51	\$ 204,081.01	\$ 31,754.20	\$ 7,398.25	\$ 31,878.50
Capital & Collat								
Lit	\$ 872,347.83	\$ 325,464.32	\$ 27,132.41	\$ 75,225.24	\$ 17,176.87	\$ 2,459.44	\$ 3,991.97	\$ -
Criminal Appeals	\$ 658,941.15	\$ 269,621.96	\$ 21,221.68	\$ 47,649.83	\$ 14,392.05	\$ 1,691.17	\$ 3,421.74	\$ -
PCR	\$ 922,850.17	\$ 368,916.15	\$ 84,859.10	\$ 87,004.27	\$ 20,426.37	\$ 6,736.75	\$ 4,847.41	\$ -
Prosecution	\$ 1,038,707.27	\$ 403,709.90	\$ 18,606.94	\$ 22,230.75	\$ 17,429.81	\$ 28,774.60	\$ 3,706.80	\$ 18.08
SGJ	\$ 483,168.48	\$ 191,218.89	\$ 68,731.23	\$ 51,838.30	\$ 86,102.51	\$ 14,790.09	\$ 1,995.96	\$ 2,762.20
Solicitation								
Crimes	\$ 1,184,963.16	\$ 493,912.64	\$ 59,888.03	\$ 184,933.91	\$ 142,268.08	\$ 79,482.00	\$ 19,266.30	\$ 10,195.62
Insurance Fraud	\$ 230,937.75	\$ 96,312.57	\$ 4,156.90	\$ 4,233.94	\$ 12,857.36	\$ 1,080.44	\$ 855.40	\$ -
Prosecution								
Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Medicaid								
Recipient Fraud	\$ 393,828.13	\$ 170,102.38	\$ 19,097.67	\$ 20,342.02	\$ 26,464.83	\$ 31,488.36	\$ 2,566.30	\$ 209.66
Victim Services	\$ 314,478.48	\$ 133,117.68	\$ 4,016.32	\$ 14,734.37	\$ 120.00	\$ 1,217.45	\$ -	\$ -
Youth Mentor	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
VAWA (Internal	\$ 187,936.49	\$ 79,910.19	\$ 8,357.44	\$ 10,157.01	\$ 12,793.37	\$ 2,753.58	\$ 1,425.74	\$ -
Unauthorized	\$ 45,876.24	\$ 18,143.16	\$ 3,218.40	\$ 3,634.51	\$ 3,627.78	\$ -	\$ 855.40	\$ -
Human	\$ 105,607.18	\$ 40,684.45	\$ 26,956.43	\$ 53,494.77	\$ -	\$ 391.71	\$ -	\$ -
Opinions	\$ 593,844.93	\$ 237,908.44	\$ 10,303.55	\$ 57,448.79	\$ 9,180.84	\$ 250.00	\$ 1,995.96	\$ -
Information	\$ 684,616.99	\$ 267,784.20	\$ 170,625.47	\$ 475,934.69	\$ 150.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 284,040.49	\$ -
Records	\$ 31,169.09	\$ 9,181.75	\$ 3,224.16	\$ 11,952.40	\$ -	\$ 180.00	\$ -	\$ -
Finance	\$ 258,270.11	\$ 102,535.35	\$ 1,729.36	\$ 1,955.14	\$ -	\$ 398.00	\$ -	\$ -
Administration	\$ 167,574.26	\$ 60,812.18	\$ 71,091.98	\$ 163,743.14	\$ 14,897.86	\$ 5,665.05	\$ 2,550.96	\$ -
Administration	\$ 75,412.37	\$ 37,713.39	\$ 1,857.08	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Human Resources	\$ 148,358.89	\$ 57,496.61	\$ 2,955.58	\$ 4,637.96	\$ 417.00	\$ -	\$ 6,723.66	\$ -
Support Services	\$ 105,204.60	\$ 39,111.79	\$ 23,207.95	\$ 21,127.60	\$ 1,605.37	\$ 4,643.47	\$ -	\$ -
Library	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,495.00	\$ 3,867.35	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

ATTACHMENT, Question #9 FY 21 Overhead Costs

							Su	pplies and	Fi	ked						
Section:	Sal	ary	Fr	inge	Co	ntractual	M	aterials	Ch	arges	Tra	avel	Ass	ets	Mi	sc
Governmental	\$	100,899.84	\$	29,725.14	\$	1,323.91	\$	3,890.15	\$	428.00	\$	160.00	\$	•	\$	•
Clerk's Office	\$	167,394.70	\$	59,716.24	\$	9,796.76	\$	8,434.54	\$	24,445.74	\$	635.08	\$	855.40	\$	36,409.20
Sexual Violent	\$	267,343.34	\$	102,962.54	\$	52,860.20	\$	16,798.64	\$	16,473.44	\$	4,680.48	\$	1,140.60	\$	-
Crime Victim	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	12,537.09	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
CVS Trg, Cert, &	\$	126,421.61	\$	54,598.75	\$	1,901.62	\$	3,744.52	\$	3,464.56	\$	398.00	\$	570.30	\$	-
CVS VOCA	\$	558,293.77	\$	204,474.65	\$	105,772.66	\$	28,821.84	\$	38,708.25	\$	2,109.00	\$	2,879.89	\$	20,879.87
CVS VAWA	\$	93,093.55	\$	36,619.98	\$	6,354.68	\$	4,029.70	\$	11,088.67	\$	540.00	\$	712.86	\$	5,138.76
CVS Ombudsman	\$	152,983.24	\$	69,762.60	\$	5,367.52	\$	14,351.18	\$	17,169.12	\$	799.80	\$	1,140.60	\$	-
Public Affairs	\$	213,385.61	\$	92,654.59	\$	12,057.22	\$	13,209.84	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,130.92	\$	<u> </u>
Public	\$	131,530.74	\$	46,681.14	\$	503.49	\$	3,102.36	\$	428.00	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Constituent	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
CVS	\$	1,730,106.11	\$	714,914.71	\$	75,315.75	\$	101,004.13	\$	131,581.19	\$	13,327.50	\$	11,790.55	\$	-
Victims of Crime-	\$	64,260.00	\$	24,141.73	\$	924.94	\$	1,115.75	\$	3,712.14	\$	-	\$	299.46	\$	-

ATTACHMENT Question #9 FY 20 Overhead Costs

				ı		Su	pplies and	Fix	æd						-
Section:	Sala	ry	Fringe	Co	ntractual		aterials	Ch	arges	Tra	avel	Ass	sets	Mis	c
Securities	\$	851,586.98	\$ 326,368.12	\$	20,274.27	\$	51,295.56	\$	96,347.94	\$	4,323.06	\$	-	\$	30.25
Civil	\$	537,208.24	\$ 210,176.64	\$	326,317.95	\$	25,872.65	\$	7,342.71	\$	5,430.90	\$	-	\$	-
Gov Litigation	\$	132,034.15	\$ 48,078.98	\$	86.00	\$	1,283.94	\$	8,448.05	\$	1,598.67	\$	•	\$	-
Consumer					_										
Protection	\$	743,542.89	\$ 300,459.54	\$	115,838.19	\$	22,933.31	\$	8,771.00	\$	7,893.21	\$	6,821.24	\$	-
Criminal Division	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Medicaid	\$	940,962.11	\$ 384,943.87	\$	53,342.49	\$	52,597.46	\$	187,547.84	\$	56,648.62	\$	12,358.88	\$	19,829.10
Capital & Collat							**						-		
Lit	\$	824,182.90	\$ 306,407.03	\$	25,713.25	\$	56,813.95	\$	10,822.37	\$	9,954.77	\$	14,881.00	\$	-
Criminal Appeals	\$	626,717.87	\$ 259,429.30	\$	16,374.13	\$	43,041.02	\$	5,425.44	\$	588.24	\$		\$	-
PCR	\$	961,600.04	\$ 357,395.98	\$	95,103.03	\$	61,033.07	\$	7,627.05	\$	30,992.77	\$		\$	-
Prosecution	\$	989,791.09	\$ 367,991.23	\$	13,796.57	\$	29,037.31	\$	8,378.08	\$	42,480.81	\$	-	\$	78.35
SGJ	\$	434,642.91	\$ 173,141.46	\$	76,791.43	\$	42,647.86	\$	71,604.28	\$	25,858.55	\$		\$	1,131.46
Solicitation							•		•						-
Crimes	\$	1,059,314.56	\$ 439,282.57	\$	212,062.95	\$	176,287.32	\$	127,232.13	\$	87,860.99	\$	407,683.15	\$	3,498.84
Insurance Fraud	\$	227,726.68	\$ 93,453.12	\$	3,344.49	\$	5,140.68	\$	11,703.18	\$	4,312.80	\$	4,670.86	\$	-
Prosecution													<u> </u>		
Services	\$	-	S -	\$	-	\$	- '	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Medicaid															
Recipient Fraud	\$	408,065.02	\$ 175,131.56	\$	16,376.20	\$	20,903.23	\$	22,906.29	\$	33,643.17	\$	-	\$	1,351.29
Victim Services	\$	290,758.94	\$ 120,150.95	\$	4,686.20	\$	1,437.94	\$	120.00	\$	1,747.65	\$	-	\$	-
Youth Mentor					-										
Program	\$	-	S -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	· · -	\$	-	\$	-
VAWA (Internal														1.	
Subaward)	\$	179,499.14	\$ 78,965.72	\$	14,768.08	\$	15,561.63	\$	6,622.56	\$	10,984.21	\$	-	\$	-
Unauthorized															
Practice (AML)	\$	45,376.23	\$ 18,240.93	\$	2,497.40	\$	4,373.55	\$	718.87	\$	1,696.93	\$	-	\$	-
Human		·													
Trafficking	\$	102,726.10	\$ 38,829.29	\$	3,724.38	\$	937.88	\$	351.66	\$	6,591.42	\$	-	\$	-
Opinions	\$	590,698.41	\$ 231,449.79	\$	8,285.36	\$	60,057.26	\$	4,127.34	\$	571.10	\$	6,821.24	\$	-
Information															
Technology	\$	636,147.58	\$ 250,747.12	\$	396,395.17	\$	183,770.80	\$	162.04	\$	5,521.00	\$	620,561.77	\$	-
Records	\$	23,939.15	\$ 9,785.93	\$	2,465.43	\$	13,005.39	\$	286.46	\$	673.48	\$	-	\$	-
Finance	\$	258,593.97	\$ 101,929.03	\$	1,896.72	\$	1,916.39	\$	90.00	\$	338.67	\$	-	\$	

ATTACHMENT Question #9 FY 20 Overhead Costs

Administration	\$	173,360.86	\$	60,941.72	\$	33,825.98	\$	4,857.78	\$	17,827.13	\$	6,325.78	\$	_	\$	
Administration	٣	172,200.00	۳	00,5 11.72	-	33,023.70	•	1,057.70	٣	17,027.13	├┷ै	0,323.70	屵╸		4	
Services	\$	86,183.37	\$	38,329.78	\$	1,666.52	\$	242.12	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Human Resources	\$	147,558.68	\$	55,961.83	\$	1,386.91	\$	2,573.47	\$	271.81	\$	1,053.19	\$	-	\$	_
Support Services	\$	119,213.85	\$	41,898.00	\$	18,087.32	\$	31,990.42	\$	1,444.38	\$	4,701.94	\$	35,627.58	\$	-
Library	\$	-	\$	31,056.08	\$	7,397.82	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Governmental			Π													
Affairs	\$	98,700.71	\$	29,077.29	\$	1,267.49	\$	2,884.87	\$	425.00	\$	2,001.23	\$	-	\$	-
Clerk's Office	\$	164,993.46	\$	60,477.67	\$	4,891.39	\$	4,422.13	\$	21,870.84	\$	2,612.51	\$	-	\$	113,870.55
Sexual Violent																
Predators	\$	252,628.91	\$	88,285.89	\$	31,262.42	\$	10,933.93	\$	15,022.48	\$	3,181.60	\$	-	\$	-
CVS Trg, Cert, &												,				
State	\$	164,448.65	\$	67,260.96	\$	4,376.03	\$	2,691.65	\$	635.00	\$	3,127.92	\$	-	\$	-
CVS VOCA																
Grants	\$	527,911.93	\$	200,600.66	\$	197,936.54	\$	19,887.92	\$	40,524.59	\$	9,080.07	\$	419,845.45	\$	21,527.85
CVS VAWA																
Grants	\$	83,553.61	\$	35,275.38	\$	13,542.50	\$	4,479.62	\$	11,255.11	\$	261.98	\$	-	\$	13,754.49
CVS Ombudsman	\$	151,433.24	\$	69,516.77	\$	11,880.66	\$	6,886.57	\$	16,872.23	\$	4,415.83	\$	_	\$	-
Public Affairs	\$	209,887.28	\$	85,847.83	\$	11,528.78	\$	5,793.40	\$	-	\$	215.46	\$	-	\$	-
Public																
Relations/Pre	\$	129,181.86	\$	46,128.38	\$	333.54	\$	2,252.21	\$	464.07	\$	71.69	\$	-	\$	-
Constituent																
Services	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$		\$	_	\$	-
CVS																
Compensation	\$	1,802,069.44	\$	748,059.31	\$	59,083.99	\$	112,034.40	\$	123,843.30	\$	24,883.16	\$	-	\$	-
Victims of Crime-																
SVAP	_\$	64,860.00	\$	24,271.07	\$	3,459.82	\$	1,665.91	\$	3,741.95	\$	1,226.11	\$	-	\$	<u>-</u>

ATTACHMENT Question #9 FY 19 Overhead Costs

Section:	Salary	Fringe	C	Contractual	plie	s and Mater	Fi	xed Charges	Travel	Assets		Misc
Securities	\$ 879,999.69	\$ 340,681.99	\$	35,587.36	\$	64,405.34	\$	101,369.95	\$ 4,845.69	\$ 262.03	\$	3,127.13
Civil	\$ 488,047.63	\$ 190,900.33	\$	116,724.25	\$	46,924.18	\$	7,664.78	\$ 5,122.23	\$ 110.32	\$	1,306.01
Gov Litigation	\$ 113,619.84	\$ 41,130.87	\$	542.43	\$	761.99	\$	7,854.87	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
Consumer								-				
Protection	\$ 685,291.59	\$ 272,661.43	\$	28,540.74	\$	40,836.95	\$	10,500.55	\$ 8,859.92	\$ 137.91	\$	1,632.50
Criminal Division	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
Medicaid	\$ 845,866.72	\$ 343,405.18	\$	31,087.55	\$	83,092.90	\$	182,172.11	\$ 63,742.69	\$ 234.46	\$	18,256.46
Capital & Collat							Г					
Lit	\$ 878,461.90	\$ 319,847.93	\$	26,116.65	\$	71,749.77	\$	18,880.90	\$ 8,968.86	\$ 193.08	\$	2,285.46
Criminal Appeals	\$ 678,611.20	\$ 258,960.41	\$	34,891.35	\$	55,464.75	\$	6,014.44	\$ 5,411.01	\$ 165.48	\$	1,958.96
PCR	\$ 839,463.86	\$ 311,055.71	\$	93,751.99	\$	80,917.83	\$	7,247.35	\$ 48,016.95	\$ 7,034.13	\$	2,785.20
Prosecution	\$ 887,529.45	\$ 320,812.05	\$	21,555.02	\$	51,602.08	\$	8,205.90	\$ 55,405.34	\$ 6,014.16	\$	2,122.21
SGJ	\$ 372,517.51	\$ 154,536.26	\$	162,283.66	\$	98,879.16	\$	48,660.14	\$ 17,728.98	\$ 18,183.31	\$	3,658.67
Solicitation							Г		<u> </u>			
Crimes	\$ 942,668.91	\$ 388,209.90	\$	103,487.25	\$	132,740.71	\$	127,767.76	\$ 96,863.80	\$ 6,807.87	\$	3,843.53
Insurance Fraud	\$ 188,110.20	\$ 74,099.80	\$		\$	11,061.30		12,626.83	\$ 3,254.36	\$ 41.38	\$	489.74
Prosecution	•											
Services	\$ 44,988.64	\$ 17,464.10	\$	883.54	\$	3,632.42	\$	690.77	\$ 3,549.33	\$ -	\$	127.33
Medicaid									· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Recipient Fraud	\$ 371,541.38	\$ 161,737.44	\$	13,258.34	\$	34,823.01	\$	21,855.62	\$ 30,865.43	\$ 124.13	\$	1,501.23
Victim Services	\$ 266,771.21	\$ 106,098.07	\$	4,763.71	\$	10,326.31	\$	606.30	\$ 1,185.87	\$ 2,858.49	\$	-
Youth Mentor						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			<u> </u>			
Program	\$ -	\$ -	\$	_	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-
VAWA (Internal	 											
Subaward)	\$ 164,102.19	\$ 69,470.39	\$	54,971.58	\$	22,390.31	\$	4,904.39	\$ 10,687.62	\$ 68.96	\$	816.23
Unauthorized								-			-	
Practice (AML)	\$ 80,215.48	\$ 20,219.06	\$	1,959.31	\$	4,608.02	\$	1,347.73	\$ 2,201.95	\$ 41.38	\$	489.74
Human		, <u> </u>		•								
Trafficking	\$ 66,000.00	\$ 23,268.87	\$	17,119.59	\$	42.37	\$	-	\$ 8,315.57	\$ •	\$	-
Opinions	\$ 557,413.62	\$ 209,397.35	\$	6,513.90	\$	62,124.08	\$	4,786.03	\$ -	\$ 96.54	\$	1,142.72
Information	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Ì	•		······································	Ť	·				
Technology	\$ 528,249.41	\$ 208,732.54	\$	17,026.50	\$	235,630.85	\$	278.15	\$ 1,109.00	\$ 199,474.54	\$	-
Records	\$ 35,013.46		\$	4,073.91	\$	15,968.25	\$		\$ 2.70	\$ -	\$	-
Finance	\$ 219,195.24	\$ 87,598.93	\$	1,550.25	\$	2,830.15	\$	-	\$ 2,675.87	\$ -	\$	-
Administration	\$ 190,440.09	\$ 71,137.08	\$	31,486.40	\$	28,664.90	\$	11,810.63	\$ 5,539.40	\$ -	\$	_

ATTACHMENT Question #9 FY 19 Overhead Costs

Section:		Salary	Fringe	C	ontractual	plie	s and Mater	Fix	ed Charges	· · ·	Travel	Assets		Misc
Administration														
Services	\$	81,172.80	\$ 32,500.08	\$	1,607.32	\$	262.59	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Human Resources	\$	133,951.75	\$ 47,223.83	\$	1,463.90	\$	3,460.56	\$	405.00	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Support Services	\$	115,654.73	\$ 39,782.51	\$	19,800.93	\$	37,691.66	\$	5,014.56	\$	5,059.13	\$ 7,446.60	\$	-
Library	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	2,800.01	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
Governmental														
Affairs	\$	94,999.92	\$ 26,846.94	\$	1,219.73	\$	292.03	\$	50.00	\$	2,068.28	\$ -	\$	-
Clerk's Office	\$	151,008.94	\$ 55,267.31	\$	19,517.71	\$	16,606.09	\$	22,387.41	\$	3,781.07	\$ 5,543.40	\$ 2	244,255.61
Sexual Violent														
Predators	\$	219,824.25	\$ 78,317.01	\$	30,170.67	\$	16,453.72	\$	15,195.51	\$	5,563.88	\$ 55.16	\$	652.99
CVS Trg, Cert, &														
State	\$	84,802.40	\$ 34,067.26	\$	1,146.86	\$	3,984.89	\$	703.00	\$	1,708.74	\$ 27.60	\$	-
CVS VOCA														
Grants	\$	466,336.45	\$ 176,228.92	\$	17,601.98	\$	27,009.27	\$	39,742.03	\$	7,869.50	\$ 3,650.73	\$	8,631.74
CVS VAWA														
Grants	\$	104,192.07	\$ 44,504.62	\$	2,055.05	\$	5,480.08	\$	11,450.73	\$	1,211.98	\$ 34.48	\$	2,768.73
CVS Ombudsman	\$	144,999.84	\$ 64,970.86	\$	4,252.13	\$	11,263.59	\$	17,278.25	\$	2,399.88	\$ 2,564.69	\$	-
Public Affairs	\$	171,131.37	\$ 71,177.80	\$	9,621.81	\$	6,313.25	\$	-	\$	246.94	\$ -	\$	-
Public														
Relations/Pre	\$	123,092.30	\$ 42,641.12	\$	357.16	\$	12,200.35	\$	776.64	\$	383.84	\$ -	\$	-
Constituent														
Services	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$	-
CVS														
Compensation	\$	1,635,045.17	\$ 692,680.50	\$	80,398.49	\$	141,332.66	\$	126,278.95	\$	38,962.88	\$ 1,740.74	\$	-
Victims of Crime-														
SVAP	\$_	91,580.27	\$ 36,237.78	\$	673.45	\$	1,876.67	\$	3,738.58	\$	574.78	\$ 14.48	\$	-

ATTACHMENT. Question #9 FY 18 Overhead Costs

							St	ipplies and	 Fixed		·		
Section:		Salary		Fringe	C	ontractual	1	Materials	Charges	Travel		Assets	Misc
Securities	\$	1,040,063.09	\$:	381,742.86	\$	28,548.67	\$	45,597.31	\$ 89,762.29	\$ 5,981.79	\$	6,421.04	\$ 5,411.91
Civil	\$	500,080.10	\$	177,030.76	\$	116,768.55	\$	22,558.57	\$ 9,089.88	\$ 5,646.96	\$	2,365.72	\$ 1,884.21
Gov Litigation	\$	113,619.84	\$	40,096.49	\$	2,327.71	\$	8,519.89	\$ 7,936.59	\$ 2,272.81	\$	1,351.76	\$ 1,076.70
Consumer													
Protection	\$	673,964.75	\$ 2	243,732.12	\$	40,947.19	\$	25,964.65	\$ 10,065.63	\$ 9,580.36	\$	3,379.64	\$ 2,691.75
Criminal Division	\$	-	\$	-	\$	•	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -
Medicaid	\$	816,556.08	\$:	313,912.08	\$	25,142.11	\$	69,493.76	\$ 131,125.17	\$ 61,925.05	\$	19,039.42	\$ 34,523.69
Capital & Collat													
Lit	\$	903,568.70	\$:	316,029.34	\$	18,215.70	\$	50,003.88	\$ 18,035.95	\$ 9,647.42	\$	4,393.36	\$ 3,499.25
Criminal Appeals	\$	717,643.59	\$:	258,799.80	\$	16,943.62	\$	43,045.21	\$ 6,106.32	\$ 1,912.07	\$	4,731.29	\$ 3,768.43
PCR	\$	882,259.12	\$:	321,240.42	\$	92,013.12	\$	67,980.82	\$ 10,621.44	\$ 43,903.54	\$	6,083.17	\$ 5,090.63
Prosecution	\$	691,727.25	\$:	244,063.72	\$	6,297.24	\$	33,815.89	\$ 8,829.21	\$ 45,215.64	\$	5,952.68	\$ 4,037.61
SGJ	\$	540,132.88	\$:	200,949.15	\$	69,196.56	\$	35,601.82	\$ 51,935.33	\$ 20,531.76	\$	2,703.64	\$ 3,535.85
Solicitation													
Crimes	\$	881,604.46	\$:	346,362.24	\$	89,092.86	\$	107,454.42	\$ 100,982.46	\$ 80,128.63	\$	105,927.71	\$ 4,532.92
Insurance Fraud	\$	193,460.83	\$	70,463.86	\$	19,133.94	\$	4,101.21	\$ 8,789.11	\$ 1,421.93	\$	675.92	\$ 573.88
Prosecution													
Services	\$	113,523.42	\$	45,161.32	\$	3,610.14	\$	4,117.37	\$ 1,058.07	\$ 10,618.78	\$	1,117.64	\$ 538.34
Medicaid													
Recipient Fraud	\$	414,943.17	\$	174,715.89	\$	9,999.79	\$	26,972.56	\$ 22,417.50	\$ 30,598.35	\$	4,912.24	\$ 2,244.69
Victim Services	\$	227,475.22	\$	84,811.81	\$	3,599.42	\$	971.14	\$ 530.82	\$ 3,589.55	\$	•	\$ -
Youth Mentor													
Program	\$	-	\$	-	\$	29.53	\$	<u>-</u>	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -
VAWA (Internal													-
Subaward)	\$	175,261.02	\$	67,637.58	\$	30,935.97	\$	27,263.23	\$ 8,427.39	\$ 12,240.30	\$	10,462.28	\$ 1,345.87
Unauthorized													
Practice (AML)	\$_	_	\$	-	\$	28.53	\$	-	\$ 750.00	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -
Human													
Trafficking	\$	54,999.84	\$	19,147.46	\$	1,410.22	\$	5,127.96	\$ 3,220.00	\$ 7,418.62	\$	-	\$ -
Opinions	\$	577,729.87	\$ 2	204,677.61	\$	4,884.00	\$	45,720.61	\$ 4,567.25	\$ 870.11	\$	2,365.72	\$ 1,884.21
Information													
Technology	\$	563,618.55	\$:	205,311.89	\$	88,999.59	\$	106,375.11	\$ 50.00	\$ 575.81	\$	22,806.93	\$
Records	\$	46,405.84	\$	16,498.98	\$	3,848.47	\$	13,198.26	\$ •	\$ -	\$		\$ •
Finance	\$	210,237.23	\$	80,510.71	\$	1,532.52	\$	310.50	\$ -	\$ 595.00	\$	-	\$ -

ATTACHMENT. Question #9 FY 18 Overhead Costs

					Su	ipplies and	Fixed			-
Section:	Salary	Fringe	C	ontractual]	Materials	Charges	Travel	Assets	Misc
Administration	\$ 189,151.10	\$ 60,769.41	\$	36,683.14	\$	19,241.59	\$ 3,749.73	\$ 9,757.24	\$ 441.72	\$ 115.86
Administration						12				
Services	\$ 81,172.80	\$ 30,742.74	\$	1,717.95	\$	220.37	\$ -	\$ 360.00	\$ -	\$ -
Human Resources	\$ 115,399.92	\$ 39,779.60	\$	1,308.41	\$	273.04	\$ 318.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ -	\$ _
Support Services	\$ 122,972.64	\$ 44,085.30	\$	17,421.06	\$	30,130.61	\$ 3,545.46	\$ 4,764.35	\$ -	\$ -
Library	\$ -	\$ -	\$	128.33	\$	4,464.57	\$ -	\$ •	\$ -	\$ -
Governmental										
Affairs	\$ 103,270.76	\$ 30,346.49	\$	7,499.37	\$	176.08	\$ -	\$ 2,242.60	\$ -	\$ -
Clerk's Office	\$ 144,927.87	\$ 44,571.26	\$	12,814.98	\$	1,575.55	\$ 46,591.11	\$ 4,558.33	\$ -	\$ 186,394.08
Sexual Violent										
Predators	\$ 221,493.84	\$ 74,616.84	\$	35,782.21	\$	8,162.42	\$ 9,995.33	\$ 5,402.40	\$ 1,013.84	\$ 807.52
CVS VOCA										
Grants	\$ 336,875.95	\$ 125,983.48	\$	14,808.45	\$	83,823.26	\$ 38,411.85	\$ 7,935.32	\$ 30,828.06	\$ 13,498.23
CVS VAWA										
Grants	\$ 150,508.48	\$ 64,692.25	\$	4,558.93	\$	22,721.85	\$ 11,102.28	\$ 1,543.68	\$ 10,280.74	\$ 12,761.13
CVS Ombudsman	\$ 166,927.87	\$ 63,540.61	\$	8,951.50	\$	22,625.31	\$ 16,348.58	\$ 6,418.05	\$ 6,696.59	\$ 62.34
Public Affairs	\$ 176,276.35	\$ 74,921.96	\$	4,546.80	\$	3,249.86	\$ 120.00	\$ 309.04	\$ -	\$ -
Public										
Relations/Pre	\$ 58,946.94	\$ 20,744.07	\$	607.60	\$	9,105.10	\$ 449.07	\$ 162.89	\$ -	\$ -
Constituent										
Services	\$ -	\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
CVS										•
Compensation	\$ 1,623,964.96	\$ 660,015.45	\$	85,829.06	\$	236,325.19	\$ 117,395.43	\$ 33,197.43	\$ 26,668.54	\$ 429.66
Victims of Crime-										
SVAP	\$ 98,810.21	\$ 37,644.12	\$	732.35	\$	9,213.80	\$ 3,525.34	\$ 1,309.05	\$ 4,243.23	\$ -

Training	a) AG Section	b) Available Recording	Summary	c) Pro/Con of video
SC Bar CLE	SVP	No	The section provides monthly SC Bar approved CLE classes for state agencies in the Blatt Building	PRO: Availability of subject matter exper instruction CON: 1) Currently no expense to the State and recording would change facility and cost of recording. 2) For purposes of CLE credit, the bar has limits of non-in person CLE credit.
Core Course			CVST Core Course Training is in development and scheduled for implementation in 2023. This training will	PRO: Increased accessibility and less travel requirement for access to training CON:For intended use for certification, this training requires a sign-in/sign-out sheet. The training is both more personable, and the verification of attendance is quicker and easier with on-site, inperson delivery. There are concerns about
Training Securities	CVS-Tng Securities	No Yes.	be delivered in-person. Securities training is available through the North American Securities Administrators Association (NASAA).	certification that is not in person N/A
DCD viotim	Viatim		Training regarding post conviction victim advocacy on request. Typically this is requested by the SC Prosecution Coordination for the victim advocate track at the Solicitor's Conference or for their yearly training of new advocates. It has also been provided at a training hosted by the	No Cons of video recording. However it is believed that direct engagement with the audience is
PCR victim advocacy	Victim Advocacy	No	Orangeburg Sheriff's Office for new advocates in the state.	necessary for impact. This audience is limited to the Solicitor's Conference, and not a broader audience

			i	
Post conviction relief	PCR	Some	Training provided when requested, (Prosecution Coordination Commission or the S.C. Bar, appellate court law clerks and staff attorneys). It is hard to provide the # of trainings because it varies by year, but would range between 0-3 annually. Recording depends on receiving entity	Pros would be beneficial for later use, con would be inability to interact with audience if watching a taped presentation.
Human Trafficking	VAWA /HT		Training; Victim Service Provider Training; Healthcare HT Training; HT Training for	The Human Trafficking Task Force is moving to a format of online trainings for the various sectors in anti-trafficking efforts, housed in an online platform in the coming year. advanced trainings will be inperson opportunities for those identified. Additionally, the VSP-HT will be offered as a hybrid training with multiple days online and one day in person.
Victim Rights &			Required course for Notifiers and VSPs;	Can be viewed by request. Recording needs to be
Statutes Statutes	Ombud	Yes.	available online via CVST.	updated.
Communication	CVS-		h	Could be required for Founded Formal cases
with Victims	Ombud	No	Communication with Victims of Crime	involving violations of respect, dignity
Victims Rights	CVS- Ombud	No	Overview of the Victims' Rights Movement and Victims' Rights 101	
	CVS-			
Impact of Crime		No	Victims' Voices - Impact of Crime	
Grant	CVS-		Country Californian West-1-1-	A: 1-1-1- A
Solicitation	Grants CVS-		Grants Solicitation Workshop	Available to agencies at any time
Grants	1		Cuanta Saliaitatian Waylahan	Available to exercise at avertine
Implementation	Grants CVS-		Grants Solicitation Workshop	Available to agencies at any time
VS Ethics	1		Ethiog in Victim Commisse	Available to agencies at any time
v S Eunes	CVS		Ethics in Victim Services	Available to agencies at any time
Communication	CVS-	· ·	Communicating with Victims of Crime	Available to agencies at any time
	r			

	CVS-		
Basic Core	Comp	DCVC Basic Core (includes HIVnPEP)	Available to agencies at any time
	CVS-		
141 Audit	Comp	Auditing Act 141 Funds	Available to agencies at any time
	CVS-		
Lost Wages	Comp	DCVC Lost Wages	Available to agencies at any time
	CVS-		
Sexual Assualt	Comp	DCVC Sexual Assault Protocol	Available to agencies at any time
	CVS-	Criminal Justice System and Court	
CV Process	Comp	Procedures - Post Conviction	Available to agencies at any time
		This includes a variety of topics related to	
		criminal Appeals in SC (Case Law update;	
	İ	Search and Seizure Search Warrants, Child	
		Sex Abuse Prosecutions, Evidence, Expert	Most of these are CLE or CLE equivalent trainings.
		Testiomny, etc). Such training is through	As such, recording are very useful and practical.
		a number of sources, and the availability is	The Cons of recording are more towards credit for
	1	ependent upon the host (SC Bar yes;	CLE needs, since the SC Supreme Court limits the
		Solicitors Conference-TBD; Prosecution	number of on-line credits (expanded during
		Coordination via zoom-Yes; specific issues	COVID). If not eligible for annual CLE credit
CLE credit	Appeals	to other groups-likely no.).	requirements, there is less likelihood if use.

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Attorney General Office Docketing Priorities and Requests

Issues of Concern

- A. Need for Statewide Consistency currently According to SC Court Administration, 4368 indictments warrants are pending statewide (non-State-Grand Jury) from solicitor conflict, ICAC, tax matters. 2772 warrants and indictments on 545 day lists statewide.
- B. Need for Available Central Contact with Circuits from SCAG and to SCAG.
- C. Need for Central Contact and Consistency within Statewide Court System and 16 Administrative judges
- D. Need for Proper Notice to SCAG Assigned Attorneys.

What We Request:

1. Adequate Notice - 30-45 Days Notice to Assigned AAG for Trial Dockets; 2 weeks notice for plea or motion docket. First up and day certain for trials.

What: At least 30 days of notice when placed on trial docket and at least 2 weeks' notice for any other type of docket (motion, plea, etc.)

For example, almost every ICAC case could potentially need an out of state witness (Facebook, Google, Dropbox) which requires a different out of state witness subpoena process for companies that do not want to spare the manpower to send someone to SC.

Why we request this - Our office must prepare for witnesses and victims from across the state and often out of state. It would be helpful to be involved in the initial planning conversations for setting dockets within each circuit with the administrative judge. A preference would be able to have SCAG cases and to be either first up in term with a date certain on trials with victims and out of state witnesses. Additionally, a second preference would be at least second if we are preparing a short trial for later in the week. This efficiency is necessary especially for counties outside of driving distance where a hotel is necessary for lawyers and out-of-state witnesses. A rolling docket is extremely difficult for out of circuit SCAG lawyers, staff and witnesses, unless the cases are properly scheduled with known statuses prior to the term.

If each administrative judge is working with the same system in the state and will meet with a representative from our office to go over old cases or cases of particular concern and help us with gauging priority for those well in advance of trial dates. Two weeks out is rarely enough time to get a trial ready, particularly from Columbia.

How we are to accomplish this:

- a. A designated member of the SCAG office by the Attorney General's Office, primarily the Deputy Attorney General of the Criminal Division and or his designee will meet with each administrative judge to assist in preparing the circuit docket in advance of status conferences with the status of the oldest SCAG cases throughout the State to provide an understanding of the SCAG statewide pending case docket, as well as the pending case docket within the county and circuit to assure its accuracy.
- b. As noted below, the Office will seek to provide an accurate identification of assigned AAGs.

c. The office will internally addressed the three year case backlog through internal case status reviews and updates within the various sections of the SCAG office to insure priority and accuracy of pending cases.

2. Proper designation of assigned AAG lawyer assignments in a centralized system.

WHY NEEDED: When cases are transferred from a solicitor's conflict request and accepted by SCAG, or originates from SCAG, a representation letter as to the particular warrants and or indictments is sent to the county clerk of court and the solicitor. This letter includes the name of the designated AAG assigned to the case. However, we have learned that frequently the name of the assigned AAG lawyer from this representation letter does not ever appear in the public index (nor defense lawyer) or solicitor's records. When notices are sent out, often times our office's assigned lawyers never receive them and only belatedly learn. A cause may be the result of the fact that in many circuits the Attorney General's Office is not part of the solicitor's case management system which many merely designate the cases at AG cases without the assigned lawyer name. It is from the solicitor office list that many status and motion hearing dockets are drawn from.

A central docket would help with this as well. Regardless, the systems need to match with the AG name listed as the prosecutor, not just the "AG office." Solicitors and clerks as well need to have the name of the AG in the system, not just the office. This will also help with sending out notices of hearings and trial dockets from the AIS system to ensure the proper notice is getting out.

How we are to accomplish this:

- a. Long-term SCAG is seeking statewide funding for solicitor office and SC Attorney General Office case-management systems with a goal to allow cross-communication between all prosecution offices in regard to pending cases in the individual agency case managements system.
- b. SCAG requests that the assigned AAG be designated in the **Public index** by Clerk of Court offices.
- c. SCAG, through the Criminal Division Deputy Attorney General and Chief Deputy Attorney General will communicate with the 16 Administrative Judges concerning the creation of the proper lists for trial, motion and status dockets, to ensure that the lists used will be as accurate as possible as far as entry of assigned AAG.
- d. SCAG has begun intensive discussions with individual solicitor offices about SCAG ability for limited use of circuit case management system for the purpose of SCAG AAG designations. If the solicitor office creates the initial lists that the administrative judge or if clerks use to prepare docket lists involving pending matters, it is imperative that the lists are accurate and complete concerning the assigned AAG.
- e. SCAG will further communicate with Administrative Judges and Clerks of Court to ensure accuracy of their entries of assigned AAG.
- f. SCAG will have one central point of contact on communication issues, the Criminal Division Deputy Attorney General, who makes the office's assignments.

3. One Primary Point of Contact on Attorney General Cases – Deputy Attorney General of the Criminal Division

- a. SCAG will have one point of contact on general communication issues the Criminal Division Deputy Attorney General, who makes the office's assignments.
- b. SCAG will request that every docket sent which involves SCAG attorneys have a copy of the docket additionally sent to the Deputy Attorney General for the Criminal Division.

WHY NEEDED: Currently there is little consistency in contact with the SCAG office related to rosters and primary contact from the Clerks of court or Admin judge or their law clerks to help manage the case. This will provide a single point of initial contact for county clerks or circuit admin judges when docketing issues arise. It will also allow SCAG office to schedule out in the future – a calendar of orders of protection and scheduled trials need to be housed in one location so everyone is aware of scheduling. This may also prevent the possibility of scheduling the same SCAG lawyer in multiple parts of the state, as well as a recognition that AG witnesses and investigators will not be double booked at the same time. While it is not impossible to try more than one case in a week, it is almost impossible to try two cases in two different counties or be properly prepared for major trial back to back in different counties without the time to travel and meet with witnesses for trial preparation.

4. Three Year Old Priority - Coordination between counties and circuits to avoid scheduling conflicts on cases 3 years old for enhanced movement on AG related cases.

As administrative judges are focusing on the oldest cases on each county docket, it would be helpful to have either an AG status conference time or a status conference on the old cases before dockets are sent out. We often find old cases, possibly closed, are erroneously showing up on a docket or are showing assigned to our office in error or are not showing they are assigned to us and that was determined in a hearing where we were not present. If there could be one docket list that everyone is working from, we could ensure the information is entered correctly and all parties are aware of the status and any issues with the case, as noted above. .

How we are to accomplish this:

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- a. SCAG will hold internal meetings among supervisory staff for oldest cases among staff prioritizing three years and older.
- b. SCAG Staff meets with Chief Deputy AG and DAG to develop statewide trial ready list from oldest to develop office priority.
- c. SCAG staff will additionally develop statewide plea ready list.
- d. Deputy Attorney General will share these 3 year old priority lists with 16 administrative judges on a regular basis as set forth above.

5. Consistency in Motion Scheduling statewide

Motions scheduling: SCAG has learned that each circuit/ administrative judge/ county currently handles motions scheduling differently. If the judge is responsible for scheduling the motions

docket, there are differences on how are particular type of motions being given priority and how far in advance can dockets be published and notices be sent out? Who all needs to receive service of a motion? How beneficial is a motion to revoke bond if a defendant is not scheduled for 6-8 weeks out on the motion? Also, some counties are setting priorities on motions which are bumping other motions down the dockets.

WHAT WE REQUEST:

Consistency in motion setting and practice statewide.

6. POSSIBILITY: One statewide administrative judge for the Attorney General's Office on solicitor conflict cases, tax, insurance fraud and ICAC cases.

WHY NEEDED AND BENEFITS:

- a. SCAG has a significant pending docket with over 4000 warrants in non-statewide grand jury cases.
- b. SCAG lawyers are not assigned cases by circuit or county, but by topic areas. Individual SCAG lawyers are assigned matters within every circuit.
- c. May allow scheduling of AG related trial dockets between various circuits at one time with coordination through communication between assigned SCAG administrative judge and circuit administrative judge.
- d. Help coordinate with cases that require out of state witnesses and the same witnesses for multiple trials at once
- e. Provides one point of contact for **orders of protection** for SCAG lawyers. This would allow a single judge to request protection, aware of the lawyer's statewide court conflicts and then be able to send out to the counties. As SCAG does not know when we will be initially conflicted a case as to age or stage of case, a case could get put on a docket for a hearing or trial soon after SCAG accepts it from a solicitor by a newly created conflict, even when it may be the potentially oldest case on the docket when SCAG receives it. In addition, it would be helpful to have protection from court appearances for known vacations before we find out we are on a docket. The alternative is to individually request protection from every circuit and every county.
 - i. SCAG receives new cases all of the time via arrest/conflict and no way to know for certain which counties you would need to file orders of protection
 - ii. 16 orders of protection from each circuit is not reasonable
- f. Status conference discussions in every county around the state wastes time when there are sometimes only a few cases in each county.
- g. One admin judge could resolve all of SCAG cases on a monthly basis for the entire state.
- h. This admin judge could determine if there were enough cases to justify an entire AG term of court in certain jurisdictions
- One administrative judge can easily keep track of all AG prosecutors assigned to each case.
- 7. Use of Web-EX Encouraged for AG cases for status and motion matters.

WHY NEEDED: SCAG lawyers have statewide responsibility in case. An example of traveling possibly 6 hours for a 15 minute motion or status hearing is an inefficient use of state resources and prevent the ability to address similar requests in a different part of the state. It would be helpful if the SCAG could use WebEx hearings for status conferences and some minor hearings, especially if the defendant is in jail and everyone agrees.

WHAT WE REQUEST: Bond hearings, status conferences, and other minor court matters with limited argument should be able to be heard via WebEx.

- a. A system needs to be developed in each courtroom where every party can be seen on the WebEx system if it is being used.
- b. Whether or not the motion will be heard via WebEx should be established well in advance of the hearing so everyone can be aware and show up at the right place at the right time.

8. Continuances Motions: Status Conference Request:

WHY NEEDED: Once a trial docket is set, it would be helpful to have a status conference on the trial docket at least a week before the trial is scheduled. When either side files a motion for a continuance, it is difficult to know whether to book/cancel plane flights and reservations if the judge will not discuss the motion until the Wednesday before the Monday trial. Someone needs to be able to make the continuance decision as early as possible for all parties.

9. Lawyer-Legislators Priorities:

WHY NEEDED: There are a number of pending SCAG cases with lawyer legislators over three years old. Is there a way to make available the lawyer legislator weeks when they are not protected to see when cases can be scheduled. Perhaps have a statewide administrative judge to review the lawyer-legislator pending cases and the available schedules to help make sure they are being addressed with appropriate priority? A number of State Grand Jury cases with assigned judges with exclusive authority. There needs to be interaction among the judges to resolve the time conflicts in these matters due to the limited available time out of session.

WHAT SCAG WILL DO:

- a. We have asked assigned SCAG AAG's to develop a list of cases that lawyer legislators are handling. This list will be shared with the circuit administrative judges of these assignments and whether they are trial ready.
- b. The individual circuit lists will be combined into one statewide list. This statewide lawyer-legislator list will be made available to the administrative judges as well as the circuit lawyer legislator cases that are three years old for an understanding of the statewide impact of these trial ready cases.

10. AG only terms of court:

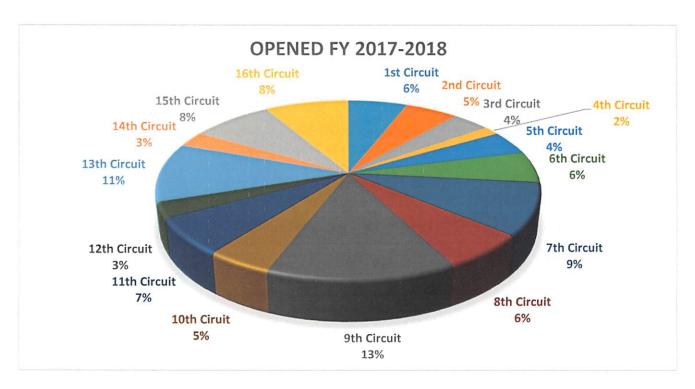
In the past, some circuits have set up an AG term of court. This is helpful with enough notice and if we have enough cases in the particular county. This practice may be very useful in larger counties where there are a high number of SCAG cases. If it is a designated state grand jury term, SGJ cases need to have the assigned case judge assigned for that term.

An administrative judge needs to work with the AG office to establish case priority depending on the purpose of the AG weeks that are not SGJ cases with a possibility of 2 week terms.

11. State Grand Jury Cases (SGJ) cases:

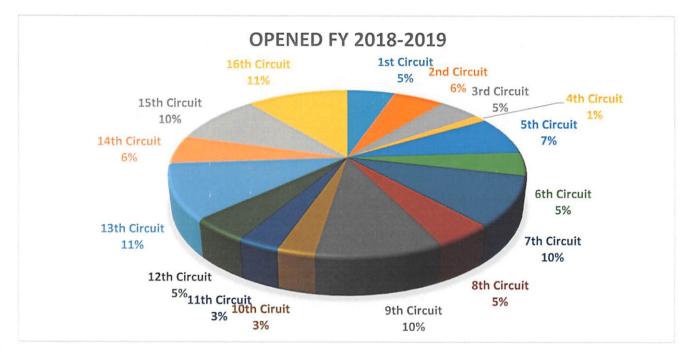
Currently, the SGJ indictments do not show up on the numbers of cases on county clerk of court lists of pending cases. These indicted cases are already assigned to a specific judge for motion and trial purposes with sole authority to set motions and trials. Recently, Court Administration stopped having designated SGJ court weeks. The SGJ indictments assigned to each assigned judge need to be tracked by the State Grand Jury Clerks Office. The status of the unsealed and public indictments cases needs to be made available to Court Administration and the Chief Justice for purposes of recognizing the additional needs for court time in these cases, many of which are assigned to administrative judges in the various circuits.

Opened FY 2017-	
2018	
1st Circuit	19
2nd Circuit	17
3rd Circuit	12
4th Circuit	5
5th Circuit	14
6th Circuit	18
7th Circuit	30
8th Circuit	20
9th Circuit	43
10th Ciruit	15
11th Circuit	21
12th Circuit	9
13th Circuit	34
14th Circuit	9
15th Circuit	26
16th Circuit Lotal Case	27
Opened:	319



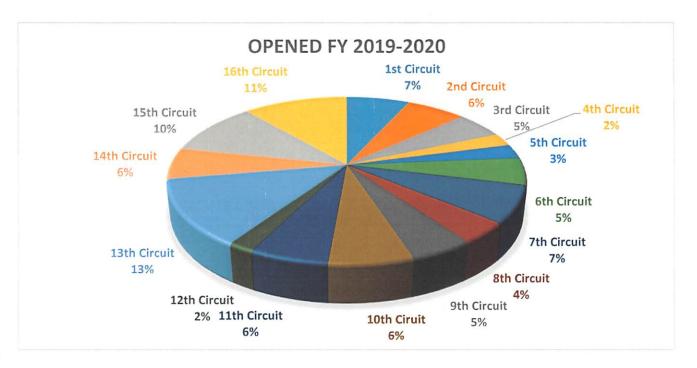
Opened	ŀΥ	2018-
2019		

2019	
1st Circuit	16
2nd Circuit	17
3rd Circuit	14
4th Circuit	4
5th Circuit	23
6th Circuit	14
7th Circuit	30
8th Circuit	14
9th Circuit	30
10th Ciruit	9
11th Circuit	10
12th Circuit	14
13th Circuit	33
14th Circuit	17
15th Circuit	30
16th Circuit Lotal Cases	34
Opened:	309



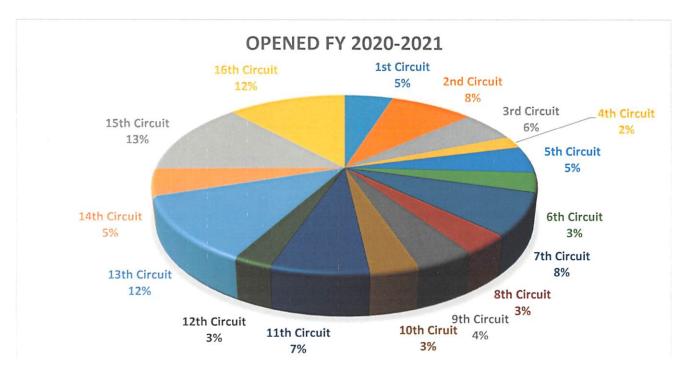
Opened	ŀΥ	2019-
2020		

2020	
1st Circuit	17
2nd Circuit	16
3rd Circuit	13
4th Circuit	6
5th Circuit	7
6th Circuit	13
7th Circuit	18
8th Circuit	10
9th Circuit	12
10th Ciruit	16
11th Circuit	15
12th Circuit	5
13th Circuit	32
14th Circuit	15
15th Circuit	26
16th Circuit Lotal Cases	28
Opened:	249

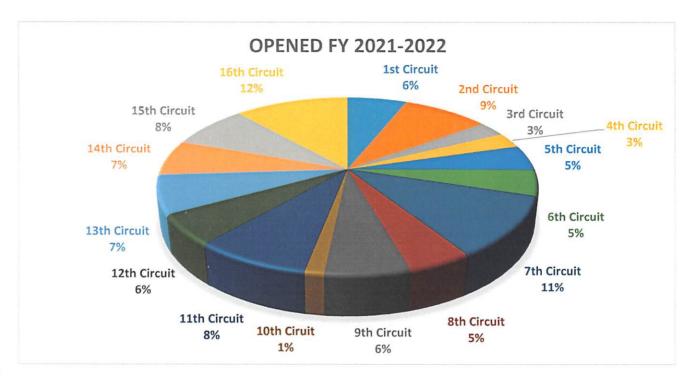


Opened	ŀΥ	2020-
2021		

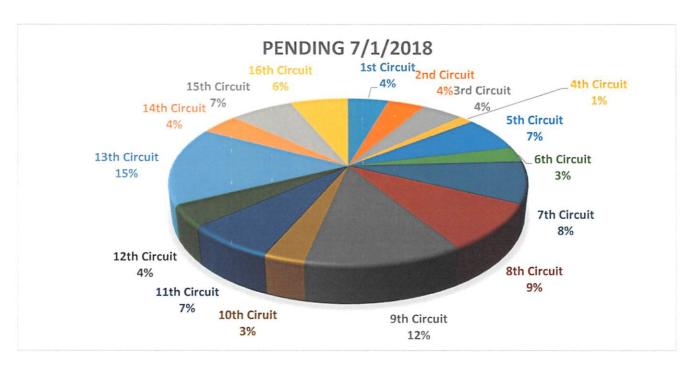
1st Circuit	7
2nd Circuit	12
3rd Circuit	8
4th Circuit	3
5th Circuit	7
6th Circuit	5
7th Circuit	11
8th Circuit	5
9th Circuit	6
10th Ciruit	5
11th Circuit	10
12th Circuit	4
13th Circuit	17
14th Circuit	7
15th Circuit	19
16th Circuit	17
Opened:	143



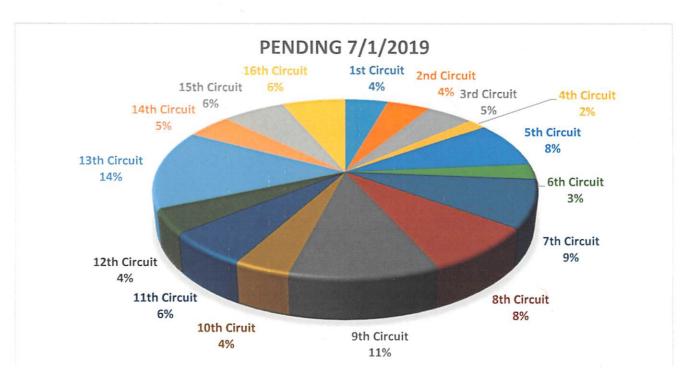
Opend FY 2021- 2022	
1st Circuit	13
2nd Circuit	19
3rd Circuit	6
4th Circuit	6
5th Circuit	10
6th Circuit	10
7th Circuit	24
8th Circuit	10
9th Circuit	13
10th Ciruit	3
11th Circuit	18
12th Circuit	12
13th Circuit	15
14th Circuit	14
15th Circuit	17
16th Circuit Iotal Cases	25
Opened:	215



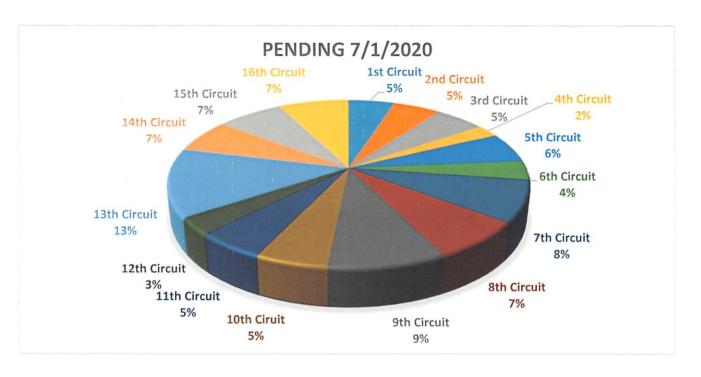
Pending	
7/1/2018	
1st Circuit	27
2nd Circuit	24
3rd Circuit	27
4th Circuit	9
5th Circuit	41
6th Circuit	18
7th Circuit	49
8th Circuit	55
9th Circuit	73
10th Ciruit	19
11th Circuit	42
12th Circuit	26
13th Circuit	92
14th Circuit	25
15th Circuit	41
16th Circuit Lotal Cases	38
Pending:	606



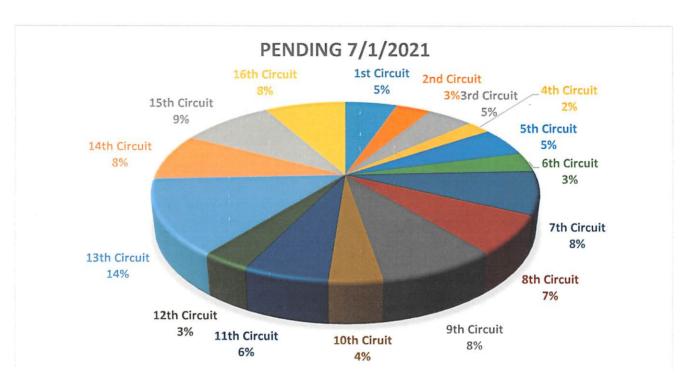
Pending	
7/1/2019	
1st Circuit	24
2nd Circuit	24
3rd Circuit	26
4th Circuit	10
5th Circuit	46
6th Circuit	15
7th Circuit	48
8th Circuit	46
9th Circuit	59
10th Ciruit	22
11th Circuit	34
12th Circuit	24
13th Circuit	79
14th Circuit	25
15th Circuit	35
16th Circuit	35
Total Cases	
Pending:	552



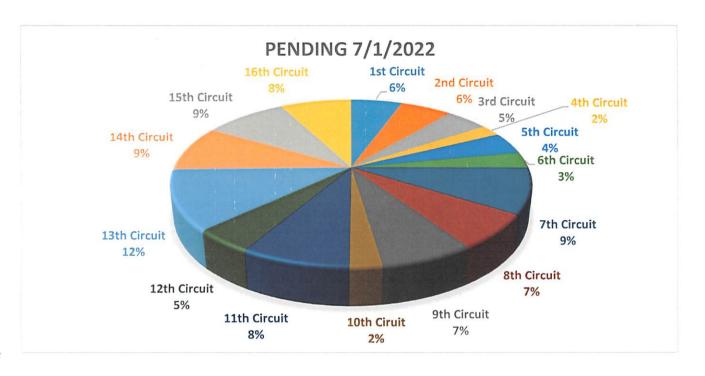
Pending	
7/1/2020	
1st Circuit	27
2nd Circuit	28
3rd Circuit	29
4th Circuit	13
5th Circuit	32
6th Circuit	20
7th Circuit	44
8th Circuit	40
9th Circuit	49
10th Ciruit	30
11th Circuit	29
12th Circuit	18
13th Circuit	72
14th Circuit	36
15th Circuit	39
16th Circuit Lotal Cases	41
Pending:	547



Pending	
7/1/2021	
1st Circuit	18
2nd Circuit	12
3rd Circuit	16
4th Circuit	8
5th Circuit	18
6th Circuit	12
7th Circuit	27
8th Circuit	24
9th Circuit	29
10th Ciruit	13
11th Circuit	21
12th Circuit	12
13th Circuit	47
14th Circuit	29
15th Circuit	32
16th Circuit	28
	246
Pending:	346



Pending	
7/1/2022	
1st Circuit	18
2nd Circuit	18
3rd Circuit	15
4th Circuit	7
5th Circuit	14
6th Circuit	10
7th Circuit	29
8th Circuit	22
9th Circuit	23
10th Ciruit	8
11th Circuit	27
12th Circuit	15
13th Circuit	38
14th Circuit	29
15th Circuit	29
16th Circuit	25
I otal Cases	
Pending:	327



Post-Adjudication (ALL-TBD-ZELENKA)

42. Please state the number of post-adjudications newly received, and total pending, each of the last five years, by judicial circuit.

1st:

		PCRs		Appeals						
FY Ending	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open		Opened	Closed	Diff	Open	
6/30/2022	23	27	4	107	9	12	10	(2)	19	
6/30/2021	27	27	0	111		7	19	12	17	
6/30/2020	28	21	(7)	111		7	9	2	29	
6/30/2019	22	69	47	104		12	14	2	31	
6/30/2018	49	57	8	151		17	26	9	33	

2nd:

90	FY Ending	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open
	6/30/2022	31	42	11	91	15	19	4	16
	6/30/2021	22	15	(7)	102	1	15	14	20
	6/30/2020	29	13	(16)	95	8	5	(3)	34
	6/30/2019	42	40	(2)	79	17	22	5	31
	6/30/2018	23	38	15	77	17	14	(3)	36

3rd:

FY Ending	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open
6/30/2022	29	44	15	75	7	20	13	21
6/30/2021	25	29	4	90	9	33	24	34
6/30/2020	19	26	7	94	17	9	(8)	58
6/30/2019	43	43	0	101	20	45	25	50
6/30/2018	36	56	20	101	23	27	4	75

4th:

FY Ending	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open
6/30/2022	9	4	(5)	41	3	2	(1)	17
6/30/2021	12	6	(6)	36	2	6	4	16
6/30/2020	13	7	(6)	30	7	9	2	20
6/30/2019	12	32	20	24	8	16	8	22
6/30/2018	12	45	33	44	19	20	1	30

5th:

FY Ending	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open
6/30/2022	28	113	85	90	41	40	(1)	70
6/30/2021	32	84	52	175	11	34	23	69
6/30/2020	48	32	(16)	227	38	5	(33)	92
6/30/2019	60	58	(2)	211	38	22	(16)	59
6/30/2018	87	97	10	209	14	46	32	43

6th:

FY Ending	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open
6/30/2022	11	24	13	44	2	3	1	12
6/30/2021	13	28	15	57	3	16	13	13
6/30/2020	13	6	(7)	72	9	1	(8)	26
6/30/2019	17	25	8	65	10	8	(2)	18
6/30/2018	23	19	(4)	73	6	3	(3)	16

7th:

FY Ending	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open
6/30/2022	49	114	65	206	36	38	2	79
6/30/2021	66	58	(8)	271	19	36	17	81
6/30/2020	94	25	(69)	263	31	2	(29)	98
6/30/2019	97	41	(56)	194	26	42	16	69
6/30/2018	90	174	84	138	65	60	(5)	85

8th:

FY Ending	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open
6/30/2022	28	20	(8)	125	5	18	13	16
6/30/2021	19	16	(3)	117	4	8	4	29
6/30/2020	32	4	(28)	114	7	1	(6)	33
6/30/2019	46	39	(7)	86	13	6	(7)	27
6/30/2018	34	47	13	79	19	10	(9)	20

9th:

FY Ending	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open
6/30/2022	37	27	(10)	189	9	25	16	36
6/30/2021	39	49	10	179	10	39	29	52
6/30/2020	77	28	(49)	189	9	22	13	81
6/30/2019	69	89	20	140	51	40	(11)	94
6/30/2018	81	126	45	160	69	57	(12)	83

10th:

FY Ending	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open
6/30/2022	14	29	15	65	6	12	6	12
6/30/2021	25	21	(4)	80	10	30	20	18
6/30/2020	30	7	(23)	76	6	1	(5)	38
6/30/2019	24	23	(1)	53	9	14	5	33
6/30/2018	20	110	90	52	19	30	11	38

11th:

FY Ending	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open
6/30/2022	29	33	4	102	17	25	8	52
6/30/2021	30	52	22	106	14	24	10	60
6/30/2020	50	16	(34)	128	24	7	(17)	70
6/30/2019	43	71	28	94	33	23	(10)	53
6/30/2018	41	73	32	122	20	24	4	43

12th:

FY Ending	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open
6/30/2022	19	21	2	72	11	12	1	35
6/30/2021	25	73	48	74	12	38	26	36
6/30/2020	31	15	(16)	122	13	1	(12)	62
6/30/2019	47	55	8	106	27	7	(20)	50
6/30/2018	29	68	39	114	19	22	3	30

13th:

FY Ending	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open
6/30/2022	40	65	25	188	13	24	11	45
6/30/2021	48	78	30	213	24	43	19	56
6/30/2020	82	6	(76)	243	17	8	(9)	75
6/30/2019	94	92	(2)	167	25	29	4	66
6/30/2018	81	72	(9)	165	41	60	19	70

14th:

FY Ending	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open
6/30/2022	27	10	(17)	82	3	11	8	30
6/30/2021	18	57	39	65	9	26	17	38
6/30/2020	22	10	(12)	104	13	9	(4)	55
6/30/2019	50	39	(11)	92	21	12	(9)	51
6/30/2018	15	52	37	81	22	9	(13)	42

15th:

FY Ending	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open
6/30/2022	24	32	8	97	16	19	3	33
6/30/2021	27	30	3	105	8	30	22	36
6/30/2020	41	22	(19)	108	16	23	7	58
6/30/2019	48	56	8	89	27	19	(8)	65
6/30/2018	45	122	77	97	45	29	(16)	57

16th:

FY Ending	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open	Opened	Closed	Diff	Open
6/30/2022	19	8	(11)	123	5	4	(1)	17
6/30/2021	24	19	(5)	112	2	29	27	16
6/30/2020	38	5	(33)	107	10	2	(8)	43
6/30/2019	38	40	2	74	20	22	2	35
6/30/2018	40	82	42	76	26	40	14	37

Capital Litigation	FY 2017-	FY 2018-	FY 2019-	FY 2020-	FY 2021-
Federal Habeas Filings	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
First Circuit	0	0	0	2	6
Second Circuit	0	0	2	3	9
Third Circuit	2	2	0	10	12
Fourth Circuit	0	0	2	4	3
Fifth Circuit	0	2	1	7	7
Sixth Circuit	0	0	0	2	5
Seventh Circuit	0	1	3	16	21
Eighth Circuit	0	0	0	1	5
Ninth Circuit	1	0	1	12	21
Tenth Circuit	0	0	0	3	9
Eleventh Circuit	0	0	2	8	6
Twelfth Circuit	0	0	1	9	11
Thirteenth Circuit	1	1	2	8	15
Fourteenth Circuit	0	0	0	3	8
Fifteenth Circuit	0	2	0	9	6
Sixteenth Circuit	0	0	1	6	3
					-
Total .	*not reported	*not reported	*not reported	103	147
	past 174	past 182	past 108		

Capital Litigation Direct Murder Appeals	FY 2017- 2018	FY 2018- 2019	FY 2019- 2020	FY 2020- 2021	FY 2021- 2022
First Circuit	0	0	0	5	7
Second Circuit	2	2	1	1	5
Third Circuit	1	1	3	0	0
Fourth Circuit	2	0	0	2	5
Fifth Circuit	1	2	3	1	4
Sixth Circuit	0	0	1	2	3
Seventh Circuit	1	3	3	3	3
Eighth Circuit	0	2	1	3	1
Ninth Circuit	4	6	4	0	1
Tenth Circuit	0	0	0	0	2
Eleventh Circuit	1	4	6	2	9
Twelfth Circuit	1	1	2	3	3
Thirteenth Circuit	5	1	5	0	1
Fourteenth Circuit	3	3	2	3	3
Fifteenth Circuit	2	3	4	4	9
Sixteenth Circuit	0	0	0	3	1
	[23]	[28]			
Total	*not reported	*not reported	35	32	57
	past records 76	past records 62	past records 50	past records 29	

FY	Circuit	New Cases	Rollover	Active	Disposed	Pending at FY end
2016-2017	1	0	3	3	0	3
2016-2017	2	0	5	5	2	3
2016-2017	3	0	2	2	1	1
2016-2017	4	3	2	5	2	3
2016-2017	5	2	9	11	3	8
2016-2017	6	2	0	2	0	2
2016-2017	7	2	3	5	3	2
2016-2017	8	4	1	5	1	4
2016-2017	9	5	3	8	3	5
2016-2017	10	0	2	2	2	0
2016-2017	11	5	0	5	0	5
2016-2017	12	0	3	3	0	3
2016-2017	13	3	4	7	4	3
2016-2017	14	2	2	4	2	2
2016-2017	15	5	4	9	4	5
2016-2017	16	3	3	6	2	4

FY	Circuit	New Cases	Rollover	Active	Disposed	Pending at FY end
2017-2018	1	0	3	3	2	1
2017-2018	2	3	3	6	2	4
2017-2018	3	1	. 1	2	1	1
2017-2018	4	0	3	3	1	2
2017-2018	5	2	8	10	4	6
2017-2018	6	1	2	3	1	2
2017-2018	7	2	2	4	3	1
2017-2018	8	3	4	7	4	3
2017-2018	9	3	5	8	4	4
2017-2018	10	1	1	2	2	0
2017-2018	11	0	5	5	2	3
2017-2018	12	3	3	6	3	3
2017-2018	13	5	3	8	6	2
2017-2018	14	1	2	3	0	3
2017-2018	15	0	5	5	4	1
2017-2018	16	0	4	4	3	1

FY	Circuit	New Cases	Rollover	Active	Disposed	Pending at FY end
2018-2019	1	0	1	1	1	0
2018-2019	2	1	4	5	2	3
2018-2019	3	1	1	2	1	1
2018-2019	4	1	2	3	1	2
2018-2019	5	2	6	8	4	4
2018-2019	6	0	2	2	0	2
2018-2019	7	0	1	1	0	1
2018-2019	8	2	3	5	3	2
2018-2019	9	3	4	7	3	4
2018-2019	10	2	1	3	0	3
2018-2019	11	2	3	5	2	3
2018-2019	12	0	3	3	3	0
2018-2019	13	4	2	6	2	4
2018-2019	14	0	3	3	2	1
2018-2019	15	2	1	3	0	3
2018-2019	16	2	1	3	0	3

FY	Circuit	New Cases	Rollover	Active	Disposed	Pending at FY end
2019-2020	1	2	0	2	0	2
2019-2020	2	0	3	3	2	1
2019-2020	3	1	1	2	1	1
2019-2020	4	1	2	3	0	3
2019-2020	5	2	4	6	2	4
2019-2020	6	0	2	2	1	1
2019-2020	7	5	1	6	0	6
2019-2020	8	3	2	5	2	3
2019-2020	9	6	4	10	2	8
2019-2020	10	2	1	3	0	3
2019-2020	11	2	3	5	2	3
2019-2020	12	1	0	1	0	1
2019-2020	13	4	4	8	3	5
2019-2020	14	1	1	2	0	2
2019-2020	15	1	3	4	3	1
2019-2020	16	1	3	4	2	2

FY	Circuit	New Cases	Rollover	Active	Disposed	Pending at FY end
2020-2021	1	1	2	3	1	2
2020-2021	2	1	1	2	0	2
2020-2021	3	0	1	1	1	0
2020-2021	4	2	3	5	0	5
2020-2021	5	4	4	8	7	1
2020-2021	6	0	1	1	0	1
2020-2021	7	1	6	7	1	6
2020-2021	8	0	3	3	1	2
2020-2021	9	3	8	11	3	8
2020-2021	10	2	1	3	1	2
2020-2021	11	0	3	3	3	0
2020-2021	12	0	1	1	1	0
2020-2021	13	5	5	10	2	8
2020-2021	14	0	2	2	2	0
2020-2021	15	2	1	3	3	0
2020-2021	16	0	2	2	2	0

FY	Circuit	New Cases	Rollover	Active	Disposed	Pending at FY end
2021-2022	1	2	2	4	1	3
2021-2022	2	1	2	3	1	2
2021-2022	3	2	0	2	0	2
2021-2022	4	2	5	7	0	7
2021-2022	5	1	1	2	2	0
2021-2022	6	2	1	3	0	3
2021-2022	7	2	6	8	0	8
2021-2022	8	1	2	3	0	3
2021-2022	9	4	8	12	4	8
2021-2022	10	2	1	3	2	1
2021-2022	11	1	0	1	1	0
2021-2022	12	1	0	1	0	1
2021-2022	13	4	8	12	7	5
2021-2022	14	2	0	2	0	2
2021-2022	15	3	0	3	1	2
2021-2022	16	3	0	3	2	1

Unpublished Opinio	on - { Decision	Counsel	
Jonathan Rhodes	Dismissed as Improvidently Granted	Appellate Defense	*
Unpublished Opinio	on - Supreme Court I	TY 2021-2022	Maria
		AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY	*State's appeal - resentencing
Ronald Mack	Reversed	Appellate Defense	proceedings allowed
11 10	Dismissed as	12 2 20 1 20 2	
	Improvidently		
Tiffany Sanders	Granted	Elizabeth Franklin-Best	
	Dismissed as		
	Improvidently		
Boyd Evans	Granted	Appellate Defense	

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Unpublished Opinion -	· Court of Appeal	ls FY 2020-2021	
Laparis Flowers	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Cory Sparkman	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
Tiffany Sanders	Affirmed	Elizabeth Franklin-Best	
		Stephen Francis Krzyston and Robert	
Mimi Marshall	Affirmed	Dudek at Appellate Defense	
John McCarty	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
Tyrone Robinson	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Marcus Todd	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Henry Fickling Jr.	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
		Andrew Sims Radeker and Robert Dudek at	
John Hughes	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
Tyrone Wallace, Jr.	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
Ricky Short	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
Keshawn Rice	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Dale Mathis	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
			*State's appeal - trial court's ruling of
			immunity under Protection of Persons
M'Andre Cochran	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	and Property Act stands
Tony Manago	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Aundra Hunter, Jr.	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Willie Wilson	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Santonio Williams	Affirmed	Tristan Michael Shaffer	
Clifton Boozer	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
Roy Sutherland	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
Jody Ward	Affirmed	Tristan Michael Shaffer	
Andre Crawford	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
Carnell Davis	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Johnnie McKnight	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Courtney Brock	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders

		1	
Unpublished Opinion	s - Court of Appeals	FY 2021-2022	
William Sellers	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
Ricky Wilson	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
Dontarious Wright	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Andre Heatley, Jr.	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Tristian Cummings	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
		Vordman Carlisle Traywick, III and Robert	
General Little	Affirmed	Dudek at Appellate Defense	
Jason Carver	Affirmed	Donald Loren Smith	
Jane Hughes	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
	Affirmed in Part,		
Jahru Smith	Vacated in Part	Appellate Defense	portion of sentence vacated
Traivon Young	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	•
Carmie Nelson	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
Demarcus Foster	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
		William G. Yarborough, III, and Lauren	
Nicholas McIver	Affirmed	Carole Hobbis	
Brian Walls	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Roger Grate	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
Antonio Simpkins	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Byron Rivers	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
Tequan Holmes	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Dameion Thomas	Affirmed	Tyrone J. Walls (of Atlanta)	
Heirberone Foster	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Charles Mitchell	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
William Pennington	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
Adriel Garnett	Affirmed	Tommy Arthur Thomas	
Roshamel Parker	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Jamel Williams	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Nick Evangelista	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
Gregory Green	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Kenneth Brown	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Douglas Young	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Alvin Mitchell	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders

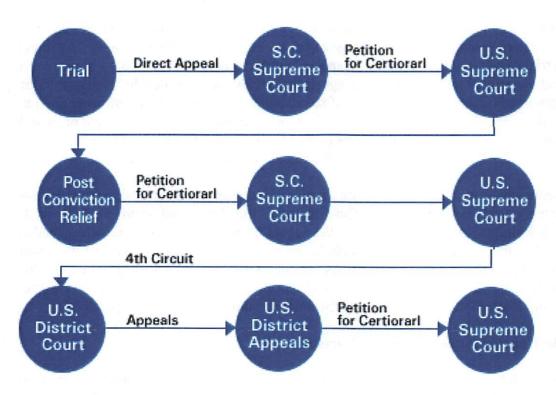
David Hugue, Jr.	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Jacory Foster	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Samuel Hawkins	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
Rajshun Foster	Affirmed	Tommy Arthur Thomas	
Franklin Dover	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Treshawn Jenkins	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Michael Smith	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
		Alfred Walker pro se - defendant	
Alfred Walker	Affirmed	represented himself on appeal	
Bradford Williams	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
Ramesha Brantley	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Jordan Hodge	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
Kenneth Carlisle	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
Sincere Ja Ray Dinkins	Dismissed	Appellate Defense	Anders
Leandra Lamont Bright	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
K'Sone Campbell	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	
William Brown	Affirmed	Appellate Defense	

NOTES: Anders refers to a no-merit review process; appellate counsel submits a brief with a statement that after review, in counsel's opinion, there is no Where private bar counsel is noted along with Appellate Defense that indicates it is still an indigent defense case with help from volunteers for

o issue of arguable merit that would support relief an Appellate Practice Project

The South Carolina Appellate Process and Victim Notification

Donald J. Zelenka Senior Assistant Deputy Attorney General of South Carolina



The Appellate Process for a South Carolina Criminal Conviction

Direct Appeals

When a defendant has been convicted of a crime in South Carolina and wants a higher court to review his conviction or sentence, the first stage of review is usually the direct appeal. The direct appeal from a trial circuit court judgment is an appeal "on the record," meaning that a higher court is asked to read the printed record of proceedings in the circuit court and decide if the trial judge made any errors in administering the law, and if so, whether those errors were serious enough to warrant reversal of the defendant's conviction. Unless the defendant has been convicted of capital murder and sentenced to death, criminal appeals go first to the Court of Appeals of South Carolina. Death sentence appeals, however, go directly to the Supreme Court of South Carolina.

A defendant sentenced in circuit court must file a notice of intention to appeal within ten (10) days after the sentencing order has been entered. This first step is mandatory and begins the process. If the defendant is indigent, he is represented on the appeal by new counsel who are state funded attorneys of the South Carolina Office of Appellate Defense. The Attorney General's Office will handle the direct appeal for the prosecution and assign one of its Assistant Attorney Generals to the case. The inmate's new lawyer must request that a trial transcript be prepared by the court reporter in the courtroom. It usually takes over six months for the trial transcript to be prepared.

Briefing in the Court of Appeals of South Carolina

Once the inmate's appellate attorney has received the record of trial, the defendant has sixty (60) days to file a written "Initial Brief of Appellant" there, explaining why he thinks the Court should hear his appeal. The briefing for the appeal cannot present any evidence or facts not appearing in the record of trial, and normally can raise only those arguments that were previously presented to and rejected by the circuit court judge. The arguments made in the brief for appeal are the only ones the defendant will be allowed to raise for the duration of the direct appeal process.

The Assistant Attorney General can then file their "Initial Brief of Respondent", usually within 45 days (or 30 days if appellate counsel is retained) explaining why the State believes the judgment below was correct, and the appeal need go no further. The record is then put in final form and another set of briefs styled "Final" Briefs Of Appellant and Respondent are filed. The Court of Appeals may deny or grant the appeal without oral argument basing their decision on the briefs and record. The Court may set the case also for oral argument. The defendant's lawyer then has the opportunity to argue before a panel of three appellate judges, to try to convince at least two of them that the court should grant the appeal. The Attorney General's office also has a right to argue at this time. Each side is allowed between 10 and 30 minutes to present their positions. If two judges on the panel thinks that there may have been prejudicial error in the circuit court's rulings, the Court of Appeals can reverse or vacate the conviction or sentence.

As stated above, when an appeal has been taken, responsibility for representing the State in the appeal shifts from the local Solicitors Office to the Attorney General of South Carolina, in

Columbia. The case will then be assigned to one of the Assistant Attorneys General in our Criminal Division. If it is a murder case, it will be assigned an attorney in the Capital Litigation, Murder Appeals, and Federal Habeas Corpus Unit, who will ordinarily handle or monitor all future post-conviction litigation in that case.

When all briefs have been filed, the Court of Appeals may schedule the case for oral argument before a panel of three judges. Oral arguments are usually held at the South Carolina Court of Appeals in the Calhoun State Office Building on the Capital Complex at 1015 Sumter Street. The courtrooms are on the 5th Floor.

Oral argument is very formal, with each side having a set amount of time, usually from ten to twenty minutes, to discuss what happened in the lower court and whether it warrants reversal of the judgment. No new evidence or facts not appearing in the original record of trial can be presented to the court. The defendant will, of course, be represented by his or her attorney, and the State will be represented by an Assistant Attorney General. Defendants confined in prison are not brought to court for oral arguments, although in one case a death row inmate did appear to argue in the South Carolina Supreme Court his right to drop a mandatory appeal. Of course, if the defendant is on appeal bond or has a probationary sentence, he can and frequently will attend. The oral arguments are open to the public, and you are welcome to attend. Also, members of the defendant's family are always permitted to attend. When oral argument has been scheduled in the case in which you have indicated an interest, the Victim's Services Division of the Attorney General will notify you of the time and place so that you may attend if you are able and desire to do so. These hearings are normally held at the South Carolina Court of Appeals in the Calhoun Building on the Capital Complex in Columbia, South Carolina.

Appellate courts do not usually announce what their decisions will be at oral argument. After oral argument in the Court of Appeals, there is no set time period in which we can expect a decision from the court. Cases have been decided in as little as three weeks and as sometimes over a year after oral argument, although delays of more than a six months are becoming very rare. Frequently, these decisions are released by the Court on Wednesdays, but there are times that they may be released or received by our office in the mail on other days.

We will notify you as soon as we have received a decision in the case in which you are interested. Attempts will be made to try and insure that notification occurs prior to you hearing it in the news or from a neighbor.

Usually, the Court of Appeals will issue a written explanation of its decision, which is called the "opinion" of the court, and we can send you a copy of that opinion.

The appellate court's decision will generally fall into one of three categories. If the appellate court concludes that the trial court's decision was correct or was harmless error, it will affirm the judgment of the lower court. If it concludes that the lower court has committed prejudicial error, it will usually reverse and remand for a new trial or other proceedings, meaning that the defendant can be tried over again for the crimes of which he was convicted. In such cases, the Solicitor's Office will take over the case again and make any future decisions regarding prosecution.

However, if the appellate court concludes that the evidence was insufficient to support the conviction, or that the defendant was not given a speedy trial, or that his conviction constitutes double jeopardy, it will reverse the judgment of the lower court and dismiss the case, which has the general effect of a finding of not guilty.

Whichever side loses before a panel of the Court of Appeals can petition for rehearing before the panel or before the full court. It requires 6 members of the court to agree to hear a case en banc (by all members of the court). Rehearing before the panel simply involves a second oral argument to try to convince the court to change its mind. If rehearing before the full court is sought, a new round of pleadings will be filed, oral argument before all judges of the Court of Appeals may be scheduled in Columbia, and a new opinion be issued, either affirming or modifying the opinion of the panel.

Petitioning the Supreme Court of South Carolina

Once the Court of Appeals has disposed of an appeal, the losing side (including the State) can seek further appellate review in the Supreme Court of South Carolina. This is done by filing a petition for certiorari for appeal within thirty days of the final decision in the Court of Appeals denying a petition for rehearing. The Attorney General's Office will continue to handle the appeal in the Supreme Court.

The procedures of the Supreme Court of South Carolina are very much like those of the Court of Appeals, except that, if the petition for certiorari is granted (which requires a vote of 2 justices), the case is normally scheduled for oral argument heard by the full court of five justices, rather than by a panel of three justices. All oral arguments before the Supreme Court of South Carolina are heard in Columbia at the Supreme Court Building on the corner of Gervais and Sumter Streets at 1231 Gervais Street. The courtroom is on the 1st Floor. We will notify you of the time of oral argument so that you may attend if you are able. After oral argument in the Supreme Court, a decision can usually be expected within approximately six months to one year.

The Supreme Court has the same range of dispositions available to it as those available to the Court of Appeals, discussed above.

Petitions for Certiorari Review in the United States Supreme Court

If an appeal involves a question of federal constitutional law, the losing side can request that the United States Supreme Court review the decision of the Supreme Court of South Carolina. In order to do so, a petition for a writ of certiorari must be filed within ninety days after the decision of the Supreme Court of South Carolina. In non-capital cases, such petitions are rarely filed. Moreover, cases in which the United States Supreme Court agrees to become involved and review the state court's decision are extremely rare.

STATE POST CONVICTION RELIEF PROCEEDINGS AND HABEAS CORPUS FOR A SOUTH CAROLINA NON-CAPITAL CONVICTION

State Post conviction Relief Applications

Another way in which defendants who are in custody because of convictions of crimes frequently try to overturn their convictions is by filing applications for state postconviction relief (PCR). These petitions are civil suits, technically brought against the state official who has custody of the defendant, usually the prison warden or the Director of the Department of Corrections. They can only raise claims that the pretrial, trial, sentencing, or appeal were not properly conducted; they cannot simply claim that the defendant is innocent. The major difference between PCR review and direct appeals is that state postconviction relief applications can and for the most part must raise complaints based on facts which do not appear in the written record of trial. Examples of such claims are allegations of errors by defense counsel or misconduct by the prosecutor in suppressing evidence favorable to the defense or coaching witnesses.

Although such PCR suits are usually not brought until after the direct appeal has been concluded, they are sometimes filed before or during the direct appeal, or even in cases in which no direct appeal has been pursued.

State PCR applications must be filed in the county of conviction within the later of one year of the guilty plea, conviction, or denial of appeal. New counsel for the inmate is appointed at that time. The State, through the Attorney General's Office has 60 days to file a response, called a "return" to the application and provide the court with a transcript and other necessary court records. Normally, these applications will result in an evidentiary hearing in the same circuit as the conviction, but not necessarily the same county. The inmate will be brought from prison and may testify about the issues he has raised. Normally, the only witness for the state is the inmate's original lawyers whose competency is being challenged. The inmate presents his case first to a new judge. There is no jury present at this hearing. Issues of his guilt or innocence are not presented at this time. The hearing judge may rule orally from the bench, but the normal practice is to take the matter under advisement and entered a written order within 30-60 days.

It is the unusual PCR cases which results in any relief in favor of the prisoner. Of the ones that do, the most common form of relief is to order only that the prisoner be allowed a new direct appeal. The hearings are normally scheduled about one month in advance, but like any court, changes in the schedule are made almost up to the time of the hearing. It has been the practice that one Assistant Attorney General would handle the entire week of court for that judicial circuit.

Appeal From the Denial Of State Post conviction Relief

Either side has the right to appeal the decision of the hearing judge in PCR. The party must file a notice of appeal within 30 days. The inmate will again, if indigent, be represented by an attorney from the SC Office of Appellate Defense, unless there is a conflict of interest. Once the transcript of the PCR hearing is received from the court reporter, the losing party has 60 days to file a

"petition for writ of certiorari" raising questions that he thinks the court should consider. He also must file an "appendix" that includes all the pleadings and transcripts that went to the hearing court. The State then has 30 to 45 days to file its return stating its position on whether the South Carolina Supreme Court should grant certiorari and consider any or all of the questions that the petitioner wants considered. If 2 justices agree, certiorari and granted and a briefing schedule is established. After the briefs are filed on the particular questions, the Supreme Court will consider them, usually without oral argument, and either affirm the judgment, reverse the judgment and possible remand for a new trial or sentencing proceeding.

As with a direct appeal, the losing side has 90 days from the denial of the PCR appeal to petition for writ of certiorari in the United States Supreme Court. It takes 4 justices to agree to consider a case in an appeal. If certiorari is granted there will be full briefing and oral argument in Washington, DC. These cases are rarely granted. Only around 100 cases are fully considered by the US Supreme Court each year.

State Habeas Corpus

State habeas petitions in non-capital cases can be filed in the Supreme Court of South Carolina in its original jurisdiction. These matters, like most original PCR applications are usually filed "pro se. Most petitions are dismissed summarily without hearing from the Attorney General and some dismissals are based on written legal arguments filed by the Attorney General. In some cases, the Supreme Court may decide that it is necessary to take evidence to decide if the prisoner's claim is valid, and will order an evidentiary hearing to be held in the circuit court. The inmate must show circumstances that are "shocking to the universal sense of justice." These are rarely granted and normally are litigated in death penalty cases as the last minute appeal.

If habeas corpus relief is granted, the Court can order a new trial if the decision is based on a defect in the pretrial or trial procedure, a new sentencing hearing if the defect was in sentencing, or a new or delayed appeal if the defect was in the appeal. In rare instances, an adverse habeas judgment can order that the conviction be reversed and the charges dismissed.

Federal Habeas Corpus Petitions

Federal habeas petitions must be filed in the United States District Court. Such petitions can raise claims of Constitutional defects in the pretrial, trial, sentencing, or appeal procedures, and can challenge the sufficiency of the evidence to support the convictions. Generally, however, the federal courts will not consider any claims which have not previously been considered by the Supreme Court of South Carolina, either on direct appeal or in state habeas proceedings. Federal petitions must be filed within one year after the direct appeal has been concluded, but the time during which a state post-conviction relief or a properly filed state habeas corpus proceeding is pending is not counted in the calculation of this one-year period.

As in state PCR and appeals, the Attorney General of South Carolina represents the interests of the State in federal habeas. We will usually file legal arguments explaining why the case should be dismissed without an evidentiary hearing. Occasionally, an evidentiary hearing will be necessary.

Such hearings are held before a federal district court judge. They are open to the public, and we will notify you if a hearing is to be held in the case in which you are interested, so that you may attend if you are able.

The federal courts have the same range of dispositions available to them as do the state courts in habeas review, but in addition, they can reverse and dismiss cases for insufficient evidence. Federal law requires, however, that the federal courts give considerable deference to the earlier decisions of the state courts in rejecting a prisoner's claims, and successful federal habeas petitions are quite rare.

Once the district court has disposed of a habeas case, the losing side can appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit in Richmond. Most such appeals are disposed of in a summary fashion based only on the written arguments filed, but occasionally the Fourth Circuit will order full briefing and oral argument. We will, of course, notify you if that should happen in the case in which you are interested, so that you may attend the oral argument in Richmond if you are able to do so. Appellate proceedings in the Fourth Circuit are conducted much like those in the South Carolina Court of Appeals, with a panel of three judges deciding the case first, and possible reconsideration later by the full court.

When the Fourth Circuit has finished with a federal habeas appeal, the losing side can again petition the United States Supreme Court for certiorari review. As with certiorari after the direct appeal, the Supreme Court rarely agrees to hear and consider such cases.

Successive Habeas Petitions

Prisoners serving long sentences often file successive habeas petitions in the state and federal courts, but the law places severe restrictions on the circumstances under which such petitions may even be considered by the courts. This office will continue to represent the interests of the State in all such proceedings, and we will try to have the same Assistant Attorney General handle the case whenever that is possible.

THE APPELLATE PROCESS FOR A SOUTH CAROLINA CAPITAL MURDER CONVICTION

After a defendant is convicted of capital murder and sentenced to death at trial, the appellate process begins. A capital conviction and death sentence normally is reviewed both in state court and then federal court. Once the appellate process begins, the interests of the State and of the victim are represented by the South Carolina Attorney General's Office in Columbia. The case will be assigned to one the Criminal Division's Capital Litigation Unit. This lawyer ordinarily will handle all further litigation in the case.

I. State Court Direct Appeal

A defendant who is sentenced to death is entitled to an automatic appeal to the Supreme Court of South Carolina. At this point, the defendant is called the "appellant" and the State is called the "respondent." The record of the trial, including all papers filed in the trial court, the physical evidence presented at trial and a written record of all trial testimony is compiled and filed in the Supreme Court of South Carolina. The defendant's attorney files a brief in which it is argued that error occurred during the trial and that the defendant's conviction and/or death sentence should be reversed. The Attorney General's Office will file a brief for the State responding to the defendant's allegations of trial error. The defendant then may file a reply brief. After all briefs have been filed, the Supreme Court of South Carolina will schedule the case for oral argument.

Oral argument is very formalized, with each side having thirty minutes to discuss what happened in the lower court and whether it warrants reversal of the conviction or death sentence. *No new evidence* or facts not appearing in the record of trial can be presented to the Supreme Court of South Carolina. The defendant, of course, will be represented by his or her attorney, normally a lawyer with the Office of Appellate Defense and the State will be represented by an Assistant Attorney General.

Oral arguments are held in Columbia at the Supreme Court Building, are open to the public, and you are welcome to attend. On some occasions, television cameras have been present. Defendants are normally not brought to court for oral argument although members of the defendant's family are permitted to attend.

When oral argument has been scheduled in the case in which you have indicated an interest, we will notify you of the time and place so that you may attend if you desire to do so. Appellate courts, however, do not announce their decisions at the conclusion of the oral argument. A decision by the South Carolina Supreme Court can be expected in approximately six months to one year.

Based on its resolution of the claims, the Court affirms or reverses the conviction, the sentence or both. If the defendant's conviction or sentence is reversed, the case is returned to the trial court. In such cases, the Solicitor's Office will take over the case again and make any further decisions regarding re-prosecution or resentencing.

If the Court affirms the conviction and sentence, the defendant usually petitions the United States Supreme Court for what is known as "certiorari" review. The defendant, now called "the petitioner," files a petition for a writ of certiorari in the United States Supreme Court in Washington, D.C., asking the Court to review the case and arguing that his federal constitutional rights were violated by the trial court or the Supreme Court of South Carolina. The State, called "the respondent," files a "brief in opposition" responding to the petition. The State argues that there is no reason for the Supreme Court to review the defendant's case because the case is of limited importance or because the defendant's constitutional rights were not violated. In the vast majority of cases, the Supreme Court refuses to hear the case and, with a short written order, denies the defendant's petition. At this point, the defendant's direct appeal is complete.

II. State Postconviction Relief in Capital Cases

A death-sentenced defendant also is entitled to seek state postconviction relief, which is basically just an additional appeal, differing from the direct appeal described above in that the defendant may raise claims based on facts outside the trial record. In South Carolina, the range of claims available to be raised in the state PCR process is quite limited, and a petitioner may raise only claims which could not have been raised on direct appeal. In addition, the petition cannot contain any claims which were pursued during the direct appeal. Claims generally ripe for review in state PCR are allegations of errors by the prisoner's trial counsel.

State PCR review begins when the defendant, now called "the applicant," files an application for state post-conviction relief in the county where he was convicted. This has to be done within 60 days after his new counsel had been appointed after a stay was entered. Normally this new appointment of counsel occurs after the United States Supreme Court denies certiorari after direct appeal, but may occur sooner if the inmate decides not to file in the U. S. Supreme Court.

In the petition, the prisoner again presents claims in which it is argued that his conviction and/or sentence are unlawful or were obtained in violation of his constitutional rights. The State, or "respondent," answers the application in 30 days, specifically refuting the petitioner's claims and arguing that no error occurred in either the guilt-innocence or punishment phases of the trial or suggesting that an evidentiary hearing is appropriate to resolve the factual issue presented. A new judge will schedule a hearing to be held within 180 days.

The inmate will be present at any hearing ordered to be held on a PCR petition. Such hearings are open to the public, and we will notify you if a hearing is ordered in the case, so that you may attend if you wish. The hearings may, however, be held anywhere in South Carolina. They will not involve guilt or innocence issues and may be very limited to only a few issues by the court, such as whether a defendant properly waived his right to make a closing argument in the guilt phase.

The trial court reviews the claims, makes findings of fact and conclusions of law regarding those claims, and either grants or denies PCR relief.

Either side has the right to appeal the decision of the hearing judge in PCR. The party must file a notice of appeal within 30 days. The inmate will again, if indigent, be represented by an attorney

from the SC Office of Appellate Defense, unless there is a conflict of interest. Once the transcript of the PCR hearing is received from the court reporter, the losing party has 60 days to file a "petition for writ of certiorari" raising questions that he thinks the court should consider. He also must file an "appendix" that includes all the pleadings and transcripts that went to the hearing court. The State then has 30 to 45 days to file its return stating its position on whether the South Carolina Supreme Court should grant certiorari and consider any or all of the questions that the petitioner wants considered. If 2 justices agree, certiorari and granted and a briefing schedule is established. After the briefs are filed on the particular questions, the Supreme Court will consider them, usually without oral argument, and either affirm the judgment, reverse the judgment and possible remand for a new trial or sentencing proceeding.

As with the direct appeal, the prisoner can petition the United States Supreme Court for certiorari review after denial of his state habeas action, although this is extremely rare.

III. Federal Court Habeas Corpus Proceedings

Federal District Court

Federal habeas review follows state habeas review. It is initiated when the prisoner requests that the United States District Court stay his execution date and appoint him counsel to file a federal habeas petition on his behalf. The federal district court will appoint counsel and allow counsel several months to file the petition. Here, the prisoner is called "the petitioner," and the State is called "the respondent."

In the petition filed in the United States District Court, the defendant argues that the conviction and/or sentence should be overturned because the conviction was obtained in violation of the defendant's federal constitutional rights. In its answer, the State responds to each of the defendant's claims, arguing that relief must be denied and the conviction and sentence upheld. Normally, the State urges alternative bases for denying relief, including (1) various procedural bases, for example that a claim is foreclosed because the defendant did not object at trial or because the claim relies on a rule that is inapplicable in federal review, and (2) that the defendant's constitutional rights were not violated. The record of all the previous state court proceedings, including the trial, direct appeal, and state habeas action, are filed in the United States District Court. In rare instances, the United States District Court holds a hearing to resolve some or all of the prisoner's claims.

Such hearings are held before a single federal magistrate judge or district court judge. They are open to the public, and we will notify you if a hearing is to be held in the case in which you are interested, so that you may attend if you desire. The petitioner is also entitled to be present.

Federal law requires that the federal courts give considerable deference to the earlier decisions of the state courts in rejecting a prisoner's claims. For this reason, successful federal habeas petitions are unusual. The district courts are now under strict time deadlines for resolving the cases after the passage of the 1996 Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act.

United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit

Once the district court has disposed of a habeas case, the losing side can appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.

The losing side, now called "the appellant," files a legal brief explaining why the district court's decision was wrong. The prevailing party, called the "appellee," files a brief arguing that the district court's decision was correct. In death penalty cases, the Fourth Circuit will require both sides to present oral argument. This argument is usually, but not always, held in Richmond.

Prisoners do not attend oral argument in the Fourth Circuit. We will notify you when argument is set so that you may attend if you so choose.

Appellate proceedings in the Fourth Circuit are conducted much like those in the Supreme Court of South Carolina, except a panel of three judges decides the case first, with possible reconsideration later by the full court. Full court reconsideration, however, is rare.

United States Supreme Court

When the Fourth Circuit has finished with a federal habeas appeal, the losing side can petition the United States Supreme Court for certiorari review. The petition is filed within 90 days after the Fourth Circuit decision. The opposing party has 30 days to respond which is required in a capital case. The matter will generally go to conference in the Court around 30 days after receipt of the written pleadings where a decision will be made to either deny the petition or grant the petition and set the matter for an oral argument in Washington. As with certiorari after the direct appeal or state PCR appeal, the United States Supreme Court rarely agrees to hear and consider such cases.

Setting the Date of Execution

Since 1996, the process of the setting of the date of execution has changed. When the direct appeal is denied, the SC Supreme Court will automatically set a date for the 4th Friday after service of the execution order on the inmate, which is based on South Carolina statutes. If the inmate asserts in a stay petition that he will proceed to the US Supreme Court on an issue rejected by the SC Supreme Court, the SC court will stay the execution to allow it. Upon rejection in the US Supreme Court, another date will be set and it will be stayed if the inmate asserts that he wants to file a state PCR action. If he is unsuccessful in that action and appeal, the Court will set another date, unless the inmate asserts that he will file a case in the US Supreme Court again and satisfies a showing that it is reasonably likely that 4 justices will agree to grant certiorari. When certiorari is denied from the PCR appeal, the SC Supreme Court will again set a date, but this will not be stayed unless he shows the Federal District Court that he will file a timely federal habeas action. Once the federal habeas action is completed by the denial of certiorari, this office will again advise that Clerk of the South Carolina Supreme Court to set a date either by letter or motion. As with the others, the date will be established as the 4th Friday after service of the execution order from the Clerk of Court on the inmate.

Last Minute Stays Request

State law provides that within 10 days of the setting of the date, the inmate's lawyer must file a stay request and/or a petition for writ of habeas corpus in the SC Supreme Court original jurisdiction. The inmate must show a constitutional violation shocking to the universal sense of justice for relief to be granted at this late stage. From the denial, inmates have pursued certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court or sought a successive application for habeas relief in the United States Court of Appeals in Richmond.

IV. Executive Clemency

Executive Clemency is the power of the Governor to grant respite or reprieves of executions and commutations of a death sentence to a life sentence. It is initiated when the prisoner files a petition for executive clemency directly with the Governor. After reviewing the petition and fully acquainting himself with the facts of the case, the Governor grants or denies clemency.

V. Execution

Executions in South Carolina are ordinarily set for 6:00 p.m. and take place at the Capital Punishment Facility at the Broad River Correctional Institution of the South Carolina Department of Corrections in Columbia. As a member of the victim's family, you may request to witness the execution. Advance approval must be obtained from the South Carolina Department of Corrections and this Office is available to assist you in making such a request.





Victim Advocacy Post-Conviction



South Carolina Office of the Attorney General Victim Advocacy Division

800-213-5652

Trisha Allen | Director

Marie Higgins / Victim's Advocate

Vanessa Payton / Victim's Advocate

Laura Hutchison / Victim's Advocate

Ava Thomas / Advocacy Assistant

SECTION 16-3-1560:

Notification to victim of post-conviction proceeding affecting probation, parole, or release, and of victim's right to attend.

(B) The Attorney General, upon receiving notice of appeal or other post-conviction action by an offender convicted of or adjudicated guilty for committing an offense involving one or more victims, must request from the Department of Corrections, the Department of PPP, the Board of Juvenile Parole or DJJ, as appropriate, the victim's personal information.

(D)The Attorney General must confer with victims regarding the defendant's appeal and other post-conviction proceeding, including proceedings brought under Chapter 48 of Title 44.

(E) The Attorney General must keep each victim reasonably informed of the status and progress of the appeal or other post-conviction proceedings, including proceedings brought under Chapter 48 of Title 44.

YOU ARE VITAL TO US!

SECTION 16-3-1555

(B)In cases in which the sentence is more than ninety days, the prosecuting agency must forward, as appropriate and within 15 days, a copy of each victim's impact statement or the name, mailing address, and telephone number of each victim or both, to the Department of Corrections, the Department of PPP, the Board of Juvenile Parole, and the Department of Juvenile Justice, and a diversion program.

The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of victims and prosecution witnesses contained in the records of (all agencies above)...are confidential and must not be disclosed directly or indirectly, expect by order of a court of competent jurisdiction OR as necessary to provide notifications, or services, or both between these agencies, these agencies and the prosecuting agency, or these agencies and the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

(D) The prosecuting agency must inform the victim and the prosecution witnesses of their responsibility to provide the prosecuting agency, the Dept. of Correction...or the ATTORNEY GENERAL, as appropriate their legal names, current addresses, and telephone numbers.

Direct | Criminal Appeal

Post-Conviction Relief (PCR)

Post-Conviction Relief Appeal

Federal Habeas Corpus

Sexually Violent Predator (SVP)

Commitment Process





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803-734-3796 Tallen@scag.gov

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Juana Saavedra / Victim's Advocate

Ava Thomas / Advocacy Assistant

Statutory Responsibility to Victims

SECTION 16-3-1560:

Notification to victim of post-conviction proceeding affecting probation, parole, or release, and of victim's right to attend.

(B) The Attorney General, upon receiving notice of appeal or other post-conviction action by an offender convicted of or adjudicated guilty for committing an offense involving one or more victims, must request from the Department of Corrections, the Department of PPP, the Board of Juvenile Parole or DJJ, as appropriate, the victim's personal information.

(D)The Attorney General must confer with victims regarding the defendant's appeal and other post-conviction proceeding, including proceedings brought under Chapter 48 of Title 44.

(E) The Attorney General must keep each victim reasonably informed of the status and progress of the appeal or other post-conviction proceedings, including proceedings brought under Chapter 48 of Title 44.

(F) The Attorney General reasonably must attempt to notify a victim of all post-conviction proceedings, including proceedings brought under Chapter 48 of Title 44, and of the victim's right to attend. This notification must be made sufficiently in advance to allow the victim to exercise his rights pertaining to post-conviction proceedings.

Prosecutor Responsibility After Conviction SECTION 16-3-1555

(B)In cases in which the sentence is more than ninety days, the prosecuting agency must forward, as appropriate and within 15 days, a copy of each victim's impact statement or the name, mailing address, and telephone number of each victim or both, to the Department of Corrections, the Department of PPP, the Board of Juvenile Parole, and the Department of Juvenile Justice, and a diversion program. The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of victims and prosecution witnesses contained in the records of (all agencies above)...are confidential and must not be disclosed directly or indirectly, expect by order of a court of competent jurisdiction OR as necessary to provide notifications, or services, or both between these agencies, these agencies and the prosecuting agency, or these agencies and the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

(D) The prosecuting agency must inform the victim and the prosecution witnesses of their responsibility to provide the prosecuting agency, the Dept. of Correction...or the ATTORNEY GENERAL, as appropriate their legal names, current addresses, and telephone numbers.

Direct | Criminal Appeal

Attorney General provides representation for the State in criminal appeals and provides representation in appeals initiated by the State upon request of the Solicitor.

South Carolina Court of Appeals

- Notice of Appeal
- Initial Brief of Appellant / Initial Brief of Respondent (State)
- Final Brief of Appellant / Final Brief of Respondent (State)
- Appeal reviewed with or without a hearing
- Court Opinion Published and Unpublished: Affirmed, Reversed/Remanded, Vacated
- Petition for a Rehearing

South Carolina Supreme Court

- Petition for Writ of Certiorari attempt to seek further appellate review
- Cert Denied/ Cert Granted Briefs follow
- Appeal reviewed with or without a hearing
- Court Opinion Published/Unpublished
- Petition for Rehearing
- Petition for Writ of Cert to US Supreme Court – only if question of federal constitutional law

Post-Conviction Relief (PCR)

Post-Conviction Relief Application: Civil lawsuit against the state filed within a year of conviction or within a year of the completed appeal, primarily alleging:

- 1) Ineffective assistance of counsel
- 2) Prosecutorial misconduct
- 3) Newly discovered evidence

Post-Conviction Relief (PCR)

PCR Hearing Scheduled
Within Circuit of Conviction

PCR Decision

Denied, Dismissed, Grant, Withdrawn, Austin Appeal or White Appeal Granted

Successive PCR Applications / Statute of Limitations

Post-Conviction Relief (PCR) Appeal

Petition for Writ of Certiorari – filed before the SC Supreme Court – may remand to the SC Court of Appeals

Cert Denied / Cert Granted – Briefs will follow

PCR Appeal reviewed with or without a hearing

Court Opinion – Published/Unpublished

Federal Habeas Corpus Petitions

Claims of constitutional defects in pretrial, sentencing, or appeal procedures.

- Federal District Court
- United States Court of Appeals, 4th Circuit – Richmond, VA
- United States Supreme Court

Sexually Violent Predator (SVP) Commitment Process

Chapter 48 of Title 44

Suffers from a mental abnormality or personality disorder that makes the person likely to engage in acts of sexual violence if not confined for long term control, care and treatment

SVP Commitment Process

- a. Mental abnormality is a "mental condition affecting a person's emotional or volitional capacity that predisposes the person to commit sexually violent offenses"
- b. "Likely to engage in acts of sexual violence" means the person's propensity to commit acts of sexual violence is of such a degree as to pose a menace to the health and safety of others.

SVP Commitment Process

- Multi-Disciplinary Team (MDT)
- Prosecution Review Committee (PRC)
- Petition Request for probable cause
- Probable Cause Hearing if PC found by judge, evaluation given - if evaluation finds he meets the definition of an SVP...

- Trial by Jury If jury recommends commitment, offender placed in the custody of DMH for control, care, and treatment
- Annual Review annual review hearing, probable cause
- Release If mental status so changes, person is safe to be at large, Director of DMH shall authorize person to petition for release – release hearing scheduled





Victim Advocacy in Post-Conviction Capital Cases



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SECTION 16-3-1560:

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(B) The Attorney General, upon receiving notice of appeal or other post-conviction action by an offender convicted of or adjudicated guilty for committing an offense involving one or more victims, must request from the Department of Corrections, the Department of PPP, the Board of Juvenile Parole or DJJ, as appropriate, the victim's personal information.

(D)The Attorney General must confer with victims regarding the defendant's appeal and other post-conviction proceeding, including proceedings brought under Chapter 48 of Title 44.

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SECTION 16-3-1555

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The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of victims and prosecution witnesses contained in the records of (all agencies above)...are confidential and must not be disclosed directly or indirectly, expect by order of a court of competent jurisdiction OR as necessary to provide notifications, or services, or both between these agencies, these agencies and the prosecuting agency, or these agencies and the ATTORNEY GENERAL.

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Direct Appeal

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- Final Brief of Appellant / Final Brief of Respondent (State)
- Appeal reviewed with a hearing
- Court Opinion Published or Unpublished: Affirmed, Reversed/Remanded, Vacated
- Petition for a Rehearing

United States Supreme Court

- Petition for Writ of Certiorari attempt to seek further appellate review
- State files a Brief of Opposition
- Typically refuses to hear case
- Typically Denies Cert Petition

Post-Conviction Relief (PCR)

Post-Conviction Relief Application: Civil lawsuit against the state filed within a year of conviction or within a year of the completed appeal, primarily alleging:

- 1) Ineffective assistance of counsel
- 2) Prosecutorial misconduct
- 3) Newly discovered evidence

Post-Conviction Relief (PCR)

Appointment of Counsel for Inmate

Status Conferences

PCR Hearing before an appointed judge

PCR Decision

Denied, Dismissed, Grant, Withdrawn, Austin Appeal or White Appeal Granted

Post-Conviction Relief (PCR) Appeal

Petition for Writ of Certiorari – filed before the SC Supreme Court

Cert Denied / Cert Granted – Briefs

PCR Appeal reviewed

Court Opinion – Published/Unpublished

Petition for Cert before US Supreme Court

Federal Habeas Corpus Petitions

- Claims of constitutional defects in pretrial, trial, sentencing, or appeal procedures.
- Federal District Court
- United States Court of Appeals, 4th Circuit – Richmond, VA
- United States Supreme Court

Last Minute Stay Requests

Petition for Writ of Habeas in the SC
 Supreme Court Original Jurisdiction

 Petition for Writ of Certiorari before US Supreme Court

Successive Petitions

Executive Clemency

Power of Governor – to grant respite or reprieves or change of death sentence to life sentence

Governor reviews case facts

Denies or Grants Clemency

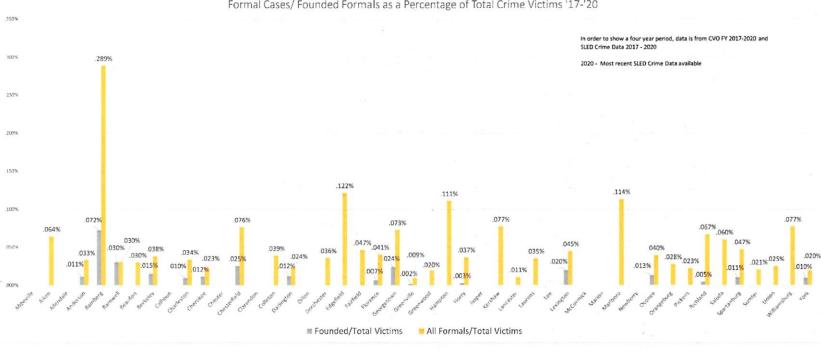
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA	IN THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS
COUNTY OF	
STATE)	INDICTMENT/CASE#:
	AW#:
AKA:)	Date of Offense:
Race: Sex: Age:)	S.C. Code §:
DOB:	CDR Code #:
A -1 -1	
City State Zin:	SENTENCE SHEET
Oity, State, Zip.	OFWIEWOR OFFEE
Address:) City, State, Zip:) DL#* SID#)	
*CDL Yes ☐ No ☐ CMV Yes ☐ No ☐ Hazmat Yes ☐ No ☐	
In disposition of the above indictment comes now the Defendant w	who was
TO:	
In violation of § of the S.C. Code of Laws,	, bearing CDR Code #
□ NON-VIOLENT □ VIOLENT □ SERIOUS □	MOST SERIOUS Mandatory GPS \$ 17-25-45 (CSC w/minor 1st or CSC w/minor 3rd)
The charge is: As indicted, Offense, Lesser Included Offense,	Defendant Waives Presentment to Grand Jury (def.'s initials)
The plea is:	otiated Sentence, Recommendation by the State.
Solicitor SC Bar # Defendant	Attorney for Defendant SC Bar #
WHEREFORE, the Defendant is committed to the State De	epartment of Correction County Detention Center,
for a determinate term of days/months/years/Time Served	☐ Youthful Offender Act not to exceed years
and/or to pay a fine of \$; provided that upon the service of _	days/months/years/Time Served and or payment
of \$; plus costs and assessments as applicable*; the balance	e is suspended with probation for
months/years and subject to South Carolina Department of Probat probation, which are incorporated by reference.	tion, Parole and Pardon Services standard conditions of
The sentence shall run CONCURRENT or CONSECUTIVE to sentence on:	
The Defendant is to be given credit for time served pursuant days/months To include time spent on monitored house arrest The Defendant Shall be Released from County Detention Ce	

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 922 and § 16-25-30 it is unlawful for a person convicted of a violation of § 16-25-20 or § 16-25-65 (Domestic Violence) to ship, transport, possess, or receive a firearm or ammunition.

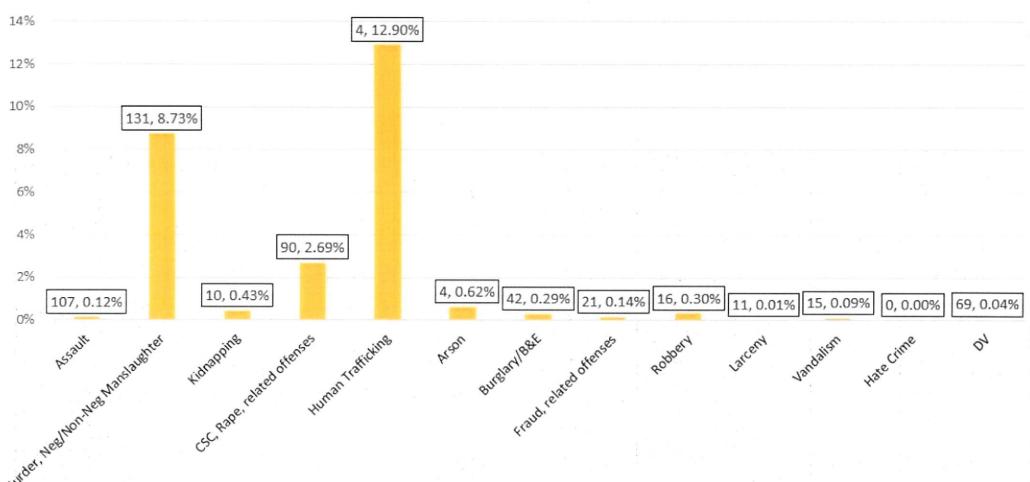
PTUP after				SPECIAL CONDITIONS:			
Substance Abuse Counseling		PTUP after months/y					
Attend Voc. Rehab, Or Job Corp No Contact with Victim Domestic Violence Intervention Program			Α	nd Other Terms Listed Below:			
Mental Health Counseling May serve W/E beginning: Sex Offender Registry pursuant to S.C. Code § 23-3-430 Public Service Employment days/hours Central Registry of Child Abuse and Neglect pursuant to S.C. Code § 17-25-135. Other: Other: Deferred Def. Waives Hearing Ordered		Substance Abuse Counseling		Completion of GED Rand	ndom Drug	g/Alcohol T	esting
beginning: Sex Offender Registry pursuant to S.C. Code § 23-3-430 Public Service Employment days/hours Central Registry of Child Abuse and Neglect pursuant to S.C. Code § 17-25-135. Other: RESTITUTION: Deferred Def. Waives Hearing Ordered		Attend Voc. Rehab. Or Job Corp		No Contact with Victim Dom	nestic Vio	lence Inter	vention Program
Central Registry of Child Abuse and Neglect pursuant to S.C. Code § 17-25-135. Other: RESTITUTION: Deferred Def. Waives Hearing Ordered Total S plus 20% fee: S Set by SCDPPPS Recipient: Fine: Set by SCDPPPS Recipient: Fine: S Beginning \$14-1-206 (Assessments 107.5%) S S14-1-211 (A)(1)(Conv. Surcharge) S100 S S100 S S14-1-211 (A)(1)(Conv. Surcharge) S100 S S100		Mental Health Counseling					
Other:		Sex Offender Registry pursuant to S	.C. Co	ode § 23-3-430 Public Serv	vice Empl	oyment _	days/hours
RESTITUTION: Deferred Def. Waives Hearing Ordered		Central Registry of Child Abuse and	Negle	ct pursuant to S.C. Code § 17-25-13	35.		
Payment Terms:		Other:					
Payment Terms:							
Payment Terms:						STATE AND LINE	
Payment Terms:		RESTITUTION: Deferred		Def. Waives Hearing	red		
*Fine: Fine may be pd. in equal consecutive weekly/monthly pmts. of \$ Beginning \$14-1-206 (Assessments 107.5%) \$ \$14-1-211 (A)(1)(Conv. Surcharge) \$ \$100 \$ \$ \$14-1-211 (A)(2)(DUI Surcharge) \$ \$100 \$ \$ \$56-5-2995 (DUI Assessment) \$ \$12 \$ \$ \$56-1-286 (DUI Breath Test) \$ \$25 \$ \$ \$ \$14-1-212 (Law Enforce. Funding) \$ \$25 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	Total	\$ plus 20% fee:		\$			
*Fine: Spine may be pd. in equal consecutive weekly/monthly pmts. of Spine Beginning Spine	Payn	nent Terms:		Set by SCD	OPPPS		
Fine may be pd. in equal consecutive weekly/monthly pmts. of \$ Beginning	Recip	pient:					
\$14-1-206 (Assessments 107.5%) \$14-1-211 (A)(1)(Conv. Surcharge) \$14-1-211 (A)(2)(DUI Surcharge) \$56-5-2995 (DUI Assessment) \$56-1-286 (DUI Breath Test) \$56-1-286 (DUI Breath Test) \$12 \$ \$14-1-212 (Law Enforce. Funding) \$14-1-213 (Drug Court Surcharge) \$150 \$ \$14-1-213 (Drug Court Surcharge) \$150 \$ \$15	*Fine	E					\$
\$14-1-211 (A)(1)(Conv. Surcharge) \$100 \$ \$14-1-211 (A)(2)(DUI Surcharge) \$100 \$ \$56-5-2995 (DUI Assessment) \$12 \$ \$56-1-286 (DUI Breath Test) \$25 \$ \$14-1-212 (Law Enforce. Funding) \$25 \$ \$14-1-213 (Drug Court Surcharge) \$150 \$ \$34-11-70(b)and(c), and 34-11-90(c)and(d) (Admin Fraud Check Court Costs) \$41 \$ \$50-21-114 (BUI Breath Test Fee) \$50 \$ \$56-5-2942(J) (Vehicle Assessment) \$40/ea \$ 3% to County (if paid in installments) TBD \$ Appointed PD or appointed other counsel, Proviso requires \$500 be paid to Clerk during probation and shall be collected before any other fees \$500 \$ \$17-3-30(B) Unpaid Application Fee to be paid to the Public Defender Fund TBD \$ TOTAL \$ Presiding Judge: Clerk of Court/Deputy Clerk: Judge Code:			kly/m	onthly pmts. of \$ Begi	ginning _		•
\$14-1-211 (A)(2)(DUI Surcharge) \$100 \$ \$56-5-2995 (DUI Assessment) \$12 \$ \$56-1-286 (DUI Breath Test) \$25 \$ \$14-1-212 (Law Enforce. Funding) \$25 \$ \$14-1-213 (Drug Court Surcharge) \$150 \$ \$34-11-70(b)and(c), and 34-11-90(c)and(d) (Admin Fraud Check Court Costs) \$41 \$ \$50-21-114 (BUI Breath Test Fee) \$50 \$ \$56-5-2942(J) (Vehicle Assessment) \$40/ea \$ 3% to County (if paid in installments) TBD \$ Appointed PD or appointed other counsel, Proviso requires \$500 be paid to Clerk during probation and shall be collected before any other fees \$50 \$ \$17-3-30(B) Unpaid Application Fee to be paid to the Public Defender Fund TBD \$ TOTAL \$ Presiding Judge: Presiding Judge: Judge Code:	-					0.1.00	
\$14-1-212 (Law Enforce. Funding) \$14-1-213 (Drug Court Surcharge) \$34-11-70(b) and(c), and 34-11-90(c) and(d) (Admin Fraud Check Court Costs) \$50-21-114 (BUI Breath Test Fee) \$50-2942(J) (Vehicle Assessment) \$3% to County (if paid in installments) Appointed PD or appointed other counsel, Proviso requires \$500 be paid to Clerk during probation and shall be collected before any other fees \$17-3-30(B) Unpaid Application Fee to be paid to the Public Defender Fund Presiding Judge: Presiding Judge: Judge Code:	•						\$
\$14-1-212 (Law Enforce. Funding) \$14-1-213 (Drug Court Surcharge) \$34-11-70(b) and(c), and 34-11-90(c) and(d) (Admin Fraud Check Court Costs) \$50-21-114 (BUI Breath Test Fee) \$50-2942(J) (Vehicle Assessment) \$3% to County (if paid in installments) Appointed PD or appointed other counsel, Proviso requires \$500 be paid to Clerk during probation and shall be collected before any other fees \$17-3-30(B) Unpaid Application Fee to be paid to the Public Defender Fund Presiding Judge: Presiding Judge: Judge Code:	_						\$
\$14-1-212 (Law Enforce. Funding) \$14-1-213 (Drug Court Surcharge) \$34-11-70(b) and(c), and 34-11-90(c) and(d) (Admin Fraud Check Court Costs) \$50-21-114 (BUI Breath Test Fee) \$50-2942(J) (Vehicle Assessment) \$3% to County (if paid in installments) Appointed PD or appointed other counsel, Proviso requires \$500 be paid to Clerk during probation and shall be collected before any other fees \$17-3-30(B) Unpaid Application Fee to be paid to the Public Defender Fund Presiding Judge: Presiding Judge: Judge Code:	175						\$
\$14-1-213 (Drug Court Surcharge) \$34-11-70(b) and (c), and 34-11-90(c) and (d) (Admin Fraud Check Court Costs) \$50-21-114 (BUI Breath Test Fee) \$50-2942(J) (Vehicle Assessment) \$3% to County (if paid in installments) Appointed PD or appointed other counsel, Proviso requires \$500 be paid to Clerk during probation and shall be collected before any other fees \$50 \$ TBD \$ TBD \$ TOTAL \$ Presiding Judge: Judge Code:	•	15 15 miles april 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
\$34-11-70(b)and(c), and 34-11-90(c)and(d) (Admin Fraud Check Court Costs) \$50-21-114 (BUI Breath Test Fee) \$50-2942(J) (Vehicle Assessment) \$40/ea \$ 3% to County (if paid in installments) Appointed PD or appointed other counsel, Proviso requires \$500 be paid to Clerk during probation and shall be collected before any other fees \$500 \$ \$17-3-30(B) Unpaid Application Fee to be paid to the Public Defender Fund Presiding Judge: Presiding Judge: Judge Code:	-						
\$56-5-2942(J) (Vehicle Assessment) 3% to County (if paid in installments) Appointed PD or appointed other counsel, Proviso requires \$500 be paid to Clerk during probation and shall be collected before any other fees \$ 17-3-30(B) Unpaid Application Fee to be paid to the Public Defender Fund Presiding Judge: Unpaid Fund Presiding Judge: Judge Code:			1) () 4	min Fraud Check Court Costs)			\$
\$56-5-2942(J) (Vehicle Assessment) 3% to County (if paid in installments) Appointed PD or appointed other counsel, Proviso requires \$500 be paid to Clerk during probation and shall be collected before any other fees \$ 17-3-30(B) Unpaid Application Fee to be paid to the Public Defender Fund Presiding Judge: Unpaid Fund Presiding Judge: Judge Code:			i) (Au	Till I Tadd Check Court Costs)			<u>\$</u>
3% to County (if paid in installments) Appointed PD or appointed other counsel, Proviso requires \$500 be paid to Clerk during probation and shall be collected before any other fees § 17-3-30(B) Unpaid Application Fee to be paid to the Public Defender Fund TBD \$ TBD \$ TBD \$ TTBD \$ TTBD \$ TOTAL \$ Clerk of Court/Deputy Clerk: Judge Code:	~						
Appointed PD or appointed other counsel, Proviso requires \$500 be paid to Clerk during probation and shall be collected before any other fees § 17-3-30(B) Unpaid Application Fee to be paid to the Public Defender Fund TBD TOTAL Presiding Judge: Judge Code:	_						
during probation and shall be collected before any other fees § 17-3-30(B) Unpaid Application Fee to be paid to the Public Defender Fund TBD TOTAL Presiding Judge: Judge Code:			unsel.	Proviso requires \$500 be paid to Cle	erk		
\$ 17-3-30(B) Unpaid Application Fee to be paid to the Public Defender Fund TBD \$ TOTAL \$ Clerk of Court/Deputy Clerk: Judge Code:	_	during probation and shall be collect	ed be	fore any other fees			
Presiding Judge: Clerk of Court/Deputy Clerk: Judge Code:		§ 17-3-30(B) Unpaid Application Fee	to be	paid to the Public Defender Fund			
Clerk of Court/Deputy Clerk: Judge Code:					7	TOTAL	\$
Clerk of Court/Deputy Clerk: Judge Code:				Descrition lands	0.		
	Clerk	of Court/Deputy Clerk			e		
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STATE VS. _____ INDICTMENT/CASE#: ____ -GS- ___ - ___









As a general rule, violent crimes and major offenses will result in more complaints

Domestic Violence (DV)	DV percentage is low due to the extreme number of DV victims over this time period (163,324)
Human Trafficking	Human Trafficking percentage is extremely high due to the low number of arrests over the 4 year period (31). This
	paired with the especially heinous nature of the crime results in a high percentage of complaints
Murder	Murder percentage is very high also due to the nature of the crime. Very often loved ones of murder victims will exhaust
	every option available to them to ensure justice is properly served. This results in a high number of complaints because
	the actions of LE and courts are under a microscope when dealing with murder and related offenses.

Task Force Members

Attorney General Department of Crime Victim Compensation

- Debbie Curtis, Deputy Director: DCurtis@scag.gov
- Michael Garris, Compensation Recovery Manager: MGarris@scag.gov

Attorney General Department of Crime Victim Ombudsman

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South Carolina Department of Court Administration

Daniel Jones, Attorney: jjones@sccourts.org

Richland County Magistrate Court

M. David Scott, Dutch Fork Magistrate: scott.david@richlandcountysc.gov

South Carolina Prosecution Commission

- Lisa Catalanotto, Executive Director: <u>lisacatalanotto@cpc.sc.gov</u>
- Amie Clifford, General Counsel and Director of Education Services: aclifford@cpc.sc.gov

Clerks of Court Association

• Bob Harte, President: RHarte@aikencountysc.gov

Active VSP Records by County

Active/Inactive (CVST entered) Active

ounty, VSP Status	# of VSP Records
Abbeville	7
Basic	1
Grandfathered	3
Non-compliant	1
Notifier/Support Staff	2
Aiken	54
Basic	17
Grandfathered	27
Non-compliant	5
Notifier/Support Staff	4
(blank)	1
Anderson	95
Basic	16
Grandfathered	39
Non-compliant	3
Notifier/Support Staff	36
VSP-HT	1
Bamberg	7
Grandfathered	6
Notifier/Support Staff	1
Barnwell	11
Basic	1
Grandfathered	3
Notifier/Support Staff	7
Beaufort	64
Basic	20
Grandfathered	36
Non-compliant	5
Notifier/Support Staff	1
(blank)	2
Berkeley	23
Basic	3
Grandfathered	10
Non-compliant	1
Notifier/Support Staff	7
(blank)	2
Calhoun	3
Basic	1
Grandfathered	2
Charleston	160
Basic	35
Grandfathered	81

Non compliant	22
Non-compliant	22 16
Notifier/Support Staff VSP-HT	2
(blank)	4
Cherokee	11
Basic	3
Grandfathered	6
Non-compliant	1
Notifier/Support Staff	1
Chester	15
Basic	4
Grandfathered	7
Notifier/Support Staff	4
Chesterfield	16
Basic	1
Grandfathered	10
Non-compliant	1
Notifier/Support Staff	3
(blank)	1
Clarendon	12
Basic	2
Grandfathered	6
Notifier/Support Staff	4
Colleton	11
Basic	1
Grandfathered	7
Notifier/Support Staff	3
Darlington	34
Basic	5
Grandfathered	23
Non-compliant	1
Notifier/Support Staff	5
Dillon	10
Basic	3
Grandfathered	6
Notifier/Support Staff	1
Dorchester	69
Basic	6
Grandfathered	25
Non-compliant	9
Notifier/Support Staff VSP-HT	4
(blank)	24 1
Fairfield	2
Grandfathered	1
Notifier/Support Staff	1
Florence	41
i ivi ciice	41

Basic	11
Grandfathered	13
Non-compliant	3
Notifier/Support Staff	13
(blank)	1
Georgetown	20
Basic	2
Grandfathered	16
Non-compliant	1
Notifier/Support Staff	1
Greenville	238
Basic	37
Grandfathered	136
Non-compliant	13
Notifier/Support Staff	46
VSP-HT	3
(blank)	3
Greenwood	33
Basic	3
Grandfathered	25
Non-compliant	3
Notifier/Support Staff	1
(blank)	1
Hampton	12
Basic	3
Grandfathered	7
Non-compliant	1
Notifier/Support Staff	1
Horry	78
Basic	15
Grandfathered	50
Non-compliant	5
Notifier/Support Staff	4
VSP-HT	3
(blank)	1
Jasper	6
Grandfathered	2
Notifier/Support Staff	4
Kershaw	22
Basic	4
Grandfathered	17
Non-compliant	1
Lancaster	18
Basic	4
Grandfathered	9
Non-compliant	4
(blank)	1
•	

Laurens	22
Basic	6
Grandfathered	12
Non-compliant	1
Notifier/Support Staff	2
(blank)	1
Lee	5
Grandfathered	1
Notifier/Support Staff	3
(blank)	1
Lexington	94
Basic	15
Grandfathered	44
Non-compliant	6
Notifier/Support Staff	27
(blank)	2
Marion	20
Basic	2
Grandfathered	9
Non-compliant	6
Notifier/Support Staff	3
Mariboro	13
Basic	2
Grandfathered	11
Newberry	8
Grandfathered	1
Notifier/Support Staff	7
Oconee	12
Basic	2
Grandfathered	5
Non-compliant	1
Notifier/Support Staff	2
(blank)	2
Orangeburg	35
Basic	6
Grandfathered	21
Non-compliant	6
Notifier/Support Staff	2
Pickens	35
Basic	9
Grandfathered	18
Non-compliant	3
Notifier/Support Staff	5
Richland	277
Basic	40
Grandfathered	143
Non-compliant	14

Notifier/Support Staff	51
VSP-HT	9
(blank)	20
Saluda	11
Basic	1
Grandfathered	3
Notifier/Support Staff	6
(blank)	1
Spartanburg	114
Basic	22
Grandfathered	42
Non-compliant	6
Notifier/Support Staff	38
VSP-HT	2
(blank)	4
Sumter	32
Basic	6
Grandfathered	22
Non-compliant	3
(blank)	1
Union	21
Basic	2
Notifier/Support Staff	19
Williamsburg	20
Basic	2
Grandfathered	4
Notifier/Support Staff	13
(blank)	1
York	84
Basic	19
Grandfathered	48
Non-compliant	6
Notifier/Support Staff	11
(blank)	884
Basic	3
Grandfathered	456
Non-compliant	43
Notifier/Support Staff	376
VSP-HT	3
(blank)	3
Grand Total	2759

All VSP Records by County

Active/Inactive (CVST entered) (All)

County, VSP Status	# of VSP Records
Abbeville	10
Basic	2
Grandfathered	3
Non-compliant	3
Notifier/Support Staff	2
Aiken	65
Basic	18
Grandfathered	30
Non-compliant	9
Notifier/Support Staff	4
(blank)	4
Allendale	4
Non-compliant	4
Anderson	114
Basic	16
Grandfathered	39
Non-compliant	21
Notifier/Support Staff	36
VSP-HT	1
(blank)	1
Bamberg	9
Grandfathered	6
Non-compliant	2
Notifier/Support Staff	1
Barnwell	12
Basic	2
Grandfathered	3
Notifier/Support Staff	7
Beaufort	78
Basic	20
Grandfathered	38
Non-compliant	17
Notifier/Support Staff	1
(blank)	2
Berkeley	38
Basic	4
Grandfathered	10
Non-compliant	15
Notifier/Support Staff	7
(blank)	2
Calhoun	6
Basic	1

Grandfathered	2
Non-compliant	3
Charleston	222
Basic	36
Grandfathered	81
Non-compliant	78
Notifier/Support Staff	19
VSP-HT	3
(blank)	5
Cherokee	13
Basic	3
Grandfathered	6
Non-compliant	3
Notifier/Support Staff	1
Chester	19
Basic	5
Grandfathered	7
Non-compliant	1
Notifier/Support Staff	4
• • •	•
(blank) Chesterfield	2
	17
Basic	1
Grandfathered	10
Non-compliant	2
Notifier/Support Staff	3
(blank)	1
Clarendon	23
Basic	3
Grandfathered	6
Non-compliant	10
Notifier/Support Staff	4
Colleton	24
Basic	1
Grandfathered	7
Non-compliant	13
Notifier/Support Staff	3
Darlington	52
Basic	5
Grandfathered	23
Non-compliant	18
Notifier/Support Staff	5
(blank)	1
Dillon	11
Basic	3
Grandfathered	6
Non-compliant	1
Notifier/Support Staff	1

Dorchester	80
Basic	7
Grandfathered	25
Non-compliant	17
Notifier/Support Staff	4
VSP-HT	26
(blank)	1
Fairfield	3
Grandfathered	1
Non-compliant	1
Notifier/Support Staff	1
Florence	55
Basic	12
Grandfathered	13
Non-compliant	16
Notifier/Support Staff	13
(blank)	1
Georgetown	22
Basic	2
Grandfathered	_ 16
Non-compliant	3
Notifier/Support Staff	1
Greenville	344
Basic	40
Grandfathered	151
Non-compliant	91
Notifier/Support Staff	54
VSP-HT	3
	5
(blank) Greenwood	41
Basic	
	3
Grandfathered	25
Non-compliant	9
Notifier/Support Staff	1
(blank)	3
Hampton	17
Basic	3
Grandfathered	7
Non-compliant	6
Notifier/Support Staff	1
Horry	99
Basic	15
Grandfathered	51
Non-compliant	20
Notifier/Support Staff	4
VSP-HT	4
(blank)	5

Jasper	13
Basic	1
Grandfathered	2
Non-compliant	5
Notifier/Support Staff	4
(blank)	1
Kershaw	30
Basic	4
Grandfathered	17
Non-compliant	9
Lancaster	20
Basic	4
Grandfathered	9
Non-compliant	6
(blank)	1
Laurens	28
Basic	6
Grandfathered	12
Non-compliant	7
Notifier/Support Staff	2
(blank)	1
Lee	5
Grandfathered	1
Notifier/Support Staff	3
(blank)	1
Lexington	126
Basic	18
Grandfathered	53
Non-compliant	25
Notifier/Support Staff	28
(blank)	2
Marion	25
Basic	2
Grandfathered	9
Non-compliant	11
Notifier/Support Staff	3
Marlboro	25
Basic	2
Grandfathered	11
Non-compliant	12
McCormick	1
Non-compliant	<u>+</u>
Newberry	12
Grandfathered	1
Non-compliant	4
Notifier/Support Staff	7
Oconee	22
OCUITE	

Basic	2
Grandfathered	5
Non-compliant	11
Notifier/Support Staff	2
(blank)	2
Orangeburg	53
Basic	<u></u>
Grandfathered	21
Non-compliant	24
Notifier/Support Staff	24
Pickens	54
Basic	
Grandfathered	9 19
	21
Non-compliant	5
Notifier/Support Staff Richland	
Basic	460
Grandfathered	51
	200
Non-compliant	127
Notifier/Support Staff	51
VSP-HT	9
(blank)	22
Saluda	18
Basic	1
Grandfathered	3
Non-compliant	7
Notifier/Support Staff	6
(blank)	1
Spartanburg	147
Basic	22
Grandfathered	43
Non-compliant	38
Notifier/Support Staff	38
VSP-HT	2
(blank)	4
Sumter	73
Basic	16
Grandfathered	32
Non-compliant	23
(blank)	2
Union	21
Basic	2
Notifier/Support Staff	19
Williamsburg	30
Basic	2
Grandfathered	4
Non-compliant	10

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Notifier/Support Staff	13
(blank)	1
York	106
Basic	20
Grandfathered	48
Non-compliant	27
Notifier/Support Staff	11
(blank)	2940
Basic	4
Grandfathered	473
Non-compliant	2078
Notifier/Support Staff	379
VSP-HT	3
(blank)	3
Grand Total	5587

All VSP Records by County and Organization		
Active/Inactive (CVST entered)	(AII)	
VSD County and Organization	# of VSP Records	
VSP County and Organization Abbeville	# Of VSP Records	
Abbeville Magistrate Court	10	
Calhoun Falls Police Department	5	
CARE House of the Pee Dee	1	
Erskine College Police Department	1 1	
Magistrate Office	1	
Town Of Due West	1	
Aiken	65	
2nd Circuit Solicitor's Office	7	
Aiken County	1	
Aiken County Detention Center	1	
Aiken County Magistrate Office	1	
Aiken County Summary Court	1	
Aiken County Victim Services	9	
Aiken Department of Public Safety	2	
Child Advocacy Center of Aiken County	5	
Cumbee Center to Assist Abused Persons, Inc	32	
New Ellenton Police Department	1	
The Bridge 2 Home	1	
Town of Wagener	1	
Victim/Witness Assistance Program	1	
Victims Assistance Program	1	
Wagener Police Department	1	
Allendale		
14th Circuit Solicitor's Office	1	
Allendale Police Department	3	
Anderson	114	
10th Circuit Solicitor's Office	3	
Anderson City Detention Center	1	
Anderson City Municipal Court	1	
Anderson County Sheriff's Office	32	
Anderson County Summary Court	5	
Anderson Municipal Court	2	
Anderson Police Department	2	
Anderson Police Department - Detention	3	
Anderson Summary Court	1	
City of Anderson	2	
Foothills Aliiance	2	
Foothills Alliance	42	
Foothills Alliance Child Advocacy Center	1	
Safe Harbor, Inc.	14	
SC Department of Juvenile Justice	1	

SC Dept. of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	1
West Pelzer Municipal Court	1
Bamberg	9
Bamberg County Sheriff's Office	2
Bamberg Police Department	2
City of Denmark Municipal Court	1
Denmark Police Department	1
Ehrhardt Police Department	1
Voorhees College	2
Barnwell	12
2nd Circuit Solicitor's Office	1
Barnwell County Magistrate	3
Barnwell Municipal Court	1
Barnwell Police Department	2
Blackville Magistrate	2
Blackville Police Department	1
MAD Domestic Violence Conference 2021	1
Magistrate Court	1
Beaufort	78
14th Circuit Solicitor's Office	8
Beaufort County Sheriff's Office	6
Beaufort Police Department	1
Citizens Opposed to Domestic Abuse	1
Citizens Opposed to Domestic Abuse (CODA)	1
Dorchester Children's Center	1
Fresh Start Healing Heart	5
Hilton Head Island Muncipal Court	1
Hopeful Horizons	39
Hopeful Horizons, Inc.	3
Marine Corps Air Station-Beaufort	1
N/A	7
National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center	1
Port Royal PD	1
Ridgeland Police Department	1
SC Office of the Solicitor	1 1
SCVAN	7
Town of Hilton Head Municipal Court	1
University South Carolina Beaufort	1
Usmc	1
Berkeley	38
9th Circuit Solicitor's Office	38
Berkeley County Family Court	1
Berkeley County Farmy Court Berkeley County Government	1
Berkeley County Government/Hill-Finklea Detention Center	1
Berkeley County Magistrate	1
Berkeley County Sheriff's Office	1
Berkeley County Sheriff's Office - Detention Center	6
between country sherin's Office - Detention Center	0

Berkeley County Summary Court	1 2
Bonneau Police Department	1
Foundations Counseling and Wellness Center, LLC	1
Goose Creek Municipal Court	2
Goose Creek Police Department	2
	2
Hanahan Police Department Jamestown Police Department	1
Moncks Corner Police Department	1
My Sister's House, Inc National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center	1
	1
SC Department of Mental Health	1
St. Stephen Police Department	1
Town of Moncks Corner	2
Tri-County S.P.E.A.K.S.	1
True Heart Counseling Services	1
Calhoun	6
Calhoun County Sheriff's Office	2
CASA / Family Systems	2
Darlington County Magistrate	1
St. Matthews Police Department	1
Charleston	222
9th Circuit Solicitor's Office	12
Charleston County Government	4
Charleston County Sheriff's Office	11
Charleston County Sheriff's Office - Detention Center	3
Charleston County Summary Courts	2
Charleston Mayor's Office On Aging	1
Charleston Police Department	5
City of Charleston Municipal Court	6
College of Charleston	1
Dee Norton Child Advocacy Center	4
Dee Norton Lowcountry Children's Center	3
Folly Beach Department of Public Safety	1
Folly Beach Police Department	1
I Am Voices	1
Isle of Palms Police Department	1
Lynch Foundation for Children, CAROLINAS	1
M.a.d. Usa , Inc.	1
Medical University of South Carolina	2
Mother Emanuel Empowerment Center	1
Mt. Pleasant Police Department	1
MUSC Department of Public Safety	3
My Sister's House, Inc	46
N/A	2
National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center	26
North Charleston Police Department	3
Origin SC	3

Dalmatta Llana Naturark	1
Palmetto Hope Network	1
PASOs Page Continue	1
Pee Dee Coalition	6
People Against Rap	1
People Against Rape	17
Project Unity USA	2
SAFY of Charleston	1
SC Department of Juvenile Justice	1
SC Department of Mental Health	2
SC Department of Natural Resources	1
SC Department of Social Services	1
SCCADVASA	1
Sheriff Al Cannon Detention Center	29
The Formation Project	2
Thrive Saves Lives	1
Tri-County S.P.E.A.K.S.	9
Trident Technical College Department of Public Safety	1
Cherokee	13
7th Circuit Solicitor's Office	1
Blacksburg Police Department	1
Cherokee County Sheriff's Office	2
Gaffney Police Department	2
SAFE Homes - Rape Crisis Coalition	4
SC Dept. of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	3
Chester Cheste	19
6th Circuit Solicitor's Office	3
Chester City Police Department	2
Chester County Magistrate	3
Chester County Sheriff's Office	6
Chester Municipal Court	1
Fort Lawn Police Department	1
Gemstones Youth Development Inc.	1
Palmetto Citizens Against Sexual Assault	1
Safe Passage, Inc.	1
Chesterfield	17
4th Circuit Solicitor's Office	3
Cheraw Police Department	1
Chesterfield County Magistrate	2
Chesterfield Police Department	1
Magistrate Office	1
MSE Health & Community Services	1
N/A	1
Pageland Police Department	2
Pee Dee Coalition	5
Clarendon	23
3rd Circuit Solicitor's Office	2
Clarendon County Detention Center	2

Clarendon County Magistrate	11
Clarendon County Magistrate Clarendon County Sheriff's Office	3
Manning Police Department	2
N/A	
Sexual Trauma Services of the Midlands	2
Colleton	24
14th Circuit Solicitor's Office	3
Colleton County Detention Center	8
Colleton County Magistrate Court	2
Colleton County Sheriff's Office	2
Cottageville Municipal Court	1
Cottageville Police Department	2
Hopeful Horizons	2
SC Dept. of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	1
SLED	1
Walterboro Municipal Court	1
Walterboro Police Department	1
Darlington	52
Cherokee County Magistrate Office	1
City of Hartsville	1
Darlington City Police Department	2
Darlington County Magistrate	2
Darlington County Magistrate Darlington County Sheriff's Office	6
Durant Children's Center	2
Florence County Magistrate	Δ
Hartsville Magistrate Office	2
Hartsville Police Department	2
House of Refuge Refuge Outreach Ministry	1
N/A	1
Pee Dee Coalition	25
SC Department of Public Safety	1
SC Department of Social Services	1
The Purple Veil Foundation	1
Dillon	11
Dillon County Sheriff's Office	1
Dillon Municipal Court	1
Durant Children's Center	1
Lake View Police Department	1
Latta Police Department	2
Pee Dee Coalition	4
Sellers Police Department	1
Dorchester	80
1st Circuit Solicitor's Office	8
Doors to Freedom	43
Dorchester CAC	1
Dorchester Child Advocacy Center	1
Dorchester Children's Advocacy Center	8

Dorchester Children's Center	13
Project Unity USA	1
St George Municipal Court	1
St. George Municipal Court	1
St. George Police Department	1
Summerville Municipal Court	1
Town of Summerville	1
Fairfield ***	3
6th Circuit Solicitor's Office	1
SC Dept. of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	2
Florence	55
CARE House of the Pee Dee	3
City Of Florence	3
Durant Children's Center	1
Florence County	1
Florence County Magistrate	9
Florence Municipal Court	1
Olanta Magistrate Court	1
Pamplico Magistrate's Court	1
Peace and Mercy Center	1
Pee Dee Coalition	28
SC Dept. of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	1
SLED	1
Solicitor's Office	1
Timmonsville Magistrate	3
Georgetown	22
15th Circuit Solicitor's Office	3
Andrews Police Department	4
Family Justice Center	8
Georgetown County Sheriff's Office	1
Georgetown Municipal Court	1
Georgetown Police Department	2
Julie Valentine Center	1
SC Coastal Region Task Force on Human Trafficking.	1
Town of Andrews	1
Greenville	344
13th Circuit Solicitor's Office	10
Chick Springs Summary Court	8
City of Greer Municipal Court	1
Domestic Violence Court	1
East Greenville Summary Court	3
Forrest	1
Fountain Inn Police Department	1
Furman University	1
Gantt Summary Court	1
Greenville County Bond Court	10
Greenville County Centralized Domestic Violence Court	1

Granvilla County Danartment of Bublic Safety Datastics County	7
Greenville County Department of Public Safety - Detention Center Greenville County Domestic Violence Court	2
Greenville County School District	1
Greenville County Sheriff's Office	2
Greenville County Summary Court	4
Greenville County-Fairview Austin Summary Court	1
Greenville Memorial Hospital	1
Greenville Police Department	1 2
Greenville Summary Court	1
Greer Police Department	14
Hanahan Police Department	1
Jasmine Road	1
Julie Valentine Center	178
Mauldin Municipal Court	178
Mauldin Police Department	1
North Greenville Summary Court	6
North Greenville University	3
Omicron Sigma Delta	1
Safe Harbor, Inc.	51
SC Dept. of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	31
SCCADVASA	1
SCVAN	2
Simpsonville Municipal Court	1
Solicitor Office	1
Switch	14
Travelers Rest Police Department	1
West Greenville Summary Court	8
Greenwood	41
8th Circuit Solicitor's Office	1
Beyond Abuse	22
Family Care Program at Connie Maxwell Childrens Ministries	3
Greenwood County Magistrate	3
Greenwood County Magistrate Greenwood County Sheriff's Office	2
Laurens County SAFE Home	1
Meg's House	9
Piedmont Technical College	1
Hampton -	17
Denmark Police Department	1
Estill Police Department	1
Fairfax Police Department	1
Gifford Municipal Court	1
Hampton County Sheriff's Office	10
Hampton Police Department	10
Yemassee Police Department	2
Horry	99
15th Circuit Solicitor's Office	29
Atlantic Beach Police Department	1
Attantic beach ronce bepartment	1

Childrens Recovery Center	1
Children's Recovery Center	2
City of Myrtle Beach	1
City of Myrtle Beach Office of Victims' Assistance	1
City of Myrtle Beach Victim Advocate	1
Coastal Carolina University	1
Coastal Carolina University Department of Public Safety	1
Conway Municipal Court	2
Dept. of Health and Human Services/CLTC	1
Engaging Minds Services	7
Family Justice Center	5
Florence County Magistrate	1
Horry County Central Traffic Court	1
Horry County Police Department	10
Horry County Sheriff's Office	7
Horry County Sheriff's Office - J. Reuben Long Detention Center	2
JRL Magistrate	1
Little River Magistrate Office	1
Loris Police Department	1
N/A	2
North Myrtle Beach Department of Public Safety	1
Police Department	1
Rape Crisis Center	9
Rape Crisis Center of Horry and Georgetown Counties	2
Rape Crisis Center Serving Horry and Georgetown Counties	1
Retreat With Dignity	1
SC Dept. of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	1
Surfside Beach Police Department	1
Jasper	12
14th Circuit Solicitor's Office	1
Coastal Carolina Medical Center	1
Hardeeville Municipal Court	1
Jasper County Detention Center	
Jasper County Magistrate - Hardeeville	
N/A	1
	1
Ridgeland Municipal Court	1
Ridgeland Police Department	1
The Helianthus Project	30
Kershaw Camdon Police Department	30
Camden Police Department	1
Elgin Police Department Family Resource Center	1
	5
Kershaw County Magistrate	
Kershaw County Sheriff's Office	4
Sistercare, Inc.	1
The Family Resource Center	15

Lancaster	20
6th Circuit Solicitor's Office	6
Graceful Insight Counseling & Consulting	1
Lancaster County Detention Center	1
Lancaster County Sheriff's Office	3
Lancaster Police Department	1
Palmetto Citizens Against Sexual Assault	6
Palmetto Citizens Against Sexual Assault Children's Advocacy Center	1
SC Dept. of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	1
Laurens	28
8th Circuit Solicitor's Office	4
Beyond Abuse	2
City of Laurens	1
Gateway Counseling Center	1
Laurens County Magistrate	1
Laurens County SAFE Home	12
Laurens County Sheriffs Office	3
Laurens County Sheriff's Office - Detention Center	2
N/A	2
Lee	5
3rd Circuit Solicitor's Office	1
Lee County Magistrate Court	3
SC Department of Corrections	1
Lexington	126
11th Circuit Solicitor's Office	6
Cayce Department of Public Safety	
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Cayce Municipal Court	
Cayce Municipal Court Chapin Municipal Court	
Cayce Municipal Court	3
Cayce Municipal Court Chapin Municipal Court Community Juvenile Arbitration	3 1 1
Cayce Municipal Court Chapin Municipal Court Community Juvenile Arbitration Dickerson Children's Advocacy Center Dickey Law Group	3 1 1
Cayce Municipal Court Chapin Municipal Court Community Juvenile Arbitration Dickerson Children's Advocacy Center	3 1 1
Cayce Municipal Court Chapin Municipal Court Community Juvenile Arbitration Dickerson Children's Advocacy Center Dickey Law Group Irmo Police Department Lexington Community Juvenile Arbitration	3 1 1
Cayce Municipal Court Chapin Municipal Court Community Juvenile Arbitration Dickerson Children's Advocacy Center Dickey Law Group Irmo Police Department Lexington Community Juvenile Arbitration Lexington County	3 1 1
Cayce Municipal Court Chapin Municipal Court Community Juvenile Arbitration Dickerson Children's Advocacy Center Dickey Law Group Irmo Police Department Lexington Community Juvenile Arbitration Lexington County Lexington County Bond Court	3 1 1
Cayce Municipal Court Chapin Municipal Court Community Juvenile Arbitration Dickerson Children's Advocacy Center Dickey Law Group Irmo Police Department Lexington Community Juvenile Arbitration Lexington County Lexington County Bond Court Lexington County Magistrate	3 1 1 16 1 4 2 1 1
Cayce Municipal Court Chapin Municipal Court Community Juvenile Arbitration Dickerson Children's Advocacy Center Dickey Law Group Irmo Police Department Lexington Community Juvenile Arbitration Lexington County Lexington County Bond Court Lexington County Magistrate Lexington County Magistrate Court - Oak Grove	3 1 1 16 1 4 2 1 1
Cayce Municipal Court Chapin Municipal Court Community Juvenile Arbitration Dickerson Children's Advocacy Center Dickey Law Group Irmo Police Department Lexington Community Juvenile Arbitration Lexington County Lexington County Bond Court Lexington County Magistrate Lexington County Magistrate Court - Oak Grove Lexington County Sheriff's Office	3 1 1 16 1 4 2 1 1 1 15
Cayce Municipal Court Chapin Municipal Court Community Juvenile Arbitration Dickerson Children's Advocacy Center Dickey Law Group Irmo Police Department Lexington Community Juvenile Arbitration Lexington County Lexington County Bond Court Lexington County Magistrate Lexington County Magistrate Court - Oak Grove Lexington County Sheriff's Office Lexington County Summary Court	3 1 1 16 1 4 2 1 1 1 15
Cayce Municipal Court Chapin Municipal Court Community Juvenile Arbitration Dickerson Children's Advocacy Center Dickey Law Group Irmo Police Department Lexington Community Juvenile Arbitration Lexington County Lexington County Bond Court Lexington County Magistrate Lexington County Magistrate Lexington County Sheriff's Office Lexington County Summary Court Lexington County Traffic Court	3 1 1 16 16 1 4 2 1 15 1 12 1
Cayce Municipal Court Chapin Municipal Court Community Juvenile Arbitration Dickerson Children's Advocacy Center Dickey Law Group Irmo Police Department Lexington Community Juvenile Arbitration Lexington County Lexington County Bond Court Lexington County Magistrate Lexington County Magistrate Lexington County Sheriff's Office Lexington County Summary Court Lexington County Traffic Court Lexington Police Department	3 1 1 16 1 4 2 1 1 1 15
Cayce Municipal Court Chapin Municipal Court Community Juvenile Arbitration Dickerson Children's Advocacy Center Dickey Law Group Irmo Police Department Lexington Community Juvenile Arbitration Lexington County Lexington County Bond Court Lexington County Magistrate Lexington County Magistrate Lexington County Sheriff's Office Lexington County Summary Court Lexington County Traffic Court Lexington Police Department Magistrate Court	3 1 1 16 16 1 4 2 1 15 1 12 1
Cayce Municipal Court Chapin Municipal Court Community Juvenile Arbitration Dickerson Children's Advocacy Center Dickey Law Group Irmo Police Department Lexington Community Juvenile Arbitration Lexington County Lexington County Bond Court Lexington County Magistrate Lexington County Magistrate Court - Oak Grove Lexington County Sheriff's Office Lexington County Summary Court Lexington County Traffic Court Lexington Police Department Magistrate Court Mothers Against Drunk Driving	3 1 1 16 16 1 4 2 1 15 1 12 1
Cayce Municipal Court Chapin Municipal Court Community Juvenile Arbitration Dickerson Children's Advocacy Center Dickey Law Group Irmo Police Department Lexington Community Juvenile Arbitration Lexington County Lexington County Bond Court Lexington County Magistrate Lexington County Magistrate Lexington County Sheriff's Office Lexington County Summary Court Lexington County Traffic Court Lexington Police Department Magistrate Court Mothers Against Drunk Driving Pathways to Healing	3 1 1 16 16 1 4 2 1 15 1 15 1 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Cayce Municipal Court Chapin Municipal Court Community Juvenile Arbitration Dickerson Children's Advocacy Center Dickey Law Group Irmo Police Department Lexington Community Juvenile Arbitration Lexington County Lexington County Bond Court Lexington County Magistrate Lexington County Magistrate Lexington County Sheriff's Office Lexington County Summary Court Lexington County Traffic Court Lexington Police Department Magistrate Court Mothers Against Drunk Driving Pathways to Healing SC Attorney General's Office Department of Crime Victim Services - Con	3 1 1 16 16 1 4 2 1 15 1 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Cayce Municipal Court Chapin Municipal Court Community Juvenile Arbitration Dickerson Children's Advocacy Center Dickey Law Group Irmo Police Department Lexington Community Juvenile Arbitration Lexington County Lexington County Bond Court Lexington County Magistrate Lexington County Magistrate Lexington County Sheriff's Office Lexington County Summary Court Lexington County Traffic Court Lexington Police Department Magistrate Court Mothers Against Drunk Driving Pathways to Healing	3 1 1 16 16 1 4 2 1 15 1 15 1 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Sexual Trauma Services of the Midlands	14
Sistercare, Inc.	17
South Congaree Police Department	3
Springdale Police Department	1
Swansea Magistrate	5
Town of Irmo	2
Town of Springdale	1
West Columbia Police Department	2
Marion	25
12th Circuit Solicitor's Office	3
CARE House of the Pee Dee	2
Florence County Magistrate	1
Lake City Magistrate	1
Marion County Magistrate	2
Marion County Sheriff's Office	3
Marion County Summary Court	1
Marion Police Department	1
Nichols Police Department	1
Pee Dee Coalition	8
Trinity Behavioral Care	2
Mariboro	25
4th Circuit Solicitor's Office	4
Clio Police Department	1
McColl Police Department	1
Pee Dee Coalition	18
Trinity Behavioral Care	1
McCormick	
McCormick Police Department	1
N/A	2940
10th Circuit Solicitor's Office	5
11th Circuit Solicitor's Office	11
12th Circuit Solicitor's Office	3
13th Circuit Solicitor's Office	12
14th Circuit Solicitor's Office	9
15th Circuit Solicitor's Office	7
16th Circuit Solicitor's Office	17
1st Circuit Solicitor's Office	7
2nd Circuit Solicitor's Office	4
3rd Circuit Solicitor's Office	7
4th Circuit Solicitor's Office	4
5th Circuit Solicitor's Office	11
6th Circuit Solicitor's Office	7
7th Circuit Solicitor's Office	8
8th Circuit Solicitor's Office	5
9th Circuit Solicitor's Office	17
A Renewed Mind Behavioral Health Services	17
A kenewed wind behavioral health services Abbeville County Detention Center	1
Appeville County Determion Center	

Abbeville County Sheriff's Office	
Abbeville County Stierm's Office Abbeville Magistrate Court	2
Abbeville Municipal Court	3
Abbeville Police Department	2
Aiken County Bond Court	
	20
Aiken County Detention Center	20
Aiken County Traffic Court	3
Aiken County Victim Services	5
Aiken Department of Public Safety	
Alexis Woman to Women Transitional House	4
Allendale County Detention Center	18
Allendale County Magistrate's Office	1
Allendale County Sheriff's Office	1
Allendale County Summary Court	1
Allendale Municipal Court	1
Allendale Police Department	1
Almost Perfect Counseling Service	1
Alvin S. Glenn Detention Center	109
Amazing Testimonies Incorporated	1
Amy Marion, LLC	1
Anderson County Bond Court	1
Anderson County Magistrate Court	1
Anderson County Sheriff's Office	2
Anderson County Sheriff's Office - Detention Center	5
Anderson County Summary Court	12
Anderson Police Department	1
Anderson Police Department - Detention	12
Andrews Police Department	2
Assessment & Resource Center	1
Aynor Magistrate Court	1
Aynor Municipal Court	2
Aynor Police Department	1
Bamberg County Detention Center	2
Bamberg County Magistrate Court	2
Bamberg County Sheriff's Office	1
Bamberg Police Department	1
Barnwell County Detention Center	26
Barnwell County Magistrate	4
Barnwell County Sheriff's Office	1
Barnwell Municipal Court	1
Batesburg-Leesville Police Department	1
Beaufort County Detention Center	12
Beaufort County Magistrate	3
Beaufort County Sheriff's Office	3
Beaufort Police Department	2
Belton Municipal Court	1
Bennettsville Police Department	1

Berkeley County Family Court	11
Berkeley County Magistrate	4
Berkeley County Magistrate Berkeley County Sheriff's Office	2
Berkeley County Sheriff's Office - Detention Center	6
Berkeley County Summary Court	9
Bethune Police Department	1
Beyond Abuse	14
Bishopville Police Department	1
Blackville Magistrate	2
Blackville Police Department	2
Bluffton Municipal Court	3
Bluffton Police Department	1
Branchville Police Department	1
Broad River/Bullock Creek Magistrate Court	1
Broken Hearted Foundation	1
Burnettown Municipal Court	2
Burnettown Police Department	2
Calhoun County Magistrate	2
Calhoun County Sheriff's Office	1
Calhoun Falls Police Department	1
Camden Municipal Court	1
Camden Police Department	4
CARE House of the Pee Dee	2
CASA / Family Systems	13
Catawba Ebenezer Magistrate	3
Catawba Indian Nation	4
Cayce Department of Public Safety	4
Cayce Municipal Court	2
Cayce Police Department	1
Cayce-West Columbia Magistrate	1
Center for Child and Family Studies - University of South Carolina Central Traffic Court	5
Chapin Municipal Court	1
Charleston County Aviation Authority Police	2
Charleston County Aviation Authority Police Charleston County Sheriff's Office	3
Charleston County Sheriff's Office - Detention Center	34
Charleston County Summary Courts	24
Charleston Police Department	4
Cheraw Police Department	1
Cherokee County Detention Center	12
Cherokee County Magistrate Office	4
Cherokee County Sheriff's Office	2
Chesnee City Police Department	1
Chester City Police Department	1
Chester County Detention Center	34
Chester County Magistrate	8
Chester County Sheriff's Office	1

Charter Municipal Count	
Chester Municipal Court	4
Chesterfield County Detention Center Chesterfield County Magistrate	4
Chesterfield County Magistrate Chesterfield County Sheriff's Office	4
Chesterfield County Work Camp	2
Chesterfield Police Department	1
Chick Springs Summary Court	6
Children's Recovery Center	3
Citizens Opposed to Domestic Abuse (CODA)	16
City of Beaufort Municipal Court	5
City of Charleston Municipal Court	24
City of Dillon Police Department	2
City of Folks Pooch	1
City of Folly Beach	1
City of Isle of Palms	2
City of Loris Municipal Court	2
City of Manning Judicial Center	1
City of Myrtle Beach	1
City of Myrtle Beach Office of Victims' Assistance	1
City of Myrtle Beach Victim Assistance	1
City of Newberry	
City of North Charleston Mayor's Office on Aging	2
City of North Myrtle Beach	1
City of Sumter	1
City of Sumter Municipal Court	3
City of Wellford	1
City of York Municipal Court	1
Claflin University Department of Public Safety	4
Clarendon County Detention Center	8
Clarendon County Magistrate	8
Clarendon County Sheriff's Office	5
Clemson City Police Department	2
Clemson Municipal Court	5
Clemson University Municipal Court	3
Clemson University Police Department	1
Cleveland Summary Court	1
Clinton Municipal Court	1
Coastal Carolina University - The COAST	2
Coastal Carolina University Department of Public Safety	2
Coastal Carolina's Women's Resource Ctr.	1
Coastal Crisis Chaplaincy	2
College of Charleston	1
Colleton County Detention Center	25
Colleton County Magistrate Court	9
Colleton County Sheriff's Office	2
Columbia Magistrate	4
Columbia Municipal Court	9

П	Columbia Police Department	3
H	Conway Magistrate Office	6
廾	Conway Municipal Court	2
${\sf H}^-$	Conway Police Department	19
╫╴	Cowpens Police Department	1
H	Cumbee Center to Assist Abused Persons, Inc	5
H	Darlington City Police Department	1
╫╴	Darlington County Detention Center	14
╫╴	Darlington County Magistrate	13
H^-	Darlington County Sheriff's Office	4
H	Dee Norton Lowcountry Children's Center	3
╫┈	Denmark Police Department	1
H^-	Dillon County Detention Center	3
ΗT	Dillon County Sheriff's Office	1
\vdash	Dillon County Summary Court	5
Ħ	Diocese of Charleston Office of Child Protection Services	1
H	Doe Network	1
╁	Domestic Violence Assistance SC	1
Т	Dorchester Children's Center	14
IT	Dorchester County Detention Center	18
\sqcap	Dorchester County Magistrate Office	17
	Dorchester County Sheriff's Office	4
	Dream Center, Project Hope Charleston	1
П	Durant Children's Center	3
П	Dutch Fork Magistrate Office	4
	Easley Municipal Court	4
	Easley Police Department	1
	Eastover Magistrate	3
	Edgefield County Magistrate	3
	Edgefield County Sheriff's Office	1
	Edgefield County Sheriff's Office - Detention Center	27
	Effingham Magistrate's Office	1
	Effingham Summary Court	1
Ш	Ehrhardt Police Department	1
	Elgin Municipal Court	1
	Elgin Polce Department	1
	Elgin Police Department	1
Щ	Elloree Police Department	1
Ц_	Empowered to Heal	1
Щ_	Erskine College Police Department	1
Щ.	Estill Police Department	3
Щ_	Eutawville Municipal Court	1
Ц_	Eutawville Police Department	1
Щ_	Fairfax Police Department	1
Ц_	Fairfield County Detention Center	5
Н_	Fairfield County Magistrate's Office	6
Ш	Fairfield County Sheriff's Office	1

П	Faintiery Austin Community Count	
₩	Fairview Austin Summary Court	3
${\mathbb H}$	Family Justic Center	
#	Family Justice Center	/
$\!$	Family Resource Center	3
Н-	Family Services, Inc.	4
4	Florence County Detention Center	7
Щ.	Florence County Magistrate	13
Щ.	Florence County Sheriff's Office	2
Щ	Florence Municipal Court	3
4	Folly Beach Department of Public Safety	1
Щ	Foothills Alliance	5
4	Foothills Alliance Child Advocacy Center	11
Щ	Forest Acres Police Department	1
Щ	Fort Jackson Family Advocacy Program	3
Ш	Fort Lawn Municipal Court	1
Щ	Fort Lawn Police Department	1
Ш	Fort Mill Magistrate's Office	1
	Gaffney Police Department	1
	Gantt Summary Court	3
	Gaston Police Department	1
	Georgetown County Detention Center	18
	Georgetown County Magistrate	1
	Georgetown County Sheriff's Office	2
	Georgetown County Summary Court	1
	Georgetown Municipal Court	5
	Georgetown Police Department	1
	Goose Creek Municipal Court	2
T	Goose Creek Police Department	1
T	Graniteville Summary Court	2
T	Greeleyville Municipal Court	1
T	Greenville County	2
T	Greenville County Bond Court	8
T	Greenville County Department of Public Safety - Detention Center	50
T	Greenville County Sheriff's Office	3
T	Greenville County Summary Court	10
T	Greenville Municipal Court	2
T	Greenville Police Department	5
1	Greenville-Spartanburg International Airport Police Department	1
十	Greenwood County Detention Center	38
T	Greenwood County Magistrate	8
T	Greer Municipal Court	4
T	Greer Police Department	20
\dagger	Greer Summary Court	2
T	Guardian Ad Litem	1
\dagger	Hampton County Detention Center	26
\dagger	Hampton County Magistrate	7
T	Hampton County Sheriff's Office	2
		_

Homeston Bellin Donaston and	
Hampton Police Department	1
Hanahan Municipal Court	2
Hanahan Police Department	1
Hardeeville Municipal Court	1
Hardeeville Police Department	1
Hartsville Police Department	1
Healing Hurts	1
Hemingway Police Department	1
Highland Summary Court	1
Hilton Head Island Municipal Court	2
Holly Hill Municipal Court	2
Honea Path Municipal Court	_ 1
Hope Haven of the Lowcountry	3
Hopeful Horizons	5
Hopkins Magistrate	3
Horry County Central Jury Court	2
Horry County Central Traffic Court	10
Horry County Magistrate	6
Horry County Police Department	3
Horry County Sheriff's Office	3
Horry County Sheriff's Office - J. Reuben Long Detention Center	3
Inman Police Department	1
Irmo Magistrate	3
Irmo Police Department	1
Isle of Palms Police Department	1
Iva Police Department	1
Jackson Municipal Court	1
Jamestown Police Department	1
Jasper County Central Traffic Court	1
Jasper County Detention Center	13
Jasper County Magistrate	4
Jasper County Magistrate - Hardeeville	1
Jasper County Sheriff's Office	1
JoAnn C. Smith	1
Johnsonville Police Department	1
Joint Base Charleston	1
Jordan Crossroads Ministry Center Haven of Rest	1
JRJ Women's Center at Bible Way Church of Atlas Road	1
Julie Valentine Center	84
Kershaw County Detention Center	24
Kershaw County Magistrate	3
Kershaw County Sheriff's Office	6
Kershaw County Summary Court	4
Kingstree Police Department	1
Lake City Municipal Court	3
Lake City Police Department	4
Lancaster County Detention Center	25

Langueter County Magietasta	<u></u>
Lancaster County Magistrate Lancaster County School District	5
Lancaster County School District Lancaster County Sheriff's Office	1
Lancaster Police Department	1
Lander University	1
Landrum Magistrate	1
Landrum Municipal Court	1
Laurens County Magistrate	3
Laurens County Magistrate Laurens County SAFE Home	10
Laurens County Sheriffs Office	37
Laurens County Victim Assistance	37
Laurens Municipal Court	1
Lee County Central Court	2
Lee County Sheriff's Office	1
	1
Lexington County Lexington County Bond Court	2
Lexington County Bond Court Lexington County Central Stores	1
Lexington County Central Stores Lexington County Central Traffic Court	1
Lexington County Central Trainic Court Lexington County Department of Juvenile Justice	1
Lexington County Department of Juvenile Justice Lexington County Detention Center	25
Lexington County Determion Center Lexington County Magistrate	4
Lexington County Magistrate Lexington County Magistrate Court - Division 1	1
Lexington County Magistrate Court - Division 1 Lexington County Recreation and Aging	2
Lexington County Recreation and Aging Commission	1
Lexington County Necreation And Aging Commission Lexington County Sheriff's Office	17
Lexington County Sherm's Office Lexington County Summary Court	3
Lexington Medical Center/Dept. of Public Safety	1
Liberty Police Department	1
Life Line Domestic Violence Program	1
Little River Magistrate Office	1
Little River Summary Court	1
Loris Magistrate	3
Loris Police Department	1
Low Country Leva Regional Meeting	1
Lykesland Magistrate Richland County	3
Lyman Municipal Court	1
Lyman Police Department	1
M.a.d. Usa , Inc.	1
Manning Municipal Court	2
Manning Police Department	1
Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island Sexual Assault Prevention and	1
Marine Corps Recruiting Depot	1
Marion County	1
Marion County Detention Center	8
Marion County Magistrate	2
Marion County Sheriff's Office	3
Marion County Summary Court	5

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Moncks Corner Municipal Court	1
Moncks Corner Police Department	1
Monetta Summary Court	1
Mothers Against Drunk Driving	1
Mount Pleasant Municipal Court	1
Mt. Pleasant Police Department	4
Mullins Municipal Court	1
MUSC Department of Public Safety	3
My Sister's House, Inc	25
Myrtle Beach Magistrate Office	5
Myrtle Beach Police Department	24
N/A	44
National Center for Missing & Exploited Children	2
National Children's Alliance	1
National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center	8
Naval Weapons Station	1
New Directions Crisis & Re-Adjustment Center	1
New Directions of Horry County-Street Reach Homeless Shelter	1
New Ellenton Summary Court	1
Newberry City Police Department	1
Newberry County Central Court	1
Newberry County Detention Center	29
Newberry County Magistrate Court	2
Newberry County Sheriff's Office	3
North Augusta Municipal Court	2
North Augusta Public Safety	1
North Augusta Summary Court	4
North Charleston Municipal Court	9
North Charleston Police Department	4
North Greenville University	1
North Myrtle Beach Department of Public Safety	1
North Myrtle Beach Municipal Court	1
	Moncks Corner Police Department Monetta Summary Court Mothers Against Drunk Driving Mount Pleasant Municipal Court Mt. Pleasant Police Department Mullins Municipal Court MUSC Department of Public Safety My Sister's House, Inc Myrtle Beach Magistrate Office Myrtle Beach Police Department N/A National Center for Missing & Exploited Children National Children's Alliance National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center Naval Weapons Station New Directions Crisis & Re-Adjustment Center New Directions of Horry County-Street Reach Homeless Shelter New Ellenton Summary Court Newberry County Detention Center Newberry County Detention Center Newberry County Magistrate Court Newberry County Sheriff's Office North Augusta Municipal Court North Augusta Summary Court North Charleston Municipal Court North Charleston Municipal Court North Charleston Police Department North Greenville University North Myrtle Beach Department of Public Safety

North Police Department	1
Norway Police Department	1
Oconee County	
Oconee County Detention Center	19
Oconee County Magistrate Office	1
Oconee County Magistrate Office	2
Oconee County Summary Court	6
Oconee Law Enforcement Center	1
Olympia Magistrate	3
Orangeburg County Central Traffic Court	
Orangeburg County Detention Center	16
Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office	40
Orangeburg County Summary Court	14
Orangeburg County Summary Court - Western Region	1
Orangeburg Department of Public Safety	5
Orangeburg Municipal Court	3
Orangeburg-Calhoun Detention Center	10
Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College	2
Pageland Municipal Court	1
Pageland Police Department	1
Palmetto Citizens Against Sexual Assault	6
Palmetto Counselor & Consultant Associates, LLC	1
Pamela Jacobs Consulting	1
Pamplico Magistrate's Court	1
Pathways Growth and Learning Center	1
Pee Dee Coalition	34
Pelion Municipal Court	1
Pelion Police Department	1
Pendleton Place for Children and Families	1
People Against Rape	6
Perry Municipal Court	1
Pickens County Advocacy Center	3
Pickens County Magistrate	2
Pickens County Sheriff's Office	3
Pickens County Summary Court	1
Pickens Police Department	1
Pine Ridge Police Department	1
Pontiac Magistrate	3
Port Royal Police Department	1
Post Trauma Resources	1
Prevent Child Abuse Pickens County	2
Private Practice	1
Project Hope Outreach, Inc.	1
Pure Dominion Ministries, Inc.	2
Rape Crisis Center	1
Rape Crisis Council of Pickens County	2
RETREAD Initiative	1

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Richland County	2]
Richland County Richland County Bond Court	
Richland County Central Court	- 4
Richland County Central Court	
Richland County Coroner's Office	1
Richland County Court Administration	23
Richland County Dentsville Magistrate	23
Richland County Sheriff's Office	16
Ridgeland Municipal Court	10
Ridgeland Police Department	<u>_</u>
	1
Ridgeville Police Department	
Rock Hill Municipal Court	5
Rock Hill Police Department	1
Safe Harbor, Inc.	22
SAFE Homes - Rape Crisis Coalition	27
Safe Passage, Inc.	17
Saint George Municipal Court	2
Sally Municipal Court	1
Saluda County Detention Center	23
Saluda County Sheriff's Office	1
Saluda County Summary Court	2
Saluda Police Department	4
Santee Police Department	1
SC Attorney General's Office	7
SC Attorney General's Office Department of Crime Victim Services - Cor	39
SC Attorney General's Office Department of Crime Victim Services - Om	4
SC Attorney General's Office Department of Crime Victim Services - Tra	1
SC Board of Juvenile Parole	2
SC Crime Victims' Council	1
SC Department of Corrections	9
SC Department of Health and Environmental Control	1
SC Department of Juvenile Justice	7
SC Department of Mental Health	2
SC Department of Public Safety / Bureau of Protective Services	1
SC Department of Social Services	2
SC Department of Social Services - Charleston County	1
SC Dept. of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	50
SC DHEC - STD/HIV Division	1
SC Human Trafficking Resource Center	4
SCCADVASA	8
Scleva	1
SCVAN	10
Self Regional Healthcare	1
Sellers Police Department	1
Seneca Municipal Court	1
Seneca Police Department	1
Sexual Trauma Services of the Midlands	16

Simpsonville Police Department Sistercare, Inc. SLED South Carolina Legal Services South Carolina State University Police Department South Congaree Police Department South Greenville Magistrate Spartanburg County Magistrate Court Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office - Detention Center Spartanburg Municipal Court Spartanburg Police Department	53 10
SLED South Carolina Legal Services South Carolina State University Police Department South Congaree Police Department South Greenville Magistrate Spartanburg County Magistrate Court Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office - Detention Center Spartanburg Municipal Court	10
South Carolina Legal Services South Carolina State University Police Department South Congaree Police Department South Greenville Magistrate Spartanburg County Magistrate Court Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office - Detention Center Spartanburg Municipal Court	
South Carolina State University Police Department South Congaree Police Department South Greenville Magistrate Spartanburg County Magistrate Court Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office - Detention Center Spartanburg Municipal Court	1
South Congaree Police Department South Greenville Magistrate Spartanburg County Magistrate Court Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office - Detention Center Spartanburg Municipal Court	
South Greenville Magistrate Spartanburg County Magistrate Court Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office - Detention Center Spartanburg Municipal Court	1
Spartanburg County Magistrate Court Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office - Detention Center Spartanburg Municipal Court	1
Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office - Detention Center Spartanburg Municipal Court	1
Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office - Detention Center Spartanburg Municipal Court	2
Spartanburg Municipal Court	5
	37
Spartanburg Police Department	3
	1
Spartanburg Public Safety Department	1
Springdale Police Department	1
Springfield Police Department	1
St. George Police Department	1
St. Matthews Police Department	2
St. Stephen Police Department	1
STARS Mentoring Services, LLC	1
Stepping Forward, LLC	1
Stop Impaired Driving	4
Summerton Municipal Court	1
Summerville Municipal Court	4
Summerville Police Department	1
Sumter County Sheriff's Office	5
Sumter County Summary Court	5
Sumter Police Department	4
Sumter-Lee Regional Detention Center	10
Surfside Beach Magistrate	2
Surfside Beach Police Department	2
Swansea Magistrate	2
Swansea Police Department	1
Switch	1
The Citadel	2
The Family Resource Center	3
The Nurturing Center	1
The Right Direction, LLC	1
The Town of Kiawah Island	1
Therapy By Design	1
Three Trees Center of Change	1
Timmonsville Municipal Court	1
Timmonsville Police Department	1
Timmonsville Summary Court	2
Title Ix Coordinator	2
Town of Varnville	1
Town of Bowman	2
Town of Branchville	1

Town of Chesterfield	1
Town of Cowpens	2
Town of Edisto Beach	1
Town of Elloree	2
Town of Gifford Municipal Court	1
Town of Harleyville	1
Town of Heath Springs Municipal Court	1
Town of Hilton Head Island Municipal Court	2
Town of Irmo	1
Town of Jackson	1
Town of Kershaw	2
Town of Kingstree	1
Town of Lane	1
Town of Lyman	1
Town of Moncks Corner	1
Town of Ninety Six	1
Town of Norway	2
Town of Pendleton	1
Town of Pinewood	1
Town of Port Royal Municipal Court	2
Town of Ridgeland	2
Town of Rowesville	1
Town of Salley	1
Town of Society Hill	
Town of South Congaree	1
	<u> </u>
Town of Springfield	3
Town of Springfield Town of Sullivan's Island	1
	1
Town of Summerville	1
Town of Wagener	1
Town of West Pelzer	1
Town of Winnsboro	1
Town of Yemassee	1
Tranzitionz Counseling and Consulting Services, LLC	4
Travelers Rest Police Department	1
Trident Technical College	2
Trinity Behavioral Care	2
Turbeville Municipal Court	1
Turbeville Police Department	1
U.S. Attorney's Office - US Dept. of Justice	1
Union County Detention Center	10
Union County Sheriff's Office	1
Union County Sheriff's Office - Jail Division	6
Upper Township Magistrate - Richland County	2
USC Division of Law Enforcement & Safety	3
USC Sexual Assault & Violence Intervention & Prevention	4
USC Upstate Department of Public Safety	1

Voorhees College Wagener Police Department Wagener-Salley Magistrate Walhalla Police Department Walterboro Municipal Court Walterboro Public Safety Waverly Magistrate - Richland County Wellford Police Department West Columbia Municipal Court West Columbia Police Department West Columbia Police Department West Pelzer Municipal Court Westgate Therapy Training and Consultation, Inc. Wilderness Way Camp School, Inc. Williamsburg County Detention Center Williamsburg County Magistrate Office Williamsburg County Sheriff's Office Williamsburg County Sheriff's Office Williamsburg County Summary Court Willismston Municipal Court Williston Police Department Wings for Children Winnsboro Public Safety Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Bond Court York County Detention Center York County Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department	Vietem Counciling	T 1
Wagener Police Department Wagener-Salley Magistrate Walhalla Police Department Walterboro Municipal Court Walterboro Public Safety Waverly Magistrate - Richland County Wellford Police Department West Columbia Municipal Court West Columbia Municipal Court West Columbia Police Department West Pelzer Municipal Court Westgate Therapy Training and Consultation, Inc. Wilderness Way Camp School, Inc. Williamsburg County Detention Center Williamsburg County Magistrate Office Williamsburg County Sheriff's Office Williamsburg County Summary Court Williamston Municipal Court Williston Police Department Wings for Children Winnsboro Public Safety Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Shord Court York County Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court	Victory Counseling	1
Wagener-Salley Magistrate Walhalla Police Department Walterboro Municipal Court Walterboro Police Department Walterboro Public Safety Waverly Magistrate - Richland County Wellford Police Department West Columbia Municipal Court West Columbia Police Department West Columbia Police Department West Pelzer Municipal Court Westgate Therapy Training and Consultation, Inc. Wilderness Way Camp School, Inc. Williamsburg County Detention Center Williamsburg County Magistrate Office Williamsburg County Sheriff's Office Williamsburg County Sheriff's Office Williamston Municipal Court Williamston Municipal Court Williamston Municipal Court Williamston Public Safety Winthrop University Winthrop University Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department York Police Department York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department York Police Department York Onthy Prison York County Sheriff's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court		1
Walhalla Police Department Walterboro Municipal Court Walterboro Police Department Walterboro Public Safety Waverly Magistrate - Richland County Wellford Police Department West Columbia Municipal Court West Columbia Police Department West Pelzer Municipal Court West gate Therapy Training and Consultation, Inc. Wilderness Way Camp School, Inc. Williamsburg County Detention Center Williamsburg County Magistrate Office Williamsburg County Sheriff's Office Williamsburg County Sheriff's Office Williamsburg County Summary Court Williamston Municipal Court Williamston Municipal Court Williamston Police Department Wings for Children Winnsboro Public Safety Winthrop University Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department York Police Department York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department York Onthy Sheriff's Office York Police Department York Onthy Sheriff's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court		1
Walterboro Police Department Walterboro Police Department Walterboro Public Safety Waverly Magistrate - Richland County Wellford Police Department West Columbia Municipal Court West Columbia Police Department West Pelzer Municipal Court Westgate Therapy Training and Consultation, Inc. Wilderness Way Camp School, Inc. Williamsburg County Detention Center Williamsburg County Magistrate Office Williamsburg County Sheriff's Office Williamsburg County Sheriff's Office Williamsburg County Sheriff's Office Williamston Municipal Court Williston Police Department Wings for Children Winnsboro Public Safety Winthrop University Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Detention Center York County Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court		1
Walterboro Police Department Walterboro Public Safety Waverly Magistrate - Richland County Wellford Police Department West Columbia Municipal Court West Columbia Police Department West Pelzer Municipal Court Westgate Therapy Training and Consultation, Inc. Wilderness Way Camp School, Inc. Williamsburg County Detention Center Williamsburg County Magistrate Office Williamsburg County Sheriff's Office Williamsburg County Summary Court Williamsburg County Summary Court Williamsburg County Summary Court Williamsburg County Summary Court Williamston Municipal Court Williamston Police Department Wings for Children Winnsboro Public Safety Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Bond Court York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court		1
Walterboro Public Safety Waverly Magistrate - Richland County Wellford Police Department West Columbia Municipal Court West Pelzer Municipal Court West gate Therapy Training and Consultation, Inc. Wilderness Way Camp School, Inc. Williamsburg County Detention Center Williamsburg County Magistrate Office Williamsburg County Sherriff's Office Williamsburg County Summary Court Williamston Municipal Court Williston Police Department Wings for Children Winnsboro Public Safety Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Mogistrate York County Mogistrate York County Sherriff's Office York County Sherriff's Office York Police Department York Police Department York Police Department York County Sherriff's Office York County Sherriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court		7
Waverly Magistrate - Richland County Wellford Police Department West Columbia Municipal Court West Columbia Police Department West Pelzer Municipal Court Westgate Therapy Training and Consultation, Inc. Wilderness Way Camp School, Inc. Williamsburg County Detention Center Williamsburg County Magistrate Office Williamsburg County Sheriff's Office Williamsburg County Summary Court Williamsburg County Summary Court Williamston Municipal Court Willismston Police Department Wings for Children Winnsboro Public Safety Winthrop University Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Bond Court York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court	·	1
Wellford Police Department West Columbia Municipal Court West Columbia Police Department West Pelzer Municipal Court Westgate Therapy Training and Consultation, Inc. Wilderness Way Camp School, Inc. Williamsburg County Detention Center Williamsburg County Magistrate Office Williamsburg County Sheriff's Office Williamsburg County Summary Court Williamsburg County Summary Court Williamston Municipal Court Willismston Police Department Wings for Children Winnsboro Public Safety Winthrop University Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Bond Court York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court		1
West Columbia Municipal Court West Columbia Police Department West Pelzer Municipal Court Westgate Therapy Training and Consultation, Inc. Wilderness Way Camp School, Inc. Williamsburg County Detention Center Williamsburg County Magistrate Office Williamsburg County Summary Court Williamston Municipal Court Williamston Municipal Court Williston Police Department Wings for Children Winnsboro Public Safety Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YOR Of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court		5
West Columbia Police Department West Pelzer Municipal Court Westgate Therapy Training and Consultation, Inc. Wilderness Way Camp School, Inc. Williamsburg County Detention Center Williamsburg County Magistrate Office Williamsburg County Sheriff's Office Williamsburg County Summary Court Williamsburg County Summary Court Williamston Municipal Court Williston Police Department Wings for Children Winnsboro Public Safety Winthrop University Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Detention Center York County Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Sheriff's Office York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court		1
West Pelzer Municipal Court Westgate Therapy Training and Consultation, Inc. Wilderness Way Camp School, Inc. Williamsburg County Detention Center Williamsburg County Magistrate Office Williamsburg County Sheriff's Office Williamsburg County Summary Court Williamston Municipal Court Williston Police Department Wings for Children Winnsboro Public Safety Winthrop University Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court		2
Westgate Therapy Training and Consultation, Inc. Wilderness Way Camp School, Inc. Williamsburg County Detention Center Williamsburg County Magistrate Office Williamsburg County Sheriff's Office Williamsburg County Summary Court Williamston Municipal Court Williston Police Department Wings for Children Winnsboro Public Safety Winthrop University Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Detention Center York County Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court		2
Wilderness Way Camp School, Inc. Williamsburg County Detention Center Williamsburg County Magistrate Office Williamsburg County Sheriff's Office Williamsburg County Summary Court Williamston Municipal Court Williston Police Department Wings for Children Winnsboro Public Safety Winthrop University Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Detention Center York County Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court	West Pelzer Municipal Court	1
Williamsburg County Detention Center Williamsburg County Magistrate Office Williamsburg County Sheriff's Office Williamsburg County Summary Court Williamston Municipal Court Williston Police Department Wings for Children Winnsboro Public Safety Winthrop University Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Detention Center York County Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court	Westgate Therapy Training and Consultation, Inc.	1
Williamsburg County Magistrate Office Williamsburg County Sheriff's Office Williamsburg County Summary Court Williamston Municipal Court Williston Police Department Wings for Children Winnsboro Public Safety Winthrop University Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Detention Center York County Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court	Wilderness Way Camp School, Inc.	9
Williamsburg County Sheriff's Office Williamsburg County Summary Court Williamston Municipal Court Williston Police Department Wings for Children Winnsboro Public Safety Winthrop University Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Detention Center York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court	Williamsburg County Detention Center	22
Williamsburg County Summary Court Williamston Municipal Court Williston Police Department Wings for Children Winnsboro Public Safety Winthrop University Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Detention Center York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court	Williamsburg County Magistrate Office	4
Williamston Municipal Court Williston Police Department Wings for Children Winnsboro Public Safety Winthrop University Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Detention Center York County Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court	Williamsburg County Sheriff's Office	1
Williston Police Department Wings for Children Winnsboro Public Safety Winthrop University Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Detention Center York County Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court	Williamsburg County Summary Court	2
Wings for Children Winnsboro Public Safety Winthrop University Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Detention Center York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court	Williamston Municipal Court	1
Winnsboro Public Safety Winthrop University Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Detention Center York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court	Williston Police Department	1
Winthrop University Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Detention Center York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court	Wings for Children	1
Winthrop University Police Department Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Detention Center York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court	Winnsboro Public Safety	2
Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Detention Center York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court	Winthrop University	4
Women & Children Empowerment Corp Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Detention Center York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court	Winthrop University Police Department	2
Woodruff Police Department York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Detention Center York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court	Woman Savers / Guardian ad Litem	1
York Bethesda Magistrate Office York County Bond Court York County Detention Center York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court	Women & Children Empowerment Corp	1
York County Bond Court York County Detention Center York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court	Woodruff Police Department	2
York County Detention Center York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court	York Bethesda Magistrate Office	1
York County Detention Center York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court	York County Bond Court	3
York County Government / Clover Magistrate York County Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court		15
York County Magistrate York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court		1
York County Prison York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court		6
York County Sheriff's Office York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court		4
York Police Department YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court		4
YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc. Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court	·	1
Newberry 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court		31
8th Circuit Solicitor's Office City of Newberry Municipal Court		12
City of Newberry Municipal Court		1
		2
		1
Newberry Central Court		2
Newberry County Central Court		1
Newberry County Magistrate Court		2
Newberry County Magistrate Court Newberry County Sheriff's Office		2
Sexual Trauma Services of the Midlands		1
		22

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A Call to Action Oconee	2
Oconee County	1
Oconee County Sheriff's Office	3
Safe Harbor, Inc.	15
Seneca Municipal Court	1
Orangeburg	53
CASA / Family Systems	19
Charleston County Department of Public Safety	1
Claflin University Department of Public Safety	4
Elloree Police Department	2
N/A	1
North Police Department	1
Orangeburg Calhoun Technical College	1
Orangeburg County Central Traffic Court	3
Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office	11
Orangeburg County Victim Services	1
Orangeburg Department of Public Safety	5
Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College	1
Santee Police Department	2
Town of Springfield	1
Pickens	54
13th Circuit Solicitor's Office	1
Central Police Department	1
Children's Advocacy Center of Spartanburg, Cherokee and Union	1
Clemson City Police Department	1
Clemson Municipal Court	1
Clemson University Municipal Court	1
Clemson University Police Department	1
Easley Municipal Court	4
Easley Police Department	2
Julie Valentine Center	1
MARYS House	8
Pickens Advocacy Center	1
Pickens County Advocacy Center	15
Pickens County Courthouse	1
Pickens County Detention Center	1
Pickens County Sheriff's Office	3
Pickens Police Department	1
Prevent Child Abuse	1
Prevent Child Abuse Pickens County	5
Safe Harbor, Inc.	3
The Parenting Place	1
Richland	460
5th Circuit Solicitor's Office	4
Alvin S. Glenn Detention Center	17
Benedict College	2
Benedict College Police Department	1

Constitute United Constitution of Advantable Library	
Carolina United - Department of Mental Health Center for God's Peace & Love	1
	1
Columbia Magistrate Columbia Police Department	3
Dutch Fork Magistrate Office	5
Eastover Magistrate Faithful Directions Holistic Health	2
	1
Forest Agree Municipal Court	1
Forest Acres Municipal Court	1
HopeFull Counseling and Psychiatry	1
Hopkins Magistrate	1
Lexington Police Department	1
Lighthouse for Life	22
Lutheran Services Carolinas	3
Midlands Technical College Police	2
N/A NAF Human Resources	2
	1
Olympia Magistrate	4
Pathways to Healing	12
Pontiac Magistrate	3
Progressive Recovery Services	1
Restoration & Purpose for Women, Inc	2
Richland County Blythewood Magistrate Richland County Bond Court	14
Richland County Central Court	20
Richland County Central Court Richland County Central Magistrate Court	1
Richland County Columbia Magistrate Richland County Columbia Magistrate	1
Richland County Court Administration	19
Richland County Magistrate Central Court	19
Richland County Municipal Court	1
Richland County Sheriff's Office	20
SASS Go	20
SC Attorney General's Office	10
SC Attorney General's Office Department of Crime Victim Services - Cor	
SC Attorney General's Office Department of Crime Victim Services - Gra	
SC Attorney General's Office Department of Crime Victim Services - Om	
SC Attorney General's Office Department of Crime Victim Services - Tra	
SC Board of Juvenile Parole	1
SC Department of Corrections	13
SC Department of Juvenile Justice	5
SC Department of Mental Health	2
SC Department of Mental Health-Metropolitan Children's Advocacy Cer	
SC Department of Public Safety	3
SC Department of Social Services	4
SC Dept. of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	12
Sc Dhec	1
SC Victim Assistance Network	1

I contribute	
SCCADVASA	18
Scoag Cvsd Dcvag	1
SCVAN	9
Sexual Trauma Services of the Midlands	136
She Did That Community Advocate Foundation	1
Sistercare, Inc.	13
SLED	5
South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	1
South Carolina Department of Social Services - Adult Advocacy Division	1
South Carolina Highway Patrol	1
South Carolina Office of the Attorney General, Division of Crime Victim	1
St. Lawrence Place	2
The Hive Community Circle	8
Tri-County S.P.E.A.K.S.	1
University of South Carolina	4
Upper Township Magistrate - Richland County	2
USC Division of Law Enforcement & Safety	2
USC Sexual Assault & Violence Intervention & Prevention	2
Visions of Women	1
Waverly Magistrate - Richland County	3
Women's Journey IVEJ	1
Saluda	18
11th Circuit Solicitor's Office	1
Richland County Bond Court	1
Saluda County Detention Center	3
Saluda County Sheriff's Office	3
Saluda County Summary Court	1
Saluda Magistrate	5
Saluda Police Department	1
Sexual Trauma Services of the Midlands	1
The SC Paine Project - To Mend An Angel	1
Town Of Saluda Municipal Court	1
Spartanburg	147
7th Circuit Solicitor's Office	2
Children's Advocacy Center	1
Children's Advocacy Center of Spartanburg, Cherokee and Union	7
Duncan Police Department	1
Greer Police Department	1
Inman Police Department	1
Jail	1
Landrum Police Department	2
Lyman Police Department	5
Modern Wellness Family Counseling	1
Pacolet Police Department	1
Project R.E.S.T	1
Safe Harbor, Inc.	1
SAFE Homes - Rape Crisis Coalition	57

SC Department of Social Services	1 1
SC Department of Social Services SC Dept. of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	1 2
Spartanburg County Sheriff's Office - Detention Center	56
Spartanburg Regional Healthcare System	1
Switch	1
USC Upstate Department of Public Safety	1
Woodruff Police Department	1
Sumter	272
3rd Circuit Solicitor's Office	1
Acorns n Bones	1
Alvin S. Glenn Detention Center	1
Central Carolina Technical College	1
Durant Children's Center	3
Pee Dee Coalition	8
Sexual Trauma Services of the Midlands	
Shaw Air Force Base	26
A PARTICULAR AND	1
Shaw Air Force Base - Family Advocacy Program Solicitor's Office	1
	1
Sumter County Magistrate Court	1
Sumter County Sheriff's Office	1
Sumter Police Department	1
YWCA of the Upper Lowlands, Inc.	26
Union Control Control Control	21
SAFE Homes - Rape Crisis Coalition	2
Union County Detention Center	19
Williamsburg	30
Encore Music Empowerment. Inc	1
Hemingway Police Department	3
Kingstree Police Department Pee Dee Coalition	3
7.52.2.2.3.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.2.	
SC Dept. of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	1
Williamsburg County Detention Center	20
Williamsburg County Detention Center	106
York 16th Circuit Solicitor's Office	
Catawba Indian Nation	23
	1
Catawba Indian Nation: Legal and Justice Children's Attention Home	1
City of Rock Hill City of Tega Cay	1
Lily Pad Haven	1
N/A	2
Rock Hill Magistrate Court	1
Rock Hill Police Department	7
Safe Passage, Inc.	41
SC Dept. of Probation, Parole & Pardon Services	2
So Dept. of Flobation, Faible & Faiton Services	
Winthrop University	3

Winthrop University Office of Victims Assistance	1
Winthrop University Police Department	1
York County	1
York County Bond Court	3
York County Centralized DUI Court	2
York County Family Court	1
York County Government	1
York County Magistrate	3
York County Sheriff's Office	3
Grand Total	5587

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Grant Funds Returned by Federal Year

		Project Begin	Closed Date				
Program	Grant	Date	(Final FFR)	Award Amount	Funds Lapsed	% Lapsed	Note
	2014-WF-AX-0012						Managed & Closed by
VAWA	(VAWA14)	7/1/2014	9/30/2017	\$ 2,216,283.00	\$ 366,534.47	17%	SCDPS
			91				First 1.5 years under
	2015-WF-AX-0037						SCDPS, 1.5 Years
VAWA	(VAWA15)	7/1/2015	6/30/2019	\$ 2,172,699.00	\$ 99,390.12	5%	SCAGO
							First 1 year under
	2016-WF-AX-0016						SCDPS, 2 Years
VAWA	(VAWA16)	7/1/2016	6/30/2019	\$ 2,375,946.00	\$ 250,032.19	11%	SCAGO
		10/1/2014					First 2 years under
	2015-VA-GX-4001	(Received					SCDPS, 1 Year
VOCA	(VOCA15)	10/1/2015)	9/30/2018	\$ 12,454,957.00	\$ 3,725,336.17	30% -	SCAGO
		10/1/2015					First 1 year under
	2016-VA-GX-4022	(Received					SCDPS, 2 Year
VOCA	(VOCA16)	10/1/2016)	9/30/2019	\$ 30,422,238.00	\$ 4,628,896.96	15%	SCAGO
		10/1/2016					
	2017-VA-GX -4040	(Received					Managed & Closed by
VOCA	(VOCA17)	10/1/2017)	9/30/2020	\$ 28,110,768.00	\$ 4,088,312.79	15%	SCAGO

federal government based on actual expenditures. Unused funds are lapsed at end of grant life. SCAGO has reported grants in which they have data.

^{**}Awards nearing closeout on next tab

Awards Nearing Clos	seout	Clos	ng	eari	N	ds	ar	Aw	
---------------------	-------	------	----	------	---	----	----	----	--

		Spent as of	% Spent as of	
Grant	Grant Award	3/31/2022	3/31/2022	Closeout
VOCA18	\$ 50,842,273.00	\$ 47,162,725.20	93%	9/30/2022
VOCA19	\$ 34,711,279.00	\$ 28,237,331.40	81%	9/30/2023
VAWA17	\$ 2,367,222.00	\$ 2,280,015.06	96%	6/30/2022
VAWA18	\$ 2,430,661.00	\$ 2,220,557.24	91%	6/30/2023

^{**}Grant in final closeout stages

^{***}Balances as of 3/31/2022 (additional expenditures have occurred since report generated)

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Audit Tyne	Fun	d Recovered	Employee	Audit Explanation						iployee nge
		. 11000 / 01 04	Employee	•	O te	ill j		nge		
Total				Amount recouped through our office reviewing budgets						
Budget				and funds are placed back into the Victim Assistance Fund						
Amount				for the County/Municipality that submitted the budget.						
Recouped	\$	37,017.43	Dexter	Funds do not come to our agency.	\$	50,151.49	\$	19,061.22		
				Amount recouped through our office conducting an audit						
				of the Victim Assistance Funds and funds are placed back						
Total Audit				into the Victim Assistance Fund for the						
Amount				County/Municipality that was audited. Funds do not come						
Recouped	\$	35,390.53	Teresa	to our agency.	\$	37,063.00	\$	15,190.33		
Total SVAP										
Recoupeme				Funds are sent to our agency (SVAP Program) because a						
nt* (see				County/ Municipality did not comply with Proviso 59.15						
note)	\$	154,000.00	Mignon	as it relates to expending Act 141 funds.	\$	39,690.75	\$	15,944.22		
TOTAL	\$	226,407.96			\$	126,905.24	\$	50,195.77		
				Over		_				

100	•	7	4	-	2	n
- 1	Y			4	-2	u

				Employee	Employee
Audit Type	Fund Recovered	Employee	Audit Explanation	Salary	Fringe
Total			Amount recouped through our office reviewing budgets		
Budget			and funds are placed back into the Victim Assistance Fund		
Amount			for the County/Municipality that submitted the budget.		
Recouped	\$ 12,500.00	Dexter	Funds do not come to our agency.	\$ 57,997.92	\$ 22,033.20
Total Audit Amount	b		Amount recouped through our office conducting an audit of the Victim Assistance Funds and funds are placed back into the Victim Assistance Fund for the County/Municipality that was audited. Funds do not come		
Recouped	\$ 45,356.01	Teresa	to our agency.	\$ 41,780.56	\$ 17,220.39

Total						
SVAP			Funds are sent to our agency (SVAP Program) because a			
Recoupeme			County/ Municipality did not comply with Proviso 59.15			
nt	\$ 252,305.06	Mignon	as it relates to expending Act 141 funds.	\$ 4	48,936.00	\$ 19,339.68
TOTAL	\$ 310,161.07			\$ 14	48,714.48	\$ 58,593.27

FY 20-21

Audit Type	Fund Recovered	Employee							iployee inge
Total	2 11111 21000 12101	zaprojec.	There is a production	200	Sum y		g.		
Budget									
Amount									
Recouped	\$0.00	Dexter		\$	57,997.92	\$	22,001.04		
			Amount was credited to the General Fund of the State (per						
Total Audit			law) because they did not comply with our audit						
Amount			instructing the County/Municipality to place the funds						
Recouped	\$ 88,580.47	Teresa	back into their Victim Assistance Fund.	\$	42,228.00	\$	17,350.56		
Total SVAP			Funds are sent to our agency (SVAP Program) because a						
Recoupeme			County/ Municipality did not comply with Proviso 59.15						
nt	\$ 800,940.61	Mignon	as it relates to expending Act 141 funds.	\$	48,936.00	\$	21,826.08		
TOTAL	\$889,521.08			\$	149,161.92	\$	61,177.68		

^{**}FY18 Note-SVAP checks were being sent to SCDPS by counties and municipalities due to confusion with transfer between agencies that took place July 1, 2018. SCDPS sent SCAGO a lump sum amount of \$400k at end of FY18 of remaining funds in SCDPS SVAP fund. We cannot verify what % of that funding transfer was from audit recoupment and was from recurring DOC mandated monthly transfer. We estimate \$154k in revenue was from audit recoupment.

*AGENCY	Note
	While the AG has approved the attorney for EMD, we have not approved National Guard
-	attorneys. National Guard attoreeys have been traditionally in the uniformed services or in
	the federal technician program, and under the auspices of the National Guard Bureau. Their
ADJUTANT GENERALS OFFICE	salaries and benefits are not under state control
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW COURT	Exempt as branch of government other than Executive branch
AIKEN TECHNICAL COLLEGE	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
	By the size of the entity and its structure, it is unlikely that the agency or department does not
AIKEN TECHNICAL COLLEGE	have the sufficient need for a full time attorney FTE.
ARTS COMMISSION	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE	The Attorney General already reviews these hires and salary issues as a matter of course
CENTRAL CAROLINA TECH COLLEGE	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
CLEMSON UNIVERSITY	Higher Education classified attorneys are reviewed. However, some are categorized as dean, professor, vice president or other non-reviewed category classified attorney position.
COASTAL CAROLINA UNIVERSITY	Higher Education classified attorneys are reviewed. However, some are categorized as dean, professor, vice president or other non-reviewed category classified attorney position.
COMMISSION FOR THE BLIND	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
COMMISSION ON HIGHER EDUCATION	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
COMMISSION ON INDIGENT DEFENSE	Exempt by ethical rules. As chief prosecutor, we cannot have such control over our counterpart defense counsel
COMMISSION ON MINORITY AFFAIRS	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
CONFED RELIC RM AND MIL COMM	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
DENMARK TECHNICAL COLLEGE	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.

	The Attorney General already reviews these hires and salary issues as a matter of course.
	Attorneys were previously exempt with the B&CB and were grandfathered in the transition to
DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION	the Department of Administration
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	No known review in the past 4 years.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	No known review in the past 4 years.
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past 4 years.
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past 4 years.
DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past 4 years.
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past 4 years.
DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past 4 years.
DEPARTMENT OF NAT. RESOURCES	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past 4 years.
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past 4 years.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past 4 years.
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past 4 years.
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past 4 years.
DEPARTMENT ON AGING	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
DEPT OF ALCOHOL&DRUG ABUSE SVC	No known review in the past 4 years.
DEPT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
DEPT OF CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY	Within reorganization of government from its prior entity, the position is grandfathered for hiring with the present occupant

	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past
DEPT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS	4 years.
DEFT OF CONSOINER AFFAIRS	
DEDT OF DISABILITIES SOFO NEED	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past
DEPT OF DISABILITIES&SPEC NEED	4 years.
	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past
DEPT OF EMPLOYMENT & WORKFORCE	4 years.
	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past
DEPT OF HEALTH AND ENV CONTROL	4 years.
	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past
DEPT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SVCS	4 years.
	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past
DEPT OF PARKS, REC AND TOURISM	4 years.
,	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past
DEPT OF PROB, PAROLE & PARDON	4 years.
oz. i or i nos, i mozz a i mosii	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past
DEPT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS	4 years.
DEFT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS	4 years.
EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION COMM	Unknown if there is an atternov with this entity
EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION COMM	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
ELECTION CONTRACTOR	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past
ELECTION COMMISSION	4 years.
	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past
ETHICS COMMISSION	4 years.
FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONAL BOARD	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
FLO-DARLINGTON TECH COLLEGE	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
FORESTRY COMMISSION	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
	Higher Education classified attorneys are reviewed. However, some are categorized as dean,
FRANCIS MARION UNIVERSITY	professor, vice president or other non-reviewed category classified attorney position.
The state of the s	Exempt by construct of classification. Governor's office attorneys are in unclassified positions
	or classified as non-attorneys. Even then, by Condon v. Hodges, ethics rules suggest
COVERNOR'S OFFICE	
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE	independence of the Governor's hires.

	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past
GOVERNOR'S OFF-SLED	4 years.
GREENVILLE TECHNICAL COLLEGE	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
HIGHER EDUCATION TUITION GRANT	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
HORRY-GEORGETOWN TECH COLLEGE	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past
HOUSING AUTHORITY	4 years.
	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past
HUMAN AFFAIRS COMMISSION	4 years.
JOHN DE LA HOWE SCHOOL	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past
LABOR LICENSE & REGULATION	4 years.
LANDER UNIVERSITY	Higher Education classified attorneys are reviewed. However, some are categorized as dean, professor, vice president or other non-reviewed category classified attorney position.
LAW ENFORCEMENT TRNING COUNCIL	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past 4 years.
LEGISLATIVE AUDIT COUNCIL	Exempt as branch of government other than Executive branch
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	Exempt as branch of government other than Executive branch
LEGISLATIVE PRINTING, INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY SERVICES	Exempt as branch of government other than Executive branch
	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past
MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF SC	4 years.
	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past
MIDLANDS TECHNICAL COLLEGE	4 years.
MUSEUM COMMISSION	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
NORTHEASTERN TECHNICAL COLLEGE	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.

This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past
4 years.
Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past
4 years.
Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past 4 years.
This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past
4 years.
Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past
4 years.
Exempt as Solicitors are elected and the agency head is not in an attorney position.
Exempt as branch of government other than Executive branch
Exempt as branch of government other than Executive branch
Exempt as branch of government other than Executive branch
Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past 4 years.
This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past
4 years.
Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past

	Higher Education classified attorneys are reviewed. However, some are categorized as dean,
SOUTH CAROLINA STATE UNIV	professor, vice president or other non-reviewed category classified attorney position.
SPARTANBURG TECHNICAL COLLEGE	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
STATE ACCIDENT FUND	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past 4 years.
STATE AUDITOR OFFICE	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past 4 years.
STATE LIBRARY	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
THE CITADEL	Higher Education classified attorneys are reviewed. However, some are categorized as dean, professor, vice president or other non-reviewed category classified attorney position.
THE S C INFRASTRUCTURE BANK BD	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
TRI-COUNTY TECHNICAL COLLEGE	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
TRIDENT TECHNICAL COLLEGE	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
UNIVERSITY OF CHARLESTON	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past 4 years.
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past 4 years.
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past 4 years.
WIL LOU GRAY OPPORTUNITY SCHOOL	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
WILLIAMSBURFG TECHNICAL SCHOOL	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
WINTHROP UNIVERSITY	Higher Education classified attorneys are reviewed. However, some are categorized as dean, professor, vice president or other non-reviewed category classified attorney position.
WORKERS COMPENSATION	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past 4 years.

YORK TECHNICAL COLLEGE	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
EDUCATION OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
LOTTERY COMMISSION	No known review in the past 4 years.
MEDICAL UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL AUTHORITY	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
OFFICE OF REGULATORY STAFF	No known review in the past 4 years.
RETIREMENT SYS INVESTMENT COMM	No known review in the past 4 years.
S.C. JOBS — ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY	
S.C. RESEARCH AUTHORITY	No known review in the past 4 years.
S.C. STATE PORTS AUTHORITY	No known review in the past 4 years.
SANTEE COOPER	No known review in the past 4 years.
STATE FISCAL ACCT AUTHORITY	No known review in the past 4 years.
PUBLIC EMPLOYEE BENEFITS AUTH	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
REVENUE AND FISCAL AFFAIRS OFF	Unknown if there is an attorney with this entity.
TEC & COMPREHENSIVE EDUC BOARD	This agency has provided review of classified attorney positions or outside counsel in the past 4 years.



ALAN WILSON ATTORNEY GENERAL

April 18, 2022

The Honorable Christopher S. Wooten Chairman, Law Enforcement Subcommittee Legislative Oversight Committee 323-D Blatt Building 1105 Pendleton Street Columbia, SC 29201

Re: Attorney General's Response to Request for Additional Information (Fee Rates

for Outside Counsel in Other States in the Southeast)

Dear Chairman Wooten:

On March 31, 2022, during the House Legislative Oversight Committee—Healthcare & Regulatory Subcommittee and Law Enforcement & Criminal Justice Subcommittee meeting, you asked how South Carolina's attorney fee rates for outside counsel engaged by departments and agencies of state government compare to the attorney fee rates for outside counsel in other states in the Southeast. Our office reached out to the Attorneys General Offices in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, and we were provided with the information below regarding their attorney fee rates.

Alabama: The Alabama Attorney General's Office approves the hiring of outside counsel in that they designate outside counsel as Deputy Attorneys General, but their Governor's office has set the attorney fee rates for outside counsel at \$195 an hour. Very rarely, there is an exception for a higher rate for specialized areas of law.

Florida: The Florida Attorney General's Office has standard attorney fee rates found in Fla. Admin. Code Ann. r. 2-37.010, which provides that the rate for certain specialized legal services is up to \$250 an hour, while the rate for other attorney services is up to \$200 an hour. Rates that exceed the caps found in Fla. Admin. Code Ann. r. 2-37.010 have to be approved by the Florida Attorney General's Office.

Georgia: The Georgia Attorney General's Office approves varied hourly and flat fee rate arrangements for outside counsel. For certain large categories of cases involving outside counsel, they have standard rates that apply to virtually all cases. These categories include:

Tort claim defense: \$125 an hour
Civil rights defense: \$125 an hour

 Right-of-way acquisition litigation: \$200 an hour for more experienced attorneys and \$140 an hour for less experienced attorneys

· Habeas corpus defense: \$60 an hour

North Carolina: The North Carolina Attorney General's Office says that it handles attorney fee rates for outside counsel on a case by case basis.

Tennessee: The Tennessee Attorney General's Office has approved attorney fee rates for outside counsel ranging from \$190 an hour to \$450 an hour, with the rate most often being around \$250 an hour.

We do not believe the comparison to be dispositive of the appropriate rates for South Carolina. Most of these states have several large metropolitan areas that skew rate comparisons. To complicate comparisons further, each state differs from South Carolina in the size of its bar, the duties of each Attorney General, and its procurement requirements.

Additionally, as we discussed in the March 31, 2022, meeting, we anticipate raising our hourly rates in July of this year; our office's standard rate approval will be the same paid by the Insurance Reserve Fund (the "IRF") with two exceptions. Unlike the IRF, our office routinely approves fees for attorneys with fewer than three years of experience; it is our understanding that the IRF does not routinely engage attorneys with fewer than three years of experience. Also, unlike the IRF, our office does not approve or disapprove the rates paid by departments and agencies of state government for the work of paralegals.

We hope that this information is responsive to your question. Attorney General Wilson is committed to providing timely, thorough, and accurate responses to your committee. If you need any additional information, please contact me directly as your point of contact in our agency.

Sincerely yours.

Barry J. Bernstein Deputy Attorney General

(803) 734-6168

bbernstein@scag.gov

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	SECTION 1-11-180. Additional powers of the Department of Administration; condition of state property; blanket bonds; energy utilization management system; regulations.
	(A) In addition to the powers granted the Department of Administration under this chapter or any other provision of law, the department may:
	(1) survey, appraise, examine, and inspect the condition of state property to determine what is necessary to protect state property against fire or deterioration and to conserve the use of the property
	for state purposes;
	(2) approve blanket bonds for a state department, agency, or institution including bonds for state officials or personnel. However, the form and execution of blanket bonds must be approved by the Attorney General; and
	(3) contract to develop an energy utilization management system for state facilities under its control and to assist other agencies and departments in establishing similar programs. However, this does not authorize capital expenditures.
	(B) The Department of Administration shall promulgate regulations necessary to carry out this
1-11-180	section.
1-11-160	Section.
	(A) When bonding of county officials or employees is statutorily required, the governing body of a county may purchase a fidelity bond to cover all or a portion of the county officials and employees. A fidelity bond may be used instead of specific statutory bond requirements including, but not limited to, those found in Sections 12-39-10, 12-45-10, 14-17-40, 14-17-60, 14-17-350, 14-23-1050, 17-5-20, 17-5-70, 22-1-150, 22-1-160, 23-11-30, and 23-13-20. Any officials or employees not covered by a fidelity bond must be bonded as required by statute. (B) The purchase of a fidelity bond as provided in subsection (A) or the replacement of an existing bond with a fidelity bond covering one or more county officials or employees must be evidenced by
4-11-65	passage of a resolution by the county's governing body. A fidelity bond must meet or exceed the minimum value of the bond required by the statute or statutes for the covered officials or employees.
	All special state constables appointed under this chapter are required to take the oath prescribed by Article III, Section 26 of the Constitution of 1895. Every such special state constable must give and file in the office of the Secretary of State a surety bond in the penal sum of two thousand dollars
23-7-30	conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties.

Constable (Not SRS)	22-9-20	When any person shall be elected or appointed to the office of constable he shall repair to the clerk's office of the county and, together with the evidence of his election or appointment, he shall lodge his bond in the form prescribed by law in the penalty of five hundred dollars, with good sureties, not less than two nor more than five, to be approved in writing by the clerk. Upon taking the oaths herein prescribed such person shall be entitled to a certificate from the clerk that he has filed his bond and taken the requisite oaths and shall thenceforth be regarded as a regularly qualified constable. No person not so qualified shall exercise the powers of a constable, except as otherwise expressly provided and except that nothing herein contained shall prevent a presiding judge, a magistrate or a coroner from appointing a constable to act by virtue of such appointment only on a particular occasion, to be specified in writing.
Officer/Agent Commissioned by SLED	23-3-20	Every officer and agent commissioned pursuant to this article shall file a bond, or be covered by a surety bond, of not less than two thousand dollars with the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, subscribed by a licensed surety company, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, for the prompt and proper accounting of all funds coming into his hands, and for the payment of a judgment recovered against him in a court of competent jurisdiction upon a cause of action arising out of breach or abuse of official duty or power and for the payment of damages sustained by a member of the public from an unlawful act of the officer or agent. However, coverage under the bond does not include damage to persons or property arising out of the negligent operation of a motor vehicle. The bond may be individual, schedule, or blanket and on a form approved by the Attorney General. The premiums on the bonds must be paid by the division.
Magistrate Judge	22-1-150	No person shall be commissioned, nor shall he continue to hold office or be qualified to discharge the duties and exercise the powers of magistrate, until he enters into and files, in the office of the clerk of court of the county in which he is to serve, bond to the State in a sum specified by the governing body of such county. The bond shall not be less than twenty-five percent of the collections for the previous year reported to the county treasurer as required by Section 22-1-90; provided, however, that if collections for the previous year did not exceed a total of two thousand dollars, the county governing body in its discretion shall be authorized to waive any bond requirements for such magistrate. The bond shall be conditioned for the faithful performance and discharge of the duties of his office, with surety to be approved by the governing body of the county. The terms, form and execution shall be approved by the Attorney General. Any magistrate not in compliance with this section shall be subject to immediate removal from office until he shows good cause to the Supreme Court for not obtaining such bond. Premiums for the bonds shall be paid by the respective counties.
ande	22-1-130	journing such bond. Fremiums for the bonds shall be paid by the respective counties.

Probate Judge	14-23-1050	Each judge of probate and associate probate judge shall, before assuming the duties of that office, enter into bond in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of such office, which bond shall be executed and filed as prescribed in Chapter 3 of Title 8 of the 1976 Code.
County Sheriff	23-11-30	The sheriffs of the several counties, before receiving their commissions, shall enter into bonds to be executed by them and any number of sureties, not exceeding twelve nor (except as provided in § 8-3-90) less than two, to be approved by a majority of the governing body of the county in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and every sheriff shall procure other satisfactory security when duly required. Such bond shall be filed in the office of the State Treasurer, duly executed and approved, within thirty days from the time the sheriff-elect receives notice that the election is declared.
Coroner	17-5-20	Before receiving his commission, the coroner must post a bond, to be executed by him and at least two sureties, but not more than twelve, to be approved, recorded, and filed as prescribed in Chapter 3 of Title 8. The bond must be in the penal sum of two thousand dollars.
Clerk of Court	14-17-40	Before receiving their commissions the several clerks shall enter into bond, to be approved, recorded and filed as prescribed in Sections 8-3-130 to 8-3-150 in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars.
Public Service Commission Investigator	58-3-320	Each inspector shall execute a bond with a licensed surety company in the amount of not less than ten thousand dollars. The bond shall be filed with the Office of Regulatory Staff and shall be conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, for the prompt and proper accounting of funds coming into his hands and for the payment of any judgment rendered against him in any court of competent jurisdiction upon a cause of action arising out of breach or abuse of official duty or power and damages sustained by any member of the public from any unlawful act of the inspector. The coverage under the bond shall not include damage to persons or property arising out of the negligent operation of a motor vehicle. The bond may be individual, schedule, or blanket, and shall be approved by the Attorney General. The premiums on the bonds shall be paid by the Office of Regulatory Staff from appropriated funds.
Railroad Policeman	58-13-930	Each special officer or constable appointed under the provisions of this chapter shall be required to enter into a good and sufficient bond in the sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, such bond to be approved by the Attorney General.

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County Treasurer	12-45-10 Repealed	REPEALED: The Governor shall by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint for each county in the State a county treasurer. Before entering upon the duties of his office he must take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution. The Governor may require from such officer such bond as he may deem necessary, not less, however, than twenty thousand dollars, except as otherwise in this chapter expressly provided.
Auditors	12-39-10	Repealed, but still referenced in 12-39-30
Adjutant	25-1-330	
General	Repealed	

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services 7500 Security Boulevard, Mail Stop C2-21-16 Baltimore, Maryland 21244-1850



Center for Clinical Standards and Quality/Survey & Certification Group

Ref: S&C: 16-33-NH

DATE: August 5, 2016

TO: State Survey Agency Directors

FROM: Director

Survey and Certification Group

SUBJECT: Protecting Resident Privacy and Prohibiting Mental Abuse Related to

Photographs and Audio/Video Recordings by Nursing Home Staff

Memorandum Summary

- Freedom from Abuse: Each resident has the right to be free from all types of abuse, including mental abuse. Mental abuse includes, but is not limited to, abuse that is facilitated or caused by nursing home staff taking or using photographs or recordings in any manner that would demean or humiliate a resident(s).
- Facility and State Agency Responsibilities: This memorandum discusses the facility and State responsibilities related to the protection of residents. Specifically, at the time of the next standard survey for both the Traditional survey and QIS, the survey team will request and review facility policies and procedures that prohibit staff from taking, keeping and/or distributing photographs and recordings that demean or humiliate a resident(s).

Background

Recent media reports have highlighted occurrences of nursing home staff taking unauthorized photographs or video recordings of nursing home residents, sometimes in compromised positions. The photographs are then posted on social media networks, or sent through multimedia messages.

Nursing homes must establish an environment that is as homelike as possible and includes a culture and environment that treats each resident with respect and dignity. Treating a nursing home resident in any manner that does not uphold a resident's sense of self-worth and individuality dehumanizes the resident and creates an environment that perpetuates a disrespectful and/or potentially abusive attitude towards the resident(s). Federal nursing home regulations require that each nursing home provides care and services in a person-centered environment in which all individuals are treated as human beings.

NOTE: For purposes of this memorandum, nursing home staff includes employees, consultants, contractors, volunteers, and other caregivers who provide care and services to residents on behalf of the facility.

Resident's Rights to Privacy and Confidentiality

A nursing home resident has the right to personal privacy of not only his/her own physical body, but also of his/her personal space, including accommodations and personal care. Taking photographs or recordings of a resident and/or his/her private space without the resident's, or designated representative's, written consent, is a violation of the resident's right to privacy and confidentiality. Examples include, but are not limited to, staff taking unauthorized photographs of a resident's room or furnishings (which may or may not include the resident), or a resident eating in the dining room, or a resident participating in an activity in the common area.

Residents in nursing homes have varying degrees of physical/psychosocial needs, intellectual disabilities, and/or cognitive impairments. A resident may be dependent on nursing home staff for some or all aspects of care, such as assistance to eat, ambulating, bathing, grooming/dressing and toileting. Each resident has the right to privacy and confidentiality for all aspects of care and services. Only authorized staff directly involved in providing care and services for the resident should be present when care is provided, unless the resident consents to other individuals being present during the delivery of care. For example, if a resident requires assistance during toileting and/or other activities of personal hygiene, authorized staff should assure the resident's privacy, dignity and confidentiality. Each resident must be provided individualized care with dignity and respect. During the delivery of personal care and services, staff must remove residents from public view and provide clothing or draping to prevent unnecessary exposure of body parts. Taking unauthorized photographs or recordings of residents in any state of dress or undress using any type of equipment (e.g., cameras, smart phones, and other electronic devices) and/or keeping or distributing them through multimedia messages or on social media networks is a violation of a resident's right to privacy and confidentiality. Federal regulations include:

• 42 CFR §483.10(e) Privacy and Confidentiality (F164) - The resident has the right to personal privacy and confidentiality of his or her personal and clinical records. Personal privacy includes accommodations, medical treatment, written and telephone communications, personal care, visits, and meetings of family and resident groups, but this does not require the facility to provide a private room for each resident;

Abuse Prohibition

If a photograph or recording of a resident, or the manner that it is used, demeans or humiliates a resident(s), regardless of whether the resident provided consent and regardless of the resident's cognitive status, the surveyor must investigate Federal requirements related to abuse at F223 and F226. This would include, but is not limited to, photographs and recordings of residents that contain nudity, sexual and intimate relations, bathing, showering, toileting, providing perineal care such as after an incontinence episode, agitating a resident to solicit a response, derogatory statements directed to the resident, showing a body part without the resident's face whether it is the chest, limbs, or back, labeling resident's pictures and/or providing comments in a demeaning manner, directing a resident to use inappropriate language, and showing the resident in a compromised position.

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There may be some situations in which the resident is unable to express him/herself due to a medical condition and/or cognitive impairment (e.g., stroke, coma, Alzheimer's disease), cannot relate what has occurred, or may not express outward signs of physical harm, pain, or mental anguish. A lack of response by the resident does not mean that mental abuse did not occur; the surveyor should evaluate how the reasonable person would react under such circumstances.

Nursing home requirements at 42 CFR §483.13(b) Abuse (tag F223) provide that "The resident has the right to be free from verbal, sexual, physical, and mental abuse, corporal punishment, and involuntary seclusion." The Guidance to Surveyors in Appendix PP at tag F223 in the State Operations Manual (SOM) states, "Mental abuse includes, but is not limited to, humiliation, harassment, threats of punishment or deprivation."

Mental abuse may occur through either verbal or nonverbal conduct which causes or has the potential to cause the resident to experience humiliation, intimidation, fear, shame, agitation, or degradation. Examples of verbal or nonverbal conduct that can cause mental abuse, include but are not limited to, nursing home staff taking photographs or recordings of residents that are demeaning or humiliating using any type of equipment (e.g., cameras, smart phones, and other electronic devices) and keeping or distributing them through multimedia messages or on social media networks. Depending on what was photographed or recorded, physical and/or sexual abuse may also be identified.

NOTE: Although a finding of mental abuse indicates that a facility is not promoting an environment that enhances a resident's dignity, surveyors must cite a finding of mental abuse at F223 at the appropriate severity level with consideration of the psychosocial outcome to residents.

Each nursing home must develop and implement written policies and procedures that prohibit all forms of abuse, including mental abuse. Each nursing home must review and/or revise their written abuse prevention policies and procedures to include and ensure that nursing home staff are prohibited from taking or using photographs or recordings in any manner that would demean or humiliate a resident(s). This would include using any type of equipment (e.g., cameras, smart phones, and other electronic devices) to take, keep, or distribute photographs and recordings on social media.

Federal requirements include:

- 42 CFR §483.13 (b) Abuse (tag F223) The resident has the right to be free from verbal, sexual, physical, and mental abuse, corporal punishment, and involuntary seclusion.
- 42 CFR §483.13(c) Staff Treatment of Residents (tag F223) (1) The facility must—
 (i) Not use verbal, mental, sexual, or physical abuse, corporal punishment, or involuntary seclusion.
- 42 CFR §483.13(c) Staff Treatment of Residents (tag F226)- The facility must develop and implement written policies and procedures that prohibit mistreatment, neglect, and abuse of residents and misappropriation of resident property.

Training on Abuse Prevention

Each nursing home must provide training on abuse prohibition policies for all staff who provide care and services to residents, including prohibiting staff from using any type of equipment (e.g., cameras, smart phones, and other electronic devices) to take, keep, or distribute photographs and recordings of residents that are demeaning or humiliating.

The provision of in-service education on abuse prohibition alone does not relieve the nursing home of its responsibility to assure the implementation of these policies and procedures. The nursing home must provide ongoing oversight and supervision of staff in order to assure that these policies are implemented as written.

Federal requirements include:

- 42 CFR §483.13(c) Staff Treatment of Residents (tag F226) The facility must develop and implement written policies and procedures that prohibit mistreatment, neglect, and abuse of residents and misappropriation of resident property.
- 42 CFR §§483.75(e)(2) to (e)(4)—Nurse Aide Competency (tag F495) Nurse aides must have received initial and annual abuse prevention training, in accordance with sections 1819(f)(2)(A)(i)(I) and 1919(f)(2)(A)(i)(I) of the Social Security Act.

Facility Response to Allegations of Abuse

Each nursing home must be managed and operated to ensure that staff implement policies and procedures that promote and maintain each resident's individuality, self-worth, dignity and respect. The facility must report all allegations of abuse, provide protections for any resident involved in the allegations, conduct a thorough investigation, implement corrective actions to prohibit further abuse, and to report the findings as required.

Each nursing home must establish and enforce an environment that encourages individuals to report allegations of abuse without fear of recrimination or intimidation. Protection of residents can be compromised or impeded if individuals are fearful of reporting, especially if the alleged abuse has been carried out by another staff member. For example, it has been reported that after a nursing home employee had posted a humiliating photograph of a resident on social media, several staff had seen the photograph online but did not report it to the facility administration. The nursing home management must assure that all staff are aware of reporting responsibilities, including how to identify possible abuse and how to report any allegations of abuse.

Anytime that the nursing home receives an allegation of abuse, including those involving the posting of an unauthorized photograph or recording of a resident on social media, the facility must not only report the alleged violation to the Administrator and other officials, but must also initiate an immediate investigation and prevent further potential abuse. Examples of steps that the facility may put in place immediately to prevent further potential abuse include, but are not limited to, staffing changes, increased supervision, protection from retaliation, and follow-up counseling for the resident(s). Based on the investigation findings, the facility must implement corrective actions to prevent recurrence.

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Federal requirements include:

- 42 CFR §483.13(c)(2) Response to Alleged Violations (tag F225)- The facility must ensure that all alleged violations involving mistreatment, neglect, or abuse, including injuries of unknown source and misappropriation of resident property are reported within prescribed timeframes and thoroughly investigated. The facility must also assure that further potential abuse is prevented and appropriate corrective action is taken.
- 42 CFR §483.75 Administration (tag F490) A facility must be administered in a manner that enables it to use its resources effectively and efficiently to attain or maintain the highest practicable physical, mental, and psychosocial well-being of each resident.
- 42 CFR §483.75(d) Governing body (tag F493) (1) The facility must have a governing body, or designated persons functioning as a governing body, that is legally responsible for establishing and implementing policies regarding the management and operation of the facility.

Section 1150B of the Social Security Act (the Act) requires certain individuals in federally funded long-term care facilities to report timely any reasonable suspicion of a crime committed against a resident of that facility. Those reports must be submitted to at least one law enforcement agency of jurisdiction and the State Survey Agency (SA), in fulfillment of the statutory directive to report to the Secretary. Individuals who fail to report under Section 1150B(b) are subject to various penalties, including civil monetary penalties. Section 1150B(d) of the Act also prohibits a facility from retaliating against any individual who makes such a report. Refer to the facility's obligations under "Reporting Reasonable Suspicion of a Crime in a Long-Term Care Facility: Section 1150B of the Social Security Act," (See S&C Memo: 11-30-NH, revised January 20, 2012, http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Provider-Enrollment-and-Certification/SurveyCertificationGenInfo/downloads/scletter11_30.pdf).

State Survey Agency Responsibility-Review of Facility Policies and Procedures

Surveyors are expected to take the following actions 30 days after the release of this memorandum. During the next standard survey, whether a Traditional or Quality Indicator Survey (QIS) survey, the survey team must request and review nursing home policies and procedures related to prohibiting nursing home staff from taking or using photographs or recordings in any manner that would demean or humiliate a resident(s). This would include using any type of equipment (e.g., cameras, smart phones, and other electronic devices) to take, keep, or distribute photographs and recordings on social media. Survey teams should begin this review for standard surveys, effective immediately and implement this policy until each nursing home has been surveyed for the inclusion and implementation of such policies. During any survey, the survey team may request to see such written policies, as necessary based upon identified concerns and/or complaints.

State Survey Agency Responsibility for Investigation

If the SA receives an allegation in the following circumstances, the SA must investigate onsite to determine whether the nursing home is in compliance with the Federal requirements:

- 1) Unauthorized photographs or recordings of a resident(s) have been taken, kept, and/or distributed on social media or transmitted through multimedia messaging by staff; or
- 2) A photograph or video itself, or the manner that it is used, humiliates or demeans the resident(s), including, but not limited to, distributing on social media.

Depending on the seriousness of the allegation, the SA must conduct an onsite investigation within two to 10 days (See Section 5075 of the State Operations Manual). In addition, the SA must evaluate whether the allegation may require referral to law enforcement.

During the survey, if the facility is determined to not be in substantial compliance with Federal requirements, the survey team must identify:

- The specific noncompliance;
- The resident(s) who has been, or is likely to be affected; and
- The outcome, or likelihood of an outcome, as a result of the noncompliance, including the presence of or potential for psychosocial harm.

Examples of psychosocial harm include, but are not limited to, extreme embarrassment, ongoing humiliation, degradation as a human being, and fear or panic at the thought of the public or unknown persons accessing these types of photographs or recordings.

If there is no discernible response from the resident, or if the resident's response is incongruent with that of a reasonable person, or if one cannot directly evaluate the resident's psychosocial outcome, the surveyor must attempt to interview family, responsible parties, or other individuals involved in the resident's life to gather how he/she believes the resident would react to the incident.

If the surveyor is unable to conduct interviews with the resident's family, the surveyor must utilize the reasonable person approach, which considers how a reasonable person in the resident's position would be impacted by postings of photographs and recordings, regardless of whether the resident consented, such as:

- Non-offensive authorized photographs or recordings used in a demeaning or humiliating manner; or
- Demeaning or humiliating photographs or videos of nudity, exposed bodily parts, such as genitalia, breasts, or of posting examples of bodily functions such as toileting, provision of incontinence care exposing perineal areas, and/or fecal material on body parts or beddings/furnishings.

The following examples illustrate the use of the reasonable person concept: (NOTE: The survey team must rely on the specific facts identified during each investigation when determining which severity level to assign to a finding of noncompliance.)

A Severity Level 4 example for F164 and F223 includes, but is not limited, to the following:

The facility failed to protect two residents from mental and sexual abuse perpetuated by two staff members, who posted unauthorized videos and photographs on social media of the residents during bathing, toileting and grooming, including nude photos and photos of genitalia. Both residents were cognitively impaired and unable to express themselves. As a result, the two residents suffered public humiliation and dehumanization.

A Severity Level 3 example for F164 and F223 includes, but is not limited, to the following:

The facility failed to protect a resident from mental abuse as a result of taking and sending an unauthorized video of a resident. A staff member had messaged to three of his/her co-workers a video of a cognitively impaired resident eating lunch in the facility's dining room. In the video, the resident was feeding him/herself, using his/her fingers to eat the items on the plate, including mashed potatoes and pudding. The resident was pictured to have food items all over his/her face, clothing, and tray area. During an interview with the resident, the resident was incapable of perception and unable to express him/herself. During an interview with one of the staff members who had received the message, he/she initially thought that the video was funny. As a result, this unauthorized video had the effect of humiliation and embarrassment and did not promote an environment where the residents' self-worth is being upheld.

Reporting to the Nurse Aide Registry and Other State Licensing Authorities

If the State determines that an individual has abused a resident or if the individual waives the right to a hearing (based on a preliminary determination of abuse), the State must report the findings in writing within 10 working days to—

- The individual;
- The current administrator of the facility in which the incident occurred;
- The administrator of the facility that currently employs the individual, if different than the facility in which the incident occurred;
- The licensing authority for individuals used by the facility other than nurse aides, if applicable; and
- The nurse aide registry for nurse aides. [See 42 CFR §488.335(f)]

Contact: Please forward any questions regarding this memorandum to the CMS DNH triage team, <u>DNH TriageTeam@cms.hhs.gov</u>.

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Effective Date: Immediately. This policy should be communicated with all survey and certification staff, their managers and the State/Regional Office training coordinators within 30 days of this memorandum.

/s/ David R. Wright

cc: Survey and Certification Regional Office Management

The contents of this letter support actions to improve patient safety and increase quality and reliability of care and promote better outcomes.

uestio	n 129 Component	Corresponding Material
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		See Appendix B; SC Court Administration has asked all
_		summary courts to provide this information
b.	Lowest, highest, and average VSP caseload	Unable to determine from current data
	of summary courts	
C.	Lowest, highest, and average turnover in last	Unable to determine from current data
	three years in summary courts	
d.	List of Detention Centers without a VSPN	See Appendix B; SC Jail Administrators' Association has bee
		asked to obtain this information from all detention centers
e.	Lowest, highest, and average VSP caseload	Unable to determine from current data
	of detention centers	
f.	Lowest, highest, and average turnover in last	Unable to determine from current data
	three years in detention centers	. :
g.	List of Sheriffs without a VSP	See Appendix B; SC Sheriffs' Association has been asked to
		obtain this information from all detention centers
h.	Lowest, highest, and average VSP caseload	Unable to determine from current data
	of Sheriff's Office	
i.	Lowest, highest, and average turnover in last	Unable to determine from current data
	three years in Sheriff's Office	
j.	List of Police Department without a VSP	See Appendix B; SC Police Chiefs' Association has been
		asked to obtain this information from all police departmen
k.	Lowest, highest, and average VSP caseload	Unable to determine from current data
	of Police Department	<u> </u>
1.	Lowest, highest, and average turnover in last	Unable to determine from current data
	three years in Police Department	
m.	List of Solicitor's Offices without a VSP	See Appendix B; All State Agencies have VSPs
n.	Lowest, highest, and average VSP caseload	See Appendix C; Last column (Victims per Advocate)
	of Solicitor's Offices	
0.	Lowest, highest, and average turnover in last	Unable to determine from current data
	three years in Solicitor's Offices	
p.	Lowest, highest, and average VSP caseload	Unable to determine from current data
	in each state agency with VSPs	
q.	Lowest, highest, and average turnover in last	Unable to determine from current data
-	three years in each state agency with VSPs	
		

Where Employed	Job duties include	Category	Individuals with active certifications (as of February 2022)	Entities without Victim Advocates	Initial Training	Continuing Training Required
Summary Court (i.e., Municipal Court or Magistrate's Court)	Providing notifications to crime victims as mandated by law	Notifier / Support Staff (VSPN)	542 in Summary Courts	SC Court Administration has asked all summary courts to provide this information	2 hours of approved training	2 hours of approved training every other calendar year
Detention Center (i.e., City or County Jail)			227 in Detention Centers and Jails	SC Jail Administrators' Association has been asked to obtain this information from all detention centers		
Local government (Police Departments, Sheriff's Offices)	Providing victim assistance as mandated by S.C. law	Victim Service Provider (VSP)	427 in County and Municipal Agencies	SC Police Chiefs' Association has been asked to obtain this information from all police departments	15 hours of core training in first year employed	12 hours of approved training every calendar year (can carry forward up to 12 hours each year)
				SC Sheriffs' Association has been asked to obtain this information from all detention centers		
State Agency (Solicitors, SCDC, PPP, DJJ) other than summary court or detention center			213 in Solicitors' Offices 212 in State Agencies	All state agencies have victim Advocates		
Non-Profit Mission is victim assistance or advocacy Incorporated in, holds a certificate of authority in, or is registered as a charitable organization in, S.C. Privately funded or receives funds from federal, state, or local governments to provide services to victims	Providing victim assistance	Victim Service Provider (VSP)	1,094 Nonprofit employees and volunteers	*Information not requested	15 hours of core training in first year employed	12 hours of approved training every calendar year (can carry forward up to 12 hours each year)
	Providing direct services to victims of human trafficking and recognized member of regional human trafficking taskforce or otherwise approved	Victim Service Provider Human Trafficking (VSP-HT)			15 hours of specialized core training in human trafficking in first year employed	12 hours of approved training every calendar year (can carry forward up to 12 hours each year)

Appendix C. Answers to Questions 129(M-O)					
Circuit	Victim Advocates	Victims	Victims Per Advocate		
1	7	3,800	543		
2	6	2,000	333		
3	4	1,079	270		
4	9	1,753	195		
5	11	6,195	563		
6	8	1,200	150		
7	6	7,000	1,167		
8	6	2,793	466		
9	18	6,099	339		
10	5	2,988	598		
11	7.5	2,912	388		
12	3	2,682	894		
13	12	5,657	471		
14	7	2,675	382		
15	12	14,246	1,187		
16	19	3,473	183		
Totals:	140.5	66,552	n/a		
Averages:	8.78	4,160	508		



ALAN WILSON ATTORNEY GENERAL

June 13, 2022

Ms. Allison Randall
Acting Director
US Department of Justice
Office on Violence Against Women
145 N Street, NE Suite 10 W.
Washington, DC 20530

To Allison Randall,

The South Carolina Office of the Attorney General is proud to include with its 2022 VAWA Application the state's FFY2022-2025 STOP Implementation Plan. This plan discusses the needs, processes, and partners that shape South Carolina's response to victim services and explore how our agency plans to utilize VAWA funding throughout the covered years. This plan is the culmination of nearly three years of effort and work on the part of staff and other stakeholders and we have high hopes that it will lead to an improvement in victim services throughout the state.

We sincerely appreciate your consideration of this Implementation Plan and look forward to hearing from you. If any additional information is needed, please let us know. I may be reached at 803-734-0791 (office) or 803-917-1727 (cell) at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Barbara Jean (B.J.) Nelson

Director

BJN/th

CC: Ms. Kimberly Buckley, Finance Director, SCAG

Mr. Joe Corey, Deputy Director, DCVAG



South Carolina STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program FFY 2022–2025 Implementation Plan

South Carolina Office of the Attorney General

Department of Crime Victim Assistance Grants

1205 Pendleton Street

Columbia, SC 29201

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List of Acronyms

AGO Attorney General's Office

AVA Association of VAWA Administrators

COVID-19 Coronavirus Disease 2019

CVSD Crime Victim Services Division

DCVAG Department of Crime Victim Assistance Grants

DHEC Department of Health and Environmental Control

DSS Department of Social Services

FFY Federal Fiscal Year

FNE Forensic Nurse Examiner

FVPSA Family Violence Prevention and Services Act

OVW Office on Violence Against Women

PSCC Public Safety Coordinating Council

RPE Rape Prevention Education

SCCADVASA South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

SCVAN South Carolina Victim Assistance Network

SLED State Law Enforcement Division

STOP Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors Violence Against Women Grant

SVAP State Victims Assistance Program

VAWA Violence Against Women Act

VOCA Victims of Crime Act

VSCC Victim Services Coordinating Council

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Organizations Approved for STOP Funding

Beyond Abuse

Children in Crisis in Dorchester County, Inc.

City of Anderson Police Department

Clarendon County Sheriff's Office

Compass of Carolina

Eighth Judicial Circuit Solicitor's Office

Fifteenth Judicial Circuit Solicitor's Office

Fifth Judicial Circuit Solicitor's Office

Foothills Alliance

Fourteenth Judicial Circuit Solicitor's Office

Hopeful Horizons

Julie Valentine Center

Lexington County Sheriff's Office

Meg's House

My Sister's House, Inc.

Ninth Judicial Circuit Solicitor's Office

Pee Dee Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Assault

PRISMA Health—Midlands

Rape Crisis Center of Horry/Georgetown

Richland County Sheriff's Department

Safe Harbor

Seventh Judicial Circuit Solicitor's Office

Sistercare, Inc.

South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault South Carolina Office of the Attorney General

I. Introduction

- A. Date on which the plan was approved by the State.
- B. Time period covered by the plan.

The Department of Justice regularly distributes funds to American states and territories through the STOP (Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program. Congress authorized this program as part of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), itself established under Title IV of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. In South Carolina, the Department of Crime Victim Assistance Grants (DCVAG) manages STOP funds from within the Attorney General's Office (AGO). DCVAG is pleased to submit this Implementation Plan for the STOP Formula Grant, which the state of South Carolina approved on <u>August 9, 2021</u> (I.A.). The Plan will cover <u>FFY 2022-2025</u> (I.B.).

In 2017, South Carolina's General Assembly passed the South Carolina Crime Victim Services Act. This Act consolidated several agencies, boards, and commissions within the Crime Victim Services Division (CVSD), a new entity within AGO. Although previously housed within the Department of Public Safety, DCVAG now serves within CVSD. In addition to STOP funds, DCVAG manages federal money issued through the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) and state money issued through the State Victims Assistance Program (SVAP). DCVAG's stated mission is "To enhance the state's capacity to assist crime victims and to provide leadership in the promotion of justice and healing for all victims of crime."

This document contains four sections that detail the needs, processes, and partners that shaped South Carolina's STOP Implementation Plan for FFY 2022-2025. To help readers contextualize the state's STOP-related needs, we will begin with an overview of South Carolina's people and geography (Section II). Next, we will describe the planning process that resulted in the state's Implementation Plan (Section III) and provide supporting documents from our partners in prosecution, law enforcement, courts, and victim services programs (Section IV). Finally, we will discuss our plan for the upcoming STOP implementation period in detail (Section V). Although we have attempted to provide all materials needed to evaluate South Carolina's Implementation Plan, we will provide additional materials upon request.

II. Needs and Context

A. Demographic information regarding the population of the State derived from the most recent available United States Census Bureau data including population data on race, ethnicity, age, disability, and limited English proficiency.

The following pages provide demographic information about South Carolina's residents, crime data relevant to the STOP (Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program, and information on current STOP funding. Census data come from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey 2015–2019 five-year estimates. The American Community Survey is conducted yearly with a sample of American households. We rely on five-year estimates because they contain all measures of interest and have a smaller margin of error than one-year estimates due to a larger sample size. We present crime data for the years 2000–2019 (most recent). These data come from South Carolina's Incident-Based Reporting System, which captures criminal incidents that come to the attention of the police.

According to the 2019 National Crime Victimization Survey, 46.6% of violent victimizations experienced in the South were reported to the police ¹ compared to 40.9% nationwide. ² Approximately 58.4% of intimate partner violence victimizations and 33.9% of rape or sexual assault victimizations were reported to the police in 2017. ³ The crime data provided here include only those crimes brought to the attention of the police, and likely underestimate the number of crimes committed. Victims base their reporting decisions on many factors, including personal and incident characteristics. However, service provision can also affect reporting. For example, previous negative experiences reporting crimes to the police ⁴ and the availability of alternative resources and support ⁵ can influence a victim's decision to report. Therefore, crime data provided by police departments may be biased in a way that is directly related to the services provided by STOP funding.

¹ Bureau of Justice Statistics. *Number of violent victimizations by region and reporting to the police, 2019.* Generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool at www.bjs.gov. 04-Aug-21.

² Bureau of Justice Statistics. *Number of violent victimizations by reporting to the police, 2019.* Generated using the NCVS Victimization Analysis Tool at www.bjs.gov. 04-Aug-21.

³ Morgan, R. E., & Truman, J. L. (2020). Criminal victimization, 2019 (NCJ 255113). Bureau of Justice Statistics.

⁴ Wolf, M. E., Ly, U., Hobart, M. A., & Kernic, M. A. (2003). Barriers to seeking police help for intimate partner violence. *Journal of Family Violence*, 18(2), 121-129.

⁵ Kaukinen, C. (2002). The help-seeking decisions of violent crime victims: An examination of the direct and conditional effects of gender and the victim-offender relationship. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 17(4), 432-456.

Table 1. South Carolina Population Estimates

Jurisdiction Population People per Sq. Mile % Male South Carolina 5,020,806 156.8 48.5 Abbeville 24,627 48.2 48.5 Aiken 168,301 155.8 48.3 Allendale 9,024 21.8 53.5	% Female 51.5 51.7 46.5 51.8 51.7 51.6
Abbeville 24,627 48.2 48.5 Aiken 168,301 155.8 48.3 Allendale 9,024 21.8 53.5	51.5 51.7 46.5 51.8 51.7
Aiken 168,301 155.8 48.3 Allendale 9,024 21.8 53.5	51.7 46.5 51.8 51.7
Allendale 9,024 21.8 53.5	46.5 51.8 51.7
·	51.8 51.7
	51.7
Anderson 198,064 261.6 48.2	
Bamberg 14,376 36.4 48.3	51.6
Barnwell 21,346 38.3 48.4	
Beaufort 186,095 323.1 49.2	50.8
Berkeley 215,044 175.1 49.7	50.3
Calhoun 14,663 37.4 47.8	52.2
Charleston 401,165 295.4 48.4	51.6
Cherokee 56,895 143.3 48.4	51.6
Chester 32,311 55.1 48.6	51.4
Chesterfield 45,953 57.0 49.2	50.8
Clarendon 33,957 48.8 49.3	50.7
Colleton 37,585 33.2 47.8	52.2
Darlington 67,027 118.2 47.3	52.7
Dillon 30,689 75.4 47.3	52.7
Dorchester 158,299 274.3 48.7	51.3
Edgefield 26,927 53.1 53.3	46.7
Fairfield 22,565 31.8 47.8	52.2
Florence 138,475 172.2 46.8	53.2
Georgetown 61,952 76.2 47.3	52.7
Greenville 507,003 637.7 48.5	51.5
Greenwood 70,411 152.1 46.5	53.5
Hampton 19,564 34.7 51.9	48.1
Horry 332,172 264.7 48.3	51.7
Jasper 28,657 40.9 50.2	49.8
Kershaw 65,112 88.0 48.5	51.5
Lancaster 92,308 166.3 48.2	51.8
Laurens 66,846 92.3 48.7	51.3
Lee 17,365 42.3 51.1	48.9
Lexington 290,278 383.0 48.7	51.3
Marion 31,308 63.4 46.1	53.9
Marlboro 26,753 55.2 52.1	47.9
McCormick 9,531 24.2 55.4	44.6
Newberry 38,194 59.0 48.5	51.5
Oconee 77,528 115.0 49.2	50.8
Orangeburg 87,687 77.7 46.8	53.2
Pickens 124,029 242.2 49.8	50.2
Richland 411,357 532.8 48.4	51.6
Saluda 20,303 43.9 49.9	50.1
Spartanburg 307,617 375.6 48.5	51.5
Sumter 106,757 156.5 48.2	51.8
Union 27,490 53.3 47.7	52.3
Williamsburg 31,324 33.4 47.7	52.3
York 265,872 382.0 48.2	51.8

Table 2. South Carolina Race and Ethnicity by County

Jurisdiction	% White Alone	% Black Alone	% Other Alone	% Hispanic/Latino
South Carolina	67.2	26.8	6.2	5.7
Abbeville	69.9	27.6	2.5	1.5
Aiken	70.7	25.0	4.2	5.7
Allendale	23.4	73.8	2.8	3.3
Anderson	79.8	15.7	4.5	3.8
Bamberg	36.4	61.1	2.4	2.1
Barnwell	50.9	45.8	3.4	2.5
Beaufort	74.7	17.7	7.6	11.1
Berkeley	66.6	24.0	9.3	6.6
Calhoun	55.7	40.9	3.3	3.8
Charleston	68.3	26.7	5.1	5.1
Cherokee	75.5	20.1	4.3	4.4
Chester	60.4	37.1	2.6	2.0
Chesterfield	63.0	32.0	5.1	4.3
Clarendon	49.3	47.5	3.2	3.1
Colleton	57.3	38.3	4.4	3.2
Darlington	56.6	41.1	2.2	2.0
Dillon	46.7	48.9	4.5	2.8
Dorchester	67.5	25.1	7.4	5.4
Edgefield	60.0	35.3	4.6	6.0
Fairfield	39.1	58.6	2.3	2.2
Florence	53.6	42.7	3.7	2.6
Georgetown	64.8	30.9	4.3	3.1
Greenville	73.5	17.7	8.9	9.2
Greenwood	64.3	31.7	3.9	6.0
Hampton	42.1	53.4	4.5	4.0
Horry	81.1	13.3	5.6	6.0
Jasper	52.4	41.6	6.1	13.4
Kershaw	71.2	23.6	5.1	4.4
Lancaster	74.3	21.0	4.7	5.4
Laurens	70.1	24.1	5.9	4.9
Lee	32.9	64.3	2.7	2.5
Lexington	79.1	14.8	6.1	6.0
Marion	39.7	56.7	3.6	2.8
Marlboro	41.5	50.5	8.0	3.3
McCormick	51.5	44.8	3.6	0.8
Newberry	63.2	31.1	5.6	7.5
Oconee	87.8	6.9	5.2	5.5
Orangeburg	34.8	61.7	3.6	2.2
Pickens	88.3	6.8	4.8	3.7
Richland	44.9	46.9	8.2	5.2
Saluda	65.9	25.1	9.1	15.5
Spartanburg	73.2	20.4	6.4	6.8
Sumter	47.2	46.7	6.1	4.0
Union	65.5	30.7	3.7	1.6
Williamsburg	31.8	64.5	3.6	2.3
York	74.2	19.2	5.6	5.5

Table 3. South Carolina Age Distribution by County

			ge Distribution		0/ 50:
Jurisdiction	% 0–9	% 10–17	% Under 18	% 18+	% 60+
South Carolina	11.9	10.0	22.0	78.0	23.7
Abbeville	10.2	10.5	20.6	79.4	28.8
Aiken	11.8	10.0	21.8	78.2	25.9
Allendale	9.2	9.6	18.8	81.2	26.8
Anderson	12.1	10.9	23.0	77.0	24.1
Bamberg	11.5	8.7	20.1	79.9	28.2
Barnwell	13.1	11.1	24.1	75.9	24.6
Beaufort	10.6	8.4	19.0	81.0	33.1
Berkeley	13.6	10.4	24.0	76.0	19.2
Calhoun	10.4	9.0	19.4	80.6	29.3
Charleston	11.6	8.2	19.8	80.2	22.1
Cherokee	12.0	11.2	23.2	76.8	22.3
Chester	11.5	11.0	22.5	77.5	25.8
Chesterfield	10.8	11.4	22.2	77.8	23.8
Clarendon	11.0	8.5	19.5	80.5	31.1
Colleton	11.6	10.9	22.4	77.6	27.4
Darlington	11.6	10.8	22.4	77.6	25.4
Dillon	14.4	11.1	25.4	74.6	22.4
Dorchester	13.2	11.5	24.8	75.2	19.3
Edgefield	8.6	9.7	18.3	81.7	24.6
Fairfield	8.9	10.4	19.3	80.7	31.1
Florence	13.1	10.7	23.8	76.2	22.9
Georgetown	9.6	9.0	18.7	81.3	35.2
Greenville	12.9	10.3	23.2	76.8	21.4
Greenwood	12.8	10.2	23.0	77.0	24.1
Hampton	11.6	10.0	21.6	78.4	24.1
Horry	9.8	8.5	18.3	81.7	31.2
Jasper	12.1	8.8	20.9	79.1	26.4
Kershaw	12.1	11.4	23.5	76.5	25.2
Lancaster	12.8	9.0	21.7	78.3	26.9
Laurens	11.5	10.5	22.0	78.0	24.7
Lee	9.9	9.6	19.6	80.4	24.5
Lexington	12.2	11.1	23.3	76.7	22.1
Marion	12.1	10.9	23.0	77.0	27.5
Marlboro	11.0	9.6	20.6	79.4	24.1
McCormick	5.9	6.3	12.2	87.8	42.9
Newberry	12.2	9.6	21.8	78.2	26.4
Oconee	10.9	9.3	20.2	79.8	30.2
Orangeburg	11.5	10.6	22.1	77.9	26.7
Pickens	10.3	8.8	19.0	81.0	21.6
Richland	11.7	9.8	21.5	78.5	17.9
Saluda	12.3	9.6	21.9	78.1	25.8
Spartanburg	12.5	10.7	23.3	76.7	22.2
Sumter	13.4	10.8	24.2	75.8	21.7
Union	11.6	9.8	21.5	78.5	26.8
Williamsburg	11.1	10.1	21.2	78.8	27.5
York	12.9	11.4	24.4	75.6	20.2

Table 4. South Carolina Financial Characteristics by County

Jurisdiction	Med. Household Income (\$)	% In Poverty	% Unemployed
South Carolina	53,199	15.2	5.8
Abbeville	38,741	18.7	5.5
Aiken	51,399	14.9	7.5
Allendale	27,185	25.0	16.0
Anderson	50,865	14.6	5.1
Bamberg	31,422	23.4	4.4
Barnwell	35,803	28.1	5.7
Beaufort	68,377	10.2	5.0
Berkeley	63,309	11.9	5.0
Calhoun	46,339	20.8	6.2
Charleston	64,022	13.7	3.7
Cherokee	36,883	19.4	6.0
Chester	42,442	19.6	5.8
Chesterfield	41,505	20.7	9.3
Clarendon	40,900	22.9	11.5
Colleton	36,324	21.8	8.2
Darlington	38,448	20.0	9.0
Dillon	30,812	32.6	6.9
Dorchester	63,080	12.1	4.6
Edgefield	49,127	16.2	6.6
Fairfield	38,213	20.9	6.3
Florence	47,058	18.4	6.5
Georgetown	48,456	17.9	7.2
Greenville	60,351	11.5	4.3
Greenwood	42,336	20.8	6.9
Hampton	33,429	20.5	9.9
Horry	50,704	15.0	6.0
Jasper	45,601	17.7	7.2
Kershaw	51,479	14.9	5.7
Lancaster	58,849	13.4	6.8
Laurens	43,304	20.3	7.5
Lee	32,371	25.0	7.9
Lexington	61,173	12.5	5.2
Marion	32,063	22.7	8.3
Marlboro	33,586	26.4	12.0
McCormick	43,633	15.4	8.6
Newberry	44,226	17.6	6.3
Oconee	49,134	17.5	5.5
Orangeburg	37,955	23.6	9.2
Pickens	49,573	16.6	5.4
Richland	54,767	16.2	6.5
Saluda	45,714	15.1	6.7
Spartanburg	52,332	14.0	5.5
Sumter	45,661	18.7	9.4
Union	41,186	21.6	6.8
Williamsburg	32,485	26.4	6.6
York	65,361	10.5	5.1

Table 5. South Carolina Disability Status by County

Jurisdiction	% Disabled	
South Carolina	14.5	
Abbeville	19.6	
Aiken	14.0	
Allendale	24.7	
Anderson	16.6	
Bamberg	19.8	
Barnwell	24.0	
Beaufort	13.5	
Berkeley	14.3	
Calhoun	19.3	
Charleston	10.8	
Cherokee	16.1	
Chester	17.8	
Chesterfield	17.5	
Clarendon	24.5	
Colleton	13.2	
Darlington	17.9	
Dillon	18.3	
Dorchester	13.0	
Edgefield	16.3	
Fairfield	17.3	
Florence	14.5	
Georgetown	16.2	
Greenville	12.6	
Greenwood	15.3	
Hampton	14.9	
Horry	16.8	
Jasper	15.3	
Kershaw	15.9	
Lancaster	13.2	
Laurens	19.6	
Lee	19.5	
Lexington	13.6	
Marion	16.9	
Marlboro	20.6	
McCormick	21.1	
Newberry	14.1	
Oconee	20.2	
Orangeburg	14.7	
Pickens	14.9	
Richland	13.7	
Saluda	14.6	
Spartanburg	14.9	
Sumter	17.9	
Union	19.7	
Williamsburg	19.0	
York	10.2	

Table 6. South Carolina English Proficiency and Citizenship Status by County

Jurisdiction	% Speaking English Less than "Very Well"	% Not U.S. Citizen
South Carolina	2.8	2.9
Abbeville	1.1	0.8
Aiken	2.5	3.0
Allendale	1.9	1.7
Anderson	1.6	1.7
Bamberg	0.6	1.8
Barnwell	0.9	1.0
Beaufort	4.4	4.6
Berkeley	3.2	3.0
Calhoun	0.8	1.0
Charleston	2.6	3.3
Cherokee	2.0	1.6
Chester	0.7	0.4
Chesterfield	2.3	1.7
Clarendon	1.4	1.4
Colleton	1.6	1.9
Darlington	0.9	0.7
Dillon	1.8	2.0
Dorchester	2.5	2.7
Edgefield	2.9	3.1
Fairfield	0.9	0.3
Florence	1.7	1.3
Georgetown	1.3	1.5
Greenville	5.3	5.4
Greenwood	2.1	2.7
Hampton	2.7	2.0
Horry	2.9	3.6
Jasper	5.4	6.8
Kershaw	1.4	1.1
Lancaster	2.3	2.8
Laurens	2.0	1.7
Lee	0.5	0.7
Lexington	3.0	3.1
Marion	1.9	1.6
Marlboro	1.3	1.3
McCormick	0.2	0.6
Newberry	3.8	3.8
Oconee	2.1	2.2
Orangeburg	1.7	0.6
Pickens	1.7	2.2
Richland	2.9	3.0
Saluda	8.4	6.9
Spartanburg	3.7	3.3
Sumter	1.2	1.4
Union	0.7	0.5
Williamsburg	1.1	1.1
York	2.3	2.7

Table 7. South Carolina Estimates of LGBT Population by County

Jurisdiction	Total Households	% Same-Sex Households
South Carolina	1,921,862	0.5
Abbeville	9,660	0.8
Aiken	67,598	0.0
Allendale	3,365	0.5
Anderson	76,798	0.1
Bamberg	5,334	0.6
Barnwell	8,360	0.5
Beaufort	71,477	0.6
Berkeley	76,881	0.0
Calhoun	6,179	0.7
Charleston	159,195	0.1
Cherokee	20,699	0.6
Chester	12,653	0.9
Chesterfield	17,900	0.2
Clarendon	13,161	0.3
Colleton	15,075	0.3
Darlington	26,484	0.5
Dillon	11,029	0.5
Dorchester	55,351	0.3
		0.5 1.4
Edgefield Fairfield	9,176	
	9,191	0.4
Florence	52,188	0.7 0.5
Georgetown Greenville	25,498	0.5
	192,975	
Greenwood	27,612	0.1 0.6
Hampton	6,993	
Horry	131,143	0.8
Jasper	10,269	1.0
Kershaw Lancaster	24,980	0.9
	33,899	0.5
Laurens	25,563	1.2
Lee	6,423	0.5
Lexington	113,104	0.5
Marion	11,600	0.2
Marlboro	9,613	0.3
McCormick	3,957	0.1
Newberry	14,810	0.9
Oconee	31,978	0.2
Orangeburg	33,060	0.5
Pickens	47,934	0.4
Richland	151,853	0.7
Saluda	7,094	0.1
Spartanburg	116,645	0.5
Sumter	41,776	0.4
Union	11,432	0.7
Williamsburg	12,686	1.8
York	101,211	1.4

Source. American Community Survey, 2015-2019 five-year estimates. Available household figures underestimate LGBT individuals, who constitute more than 5% of Americans.

Figure 1. South Carolina Population Density

Source. American Community Survey, 2015-2019 five-year estimates.

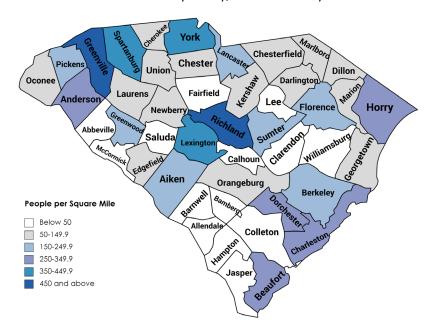


Figure 2. South Carolina Minority Population

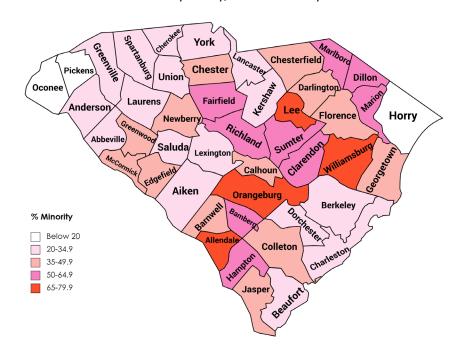


Figure 3. South Carolina Poverty Distribution

Source. American Community Survey, 2015-2019 five-year estimates.

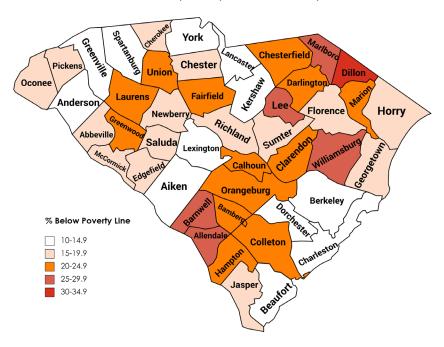


Figure 4. South Carolina Unemployment Distribution

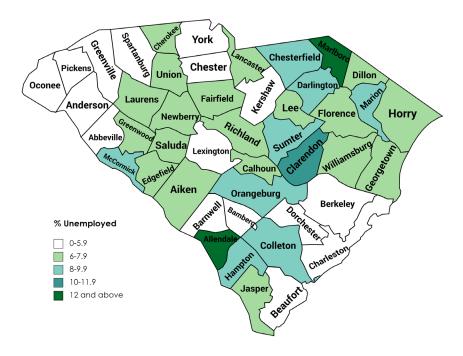


Figure 5. South Carolina FFY 2019 STOP Funding Distribution

Source. South Carolina Attorney General's Office.

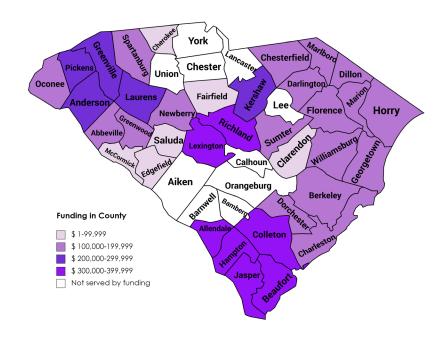


Figure 6. South Carolina FFY 2019 Total Funding Distribution (STOP, SVAP, VOCA)

Source. South Carolina Attorney General's Office.

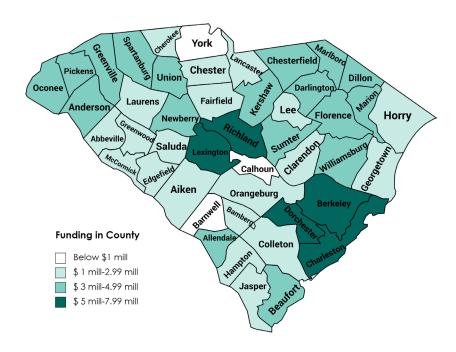
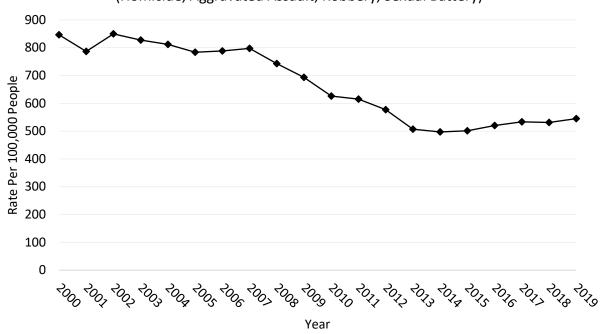
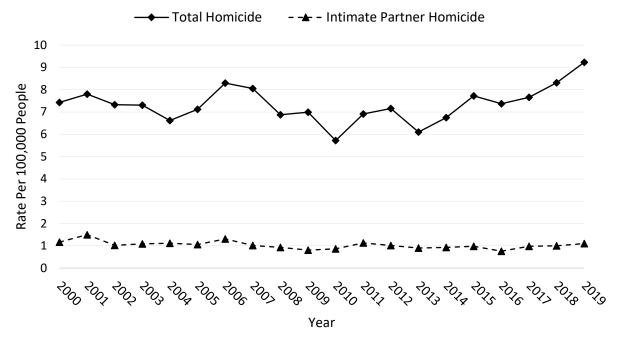


Figure 7. South Carolina Violent Crime Trends (Homicide, Aggravated Assault, Robbery, Sexual Battery)



Source. South Carolina's State Law Enforcement Division.

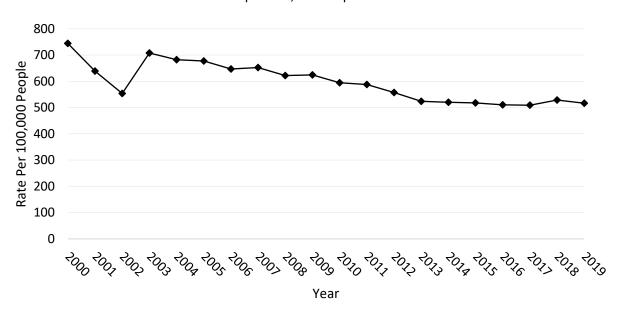
Figure 8. South Carolina Homicide Trends



Source. South Carolina's State Law Enforcement Division.

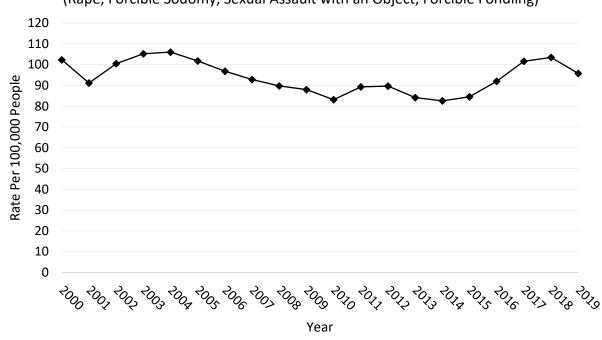
Figure 9. South Carolina Non-Fatal Intimate Partner Violence Trends

(Aggravated and Simple Assault)
Rate per 100,000 People



Source. South Carolina's State Law Enforcement Division.

Figure 10. South Carolina Sexual Assault Trends
(Rape, Forcible Sodomy, Sexual Assault with an Object, Forcible Fondling)



Source. South Carolina's State Law Enforcement Division.

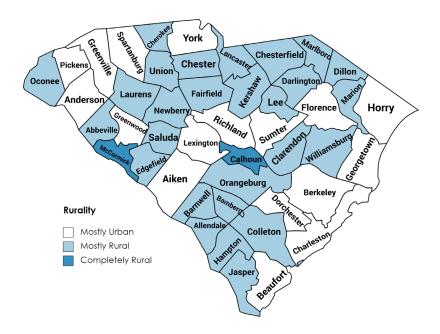
B. Methods used to identify underserved populations and results of those methods, including demographic data on the distribution of underserved populations.

We used three methods to identify communities who remain underserved by whom South Carolina's STOP funds underserve. First, the STOP Planning Committee discussed this topic during its meeting on November 19, 2019. Appendix 1 provides a summary of this meeting. Second, the Department of Crime Victim Assistance Grants (DCVAG) surveyed more than one-hundred and fifty community stakeholders to receive their input on a range of topics related to STOP. Part of this survey prompted respondents to identify underserved communities and suggest steps to better serve them. Appendix 2 provides a list of victim service network agencies who received DCVAG's survey. Finally, DCVAG reviewed the list of federally recognized Native American Tribes updated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs on January 29, 2021.

The STOP Planning Committee identified three underserved groups in their 2019 meeting: individuals in rural areas, individuals who do not speak English, and disabled individuals. Figure 11 identifies twenty-nine counties in South Carolina that the 2010 Census classified as rural. These counties cluster near the state's western and northeastern borders and give way to urban counties near the Appalachian Mountains and the Atlantic coast. Table 6 shows the percentage of residents in each of South Carolina's counties who are not fluent in English. Notably, counties with the fewest English speakers as a proportion of their population also have the highest rates of non-citizen residents (i.e., Beaufort, Greenville, Jasper, and Saluda Counties). This implies that language and immigration status combine to present unique barriers to services for many victims in these counties. Table 5 shows the overall percentage of disabled residents in each county in South Carolina. Six counties, all of them rural, have disability rates exceeding 20% (Allendale, Barnwell, Clarendon, McCormick, Marlboro, and Oconee). For many disabled residents of these counties, long drives to cities and conditions that limit independent travel combine to block access to victim services.

Figure 11. South Carolina Rurality Distribution

Source. American Community Survey, 2015-2019 five-year estimates.



In a survey distributed to stakeholders around the state, DCVAG asked which groups in South Carolina need more connection to victim services. Appendix 5 provides the questions used in this survey. Although DCVAG developed these questions internally, we included a prompt that asked recipients to suggest improvements for future iterations. In the future, we intend to incorporate input from more and more diverse organizations before distributing similar surveys. We recognize this as a weakness of our present methodology and intend to correct it.

Mirroring results from the STOP Planning Committee, respondents identified individuals in rural areas and disabled/elderly individuals as the two groups most in need of connection. Individuals of color and undocumented individuals ranked third and fourth, respectively. Figure 11 shows South Carolina's distribution of rural counties. Tables 5 and 6 provide county-level data on the state's disabled and non-citizen residents, respectively. Finally, Tables 2 and 3 show data for individuals of color and those aged sixty or older, respectively. Although no geographic pattern emerges regarding South Carolina's elders, counties with the highest proportion of individuals of color lie largely within the state's Coastal Plain and Sandhill regions. Counties in those areas also display high rates of poverty and unemployment, meaning their residents may face both class-based and race-based barriers to services.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs recognizes one Native American nation in South Carolina. The Catawba Indian Nation includes more than 3,000 enrolled citizens, most of whom live on or near the Nation's reservation in York County. The 2019 American Community Survey found that 1,288 individuals live on the Catawba Reservation, 97% of whom were born within its borders. In total, 71% of residents identify as American Indian and 4% claim Hispanic ethnicity. Women and disabled individuals also constitute 47% and 13% of residents, respectively. The median resident on the Catawba Reservation is slightly older than thirty-two years old. South Carolina recognizes the following nine tribes at the state level:

- Beaver Creek Indians
- Edisto Natchez Kusso Tribe of South Carolina
- Pee Dee Indian Nation of Upper South Carolina
- Pee Dee Indian Tribe of South Carolina
- PAIA Lower Eastern Cherokee Nation of South Carolina
- Santee Indian Organization
- Sumter Tribe of Cheraw Indians
- The Waccamaw Indian People
- Wassamasaw Tribe of Varnertown Indians

III. Description of Planning Process

A. Brief description of the planning process.

Staff in the Department of Crime Victim Assistance Grants (DCVAG) met in September of 2019 to discuss South Carolina's upcoming Implementation Plan for the STOP (Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program (STOP). In these meetings, we discussed necessary data, methods for collecting those data, goals and objectives, and candidates for the Planning Committee. DCVAG began coordinating the Implementation Plan with other state agencies in the spring and summer of 2019. Although the COVID-19 pandemic delayed this process, video-conferences allowed us to meet with the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) and the Department of Social Services (DSS). In South Carolina, these entities administer funds through Rape Prevention Education (RPE) and the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA), respectively.

After inviting members to join the core STOP Planning Committee by phone, DCVAG sent letters of invitation on October 16, 2019. We sent reminder emails on October 29, 2019. The Planning Committee convened on November 19, 2019, and 75% of members attended or sent a representative. Table 8 lists each member of the Planning Committee. Appendix 1 provides a summary of themes from the meeting. DCVAG sent a draft Implementation Plan to members of the Planning Committee on November 15, 2021. Members reviewed and commented on the Plan during November and December of 2021. DCVAG sent the final Plan and a list of concerns raised during the draft period to members of the Planning Committee on December 6, 2021.

DCVAG also created a stakeholder survey to solicit broad input on this Implementation Plan from organizations connected to South Carolina's network of victim service providers. We created the survey in SurveyMonkey® and included ranked and open-ended questions (Appendix 5). On July 27, 2021, we sent the survey to more than one-hundred and fifty individuals with expertise in topics related to the Plan.⁶ We sent a reminder email on August 9, and we closed the survey on August 13. Eighty individuals, or 53% of those contacted, completed the survey.

Consulting organizations that represent culturally specific and hidden communities

DCVAG continuously confers with population specific organizations and culturally specific communities. We do so partly by monitoring organizations who receive funds through STOP, the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), and the State Victims Assistance Program (SVAP). We also invited members of these organizations to complete the stakeholder survey described in section II.B. Finally, the Attorney General's Office (AGO) leads the South Carolina Human Trafficking Task Force, which works with representatives of law enforcement and other federal, state, and local agencies to implement South Carolina's plan to address sex trafficking. The Task Force meets quarterly and gives annual reports to the Governor. By law, it includes representatives from the following state organizations: the South Carolina Department of Labor,

⁶ We can provide a full list of recipients upon request.

⁷ South Carolina Human Trafficking Task force (2014). *South Carolina state plan to address human trafficking*. Office of the Attorney General. http://2hsvz0l74ah31vgcm16peuy12tz.wpengine.netdna-cdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/06/Human-Trafficking-State-Plan.pdf

Licensing, and Regulation; South Carolina Police Chiefs Association; South Carolina Sheriffs' Association; the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED); the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC); the State Office of Victim Assistance; the South Carolina Commission on Prosecution Coordination; the Department of Social Services (DSS); the Office of the Governor; and the South Carolina Department of Employment and Workforce. AGO also invites representatives from the following federal organizations: the Department of Labor; the Office of the United States Attorney; the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and the Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Finally, the Task Force includes two state-level, non-governmental organizations: the South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (SCCADVASA) and the South Carolina Victim Assistance Network (SCVAN).

SCCADVASA is South Carolina's dual domestic violence and sexual assault coalition. The Executive Director of SCCADVASA serves on the STOP Planning Committee. The organization represents twenty-two agencies, many of whom use STOP funds to provide direct services across the state. SCCADVASA hosts conferences and webinars that support the needs of immigrant communities. DCVAG met with SCCADVASA's General Counsel and their Program Coordinator for Language Access & Trafficking Survivors on September 15, 2021. During the meeting, they discussed demographic trends within the communities they serve. For example, the General Counsel estimated that 51% of the individuals whom she encounters are immigrants from Central and South America. SCCADVASA's representatives also reviewed the methods they use to support immigrant victims. For example, their Program Coordinator for Language Access & Trafficking Survivors offers Language Justice Training throughout the state. SCCADVASA also coordinates interpretation services, convenes biannual meetings of South Carolina's Immigrant Victim Coalition, and documents best practices for serving immigrant victims. When asked how DCVAG might use STOP funds to improve services for immigrant victims of sexual and domestic violence, SCCADVASA's representatives recommended improving language access in women's shelters, placing more bilingual staff in service and law enforcement organizations, and addressing the needs of immigrant children in foster care.

SCVAN, formed in 1985, coordinates victim service providers in South Carolina. Their Executive Director serves on the STOP Planning Committee. Among other activities, SCVAN uses VOCA funds to support legal services for immigrant victims of crime and trains legal staff at local agencies to serve victims from immigrant and culturally specific communities. In addition, SCVAN organizes an annual conference for Victims' Rights Week and coordinates a task force that develops Forensic Nurse Examiner (FNE) programs. DCVAG met with SCVAN's Director of Legal Assistance for Victims on September 13, 2021. During the meeting, she discussed SCVAN's work securing U-Visas for undocumented victims and T-Visas for victims of sex trafficking. She estimates that 20-30% of her clients lack documentation and that known sex trafficking cases have increased by 75% in the last year. The Director of Legal Assistance for Victims also discussed a language access program that SCVAN intends to create for victims who do not speak English. She suggested that South Carolina's victim service system standardize communication policies around immigration, increase its number of multilingual staff, and prepare more services for refugees from Afghanistan and Central America.

sccadvasa.s3.amazonaws.com/ResourceFiles/837058e4f14d48c3972fcc8decb759ceLEP Manual combined.pdf

⁸ SCCADVASA (2014). Best practices: Advocacy, service delivery, and outreach for immigrant survivors of domestic violence and sexual assault. SCCADVASA. https://cm20-s3-

B. Documentation from each member of the planning committee as to their participation in the planning process.

Appendix 6 provides signed participation forms from each member of the Planning Committee. Table 8 provides the following details for each member:

- 1. Which category the participant represents (e.g., law enforcement, state coalition);
- 2. Whether they were informed about meeting(s);
- 3. Whether they attended meeting(s);
- 4. Whether they were given drafts of the Implementation Plan to review;
- 5. Whether they submitted comments on the draft;
- 6. Whether they received a copy of the final plan and the summary of major concerns; and
- 7. Any significant concerns with the final plan.

Unfortunately, our Planning Committee did not include state or local tribes, population specific organizations, or culturally specific organizations. We will correct this oversight in future Implementation Plans. As section III.C. explains, and in response to federal guidance, we included representatives from all excluded entities in the current planning process by sharing drafts of the Plan, discussing their funding ideas, and soliciting feedback through the survey in section II.B. In particular, we consulted The Hive Community Circle (culturally specific), ABLE SC (population specific), and all state and local tribes in South Carolina.

Table 8. Summary of Participation by Members of STOP Planning Committee

		Informed of	Attended meeting,	Given	Commented	Received Final IP &	Concerns
Name	Agency Type	meeting	11/19/19	Draft IP	on IP	Concerns	with IP
Ryan Alphin	Law	Letter, 10/16/19	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
SC Law Enforcement Officers'	Enforcement	Email, 10/29/19					
Assn		- , -, -, -					
Sara Barber	Dual DV & SA	Letter, 10/16/19	Represented	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
SC Coalition Against DV & SA	Coalition	, , .	by N. Sonek				
Nataki Brown	Prosecution	Letter, 10/16/19	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
SC Commission on Prosecution		Email, 10/29/19					
Coordination							
Jarrod Bruder	Law	Letter, 10/16/19	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
SC Sheriffs' Assn	Enforcement	Email, 10/29/19					
Tiffany Byrd	Victim Service	Letter, 10/16/19	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Safe Passage	Provider	Email, 10/29/19					
Jada Charley	Victim Service	Letter, 10/16/19	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Safe Homes	Provider	Email, 10/29/19					
Kelly Cordell	Victim Service	Letter, 10/16/19	Represented	Yes	No	Yes	No
SC Dept. of Social Services	Provider		by B. Bradley				
Ellen Hamilton	Victim Service	Letter, 10/16/19	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Pee Dee Coalition Against DV &	Provider						
SA							
Chief W. Harris	Tribal	Letter, 10/16/19	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
The Catawba Nation	Government	Email, 10/29/19					
Laura Hudson	Victim Service	Letter, 10/16/19	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
SC Victim Assistance Network	Provider						
Mahri Irvine	Victim Service	Letter, 10/16/19	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
SC Dept of Health &	Provider						
Environmental Control, SASP							
Jane Key	Victim Service	Letter, 10/16/19	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
SC Dept of Health &	Provider						
Environmental Control, Women's							
Health							
Dean Kilpatrick	Victim Service	Letter, 10/16/19	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Medical University of SC	Provider	Email, 10/29/19					
Tonya Kohn	Courts	Letter, 10/16/19	Represented	Yes	No	Yes	No
SC Court Administration		Email, 10/29/19	by L. Taaffe				
Chandra McPherson	Law	Letter, 10/16/19	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Orangeburg County Sheriff's	Enforcement						
Office							
Duffie Stone	Prosecution	Letter, 10/16/19	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
Fourteenth Circuit Solicitor's		Email, 10/29/19					
Office							

C. Consultation with collaboration partners not on the planning committee.

To supplement the stakeholder survey, DCVAG consulted with the following groups:

- 1. On April 6, 2020, DCVAG's STOP Coordinator and DHEC's Sexual Violence Services Program Coordinator discussed their grants' requirements via email. This led to an ongoing conversation that resulted in a video conference between the two Program Coordinators on February 25, 2021. The purpose of this conference was to coordinate STOP and RPE plans.
- 2. In April of 2021, DCVAG's STOP Coordinator and DHEC's Sexual Violence Services Program Coordinator began discussing grant activities with DSS's Domestic Violence Program Manager. On July 28, 2021, we emailed members of DSS to schedule a telephone meeting with two DSS Program Coordinators on August 4, 2021. The purpose of this meeting was to coordinate STOP, RPE, and FVPSA Implementation Plans.
- 3. On July 30, 2021, we emailed members of the Catawba Indian Nation to schedule a meeting about future funding through STOP subgrants. This meeting occurred via video-conference on August 19, 2021, and included the Nation's Director of Justice Services, Director of Grants and Compliance, Child Care Grants Coordinator, and a Victim Advocate.
- 4. On August 9, 2021, we emailed Court Administration to schedule a meeting about future STOP funding. This meeting occurred via telephone later that day, and included their Deputy Director of Court Services and representatives from Circuit and Family Courts.
- 5. In September of 2021, we emailed members of SCVAN to schedule a meeting about immigrant victims in South Carolina. This meeting occurred via telephone on September 13, 2021, and included their Director of Legal Assistance for Victims.
- 6. On September 10, 2021, we emailed members of SCCADVASA to schedule a meeting about immigrant victims in South Carolina. This meeting occurred via video-conference on September 15, 2021, and included their General Counsel and Director of Systems Advocacy and their Program Coordinator for Language Access & Trafficking Survivors.
- 7. On November 10, 2021, DCVAG's STOP Coordinator discussed grant activities via email with the Grants Administration Manager for South Carolina's Office of Highway Safety and Justice Programs. The latter informed DCVAG that, in FFY2021, they will provide more than \$500,000 in Justice Assistance Grants to four projects supporting victims of sexual and domestic violence. Funded personnel include three domestic violence investigators serving Berkeley, Charleston, Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Dorchester, and Marlboro Counties. They also include a domestic violence prosecutor in South Carolina's Fourth Judicial Circuit and a domestic violence intervention coordinator, who will facilitate a Batterer Intervention Program for the South Carolina Department of Corrections.
- 8. On April 7, 2022, we emailed members of ABLE SC to schedule a meeting about disabled victims in South Carolina. This meeting occurred via video-conference on April 12, 2022, and included their Executive Director, Chief Program Officer, Director of Community Outreach, and Violence Prevention & Survivor Services Coordinator. Following the meeting,

ABLE received the survey described in section II.B. and submitted a STOP application that will be considered for funding in our 2022 cycle. ABLE SC is a population specific organization serving victims of both sexual assault and domestic violence.

9. On April 14, 2022, we emailed the Executive Director of The Hive Community Circle to schedule a meeting about population specific and culturally specific organizations. This meeting occurred via video-conference on April 20, 2022. Following the meeting, the Hive's Director received the survey described in section II.B. and submitted a STOP application that will be considered for funding in our 2022 cycle. The Hive serves victims of both sexual assault and domestic violence.

D. Consultation and coordination with Tribes.

DCVAG called Chief William Harris of the Catawba Indian Nation on October 22, 2019, to offer a seat on the STOP Planning Committee. On August 19, 2021, DCVAG discussed STOP funding with the following representatives of the Nation: 1) Director of Justice Services; 2) Director of Grants and Compliance; 3) Child Care Grants Coordinator, and; 4) Victim Advocate. We remain in contact with these individuals via email. The Catawba Indian Nation previously received STOP funds but discontinued applying in 2018 after securing a direct Department of Justice grant worth \$90,818. In 2019, the Nation received a total of \$369,179 from six Department of Justice grants. In addition, representatives of all federal, state, and local tribes in South Carolina had the opportunity to complete the survey described in section II.B. Survey recipients from state and local tribes included six Chiefs, one Vice Chief, one Tribal Chairman, and several individuals listed as contacts by their tribes. Finally, the Executive Director of SCCADVASA maintains contact with the Catawba Indian Nation and members of staterecognized tribes. This allows her to share relevant information with DCVAG and the STOP Planning Committee. In the future, we intend to begin consultation with state and local tribes earlier in planning process, and we hope to include more tribal representatives on the Planning Committee.

E. Summary of major concerns that were raised during the planning process and how they were addressed or why they were not addressed.

Stakeholders expressed concerns with South Carolina's STOP Implementation Plan through two channels. Members of the STOP Planning Committee identified their concerns in a meeting on November 19, 2019. Appendix 1 provides a summary of this meeting. DCVAG also asked more than one-hundred and fifty community stakeholders about their concerns in an online survey administered during July and August of 2021. Using qualitative analysis, DCVAG drew upon both sources to identify the common concerns about South Carolina's Implementation Plan. Analyses revealed the following concerns:

- 1. The state experiences high rates of domestic violence homicide due to inadequate prevention strategies and perpetrators' access to firearms.
- 2. Victims face economic challenges and unmet housing, transportation, and healthcare needs that limit the state's ability to serve them.

- 3. Victims lack information about rights and services available to them.
- 4. The state offers few services to victims of sex trafficking and those who are elderly, male, disabled, or not fluent in English.
- 5. Limits related to geography, community outreach and education, and training, impede service to rural victims of sexual and domestic violence.
- 6. Many service providers and law enforcement officers would benefit from training in traumainformed responses to victims of sexual and domestic violence.
- 7. Service providers and law enforcement officers would benefit from training in implicit biases, as well as recognizing and responding to victims of violence and sex trafficking.
- 8. The state's victim services system experiences inefficient coordination of care.

We have identified the following responses to the concerns listed above:

- 1. Per state law, the Domestic Violence Advisory Committee will collect annual data on domestic violence homicides and report them to South Carolina's Governor and General Assembly. STOP subgrantees will lead data collection and compile each year's report, which will include recommendations and action steps for the following year. Last year's steps included soliciting presentations from county subcommittees, researching the effects of strangulation laws throughout the nation, and assessing the quality of training for judges and magistrates involved in domestic violence cases.
- 2. The Department of Crime Victim Compensation addresses many of these expenses, including transportation, most medical care, and expenses incurred as a result of a crime. In addition, South Carolina uses VOCA awards to fund twenty shelter programs serving children and adults in thirty-eight of forty-six counties. A quarter of these programs will also receive STOP funding in FFY2021.
- 3. South Carolina is requesting funding for ten projects in FFY2021 that educate victims about their rights or help them through legal proceedings. In addition, fourteen projects recommended for funding in FFY2021 will refer victims to local services at least daily, eight will do so weekly, and two will do so monthly.
- 4. South Carolina is requesting funding for five projects in FFY2021 that will train professionals in South Carolina to recognize and respond to victims of sex trafficking. We expect these projects to lead forty-two events each year through FFY2025. Requested projects include two statewide initiatives and two programs that target Horry and Richland Counties. The National Human Trafficking Hotline ranks these counties first and fourth in the state, respectively, in reported sex trafficking. South Carolina is also requesting funding for five projects in FFY2021 that have served victims of sex trafficking in recent years. Together, we expect them to serve between twenty and thirty victims of sex trafficking each

year through FFY2025. In addition, several projects in South Carolina receive VOCA funding for the purpose of serving victims of sex trafficking.

Each year through FFY2025, South Carolina's STOP funds will support twelve projects that directly serve two-hundred and fifty elderly individuals. Together, these projects will serve each of the ten counties in South Carolina ranked tenth or higher in percentage of residents aged sixty and older. The Rape Crisis Center of Horry/Georgetown will also train individuals in Georgetown and Horry Counties to address sexual and domestic violence against elders. These counties rank second and fourth in the state for residents aged sixty and older. To complement the work of STOP subgrantees, two organizations will use VOCA funds to address elder abuse in South Carolina's Lowcountry region. The Medical University of South Carolina will train healthcare providers to respond to rural victims and will provide telehealth services to four-hundred and fifty elderly victims per year. The University's direct services particularly focus on elders in rural counties. The Charleston Police Department will also provide resources to 1,600 elders per year through their Family Violence Unit.

Each year through FFY2025 South Carolina will use STOP subgrants to fund twelve projects directly serving seventy disabled people. This excludes five projects that will employ counselors dealing with clinically significant mental distress in otherwise non-disabled individuals. Services to disabled people will include counseling, legal support, community education, translation, and medical care. STOP funds will also support four projects that will train professionals to respond to disabled victims of sexual and domestic violence. This will include approximately fifty mental health professionals and forty members of disability organizations each year.

Each year through FFY2025, South Carolina's STOP funds will support nine projects serving four-hundred and fifty victims of domestic and sexual violence who speak limited English. Direct services to victims speaking limited English will include translation services and bilingual advocates within law enforcement.

Program restrictions prevent South Carolina from allotting STOP funds to projects only serving male victims. However, in FFY2021 we are requesting funding for thirteen projects that we expect to serve two-hundred male victims in the course of their work.

5. South Carolina is requesting funding for eight projects that we expect will serve at least two-hundred rural victims in FFY2021. STOP funds will serve twenty-one of South Carolina's twenty-nine rural counties each year through FFY2025. The other eight counties will have access to two statewide STOP programs. In addition, projects funded through VOCA and/or SVAP will serve victims in the eight counties not specifically served by STOP projects. South Carolina is also requesting funding for three projects in FFY2021 that provide training in eleven rural counties. We expect them to offer approximately thirty training events each year through FFY2025. We are also requesting funding for two statewide projects in FFY2021 that we expect will offer eighteen training events each year through FFY2025. Finally, South Carolina is requesting funding for three projects in FFY2021 that will educate residents of eleven rural counties about issues related to sexual and domestic violence, stalking, and sex trafficking. We expect these projects to collectively provide twenty community educational opportunities each year through FFY2025. We are also requesting

funding for a statewide project in FFY2021 that will provide two educational opportunities on these topics each year through FFY2025.

- 6. South Carolina is requesting funding for five projects in FFY2021 that provide training in trauma-informed services. These projects will provide approximately fifteen trainings per year through FFY2025. We are also requesting funding for thirteen personnel in FFY2021 with specific missions to assist victims of sexual and domestic violence in trauma-informed ways.
- 7. South Carolina is requesting funding for ten projects in FFY2021 that will train individuals to recognize and respond to sexual assault, domestic violence, and sex trafficking. We expect these projects to train law enforcement officers, victim advocates, health professionals, and others. Although not funded through STOP, planners will also include implicit bias training in South Carolina's National Crime Victims' Rights Week program.
- 8. In FFY2021, South Carolina is requesting funding for SCCADVASA to help twenty-two agencies coordinate services to victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, and sex trafficking. STOP subgrantees will also participate in committees and coalitions dedicated to these issues. Examples include the Domestic Violence Advisory Committee, the statewide Victim Services Coordinating Council (VSCC), the Department of Crime Victim Compensation Advisory Board, the Immigrant Victim Network, and the Attorney General's Human Trafficking Task Force. To monitor the state's coordination of services, DCVAG will require STOP subgrantees to provide plans for coordinating their activities with other state and local agencies. Subgrantees will also report their daily, weekly, and monthly interactions with seventeen kinds of organizations at the end of each grant cycle.

F. How the State coordinated this plan with the state's FVPSA, VOCA, and RPE plans, including the impact of that coordination on the contents of the plan.

DSS administers funds provided to the state through the FVPSA. DSS distributes approximately 75% of FVPSA funds to thirteen programs that provide shelter, crisis services, and case management to victims of domestic violence and their children. The remaining 25% supports prevention and education efforts throughout South Carolina. Whenever possible, DCVAG amplifies the effects of STOP awards by distributing them to programs that secure FVPSA funding. As a result, DCVAG and DSS co-fund six programs. This coordination allows subgrantees to combine shelter and supportive services funded by FVPSA with legal, investigative, and prosecutorial services funded by STOP. More than 70% of the programs receiving STOP subgrants through FFY2025 will also receive VOCA subgrants during that time. This is the result of an intentional effort on the part of DCVAG to closely coordinate the two funding streams. Funding cuts are the primary reason for this effort. Strategically shifting projects between grants allows South Carolina to provide more services to victims of sexual and domestic violence.

DHEC administers RPE funds authorized by the Public Health Service Act. As South Carolina's pass-through entity for RPE awards, DHEC collaborates with SCCADVASA to provide fifteen rape crisis centers with training, technical assistance, and funding for programs.

In their plan for FFY2019-2024, DHEC identifies several underserved groups whose exposure to sexual violence they hope to reduce. Many of these groups match those identified as underserved in this Plan, including victims from rural communities and those identifying as Black, Hispanic, or disabled. DCVAG will use STOP funds to support seven personnel across three crisis centers through FFY2025. We will also use VOCA funds to support one-hundred and sixty-six personnel across eleven centers. Finally, SCCADVASA will receive \$75,000 each year through FFY2025 to serve survivors within crisis centers and elsewhere in the state. Non-English speakers, immigrants, and victims of sex trafficking will undoubtedly use these services if current trends hold.

In summary, coordinating activities funded through STOP with those funded through FVPSA, VOCA, and RPE affected this Implementation Plan in at least three ways. First, it led us to favor subgrantees whose receipt of multiple grants allowed them to provide deep assistance to victims of sexual and domestic violence. Second, it allowed South Carolina to maintain core victim services by changing the funding mechanisms of projects competing for STOP funds. Finally, it encouraged DCVAG to develop a more complete understanding of how different grants interact with each other to produce outcomes for victims. This understanding will allow us to leverage state resources in productive ways in the years to come.

⁹Sexual Violence Services Program. (2020). *RPE State action plan, 2019-2024*. South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control.

IV. Documentation from Prosecution, Law Enforcement, Court, and Victim Services Programs

This documentation may be in the form of letters from current grantees or State- or Territory-wide organizations representing prosecution, law enforcement, courts and victim services able to comment on the current and proposed use of grant funds. The documentation must describe the:

- 1. need for the grant funds;
- 2. intended use of the grant funds;
- 3. expected result of the grant funds; and
- 4. demographic characteristics of the population to be served.

Greenwood County

600 Monument Street Suite 203 PO Box 516 Greenwood SC 29648

Newberry County 1226 College Street

PO Drawer 10

Newberry SC 29108

Laurens County

100 Hillcrest Square. Laurens, SC PO Box 516 Greenwood SC 29648

Abbeville County

102 Court Square. Abbeville, SC P.O. Box 516 Greenwood SC 29648

David M. Stumbo

Solicitor

August 31, 2021 The Honorable Alan Wilson Attorney General South Carolina Office of the Attorney General 1000 Assembly Street Columbia, South Carolina 29201 Alan

Dear General Wilson:

I am pleased to add my assessment to the Violence Against Women Act Implementation Plan that is being drafted by your staff. Having relied on previous funds through the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), I can attest to their importance to prosecutors in the 8th Circuit and others around the State. As such, I strongly support the design, goals, and objectives of South Carolina's VAWA Implementation Plan.

Need for Grant Funds

South Carolina's 8th Judicial Circuit contains four counties that together cover more than 2,300 square miles of land near the state's eastern border. Geographic diversity and high victimization rates combine to present unique challenges for our office. Recent data from the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED) indicate that Greenwood County ranks 2nd in the state in rate of domestic violence incidents. It also ranks 2nd in the rate for sexual battery crimes and 1st in the rate of violent victimization by intimate partners. Out of 46 counties, Newberry, Laurens, and Abbeville rank 10th, 13th, and 26th in the state, respectively, in rates of domestic violence. Abbeville ranks 5th in the state in the rate of sexual battery crimes committed.

Non-federal funding for the 8th Circuit stands in stark contrast to that received by nearby counties. The 8th Circuit receives \$99 per warrant throughout the Circuit. The statewide average funding per warrant is \$404. Only one Circuit in South is more poorly funded than the 8th Circuit. Low funding and high crime rates lead to significant case backlogs. These backlogs can be problematic in cases involving victims of domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault. As time passes, victims often become hesitant to prosecute the ones who have hurt them. Without a

Attorney General Wilson August 31, 2021 Page Two

victim's cooperation at trial, it can be almost impossible to secure a conviction. The court shutdowns of the past year have only increased caseloads.

This office has worked diligently to reduce backlogs in the 8th Judicial Circuit. Before the coronavirus forced court shutdowns, the overall backlog of cases had been reduced by more than 10% since 2013. As our partner law enforcement agencies become more proficient at identifying and investigating crimes against domestic violence and sexual assault victims, as well as the proper reporting of those crimes, this office receives more referrals for prosecution.

Each prosecutor in the 8th Circuit handles an average of about 800 cases. In contrast, the caseload per prosecutor among the state's 16 Solicitors' offices is about 300 cases, and the national average is 94. The average number of days it takes for a case to move to adjudication is about 423 days after an incident. This number becomes higher if a case is called for a jury trial. The VAWA Team Project at the 8th Circuit Solicitor's Office could not provide dedicated teams to investigate and prosecute VAWA-eligible cases without grant funding.

Intended Use of Grant Funds

This project will fund three Prosecution Teams charged with handling 85% of the 8th Circuit's cases involving adult female victims of domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault. Each team will receive 50% funding for a prosecutor and an investigator and will include advocates funded through the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) or local sources. Prosecution teams will provide: court, case, and referral information to victims; orientation to courtroom and criminal justice processes; required notifications throughout a case, and; prosecution of the case.

Expected Results of Grant Funds

We have three objectives for our Prosecution Teams in the next grant cycle. First, we will utilize an aggregate of 85% of one FTE prosecutor and investigator to prosecute cases with adult female victims or similarly situated male victims. Second, we will provide the full array of victim services to those victims within three weeks of an incident date. Third, we will reduce the number of days to adjudication to 365 in cases involving domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. We will use periodic reporting to ensure that an aggregate of 85% of one FTE prosecutor and one FTE investigator is dedicated to VAWA-related cases. We will also maintain records of services and the amount of time it takes to make victim services available to eligible victims. We expect to serve 3,500 victims in the next grant cycle.

Demographic Characteristics of Population to be Served

The table below shows characteristics for each county in the 8th Circuit. Median ages fall in the early forties and one to two residents in ten has a disability. About two in three people in each county identify as White, with most of the rest identifying as Black. Although each county contains a small Hispanic population, nearly all residents older than five speak English at home.

Attorney General Wilson August 31, 2021 Page Three

Demographic characteristics of Counties in 8th Judicial District

		Race				Language Used at Home					
	Median	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
County	Age	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	English	Spanish	Other	Disabled		
Abbeville	44	70	28	2	2	97	1	2	20		
Greenwood	40	64	32	4	6	95	4	1	15		
Laurens	41	70	24	6	5	95	4	1	20		
Newberry	42	63	31	6	8	92	7	1	14		

VAWA funding has allowed our Prosecution Teams to perform vital services for the residents of South Carolina's 8th Judicial Circuit. We wish to continue performing those services and as such request the approval of our state's *VAWA Implementation Plan*.

Sincerely,

David M. Stumbo

Solicitor

8th Judicial Circuit of South Carolina

www.scsolicitor8.org

SOUTH CAROLINA SHERIFFS' ASSOCIATION

"Serving the Sheriffs of South Carolina Since 1913"
www.sheriffsc.com

Jarrod M. Bruder Executive Director Sheriff Kevin Tolson President

August 24, 2021

The Honorable Alan Wilson Attorney General South Carolina Office of the Attorney General 1000 Assembly Street Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear General Wilson:

I am pleased to add my assessment to the *Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Implementation Plan* that is being drafted by your staff. As the Executive Director of the South Carolina Sheriffs' Association and former Executive Director for the South Carolina Law Enforcement Officers' Association, I am familiar with the vital work VAWA federal funds enable in South Carolina. I am pleased to support the *Implementation Plan*, which outlines goals and strategies to reduce domestic violence, sexual assault, and other crimes against men and women in South Carolina.

Need for Grant Funds

In 2019, residents of South Carolina experienced more than 39,000 acts of domestic violence. Although this figure represents a 23% decrease over the previous decade, it remains far too high. In addition, statistics from domestic violence courts indicate that many victims either do not attend scheduled court appearances or have reconciled with their partners prior to those appearances. Increasing pre-trial contact with victims through telephone calls, letters, and home visits can benefit them and increase their participation in the prosecutorial process. However, many counties lack the resources to maintain such contact.

Of the 39,000 incidents referenced above, 1,322 included a Hispanic victim. This represents more than a 10% increase from 2009. South Carolina's increase in Hispanic domestic violence victims largely reflects demographic changes—the State's Hispanic population increased by 30% from 2010-2019 while its overall population increased by only 11%. Nonetheless, engaging Hispanic victims who may speak limited English or distrust representatives of law enforcement remains a vital task for South Carolina's sheriffs. This requires an investment in Spanish-speaking victim advocates who are familiar with local Hispanic communities.

Intended Use of Grant Funds

In the coming cycle, grants administered through VAWA will fund two programs that address the needs highlighted above. The Lexington County Sheriff's Department will use VAWA funds to employ a domestic violence investigator and a domestic violence program coordinator. The investigator's primary function is to investigate incidents of domestic violence,

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including violations of orders of protection, bond violations, stalking, and harassment. His duties will include responding to crime scenes, reviewing evidence, obtaining and serving warrants, apprehending suspects, and interviewing. The program coordinator will serve as a liaison between victims, officers, investigators, court personnel, and community organizations. She will also provide crisis counseling to victims of domestic violence, help them secure orders of protection, and help them receive compensation.

The Richland County Sheriff's Department will use VAWA funds to support a Hispanic Outreach Advocate. This person speaks fluent Spanish and devotes 100% of their time to domestic violence, stalking, and sexual assault cases, with an emphasis on Hispanic victims. The advocate will also attend training to improve the cultural competency of their interactions with Hispanic communities. They will work with other officers, agencies, and the public in an effort to increase crime reporting and reduce victimization among Hispanic victims.

Expected Results of Grant Funds

Based on data from previous years, the two programs highlighted above will likely serve more than 1,400 victims in the next grant cycle. Lexington County's program will increase participation rates among domestic violence survivors in the prosecutorial process. This in turn will increase the rate of successful domestic violence prosecutions. Beyond the courtroom, Lexington County's program will continue to improve investigations into domestic violence cases and connect survivors to necessary resources. Richland County's program will improve relationship between the local Hispanic population and the Sheriff's office. This will encourage reporting among Hispanic domestic violence survivors, thereby deterring potential offenders.

Demographic Characteristics of Population to be Served

The table below provides demographic statistics for South Carolina as reported by the U.S. Census. Compared to national averages, residents of our State tend to be older and are more likely to identify as Black. In contrast, South Carolinians are less likely than their neighbors in other states to identify as Hispanic or to speak a language other than English. However, trends indicate that this will change in the coming years.

Selected Demographic Characteristics for South Carolina

	Race				Language Used at Home					
	Median	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
State	Age	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	English	Spanish	Other	Disabled	
South Carolina	50	67	27	6	6	93	5	2	15	

My position gives me unique insight into the goals and activities of our 46 sheriff's offices. Without a doubt, each maintains a commitment to serving victims of violence against women. To do so, they need programs like those funded by VAWA in Lexington and Richland

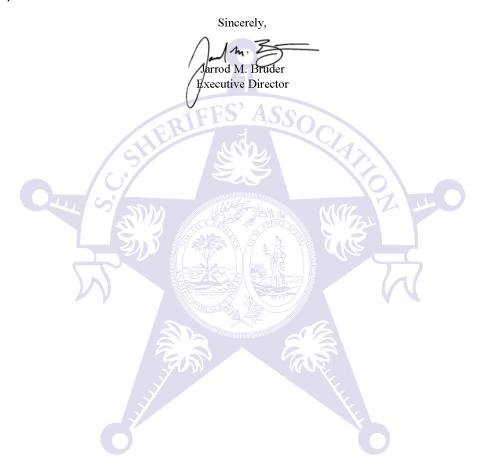
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Counties. On behalf of the sheriffs of my state, I strongly support South Carolina's VAWA Implementation Plan for FFY 2022-2025. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have questions or need further information.





South Carolina Court Administration

South Carolina Supreme Court Columbia, South Carolina

TONNYA K. KOHN

1220 SENATE STREET, SUITE 200 COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29201 TELEPHONE: (803) 734-1800 FAX: (803) 734-0269 EMAIL: tkohn@sccourts.org

October 12, 2021

The Honorable Alan Wilson Attorney General South Carolina Office of the Attorney General 1000 Assembly Street Columbia, SC 29201

Dear General Wilson:

I am pleased to provide this letter of support to the *Violence Against Women Act Implementation Plan* being drafted by your staff. The State Court Administrator's office has developed an increased awareness of sexual and domestic violence trends in South Carolina. This understanding allows us to contribute meaningfully to South Carolina's Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Implementation Plan. The following sections discuss South Carolina's need for VAWA funds, the benefits those funds might provide to the state's judicial system, and the victims who will benefit from them most.

Need for Grant Funds

South Carolina's 16 judicial circuits devote a steady portion of their resources to matters involving victims of domestic violence. In 2019, victims of domestic abuse filed for 3,842 Orders of Protection through the state's Family Court system. Ninety-seven percent of those filings referenced intimate partner violence. According to South Carolina's Commission on Prosecution Coordination, the state's courts also disposed 8,690 domestic violence cases in 2019 and 8,052 in 2020. Based on the data outlined above, it is not likely that the legal needs of domestic violence victims will trend downward. Litigants in these types of cases need access and ability to complete and submit court forms, assistance with transportation to and from court, and other community resources to assist with a transition away from an abuser.

Intended Use of Grant Funds

South Carolina Judicial Branch does not currently receive VAWA funding. In FFY2018, Court Administration supported South Carolina Legal Services to request Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding for the Petition for Order of Protection Project. This statewide project automated three court forms used frequently by people seeking regular and emergency Orders of Protection.

Additional forms were translated into Spanish and instructional materials were provided for litigants to view details related to the application process.

If the South Carolina Judicial Branch were to receive VAWA funding, the funds would allocated to benefit the courts and judicial system in the following ways:

- provide training for judges or other court personnel on domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and/or stalking
- enhance data collection in an effort to capture patterns of domestic violence
- subcontract a portion of the award to local entities specializing in assisting victims of domestic abuse or sexual assault

Expected Results of Grant Funds

The ideas highlighted above represent some of the many projects VAWA funds could support through South Carolina's judicial system. We would expect all such projects to provide meaningful access to the courts for victims who seek it, and, resultantly, reduce domestic violence. We expect these goals to be measured by analyzing the number of domestic violence incidents, including:

- a decline in domestic violence incidents as recorded by the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division
- a decline in domestic violence fatalities as reported by Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committees
- reduced time to disposition for pending domestic violence cases
- increased rates of successfully filed Orders of Protection

Demographic Characteristics of Population to be Served

Compared to all South Carolinians, data shows those who experience domestic violence are more likely to be African American and female. Women, African Americans, and minors disproportionately experience sexual assault. Finally, the data collected shows victims of human trafficking primarily tend to be female minors.

Reducing sexual and domestic violence remains a high priority within South Carolina's judicial system. Our office extends support to the Attorney General and his team of South Carolina's VAWA Implementation Plan.

Sincerely.

Tonnya K. Kohn

State Court Administrator

Crisis Line 669-4600 1-800-273-1820

Pee Dee Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Assault

220 South Irby Street – PO Box 1351 – Florence, SC 29503 www.peedeecoalition.org

Business Line 843-669-4694 Fax Line 843-673-2005

August 16, 2021

The Honorable Alan Wilson, Attorney General South Carolina Office of the Attorney General 1000 Assembly Street Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear General Wilson:

I am pleased to add my assessment to the *Violence Against Women Act Implementation Plan* that is being drafted by your staff. As Executive Director of Pee Dee Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Assault, I oversee an organization that serves seven counties in the Pee Dee Region, located in the northeast corner of the state. Because this region contains many residents in rural and economically depressed areas, we rely on funds from the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) to provide training, education, and direct services to survivors of domestic and sexual assault. As a representative for South Carolina's victim service providers, I fully endorse South Carolina's *VAWA Implementation Plan* for the 2022-2025 period.

Need for Grant Funds

Rates of women murdered by men in South Carolina consistently rank in the top 10 U.S. states. By 2015, the problem had become so serious that the South Carolina Legislature created an Act targeted specifically at domestic violence reform. Women in South Carolina's Pee Dee area may experience domestic violence at rates exceeding even the state average. According to the state's Department of Public Safety, four of the ten counties most affected by domestic violence belong to the Pee Dee region. The Coalition recognizes that domestic violence and sexual assault victims need 24-hour crisis intervention and support services. This can be a daunting task in a largely rural region whose residents experience considerable economic challenges. To address this concern, the Coalition created its Outreach and Training project to provide training, victim assistance, and outreach to rural communities. This project could not exist without VAWA funds because county staff funded through the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) already work at full capacity.

Intended Use of Grant Funds

VAWA funds will support two full-time Directors of Outreach and Training (DOT) in South Carolina's 3rd, 4th, and 12th Judicial Circuits. Each DOT performs services related to



Chesterfield 339 N. Page St. 843-623-7364

Bennettsville 108 Parsonage St. 843-479-0882 Marion 1305 N. Main St. 843-423-6568

Hartsville 460 W. Carolina Ave. 843-383-0240 Lake City 202 Kelly Street 843-374-5026

Darlington 105 Orange St. 843-383-5534 Dillon 1101 Hwy 301 N 843-774-0898

Kingstree #2 Courthouse Square 843-354-6481



General Alan Wilson

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August 16, 2021

victims, community engagement, and training of local partners. The project focuses on dating violence, domestic violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, and stalking education throughout the region. The Communications Director (CD) is 25% on the project and is responsible for the organization's social media pages, newsletter, and website. The CD works closely with the direct services staff to promote special events during Sexual Assault Awareness Month and Domestic Violence Awareness Month, and also uses the aforementioned media outlets to disseminate information about issues and how victims can access services. This project aims to increase awareness of dating violence, sexual assault, and domestic violence as well as improve the quality of responses to victims in the Pee Dee Region. We accomplish this by training professionals, educating the general public, and providing direct services to victims.

Expected Results of Grant Funds

Regarding our direct service goals, we expect to provide crisis intervention and support services to a minimum of 75 male and female victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. We will also provide support to rural counties and assist with their navigation of response systems when needed. We will meet our training goals by providing 12 in-service trainings to area leaders and professionals and developing a core victim certification course accredited by the Division of Crime Victim Services Training. This certification will cover victims' rights and statutes, crime victim compensation, ethics, the criminal justice system, court procedures, communication skills, multidisciplinary collaboration, self-care, and specialized training. Finally, we will conduct 15 sessions throughout the Pee Dee region that educate residents on issues related to dating violence, sexual assault, human trafficking, and stalking. We will supplement these sessions with additional materials like brochures, crisis cards, and newsletters.

Demographic Characteristics of Population to be Served

The area served by the Pee Dee Coalition covers seven counties in eastern South Carolina. According to the U.S. Census, median ages for these counties range from the late thirties to early forties. Residents in our region are more likely to be Black or disabled than those in other portions of the State but less likely to be Hispanic or speak Spanish at home. Based on our own records, nearly half of clients served by the Coalition identify as Black and 92% identify as women. In addition, we serve Hispanic individuals at twice the rate predicted by Census figures for the region.

General Alan Wilson

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August 16, 2021

Demographic Profiles of Counties Served by Pee Dee Coalition

		Race				Language Used at Home			
	Median	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	Age	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	English	Spanish	Other	Disabled
Chesterfield	42	63	32	5	4	96	3	1	18
Darlington	41	57	41	2	2	98	1	1	18
Dillon	38	47	49	4	3	96	2	2	18
Florence	39	53	43	4	3	96	2	2	15
Marion	41	40	57	3	3	96	3	1	17
Marlboro	40	41	51	8	3	97	2	1	21
Williamsburg	43	32	64	4	2	97	2	1	19

The work I've outlined is extremely important and would not be possible without VAWA funding. Therefore, I fully support South Carolina's *VAWA Implementation Plan*.

Sincerely,

Ellen Hamilton, Executive Director

Pee Dee Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Assault

V. Plan for the Four-Year Implementation Period

A. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Concise description of the State's goal and objectives for the implementation period.

Goal 1: Maintain funding for core services to victims of sexual and domestic violence

- Objective 1.1: Distribute at least \$2,194,631 in one-year STOP (Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grant funds each year through FFY2025; this equals 95% of the award distributed in FFY2019
- Objective 1.2: Fund at least twenty-seven STOP projects each year through FFY2025; this equals more than 95% of the number of projects funded in FFY2019
- Objective 1.3: Support at least forty-six personnel with STOP funds each year through FFY2025; this equals more than 95% of the number of personnel funded in FFY2019

Goal 2: Correct the funding imbalance between STOP priority program categories

- Objective 2.1: Allocate 5% of our total, single-year STOP award to courts by FFY2025; this would equal \$110,789 in FFY2021
- Objective 2.2: Allocate 10% of single-year STOP funds dedicated to victim services to culturally-specific entities by FFY2025; this would equal \$66,473 in FFY2021

Goal 3: Reduce incidents of sex trafficking and support trafficking victims who have also experienced sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking.

- Objective 3.1: Train professionals to respond to sex trafficking victims each year through FFY2025, per a Human Trafficking Task Force recommendation ¹⁰
- Objective 3.2: Fund projects that serve twenty sex trafficking victims each year through FFY2025, per a Human Trafficking Task Force recommendation; we will revise the current figure to reflect changes in sex trafficking rates

Goal 4: Increase the capacity of service providers to perform trauma-informed care

- Objective 4.1: Provide fifteen trainings in trauma-informed care each year through FFY2025
- <u>Objective 4.2</u>: Continue funding thirteen individuals through FFY2025 who currently provide trauma-informed care to victims of sexual and domestic violence

Goal 5: Reduce sexual and domestic violence in South Carolina's rural counties

- Objective 5.1: Serve two-hundred rural victims of violence each year through FFY2025
- Objective 5.2: Train professionals to respond to victims of sexual and domestic violence in rural areas each year through FFY2025
- <u>Objective 5.3</u>: Make educational events and materials related to sexual and domestic violence available to each of South Carolina's twenty-nine rural counties by FFY2025

¹⁰ Human Trafficking Task Force. (2020). *2020 annual report*. Office of the South Carolina Attorney General. https://www.scag.gov/media/0nrbw2u5/2020-schttf-annual-report-02543270xd2c78.pdf

2. How STOP will support stated goals and objectives during the implementation period.

Goal 1: Maintain funding for core services to victims of sexual and domestic violence

- Method 1.1: South Carolina is requesting \$2,215,773 in funding for FFY2021, or 96% of FFY2019's award
- Method 1.2: South Carolina is requesting funding for twenty-seven projects in FFY2021, or 96% of the twenty-eight projects it funded in FFY2019
- Method 1.3: South Carolina is requesting funding for forty-seven employees in FFY2021, or 98% of the forty-eight employees it supported in FFY2019; this will include thirty-two full-time employees compared to FFY2019's twenty-nine full-time employees

Goal 2: Correct the funding imbalance between STOP priority program categories

- Method 2.1: DCVAG met with Court Administration on August 9, 2021, to discuss funding opportunities available through the STOP program (Appendix 3); each party agreed to study funding gaps in the state's courts that STOP subgrants might fill between FFY2022 and FFY2025
- Method 2.2: DCVAG met with representatives of the Catawba Indian Nation on August 19, 2021 (Appendix 5); we discussed the possibility of funding legal advocates or representatives through STOP subgrants, and each party agreed to consider other projects that STOP might support by FFY2025¹¹

Goal 3: Reduce incidents of sex trafficking and support the needs of trafficking victims

- Method 3.1: South Carolina is requesting funding for five projects in FFY2021 that will train professionals in South Carolina to recognize and respond to victims of sex trafficking; we expect these projects to lead forty-two training events each year through FFY2025; requested projects include two statewide initiatives and two smaller programs that target Horry and Richland Counties; the National Human Trafficking Hotline ranks these counties first and fourth in the state, respectively, in reported sex trafficking
- Method 3.2: South Carolina is requesting funding for five projects in FFY2021 that have served victims of sex trafficking in recent years; together, we expect them to serve between twenty and thirty victims of sex trafficking each year through FFY2025; in addition, several projects in South Carolina serving victims of sex trafficking with Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) funding

Goal 4: Increase the capacity of service providers to perform trauma-informed care

- Method 4.1: South Carolina is requesting funding for five projects in FFY2021 that provide training in trauma-informed services; we expect these projects to provide approximately fifteen trainings per year through FFY2025
- Method 4.2: South Carolina is requesting funding for thirteen personnel in FFY2021 with missions to assist victims of sexual and domestic violence in trauma-informed ways

¹¹ The Catawba Indian Nation previously received STOP funds but discontinued applying in 2018 after securing a direct U.S. DOJ grant worth \$90,818. In 2019, they received \$369,179 from six U.S. DOJ grants.

Goal 5: Reduce sexual and domestic violence in South Carolina's rural counties

- Method 5.1: South Carolina is requesting funding for eight projects that will serve at least 200 rural victims in FFY2021; STOP funds will serve twenty-one of South Carolina's twenty-nine rural counties each year from through FFY2025; all counties will have access to two statewide STOP programs, and projects funded through VOCA and the State Victims Assistance Program (SVAP) will serve victims in the eight counties not served by STOP projects
- Method 5.2: South Carolina is requesting funding for three projects in FFY2021 that serve eleven rural counties; we expect them to train professionals via thirty events each year through FFY2025; we are also requesting funding for two statewide projects in FFY2021 that we expect will train professionals via eighteen events each year through FFY2025
- Method 5.3: South Carolina is requesting funding for three projects in FFY2021 that will educate residents of eleven rural counties about issues related to sexual and domestic violence, stalking, and sex trafficking; we expect these projects to collectively provide twenty community educational opportunities each year through FFY2025; we are also requesting funding for a statewide project in FFY2021 that will provide two educational opportunities on these topics each year through FFY2025
- 3. Description of how the funds will be distributed across the law enforcement, prosecution, courts, victim services, and discretionary allocation categories.

Law enforcement: 25%

Prosecution: 25%

Victim Services: 30% (10% of which is set aside for Culturally Specific Services)

Discretionary: 15%

Courts: 5%

B. STATUTORY PRIORITY AREAS

1. How the State plans to meet the sexual assault set-aside, including how the State will ensure the funds are allocated for programs or projects in two or more allocations.

IN FFY2021, South Carolina will allocate \$574,391, or 26% of its total STOP request, to activities that meaningfully address sexual assault. Of these funds, 86% will support nine victim services projects, 13% will support four prosecution projects, and 1% will support one law enforcement project. These percentages amount to \$491,787, \$77,783, and \$4,821, respectively. To ensure that we continue to allocate set-aside funds in multiple allocations, DCVAG staff first select projects in law enforcement, prosecution, and direct services that address stranger rape, acquaintance rape, substance-facilitated rape, or intimate partner rape. We then prioritize their review, selecting qualifying projects until they represent 20% of our annual funding expectations. This process annually identifies projects that satisfy sexual assault projects in multiple allocations, and we expect its success to continue.

2. Goals for reducing domestic violence homicide within the State; includes rates of domestic violence homicide, State-specific challenges, and plans to overcome challenges.

South Carolina ranks sixth among American states for women murdered by men. ¹² Nationwide, nine in ten female homicide victims know their killers, most of whom are their husbands or intimate acquaintances. ¹³ Figure 12 shows annual rates of intimate partner homicide in South Carolina over twenty years. ¹⁴ According to the state's Domestic Violence Advisory Committee, ¹⁵ three in five victims of domestic violence homicide in South Carolina are older than thirty-four, and two in five female victims are Black. Offenders use firearms in two of three total incidents, and seven of ten incidents that include female victims.

In 2019, South Carolina's rate of women murdered by domestic violence was 2.15 per 100,000 women. ¹⁶ Our goal is to reduce that figure to 1.5 per 100,000 women by FFY2025. South Carolina can pursue this goal in many ways. For example, courts and members of law enforcement can continue to limit access to firearms by abusive male partners. Most domestic violence homicides in South Carolina result from gunshot wounds, and men with access to firearms may be five times more likely to kill their abuse victims than men without such access. ¹⁷ Courts in South Carolina can prohibit the gun in a many cases. For example, individuals may not possess a firearm if they have been convicted of a violent felony, are subject to an Order of Protection, or have a disqualifying mental illnesses. ¹⁸ However, victims often benefit when victim advocates guide them through court proceedings and request firearm prohibitions. In order to reduce domestic violence homicides, South Carolina can also improve victims' access to information about their rights and options. STOP subgrantees can support this goal by reducing linguistic, cultural, and spatial barriers to information that might prevent fatal abuse.

¹² Violence Policy Center. (2021). *When men murder women: An analysis of 2019 homicide data*. Violence Policy Center. https://vpc.org/studies/wmmw2020.pdf

¹³ Data reflect cases in which relationships between victims and perpetrators could be determined.

¹⁴ South Carolina Law Enforcement Division. (2019). *South Carolina incident based reporting system* [Data set]. Retrieved from http://beyond2020.sled.sc.gov/public/Browse/browsetables.aspx

¹⁵ Stone, D., & Barber, S. (2019). *S. C. Domestic violence advisory committee: 2019 annual report.* South Carolina Domestic Violence Advisory Committee. https://dc.statelibrary.sc.gov/bitstream/handle/ 10827/36353/DVAC 2019 Annual Report.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

¹⁶ Violence Policy Center. (2021). When men murder women: An analysis of 2019 homicide data. Violence Policy Center. https://vpc.org/studies/wmmw2020.pdf

¹⁷ Campbell, J. C., Webster, D., Koziol-McLain, J., Block, C., Campbell, D., Curry, M. A.,...& Laughon, K. (2003). Risk factors for femicide in abusive relationships: Results from a multisite case control study. *American Journal of Public Health*, *93*(7), 1089-1097. https://doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.93.7.1089

¹⁸ Giffords Law Center. (2021, March 17). *Firearm prohibitions in South Carolina*. Giffords Law Center. https://giffords.org/lawcenter/state-laws/firearm-prohibitions-in-south-carolina/

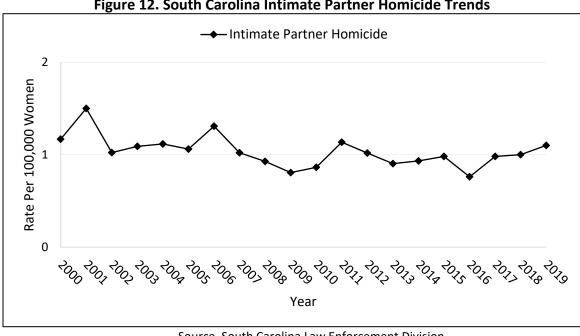


Figure 12. South Carolina Intimate Partner Homicide Trends

Source. South Carolina Law Enforcement Division.

Organizations addressing domestic violence homicide in South Carolina encounter several challenges related to the state's geography and demographic composition. These challenges intersect, placing some individuals in particular danger. For example, 6% of South Carolina's residents identify as Hispanic, 3% speak limited English, and 3% are not United States citizens. In many cases, the communities underlying these statistics overlap considerably. Research indicates that Hispanic women experiencing domestic violence seek help from authorities and social services less frequently than their non-Hispanic peers. This is especially true for undocumented women, who risk deportation if they report their abuse. ¹⁹ When Hispanic victims do decide to approach authorities, many have to explain their already traumatizing situations in their second language. In this way, ethnic, political, and linguistic factors combine to prevent endangered women from exercising their rights as victims.

South Carolina's low population density also contributes to high rates of domestic violence homicide. Nearly two in three counties in South Carolina are mostly or completely rural, as is each of the state's eight counties with rates of domestic violence homicide higher than two per 100,000 residents. Perpetrators often have more power over victims in rural areas due to spatial isolation. Rural victims attempting to escape potentially deadly situations also must travel further to reach fewer resources than their counterparts in urban areas. In South Carolina, the average rate of domestic fatalities in rural counties exceeds that in urban counties by 20%. Available figures likely underestimate fatalities in rural counties like Jasper and Saluda, which have high numbers of Hispanic and undocumented women. In addition, twelve rural counties in South Carolina have disability rates exceeding the national average by at least 50%. Because disabled women experience elevated rates of domestic violence, both disability status and

44

¹⁹ Reina, A. S., & Lohman, B. J. (2015). Barriers preventing Latina immigrants from seeking advocacy services for domestic violence victims: A qualitative analysis. Journal of Family Violence, 30(4), 479-488. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-015-9696-8

geography expose disabled women to potentially deadly violence in these counties.²⁰

Economic distress represents a final problem for victims and advocates attempting to prevent domestic violence fatalities. A robust body of research suggests that domestic violence becomes more likely as poverty becomes more severe. Although the percentage of people in poverty in South Carolina closely matches the national average of 13.4%, this figure belies sharp disparities between communities. According to the American Community Survey, nineteen counties reported poverty rates of 20% or more in 2019. Whereas the national unemployment rate was 3.4% that year, thirty of forty-six counties reported rates of 6% or more. In three counties, only 90% of residents were employed. Prior to the summer of 2020, the United States unemployment rate had only reached 10% on two occasions—the recessions of 1981 and 2007.

To address domestic violence fatalities in Hispanic households, annual STOP subgrants will fund eleven projects serving five-hundred Hispanic victims of sexual and domestic violence. They will also support nine projects serving four-hundred and fifty victims who speak limited English, and five projects serving fifty victims who are immigrants to the United States. These communities only partially overlap, and overstating their shared members impedes efforts to serve them. However, it is important to consider linguistic and national barriers to reporting abuse among South Carolina's Hispanic victims. Direct services for these victims will include translation services and the placement of multilingual personnel in law enforcement offices. STOP subgrantees will support services each year by training professionals to assist Hispanic victims of domestic violence.

To address domestic violence fatalities in rural South Carolina, we will use STOP funds to support annual services to two-hundred victims of domestic violence in 72% of South Carolina's rural counties. This figure excludes VOCA and SVAP funds as well as two statewide STOP projects that will directly serve all rural counties in the state. Subgrantees will use STOP funds to train rural professionals to respond to potentially fatal domestic violence each year. Finally, STOP funds will support twenty events per year that educate communities in eleven rural counties about domestic violence prevention.

To address domestic violence fatalities among disabled individuals, STOP subgrants will fund ten projects serving approximately sixty disabled South Carolinians. They will also support four projects that we expect to serve approximately ten deaf victims. In addition to direct services, five STOP projects will train professionals to identify and respond to deaf and disabled victims of domestic violence.

To address domestic violence fatalities among low-income victims, annual STOP funds will support four projects that will train professionals to serve poor and homeless victims. Six

²⁰ Breiding, M. J., & Armour, B. S. (2015). The association between disability and intimate partner violence in the United States. *Annals of Epidemiology*, 25(6), 455-457. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.annepidem.2015.03.017

²¹ Fahmy, E., Williamson, E., & Pantazis, C. (2016). *Evidence and policy review: Domestic violence and poverty*. Joseph Rowntree Foundation. https://research-

information.bris.ac.uk/ws/portalfiles/portal/80376377/JRF DV POVERTY REPORT FINAL COPY .pdf

²² Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2020). *Labor force statistics from the Current Population Survey*. Bureau of Labor Statistics. https://data.bls.gov/pdq/SurveyOutputServlet

projects will provide direct services to six-hundred victims in counties with poverty rates higher than 20% or unemployment rates higher than 10%. It is important to note here that limited housing options represent a serious material barrier to escape for poor victims of potentially fatal domestic violence. Although STOP subgrants do not provide shelter in South Carolina, several recipients of those subgrants use VOCA funds to do so.

C. ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF UNDERSERVED VICTIMS

Description of how the State will recognize and meaningfully respond to the needs of underserved populations as identified above in II.B.

1. How the State plans to meet the needs of identified underserved populations, including, but not limited to, culturally specific populations, victims who are underserved because of sexual orientation or gender identity, and victims with limited English proficiency.

Section II.B. identifies seven groups as underserved by South Carolina's services for victims of sexual and domestic violence. These include individuals in rural areas, those who do not speak English, disabled individuals, elderly individuals, individuals of color, undocumented individuals, and members of the Catawba Indian Nation. We explain how STOP funds will meet the needs of each group below. In addition to the following discussion, we have already taken steps to respond to the needs of underserved and culturally specific victims. For example, we recently met with ABLE SC and The Hive Community Circle to discuss the needs of disabled victims and those identifying as women of color, respectively.

In both cases, we shared draft Implementation Plans, solicited survey feedback regarding the needs of victims in South Carolina, and recorded their advice about serving victims in their areas of expertise. Moreover, both organizations submitted applications for 2022 STOP funds, which will receive priority attention given South Carolina's gaps in population specific and culturally specific STOP funding. Among other activities, ABLE SC and the HIVE intend to share educational materials and conduct trainings with victim service providers and law enforcement officials across the state. To ensure that organizations such as ABLE SC or The Hive equitably distribute any funds received, we will perform regular audits of spending and activities. This is a standard practice for all STOP subgrants administered by DCVAG. Finally, we will use information gathered in meetings with ABLE SC, The Hive, and future organizations to increase our regular pool of population specific and culturally specific STOP applications.

Individuals in rural areas

Each year through FFY2025, STOP funds will support eleven projects providing direct services to two-hundred victims of domestic violence in 72% of South Carolina's rural counties. The Attorney General's Office (AGO) and SCCADVASA will directly serve victims in all rural counties, and VOCA or SVAP funds will serve victims in the eight counties not covered by local STOP projects. South Carolina will also fund three projects per year that will train professionals to respond to domestic violence across eleven rural counties. AGO and SCCADVASA will complement local efforts by training many professionals each year, including those in rural counties. Finally, South Carolina will fund three projects that will educate residents of eleven

rural counties about issues related to sexual and domestic violence, stalking, and sex trafficking. These projects will collectively provide twenty community educational opportunities each year through FFY2025. We will also fund one statewide project that will provide two educational opportunities on these topics per year.

Individuals who don't speak English

Each year through FFY2025, South Carolina's STOP funds will support nine projects serving four-hundred and fifty victims of domestic and sexual violence who speak limited English. They will also support eleven projects serving five-hundred Hispanic victims and five projects serving fifty victims who are immigrants to the United States. These communities only partially overlap, and overstating their shared members impedes efforts to serve them. However, it is important to note how linguistic and national barriers to service impact Hispanic victims in South Carolina. Direct services to victims speaking limited English will include translation services and bilingual advocates within law enforcement. Two STOP subgrantees, SCCADVASA and My Sister's House, will also train professionals to support Hispanic victims of domestic violence.

Disabled individuals

Each year through FFY2025, South Carolina will use STOP subgrants to fund twelve projects serving seventy disabled individuals. This excludes five projects employing counselors dealing with clinically significant mental distress in otherwise non-disabled individuals. Services to disabled individuals will include counseling, legal support, community education, translation, and medical care. STOP funds will also support four projects that will train professionals to respond to disabled victims of sexual and domestic violence. This will include approximately fifty mental health professionals and forty members of disability organizations each year.

Elderly individuals

Each year through FFY2025, South Carolina's STOP funds will support twelve projects that directly serve two-hundred and fifty elderly individuals. Together, these projects will serve each of the ten counties in South Carolina ranked tenth or higher in percentage of residents aged sixty and older. In addition, the Rape Crisis Center of Horry/Georgetown will train individuals in Georgetown and Horry Counties to address sexual and domestic violence against elders. These counties rank second and fourth in the state for residents aged sixty and older. To complement the work of STOP projects, three organizations will also use VOCA funds to address elder abuse in South Carolina. The Medical University of South Carolina will train healthcare providers to respond to rural victims and will provide telehealth services to four-hundred and fifty elderly victims per year. The University's direct services particularly focus on elders in rural counties. The Charleston Police Department will also advocate for and provide resources to approximately 1,600 elders per year through their Family Violence Unit. Finally, the Department of Social Services (DSS) will operate five intake facilities for abused and neglected vulnerable adults

²³ Although this figure includes Deaf individuals, many Deaf individuals do not claim any disability status. Instead, they identify with the Deaf linguistic community. Readers can find more on this topic at the following link: https://www.nationaldeafcenter.org/sites/default/files/The%20Deaf%20Community-%20An%20Introduction.pdf

across the state. Adult Protective Services practitioners at these facilities will work with a Victim Advocate and a Family Group Conferencing Coordinator to meet the physical and emotional needs of at least 2,000 victims of elder abuse and neglect.

Individuals of color

Each year through FFY2025, South Carolina's STOP funds will support fifteen projects that directly serve 1,200 Black residents, five-hundred Hispanic residents, and twenty-five residents identifying as Asian, American Indian, or Alaskan Native. Three STOP projects will also train professionals to respond to Black and Hispanic victims of sexual and domestic violence. Health professionals and members of law enforcement will represent more than half of those trained. This is important because members of Black and Hispanic communities often hold low levels of trust in police officers and medical professionals due to historic interactions. ^{24,25}

Undocumented individuals

Each year through FFY2025, STOP funds will support five projects providing direct services to fifty documented and undocumented immigrants. Services will take the forms of prosecutors, counselors, and community advocates employed by non-profit and law enforcement organizations. Funds will also support three projects that will train individuals to address sexual and domestic violence in immigrant communities. In addition to these services, SCCADVASA will engage in several activities intended to support immigrant victims in South Carolina. First, they will connect legal providers to victim advocates in order to minimize barriers to legal services for immigrant victims of sexual violence, domestic abuse, and sex trafficking. Second, they will inform member organizations about immigrant victims' eligibility for legal support under federal law. This support includes, but is not limited to, U- and T-Visas, which provide temporary immigrant status to undocumented immigrants and victims of trafficking, respectively. Finally, SCCADVASA will convene biannual meetings of South Carolina's statewide Immigrant Victim Coalition and provide logistical support for meetings of the Upstate and Lowcountry Regional Immigrant Victim Network.

Members of the Catawba Indian Nation

The Catawba Indian Nation previously received STOP funds, but discontinued applying in 2018 after securing a direct U.S. Department of Justice Grant worth \$90,818. In 2019, the Nation received a total of \$369,179 from six U.S. Department of Justice grants. DCVAG called Catawba Chief William Harris on October 22, 2019 to offer a position on the STOP Planning Committee. Although he unfortunately could not attend, members reviewed topics of potential interest to the Catawba Indian Nation during the meeting. On August 19, 2021, DCVAG discussed STOP funding opportunities with four representatives of the Catawba Indian Nation: 1) Director of Justice Services; 2) Director of Grants and Compliance; 3) Child Care Grants Coordinator, and; 4) Victim Advocate. We remain in contact with these individuals. Finally,

Morin, R., & Stepler R. (2016). The racial confidence gap in police performance. Pew Research Center.
 https://www.pewresearch.org/social-trends/2016/09/29/the-racial-confidence-gap-in-police-performance/
 Krogstad, J. M. (2014). Latino confidence in local police lower than among whites. Pew Research Center.
 https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2014/08/28/latino-confidence-in-local-police-lower-than-among-whites/

representatives of the Catawba Indian Nation had the opportunity to complete the stakeholder survey described in section II.B. Aggregated results indicated that at least one person representing a tribal organization completed that survey.²⁶

2. How the State will ensure that funds set aside for culturally specific services and activities for underserved populations are distributed equitably among those groups.

Each year, the Department of Crime Victim Assistance Grants (DCVAG) uses several methods to identify the needs of victims from culturally specific groups and underserved communities. This year, methods included analyses of data from the Census Bureau and South Carolina's State Law Enforcement Division (SLED), a meeting of the STOP Planning Committee, a stakeholder survey, and consultation meetings with local experts. These sources helped DCVAG to: 1) identify the number and location of victims from culturally specific and underserved groups, and; 2) understand the specific needs of victims from these groups. Findings from the Planning Committee, survey results, and consultation meetings highlighted rural, disabled, elderly, non-white, undocumented, and Catawba victims as priorities for STOP funding. Data from the U.S. Census and SLED then allowed us to map geographic patterns of residency for these groups and identify subgrantees that served their counties in culturally and linguistically competent ways.

3. Specifics on how the State plans to meet the set-aside for culturally specific community-based organizations, including a description of how the State will reach out to community-based organizations that provide linguistically and culturally specific services. This could include specific information as to which subgrantees met the required 10% set aside within the victim services allocation for culturally specific organizations during the prior funding cycle.

Although South Carolina does not currently fund culturally specific organizations, we are discussing potential funding opportunities with the Catawba Indian Nation. The Catawba Indian Nation previously received STOP funds but discontinued applying in 2018 after securing a direct U.S. Department of Justice grant worth \$90,818. In 2019, the Nation received a total of \$369,179 from six U.S. Department of Justice grants. DCVAG called Chief William Harris on October 22, 2019 to offer a seat on the STOP Planning Committee. DCVAG also discussed STOP funding opportunities with four representatives of the Nation on August 19, 2021, and we remain in contact with those individuals. Representatives of the Catawba Indian Nation had the opportunity to complete the stakeholder survey described in section II.B. Aggregated results indicated that at least one person representing a tribal organization completed that survey. Finally, SCCADVASA's executive director maintains contact with the Catawba Indian Nation and state-recognized tribes in her capacity as a STOP subgrantee. This allows her to share the Nation's sexual and domestic violence needs with DCVAG and the STOP Planning Committee.

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²⁶ SCCADVASA also uses funds outside of their VAWA subgrant to support South Carolina's Indian Affairs Commission and the Indigenous Women's Alliance of South Carolina. SCCADVASA's executive director maintains contact with the Catawba Nation and state-recognized tribes and shares relevant information with DCVAG and the VAWA Planning Committee.

In addition to consultation with the Catawba Indian Nation, South Carolina's STOP funds support other projects assisting victims from culturally specific groups. These projects tend to address the needs of Hispanic victims due to that community's growing share of the state's population. Each year through FFY2025, South Carolina's STOP funds will support eleven projects serving five-hundred Hispanic victims. They will also support nine projects serving four-hundred and fifty victims of domestic and sexual violence who speak limited English. Although most recipients of these services will speak Spanish or use American Sign Language, projects also work with individuals speaking Swahili, Mandarin, Russian, Vietnamese, Creole, Mam, and Chuj. Direct services to victims speaking limited English will include translation services and bilingual advocates within law enforcement. STOP subgrantees will support these services by training professionals to support Hispanic victims of domestic violence.

Immigrants represent a high number of South Carolina's victims from culturally specific groups. Each year through FFY2025, STOP will support five projects providing services to fifty immigrants. Services will take the forms of prosecutors, counselors, and community advocates employed by non-profit and law enforcement organizations. Funds will also support three projects that will train individuals to address sexual and domestic violence in immigrant communities. In addition to these services, SCCADVASA and the South Carolina Victim Assistance Network (SCVAN) will engage in activities designed to support immigrant victims. These include efforts to secure U-Visas and T-Visas, which provide temporary immigrant status to undocumented immigrants and victims of trafficking, respectively. SCCADVASA will also convene biannual meetings of South Carolina's Immigrant Victim Coalition and provide support for meetings of regional immigrant victim networks.

D. GRANT-MAKING STRATEGY

1. Timeline for the STOP grant cycle.

The following timeline chronicles preparation for the **full** STOP cycle (FFY2022-2025).

- August 2019: Identified members of STOP Planning Committee and consulting partners.
- <u>September 2019</u>: Contacted Planning Committee and consulting partners to request participation and describe responsibilities.
- October 2019: Scheduled and confirmed meetings with Planning Committee. New grant year began for STOP subgrantees.
- <u>November 2019</u>: Convened Planning Committee on November 19th to discuss Implementation Plan. Compiled and analyzed information from meeting.
- <u>December 2019</u>: Reviewed guidance from the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) and began drafting Implementation Plan.
- January 2020: Reviewed previous Implementation Plans from several states.

- February 2020: Conducted Virtual Solicitation Workshop for potential STOP subgrantees.
- March 2020-March 2021: Deadline extended for Plan due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- <u>February 2021</u>: Conducted STOP Administrator training, Implementation Plan training, and updated Solicitation Workshop.
- March 2021: Developed draft of STOP stakeholder survey and compiled list of recipients.
- <u>April 2021</u>: Revised stakeholder survey after peer reviews from DCVAG staff. Deadline for 2021 STOP applications.
- May 2021: Requested latest data from SLED for Section II of Implementation Plan.
- <u>June 2021</u>: Survey approved by Director of the Crime Victim Services Division (CVSD) and Deputy Director of DCVAG.
- <u>July 2021</u>: Hired statistician and briefed him on Implementation Plan. Mailed survey to more than one-hundred and fifty stakeholders in South Carolina's victim service system. Attended Implementation Planning session led by Association of VAWA Administrators (AVA). Scheduled meeting with Catawba Indian Nation. Requested updates from SCVAN on legislation affecting victims.
- <u>August 2021</u>: Survey closed. Consulted with DSS regarding the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA). Consulted with Catawba Indian Nation on existing victim services and future STOP funding. Consulted with VSCC regarding the STOP Implementation Plan. Attended Planning session led by AVA. Reviewed survey results and shared with DCVAG staff, Deputy Director of DCVAG, and Director of CVSD. Requested letters of support from prosecutors, law enforcement, victim service providers, and court administrators.
- <u>September 2021</u>: Consulted with SCVAN and SCCADVASA regarding immigrant victims.
- October 2021: Revised plan to reflect changes requested by Attorney General, Director of CVSD, and Deputy Director of DCVAG.
- November 2021: Distributed draft Implementation Plan to Planning Committee for feedback. Requested participation forms from the Planning Committee. Summarized and addressed the Planning Committee's major concerns about the Implementation Plan. Redistributed the Implementation Plan for review following revisions.
- **December 2021:** Presented final Implementation Plan to Attorney General for review.
- January 2022: Revised Plan to reflect Attorney General's notes.

• <u>February-March 2022</u>: Submitted plan to the Public Safety Coordinating Council (PSCC) for approval. Submitted Implementation Plan to OVW.

The following timeline provides an example of the activities that South Carolina carries out <u>each year</u> during the full STOP grant cycle. Dates correspond to the FFY2021 cycle and will vary slightly in subsequent years.

- <u>January 7</u>: Notify current and potential subgrantees of the availability of FFY2021 STOP funds via our grants management system and email (i.e., <u>release of solicitations</u>).
- February 10: Grants Solicitation Workshop; AGO grant portal opens for applications.
- February 15: Submit annual progress report for previous calendar year to DCVAG.
- <u>April 1</u>: Deadline to submit grant applications via AGO grant portal. Initiate grant application review process (i.e., <u>application due date</u>).
- May 17-27: DCVAG and Finance staff conduct review of grant applications.
- June 1: Program staff begin working on Summaries and Recommendations.
- June 14: Forward Summaries and Recommendations to Deputy Director of DCVAG.
- June 28: Forward Summaries and Recommendations to Director of CVSD.
- July 30: Forward completed Summaries and Recommendations to PSCC.
- <u>August 16</u>: PSCC meets regarding Summaries and Recommendations and approval of projects for funding.
- September 1: Mail award packets and denial letters (i.e., notification of awards).
- September 28: Grants Implementation Workshop (i.e., <u>new grantee meeting</u>).
- October 1: Activate new grants and close grants from previous cycle (i.e., close-out).
- October 1-September 30: Periodic, on-site monitoring visits by programmatic and/or financial staff (i.e., performance management). If restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic prevent on-site visits, staff will monitor subgrantees virtually.
- 2. Description of how the State will ensure that eligible entities are aware of funding opportunities, including projects serving underserved populations.

Each January, DCVAG sends a solicitation email to current STOP, VOCA, and SVAP subgrantees through its online grants management system. We also email the solicitation to local partners in law enforcement, county and municipal administrators, state-level associations of law

enforcement, sheriffs, and police chiefs, and anyone who inquires about the STOP program. Finally, we place the solicitation on the official AGO website. The following text provides our solicitation email for FFY2021:

The South Carolina Office of the Attorney General, Department of Crime Victim Assistance Grants, will be announcing the availability of Victims of Crime Act, Violence Against Women Act, and State Victims Assistance Program grant funds at an upcoming workshop scheduled for Wednesday, February 10, 2021. The 2021 Workshop will be held via [a virtual] GoToWebinar and will provide nonprofit organizations, state and local units of government, with information regarding the application process, important due dates, and tips for successful grant writing. All applications will be submitted via the AGO Grants Management System [link removed].

The AGO Grants Management System will be open to receive applications beginning at noon, Wednesday, February 10, 2021, and applications will be accepted until 5 p.m. on April 1, 2021. These proposals will fund 12-month projects beginning October 1, 2021. Successful applications will include the following: A project budget; budget narrative; problem statement documenting need including current statistics; project description; specific and measureable outcomes and performance indicators; and all other required documents/attachments. We are highly discouraging any new applications due to federal cuts.

Registration Instructions:

To attend the GoToWebinar please register as soon as possible (see below link for registration). Important: If you have multiple participants from your agency please forward this email to them. Everyone will be required to register individually.

Ctrl+Click to follow link: [link removed]

After registering, you will receive a confirmation email containing information about joining the webinar. The workshop starts promptly at 10:00 a.m.; therefore, it is advised that you please login a few minutes prior to ensure you are able to connect.

If you have questions please feel free to contact [names and emails removed]. Thank you.

Each February, DCVAG conducts a Grants Solicitation Workshop for those who respond to the solicitation email. The PowerPoint is also available on the AGO website and portal. In the past, we have struggled to reach out to projects serving underserved victims and those from culturally specific groups. To fix this, we recently began discussions with several groups serving said victims. Groups include ABLE SC and The Hive Community Circle, who serve disabled victims and those identifying as women of color, respectively. Following meetings with these groups, we connected them to our STOP application portal and shared the solicitation provided above. In fact, both organizations applied for STOP funding in 2022. We also asked ABLE SC, The Hive, and SCCADVASA's expert on immigrant victimization to suggest organizations for STOP solicitation. We will encourage each to connect to our funding portal as we meet with them.

3. How the State will ensure that subgrantees consult with victim service providers while developing their grant applications in order to ensure that the proposed activities are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims.

In order to ensure that subgrantees consult with victim services providers, we require consultation in our funding instructions to STOP applicants. We also conduct regular audits with subgrantees to ensure that they have consulted providers as instructed. Subgrantees not in compliance with funding instructions may lose access to grant funds. As section V.A. shows, thirteen victim service organizations will receive 39% of South Carolina's STOP funds in FFY2021. Many of the individuals most qualified to consult on matters of victims' safety, confidentiality, and economic independence work for these organizations and help to develop their grant applications. In addition, Law Enforcement Victim Advocates ensure that subgrantees in police and sheriff's departments use practices recommended by victim service organizations when interacting with victims. Finally, subgrantees must agree to certain conditions before receiving STOP funds. These conditions forbid projects from: 1) compromising the safety, privacy, or independence of victims, or; 2) discriminating against victims on the basis of sex, age, immigration status, race, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, mental health condition, physical health condition, criminal record, sex work, or children's sex and/or age.

4. How the State will identify and select applicants for funding, including whether a competitive process will be used.

South Carolina will select subgrantees for STOP funding through a competitive process. We use this approach for three reasons. First, it allows new subgrantees who identify unmet needs to advocate for their projects fairly and frequently. Second, it helps existing projects to quickly adapt to the changing needs of victims. Third, it allows DCVAG to review projects regularly and replace those that fail to serve the needs of victims. South Carolina will not use a formal scoring tool that weights and numerically ranks STOP applications. Although such tools offer a degree of objectivity, we have found them to be lagging, inflexible measures of a project's relevance. Particularly in recent years, the changing composition of victims in South Carolina has outpaced the state's ability to validate a scoring system for STOP subgrantees.

Still, South Carolina uses several criteria to choose STOP subgrantees. First, we consider each project's allocation category (e.g., prosecution). All things being equal, we prioritize projects in categories receiving less than their minimum allotted portion of STOP funds. Second, we examine the degree of overlap between an applicant's proposed activities and needs identified by members of the state's victim service system. This year, we identified those needs through the Planning Committee, the survey discussed in section II.B., and consultation meetings with individual organizations. Third, we consider an applicant's past stewardship of STOP funds. Subgrantees who carry out their proposed activities competently in one grant cycle earn a competitive advantage in future applications. In addition to these broad criteria, DCVAG evaluates the following elements of each proposed STOP project:

- 1. A project definition explaining how requested funds will support the implementation of a new project or the continuation of an existing project.
- 2. A statement explaining the ways in which the project will support victims in its service area.

- 3. A feasibility statement that explains how the applicant can accomplish a project's goals within the proposed budget and timeframe.
- 4. A statement describing how the applicant will coordinate activities with other organizations.
- 5. A project summary that includes the names of counties served by the project.
- 6. A clear and appropriate list of measurable objectives and performance indicators.

Each year's grant process begins when DCVAG notifies subgrantees about the availability of STOP funds in January. In February, DCVAG conducts a Grants Solicitation Workshop and opens the AGO grants portal for STOP applications. Subgrantees submit their applications via this portal by the April deadline, at which time staff from DCVAG and AGO's Financial Department begin their initial review. In June, staff forward their funding recommendations to the Deputy Director of DCVAG and the Director of CVSD for approval. The Director then sends a final set of recommendations to the PSCC for approval. DCVAG officially activates approved STOP subgrants on October 1 following an implementation workshop in September.

The PSCC approves all projects recommended for STOP, VOCA, or SVAP funding. State Code § 23-6-520 empowers PSCC to accept, reject, or amend awards. The PSCC includes the Governor, the Chief of SLED, the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, the Chairman of the House of Representatives Judiciary Committee, the Director of the Department of Public Safety, the Attorney General, a county sheriff, a chief of police, a victim representative appointed by the governor, and a victimized individual appointed by the Attorney General.

5. Whether STOP subgrant projects will be funded on a multiple or single-year basis.

STOP subgrants will be funded on a single-year basis.

6. How the State will determine subgrant amounts based on population and geography.

Each year, DCVAG consults with the STOP Planning Committee and other entities with expertise in victim services to identify service needs and underserved communities. For the upcoming STOP cycle, this process involved a Planning Committee meeting, a stakeholder survey, and consultation meetings with experts on specific issues (II.B. and III.A-D.). We identified subgrantees serving rural, disabled, elderly, non-white, undocumented, or Catawba victims as funding priorities. As part of their applications, STOP subgrantees identify the counties that their projects will serve. At the end of each grant cycle, subgrantees also report the demographic characteristics of the victims they served during the cycle. Because most STOP subgrantees in South Carolina receive many consecutive awards, DCVAG can combine applications with past reports to predict a project's geographic coverage and the characteristics of the victims it will serve. DCVAG compares this information to needs identified during consultations and adjusts subgrants to meet those needs.

7. How the State will give priority to areas of varying geographic size with the greatest showing of need based on the availability of existing programs.

Each year, DCVAG analyzes reports required by OVW's Measuring Effectiveness Initiative and data from South Carolina's State Law Enforcement Division to map existing victim service providers and victimization rates by county. This analysis produces a statewide picture of services and needs that allows us to pinpoint underserved areas. In each STOP application, applicants indicate the counties that their projects will serve and the number of victims they expect to serve in those counties. DCVAG prioritizes applicants whose activities fill gaps in South Carolina's system of victim services.

8. How the State will equitably distribute monies based on urbanicity and geography.

Each year, DCVAG compiles county-level data on population density from the U.S. Census Bureau. We then produce a map of these data and compare it to maps of active STOP, VOCA, and SVAP subgrants. Figures 13 through 15 show the most recent maps of density, STOP funding, and total funding in South Carolina. Using these maps, we identify funding gaps and prioritize STOP applicants who will work in underserved counties. Applicants serving urban counties can feasibly concentrate their services. However, low population density makes sustaining an organization in rural areas difficult. As such, we tend to fund organizations in rural areas that demonstrate a capacity to serve several counties. Finally, we use VOCA and SVAP funds to support counties that STOP subgrants do not cover. As Figures 13 through 15 show, this results in a funding scheme that balances the funding needs of both urban and rural counties.

York Chesterfield Chester Union Darlingtor Ocone Fairfield Laurens Florence Horry Newber Saluda Calhoun Aiken Orangeburg Berkeley People per Square Mile Below 50 Colleton 50-149.9 150-249.9 250-349.9 350-449.9 450 and above

Figure 13. South Carolina Population Density

Source. American Community Survey, 2015-2019 five-year estimates.

Figure 14. South Carolina FFY 2019 STOP Funding Distribution

Source. American Community Survey, 2015-2019 five-year estimates.

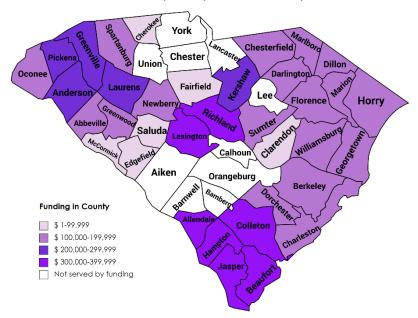
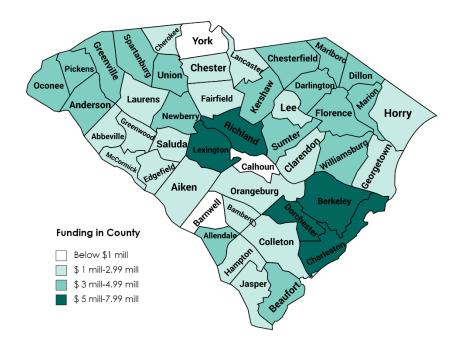


Figure 15. South Carolina FFY 2019 Total Funding Distribution (STOP, SVAP, VOCA)

Source. South Carolina Attorney General's Office.



9. Information on projects that the State plans to fund, if known.

a. Crystal Judson

- i. If the State plans to address the "Crystal Judson" purpose area, include narrative on providing the required training.
- ii. If the State does not plan to use the "Crystal Judson" purpose area, include a note to this effect.

Although South Carolina used the "Crystal Judson" purpose area for one project in previous years, it does **not** plan to do so in the next grant cycle.

VI. Conclusion

Funding through the STOP (Services*Training*Officers*Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Grant Program (STOP) is a cornerstone of South Carolina's victim service system, helping us serve victims of sexual and domestic violence across the state. As section II of this document shows, some residents of South Carolina navigate unacceptable risks to their minds and bodies every day. In particular, the threat of sexual and domestic violence haunts the lives of individuals in rural areas, individuals of color, those who do not speak fluent English, and those who are disabled, elderly, undocumented, or members of the Catawba Indian Nation. As sections III and V discuss, the Department of Victim Assistance Grants (DCVAG) and its partners continue to coordinate a range of direct services, training opportunities, and education on behalf of victims. But as the letters from section IV show, these efforts rely on help from the Office on Violence Against Women.

DCVAG takes our role as stewards of STOP funds seriously. We will use those funds to maintain core services for victims, correct funding imbalances between STOP program categories, reduce sex trafficking, provide trauma-informed care, and support victims in rural counties. Section III outlines the collaborative process that developed these five goals, and section V defines the methods by which we will achieve them. Because we intend to evaluate these goals and methods closely and often, they will evolve to meet needs we cannot predict. Nonetheless, the strategy described in the Implementation Plan above will leverage STOP funds to make South Carolina a safer place. We thank OVW for decades of support, and we look forward to collaborating with that Office once again. Together we will continue to seek a world free from domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Appendix 1

Themes from Discussion Portion of Implementation Plan Meeting (11/19/2019)

What has led to change in the past?

- Collaborative efforts
- Buy-in from the top
- Cultural shifts

What are changes that could be implemented?

- Training and education
 - Widespread knowledge of available resources
 - Prevention training for children
 - Bystander intervention
 - Offender intervention
- Continued collaborative efforts between agencies and organizations
- Culture change
 - o Changing perceptions regarding acceptability of interpersonal violence
 - Billboards, public service announcements, social media
 - o Buy-in at all levels
 - Public leadership
- Consistent training and response across law enforcement
 - o All responding officers having knowledge of service providers available in area

What gaps need to be addressed?

- Outreach to rural areas
- Services for male victims
- Understanding service provision and help-seeking behaviors prior to an intimate partner homicide
- Court data
- Knowledge of victim perspectives of their own needs

Which populations are underserved?

- Rural communities
- Non-English-speaking people
- People with disabilities

Appendix 2

Victim Service Network Agencies Who Received DCVAG Stakeholder Survey

ABLE South Carolina

Anderson County Sheriff's Department

Anderson Police Department

Beaver Creek Indians

Berkeley County Sheriff's Office

Beyond Abuse

Carolina Youth Development Center

CASA Family Services Catawba Indian Nation

Charleston County Sheriff's Office

Charleston HALOS

Child Abuse Prevention Association, Beaufort

Child and Adult Care Food Program

Children's Attention Home

Clarendon County Sheriff's Department

Coastal Carolina University Columbia Police Department

Compass of Carolina

Cumbee Center to Assist Abused Persons Dee Norton Child Advocacy Center Dickerson Children's Advocacy Center

Doors to Freedom

Edisto Natchez-Kusso Tribe of South Carolina

Epworth Children's Home Family Justice Center Foothills Alliance

Georgetown County Sheriff's Office Hampton County Sheriff's Office

Helping Hands Aiken Hope Center for Children

Hopeful Horizons

Horry County Police Department Lancaster County Sheriff's Office Lexington County Sheriff's Department Medical University of South Carolina

Meg's House

Mothers Against Drunk Driving

My Sister's House

New Foundations Home for Children

Julie Valentine Center

Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office

Origin SC

Palmetto Citizens Against Sexual Assault

Pathways to Healing

Pee Dee Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Assault

Pee Dee Indian Nation of Upper South Carolina

Pee Dee Indian Tribe of South Carolina

PAIA Lower Eastern Cherokee Nation of South Carolina

Pickens County Advocacy Center

PRISMA Health

Rape Crisis Center of Myrtle Beach

Richland County CASA

Richland County Sheriff's Department

Safe Harbor

SAFE Homes-Rape Crisis Coalition

Safe Passage, Inc.

Santee Indian Organization

Sistercare, Inc.

Solicitor's Office, 1st Judicial Circuit Solicitor's Office, 4th Judicial Circuit Solicitor's Office, 5th Judicial Circuit Solicitor's Office, 6th Judicial Circuit Solicitor's Office, 8th Judicial Circuit Solicitor's Office, 9th Judicial Circuit Solicitor's Office, 13th Judicial Circuit Solicitor's Office, 14th Judicial Circuit Solicitor's Office, 15th Judicial Circuit Solicitor's Office, 16th Judicial Circuit Solicitor's Office, 16th Judicial Circuit South Carolina Attorney General's Office

South Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

South Carolina Commission for Minority Affairs

South Carolina Court Administration

South Carolina Department of Children's Advocacy

South Carolina Department of Corrections South Carolina Department of Mental Health

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control

South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services

South Carolina Department of Public Safety South Carolina Department of Social Services South Carolina Law Enforcement Division

South Carolina Law Enforcement Officers Association

South Carolina Legal Services

South Carolina Network of Children's Advocacy Centers

South Carolina Sheriffs' Association South Carolina Victim Assistance Network Spartanburg Regional Healthcare System

Sumter Police Department
Sumter Tribe of Cheraw Indians
The CARE House of the Pee Dee
The Children's Recovery Center
The Family Resource Center
The Hive Community Circle
The Nurturing Center
The Parenting Place

Tri-County S.P.E.A.K.S.
Waccamaw Indian People
Wassamaw Tribe of Varnertown Indians
Windwood Farm Home for Children and Family
Services
York County Sheriff's Office
YWCA of the Upper Lowlands

Appendix 3

Summary of Meeting with Court Administration (8/9/2021)

Present

- Court Administration (CA)
 - o Robert McCurdy, Deputy Director of Court Services
 - o Leslie Taaffe, Circuit Court Coordinator
 - o Amy Wessinger, Family Court Coordinator
- Attorney General's Office (AGO)
 - o Ginger Dukes, STOP Coordinator
 - o Zach Glendening, Statistician

Notes

- Conducted video-conference via Zoom.
- AGO reviewed purpose of Implementation Plan.
- CA agreed to draft required letter of support for Plan
 - o AGO agreed to provide template clarifying required elements of letter.
- CA familiarized AGO with key portions of their website and agreed to send data on domestic violence cases from Family Court records.
- AGO told CA about STOP Solicitation Workshop in January of 2022.
- AGO reviewed their online Grants Portal and agreed to help CA to navigate that Portal.
- CA and AGO discussed projects that STOP could fund within CA, including:
 - Training judges or other court personnel on domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and/or stalking;
 - o Enhancing data collection in an effort to capture patterns of domestic violence;
 - Subcontracting a portion of STOP funding to local entities specializing in assisting victims of domestic abuse or sexual assault.
- CA identified possible outcomes of STOP funding, including:
 - Fewer domestic violence incidents as reported by the state Law Enforcement Division;
 - Fewer domestic violence fatalities as reported by the Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committees;
 - o Less time to disposition for pending domestic violence cases; and
 - o Increased rates of successfully filed Orders of Protection.

Appendix 4

Summary of Meeting with Catawba Indian Nation (8/19/2021)

Present

- Catawba Indian Nation (CIN)
 - o Melissa Foster, Director of Grants and Compliance
 - Meredith Hungate, Director of Justice Services
 - o Kathleen Hays, Child Care Grants Coordinator
 - o Shawnté Canty-Troxel, Grants Management Accountant
- Attorney General's Office (AGO)
 - o Ginger Dukes, STOP Coordinator
 - o Zach Glendening, Statistician

Notes

- CIN discussed current grants received, including:
 - o Direct funding from the Office on Violence Against Women that supports a therapist;
 - o Funding from the Office for Victims of Crime; and
 - o Funding through the Coordinated Tribal Assistance Solicitation.
- Director Foster reviewed victim advocacy performed by her and colleague Mandy Howard.
- CIN informed AGO of a joint project with the University of South Carolina.
- The University is currently revising CIN's legal code to facilitate the recognition of tribal law by other courts in South Carolina.
- CIN discussed long-term goals that STOP funds might support, including:
 - o Bolstering legal support for victims belonging to CIN; and
 - o Increasing CIN's roster of attorneys and legal advocates.
- Coordinator Hays noted the difficulty she experiences when trying to find statistics about CIN for grant applications.
 - o AGO agreed to share resources from the U.S. Census Bureau and other organizations.
- AGO reviewed their online Grants Portal and agreed to help CIN to navigate that Portal.

Appendix 5

Questions from Stakeholder Survey

- 1. Which **one** of the following categories best represents the agency where you work?
 - a. Law enforcement
 - b. State agency
 - c. Non-profit organization
 - d. Tribal organization
 - e. Solicitor's office
 - f. Medical
 - g. Courts
 - h. Children's advocacy center
 - i. Other (please specify)
- 2. Does your agency currently receive VAWA funds through the Attorney General's office?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
 - c. Not sure
- 3. Using the arrows to the right, rank the following needs of <u>sexual assault</u> victims in South Carolina from most important (1) to least important (5).
 - a. Emergency housing
 - b. Healthcare
 - c. Knowledge and information about victims' rights
 - d. Transportation to services
 - e. Trauma-informed responses from service providers
- 4. Rank the following needs of **domestic violence** victims in South Carolina from most important (1) to least important (5).
 - a. Emergency housing
 - b. Healthcare
 - c. Knowledge and information about victims' rights
 - d. Transportation to services
 - e. Trauma-informed responses from service providers
- 5. Rank the following needs of <u>dating violence</u> victims in South Carolina from most important (1) to least important (5).
 - a. Emergency housing
 - b. Healthcare
 - c. Knowledge and information about victims' rights
 - d. Transportation to services
 - e. Trauma-informed responses from service providers

- 6. Rank the following needs of **stalking** victims in South Carolina from most important (1) to least important (5).
 - a. Emergency housing
 - b. Healthcare
 - c. Knowledge and information about victims' rights
 - d. Transportation to services
 - e. Trauma-informed responses from service providers
- 7. Which <u>two</u> of the following choices present the greatest challenges to victims seeking resources in rural areas?
 - a. Affordable housing
 - b. Concerns about privacy in small communities
 - c. Lack of services
 - d. Transportation
 - e. Other (please specify)
- 8. Members of some groups face added barriers when seeking resources available to victims in South Carolina. From the list below, choose **three** groups whose connection to these resources should be prioritized.
 - a. People of color
 - b. People in rural areas
 - c. Disabled and elderly people
 - d. Victims of trafficking and other sexual exploitation
 - e. Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and gender non-conforming people
 - f. Undocumented people
 - g. People without homes
 - h. Other (please specify)
- 9. How can the needs of one or more groups listed in the previous questions best be met?
- 10. Rank the following strategies for reducing domestic violence homicide in South Carolina from most important (1) to least important (6).
 - a. Teaching prevention strategies
 - b. Increasing the number of prosecuted cases
 - c. Increasing the number of domestic violence courts
 - d. Increasing advocacy that helps victims obtain legal assistance
 - e. Reducing perpetrators' access to weapons
 - f. Training members of law enforcement investigations

- 11. Rank the following needs of victim service agencies like rape crisis centers and domestic violence shelters from most important (1) to least important (6).
 - a. Funding
 - b. Training
 - c. Telehealth services
 - d. Language access services for non-English speaking victims
 - e. Victim transportation options
 - f. Services and outreach to underserved communities
- 12. Rank the following needs of law enforcement agencies from most important (1) to least important (5).
 - a. Funding
 - b. Training
 - c. Language access services for non-English speaking victims
 - d. Victim transportation options
 - e. Services and outreach to underserved communities
- 13. The STOP Formula Grant Program Implementation Plan is a four-year strategy. Which of the following objectives should be prioritized in South Carolina's plan for the next four years? Rank from most important (1) to least important (4).
 - a. Law enforcement training
 - b. Education and strategies to prevent violence
 - c. Transportation services for victims
 - d. Coordinating victim response teams
- 14. If you have additional comments related to <u>any</u> of the questions in this survey, please share them here.

Appendix 6

Implementation Plan Participation Forms

Zach Glendening zachglendening@scag.gov 12/13/2021. Please send back to at by			
State/Territory: South Carolina			
Office of the Attorney General, Department of Crime Victim Assistance Grants Administering Agency:			
Participant Agency: South Carolina Police Chiefs Association			
Type of Agency: Population Specific Organization			
If population specific organization, please specify which population: Police Chiefs			
Other:			
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): November 19, 2019			
Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? • Yes • No			
How were you notified? (check all that apply)			
☐ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☑ Letter ☐ Other:			
Were you able to participate in the meetings?			
If yes, how many meetings did you attend?			
Meeting format: (check all that apply) Teleconference Video conference In-person			
If no, please explain:			
During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals?			
Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan and a list of major concerns raised during the planning process?			
If no, please explain:			

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?	s O No	
If no, please explain:		
Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan?	O Yes	⊚ No
Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?	Yes	ONo
If no, please explain:		
Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan?	Yes	ONo
If no, please explain:		
Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Pla	n [?] ○ Yes	No
If yes, please explain:		
N. Duan Alabia		
Name Ryan Alphin Signature Ryan Alphin Digitally signed by Ryan Alphin Date: 2022.02.04 13.45.24 .05.00		
5ignature		

Zach Glendening zachglendening@scag.gov 12/13/2021. Please send back to at by			
State/Territory: South Carolina			
Office of the Attorney General, Department of Crime Victim Assistance Grants Administering Agency:			
Participant Agency: SC Coalition Against DV and Sexual Assault			
Type of Agency: Dual Coalition			
If population specific organization, please specify which population:			
Other:			
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): November 19, 2019			
Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? • Yes • No			
How were you notified? (check all that apply)			
☐ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☑ Letter ☐ Other:			
Were you able to participate in the meetings? OYes No			
If yes, how many meetings did you attend?			
Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☑ Video conference ☑ In-person			
If no, please explain:			
During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, O Yes No Partially ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals?			
Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan and a list Yes No of major concerns raised during the planning process?			
If no places avalains			

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?	Yes	○ No
If no, please explain:		
Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan	? ⑤ Ye	es ONo
Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?	⊙ Ye	es ONo
If no, please explain:		
Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of plan group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan	ning ⊙ Ye an?	es O No
If no, please explain:		
Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation	n Plan?	Yes © No
If yes, please explain:		
Name Sara Barber		
Signature Sara Barber Digitally signed by Sara Barber Date: 2022.01.03 12.04.01 -05:00		

Please send back to at at by by			
State/Territory: South Carolina			
Office of the Attorney General, Department of Crime Victim Assistance Grants Administering Agency:			
Participant Agency:			
Type of Agency: Choose one			
If population specific organization, please specify which population:			
Other:			
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): November 19, 2019			
Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? • Yes • No			
How were you notified? (check all that apply)			
☐ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☑ Letter ☐ Other:			
Were you able to participate in the meetings? OYes ONo			
f yes, how many meetings did you attend?			
Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐Teleconference ☑Video conference ☑In-person			
f no, please explain:			
Ouring the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, O Yes O No O Partially ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals?			
Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan and a list			
f no, please explain:			

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?	⊙ Yes	○ No	
If no, please explain:			
Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft pla	n?	○ Yes	ONo
Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?		⊙ Yes	ONo
If no, please explain:			
Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of pla group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation F		○ Yes	O No
If no, please explain:			
Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan? O Yes No			
If yes, please explain:			
Name Nataki B. Brown Signature Votal 31 Date 12/13/2021			

Please send back to at at by by			
State/Territory: South Carolina			
Office of the Attorney General, Department of Crime Victim Assistance Grants Administering Agency:			
Participant Agency: SC Sheriffs' Association			
Type of Agency: Law Enforcement			
If population specific organization, please specify which population:			
Other:			
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): November 19, 2019			
Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? • Yes • No			
How were you notified? (check all that apply)			
☑ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☑ Letter ☐ Other:			
Were you able to participate in the meetings? ⊙Yes ○No			
If yes, how many meetings did you attend? OAII OSome			
Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐Teleconference ☑Video conference ☑In-person			
If no, please explain:			
During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, See Yes O No O Partially ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals?			
Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan and a list Yes No of major concerns raised during the planning process?			
If no inlease evaluing			

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?	s O No	
If no, please explain:		
Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan?	O Yes	⊙No
Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?	⊙ Yes	ONo
If no, please explain:		
Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan?	Yes	⊙ No
If no, please explain:		
Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Pla	nn? O Yes	No
If yes, please explain:		
Name Jarrod M. Bruder Signature Date 12/13/2021		

Zach Glendening zachglendening@scag.gov by 12/13/2021. Please send back to at by			
State/Territory: South Carolina			
Office of the Attorney General, Department of Crime Victim Assistance Grants Administering Agency:			
Participant Agency: SAFE Homes-Rape Crisis Coalition			
Type of Agency: Dual Coalition			
If population specific organization, please specify which population:			
Other:			
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): November 19, 2019			
Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? • Yes • No			
How were you notified? (check all that apply)			
☐ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☑ Letter ☐ Other:			
Were you able to participate in the meetings?			
If yes, how many meetings did you attend?			
Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☑ Video conference ☑ In-person			
If no, please explain:			
During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input,			
Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan and a list Yes No of major concerns raised during the planning process?			
if no places explain			

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?	⊙ Yes	○ No	
If no, please explain:			
Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan	1? (Yes	⊙ No
Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?	(⊙ Yes	ONo
If no, please explain:			
Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of plan group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation P		⊙ Yes	○ No
If no, please explain:			
Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation	n Plan i	? O Yes	No
If yes, please explain:			

Name Jada B. Charley
Signature Jala B. Charley
Date 12/13/2021

Please send back to at zachglendening@scag.gov by by			
State/Territory: South Carolina			
Office of the Attorney General, Department of Crime Victim Assistance Grants Administering Agency:			
Participant Agency: Pee Dee Coalition			
Type of Agency: Dual Coalition			
If population specific organization, please specify which population:			
Other:			
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): November 19, 2019			
Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? • Yes • No			
How were you notified? (check all that apply)			
☐ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☑ Letter ☐ Other:			
Were you able to participate in the meetings?			
If yes, how many meetings did you attend?			
Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☑ Video conference ☑ In-person			
If no, please explain:			
During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input,			
Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan and a list Yes No No major concerns raised during the planning process?			
If no inlease explain:			

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?)Yes	O No	
If no, please explain:			
Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan?	0)	⁄es	⊙ No
Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?	© /	⁄es	ONo
If no, please explain:		V (400,000)	
Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of plans group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plans	ning ①	Yes	○ No
If no, please explain:			
Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation	Plan?) Yes	No
If yes, please explain:			
Name Ellen C. Hamilton			
Signature Ellen C. Hamilton Date: 2021.12.07 12:10.04-45:00			

Please send back to Zach Glendening at zachglendening@scag.gov by 12/13/2021
State/Territory: South Carolina
Administering Agency: Office of the Attorney General, Department of Crime Victim Assistance Grants
Participant Agency: South Carolina Victim Assistance Network
Type of Agency: Other
If population specific organization, please specify which population: Other: Victim Advocacy Organization
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): November 19, 2019
Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? • Yes • No
How were you notified? (check all that apply)
☐ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☑ Letter ☐ Other:
Were you able to participate in the meetings? ⊙Yes ○No
If yes, how many meetings did you attend?
Meeting format: (check all that apply)
If no, please explain:
During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals?
Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan and a list Yes No of major concerns raised during the planning process?
If no, please explain:

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?	○ No	
If no, please explain:		
Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan?	O Yes	⊙No
Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?	⊙ Yes	ONo
If no, please explain:		
Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan?	• Yes	○ No
If no, please explain:		
Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan	? O Yes	No
If yes, please explain:		

Zach Glendening zachglendening@scag.gov 12/13/2021. Please send back to at by			
State/Territory: South Carolina			
Office of the Attorney General, Department of Crime Victim Assistance Grants Administering Agency:			
Participant Agency: Catawba Indian Nation			
Type of Agency: Choose one			
If population specific organization, please specify which population:			
Other: Federally recognized tribal nation			
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): November 19, 2019			
Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? • Yes • No			
How were you notified? (check all that apply)			
☐ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☑ Letter ☐ Other:			
Were you able to participate in the meetings? ONO			
If yes, how many meetings did you attend?			
Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐Teleconference ☑Video conference ☑In-person			
If no, please explain:			
During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, O Yes No Partially ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals?			
Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan and a list O Yes O No of major concerns raised during the planning process?			
If no places explains			

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?	⊙ Yes	○ No		
If no, please explain:				
Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan	ո?	Yes	⊙ No	
Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?		Yes	ONo	
If no, please explain:				
Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning one open group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan?				
If no, please explain:				
Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan? O Yes No				
If yes, please explain:				
Name Meredith Jolin				
Signature Meredith Jolin Digitally signed by Meredith Jolin bate: 2022.01.26.15.27.33.0500				
Date 12/13/2021				

Please send back to Zach Glendening at zachglendening@scag.gov by 12/13/2021.
State/Territory: South Carolina
Office of the Attorney General, Department of Crime Victim Assistance Grants Administering Agency:
Participant Agency: SCLEOA
Type of Agency: Choose one
If population specific organization, please specify which population:
Other:
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): November 19, 2019
Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? • Yes • No
How were you notified? (check all that apply)
Email
Were you able to participate in the meetings? OYes ONo
If yes, how many meetings did you attend? OAII
Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐Teleconference ☑Video conference ☑In-person
f no, please explain:
During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals?
Oid you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan and a list OYes ONo of major concerns raised during the planning process?
f no, please explain:

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?	Yes	O No		
If no, please explain:				
Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan?	O Yes	_ONO		
Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?	⊙ Yes	ONo		
If no, please explain:				
Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of plann group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan	ing O Yes	O No		
If no, please explain:				
Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan? O Yes				
If yes, please explain:				
Name To Tones Signature Date 12/13/2021				

Please send back to at zachglendening@scag.gov by by			
State/Territory: South Carolina			
Office of the Attorney General, Department of Crime Victim Assistance Grants Administering Agency:			
Participant Agency: National Crime Victims Research and Treatment Center, MUSC			
Type of Agency: Other State Agency			
If population specific organization, please specify which population:			
Other:			
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): November 19, 2019			
Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? • Yes • No			
How were you notified? (check all that apply)			
☐ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☑ Letter ☐ Other:			
Were you able to participate in the meetings? OYes ⊙No			
If yes, how many meetings did you attend? OAII OSome			
Meeting format: (check all that apply)			
If no, please explain: My schedule was such that I could not attend the meetings.			
During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals?			
Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan and a list OYes of major concerns raised during the planning process?			
If no, please explain:			

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?	s O No	
If no, please explain:		
Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan?	OYes	⊙No
Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?	⊙ Yes	ONo
If no, please explain:		
Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan?	ĕ ⊙ Yes	ONo
If no, please explain:		
Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plant	an? O Yes	⊙ No
If yes, please explain:		
Name Dean & Kilpatrick Ph.D. Signature Dean & Kilpatru & Ph.D. Date 12/13/2021		

Please send back to Zach Glendening at zachglendening@scag.gov by 12/13/2021.			
State/Territory: South Carolina			
Office of the Attorney General, Department of Crime Victim Assistance Grants Administering Agency:			
Participant Agency: Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office			
Type of Agency: Law Enforcement			
If population specific organization, please specify which population:			
Other:			
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): November 19, 2019			
Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? • Yes • No			
How were you notified? (check all that apply)			
☑ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☑ Letter ☐ Other:			
Were you able to participate in the meetings? OYes ONo			
If yes, how many meetings did you attend?			
Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐Teleconference ☑Video conference ☑In-person			
If no, please explain:			
During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals?			
Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan and a list OYes of major concerns raised during the planning process?			
If no. please explain:			

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?	⊙ Yes	ONo		
If no, please explain:			-	
Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan	? ⊙ Y	es O	No	
Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?	⊙ Ye	es O	No	
If no, please explain:				
Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of plan group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation P	nning OY	es C	No	
If no, please explain:				
Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan? O Yes O No				
If yes, please explain:				
Name Chandra McPherson-Gibbs Signature Change (MCPherson-Gibbs) Date 12/13/2021				

Please send back to at zachglendening@scag.gov by by			
State/Territory: South Carolina			
Office of the Attorney General, Department of Crime Victim Assistance Grants Administering Agency:			
Participant Agency: SC Department of Social Services			
Type of Agency: Other State Agency			
If population specific organization, please specify which population:			
Other:			
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): November 19, 2019			
Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? • Yes • No			
How were you notified? (check all that apply)			
☐ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☑ Letter ☐ Other:			
Were you able to participate in the meetings? OYes No			
If yes, how many meetings did you attend?			
Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☑ Video conference ☑ In-person			
If no, please explain:			
During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, Solution O Partially ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals?			
Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan and a list O Yes O No of major concerns raised during the planning process?			
If no Inlease explain:			

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?	⊙ Yes	⊘ No		
If no, please explain:				
Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan	n?	Yes	O No	
Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?		Yes	ONo	
If no, please explain:				
Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of pla group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation P	nning Plan?	O Yes	O No	
If no, please explain:				
Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan? O Yes				
If yes, please explain:				
Name Brandi Nerud (Bradley) Signature Brandi Nerud Digitally signed by Brandi Nerud Date: 2002 202 02 15-394.6-30500				
Signature Brandi Nerud Date: 2022.02.02 15:39 46-0500				

Please send back to Zach Glendening at zachglendening@scag.gov by 12/13/2021.						
State/Territory: South Carolina						
Office of the Attorney General, Department of Crime Victim Assistance Grants Administering Agency:						
Participant Agency: 14th Circuit Solicitor's Office						
Type of Agency: Choose one						
If population specific organization, please specify which population:						
Other:						
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): November 19, 2019						
Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? • Yes • No						
How were you notified? (check all that apply)						
☐ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☑ Letter ☐ Other:						
Were you able to participate in the meetings? OYes ONo						
If yes, how many meetings did you attend? OAII OSome						
Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐Teleconference ☑Video conference ☑In-person						
If no, please explain:						
During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals?						
Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan and a list						
If no, please explain:						

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?	Yes	O _{No}	
If no, please explain:			
Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan?	OY	es	ONo
Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?	ΘY	es	ONo
If no, please explain:			
Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of plann group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan	ning OY	'es	ONo
If no, please explain:			
Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation	Plan? C) Yes	O No
If yes, please explain:			

Please send back to at at by by
State/Territory: South Carolina
Office of the Attorney General, Department of Crime Victim Assistance Grants Administering Agency:
Participant Agency: SC Judicial Branch
Type of Agency: Courts
If population specific organization, please specify which population:
Other:
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): November 19, 2019
Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? • Yes • No
How were you notified? (check all that apply)
☑ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other:
Were you able to participate in the meetings? ONO
If yes, how many meetings did you attend?
Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☐ Video conference ☑ In-person
If no, please explain:
During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, O Yes No Partially ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals?
Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan and a list Yes No of major concerns raised during the planning process?
If no inlease explain:

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?	⊙ Yes	⊘ No	
If no, please explain:			
Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft pla	n?	Yes	⊙ No
Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?		⊙ Yes	ONo
If no, please explain:			
Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of pla group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation F	inning Plan?	Yes	O No
If no, please explain:			
Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementati	on Plar	n? O Yes	No
If yes, please explain:			
Name Locks Tooffe			
Name Leslie Taaffe Signature Leslie Taaffe Digitally signed by Leslie Taaffe Date: 202201:26132754 40500			
Date 1/26/2022			

Zach Glendening zachglendening@scag.gov 12/13/2021. Please send back to at by					
State/Territory: South Carolina					
Office of the Attorney General, Department of Crime Victim Assistance Grants Administering Agency:					
Participant Agency: SC Department of Health and Environmental Control					
Type of Agency: Other State Agency					
If population specific organization, please specify which population:					
Other:					
Planning Team Meeting Date(s): November 19, 2019					
Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance?					
How were you notified? (check all that apply)					
☑ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☑ Letter ☐ Other:					
Were you able to participate in the meetings? OYes ONO					
If yes, how many meetings did you attend?					
Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☑ Video conference ☑ In-person					
If no, please explain:					
During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input,					
Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan and a list Yes No of major concerns raised during the planning process?					
If no, please explain:					

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?	s O No	
If no, please explain:		
Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan?	O Yes	⊙ No
Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?	Yes	ONo
If no, please explain:		
Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan?	Yes	O No
If no, please explain:		
Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Pla	ın? ○ Yes	No
If yes, please explain:		
Name Rebecca Williams-Agee		
Signature Rebecca Williams-Agee Coate Age Coate 20201 27 09 54 27 -0800*		