

Department of Corrections History

SCDC provides the following information in its Program Evaluation Report

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1866-1900: Establishment of the State Penitentiary

1866

- Law
 - South Carolina Legislature transfers control of convicted and sentenced felons from the counties to the state
- Facilities
 - Legislature appropriates \$65,000 for construction and maintenance of a State Penitentiary (this is the agency's first facility)
- Organizational structure
 - Thomas B. Lee is named architect, engineer, and first superintendent of the State Penitentiary. He serves as superintendent from 1866-1869

1866-1900

- Inmate count: 201 (January 1869)
 - In the next 30 years, the inmate count increases 300% to 795 by the end of 1900.
- Organizational structure (Superintendents)
 - Thomas B. Lee (1866-1869)
 - Carlos J. Strolbrand (1869-1873)
 - John B. Dennis (1873-1875)
 - Theodore W. Parmele (1875-1879)
 - Thomas J. Lipscomb (1879-1891)
 - W. J. Talbert (1891-1893)
 - W. A. Neal (1893-1899)
 - D. J. Griffin (1899-1917)
- Inmate work
 - Inmate labor was used for various prison industries and construction projects across the state.
 - Prison industries consisted of machine shops, carpentry, blacksmith, weaving, shoe and tailoring shops. Inmate labor was used in the construction of Clemson, Winthrop, and Claflin colleges, as well as the State Hospital.
 - Farming operations to support the Penitentiary began at the site of what is now the Wateree River Correctional Institution.
- Facilities
 - Wateree River Correctional Institution opens (1892) (agency now has a total of 2 facilities)

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1900-1930: Emergence of Dual Prison System in South Carolina

From the beginning of the twentieth-century until the mid-1970s, corrections in South Carolina had been characterized by a dual prison system-state administered facilities and programs on one hand, and autonomous local prison and jail operations on the other. When a convicted felon was sentenced, unless specified by the judge such as in the case of Youthful Offenders sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act, or some repeat offenders, he/she could either be retained by the counties to be placed in public works or be sent to the Department of Corrections.

1900-1930

- Organizational structure (Superintendents)
 - D. J. Griffin (1899-1917)
 - A. K. Sanders (1917-1923)
 - A. M. Scarborough (1923-1927)
 - James N. Pearman (1927-1936)
- Inmate work
 - Farming expands with another operation beginning on the site of the current Broad River Road Complex in Columbia, generally referred to as Walden Farm
 - Prison Industries adds a chair-caning factory; inmates begin manufacturing license plates and road signs
- Hospital
 - The first hospital for prisoners was constructed inside the State Penitentiary complex
- Capital punishment
 - Capital punishment, at the state level, began with installation of the electric chair (1912)
- Facilities
 - Female prisoner building constructed, the Richards Building (1927), located within the Penitentiary complex

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1930-1960: "Chain Gangs" and Penitentiaries

1930-1938

- Inmate count: 687 (September 1930)
 - This is a decrease of 108 inmates from the 795 in 1900. Decrease is due to the selective retention of inmates by local prisons/jails.
 - By 1960, the count triples to 2,078
- Organizational structure (Superintendents)
 - James N. Pearman (1927-1936)
 - James S. Wilson (1936-1939)
- Inmate work
 - County Supervisors assumed full authority to choose to retain convicts for road construction or to transfer them to the State.
 - "Chain gangs" worked throughout the State and State Penitentiary co-exists with them from 1930-1960.
- Facilities
 - Local prisons and jails in full operation

1938-1947

- Organizational structure (Superintendents)
 - James S. Wilson (1936-1939)
 - John M. Glenn (1939-1942)
 - G. R. Richardson (1942-1943)
 - James S. Wilson (1943-1945)
 - A. Roy Ashley (1945-1947)
- Facilities
 - Stevenson Correctional Institution opens (1938) (agency now has a total of 3 facilities)
 - This prison was not named Stevenson at the time it opened.
 - The facility was initially the first stand-alone institution for female inmates.
 - It was later converted to be SCDC's first Pre-Release Center and was simply the Pre-Release Center for more than a decade until it was renamed Watkins Pre-Release Center (see Watkins Pre-Release Center for further details).
 - After a new campus was built and Watkins Pre-Release Center was relocated, the existing facility was renamed Stevenson Correctional Institution and was used as a Level I institution for males.

1947-1950

- Organizational structure
 - Colonel Wyndham M. Manning
 - 1947-1960 he serves as the Superintendent of State Penitentiary 1960-1962 he serves as the Superintendent of SCDC, after the name of the agency changes from State Penitentiary to the South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC).
- Inmate work
 - Prison industries adds a bookbindery
- Facilities
 - Walden Correctional Institution opens (1951) (agency now has a total of 4 facilities)

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1960-1973: Facilities expansion and emphasis on rehabilitation programs

At the start of 1960, SCDC has a total of four facilities, all of which are correctional institutions. By the end of 1973, SCDC has 17 facilities.

1960

- Inmate count
 - Avg. 2,044 with 1,933 males and 111 females (FY 1960-61).
- Organizational structure
 - Colonel Manning serves as SCDC's first Director.
 - State Board of Corrections is created at the same time to oversee the functions of SCDC, with a member appointed representing each judicial circuit.
- Law
 - Governor Ernest "Fritz" Hollings calls for creation of the South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) after learning of abuses within the prison system, particularly the use of convict labor on private property as a form of political reward.

1962-1968

- Organizational structure
 - Ellis C. MacDougall serves as SCDC Director (starting in 1962).
 - State Penitentiary is renamed the Central Correctional Institution (1965).
- Employees
 - Prison guards receive more training and become "correctional officers."
- Inmate uniforms
 - Chains and stripes removed from inmate uniforms.
- Inmate education
 - Inmate education programs are established. This precedes the school district authorization. Vocational training programs are added, including the operation of Project First Chance at Central Correctional Institution.
- Inmate Work Release Program started (1966).
- Facilities
 - Harbison Correctional Institution (for females only) opens (1962).
 - Female inmates who had been housed since 1938 in the facility that ultimately became Stevenson Correctional Institution were relocated to the Harbison campus which then served for more than a decade as the only institution for women.
 - Manning Correctional Institution opens (1962)
 - Watkins Pre-Release Center opens (1964)
 - This is a pre-release center with structured programming to prepare offenders for their reintegration into society upon release.
 - It was originally the Pre-Release Center at the site of what ultimately became Stevenson Correctional Institution. After more than a decade, it was renamed Watkins Pre-Release Center. Later when a new campus was built, inmates in the pre-release program and that assigned staff were relocated to it, and they took the nomenclature Watkins Pre-Release Center with them.
 - Mid-State Pre-Release Center opens (1965)
 - This is SCDC's first work release center.

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- State Penitentiary is renamed the Central Correctional Institution (1965)
- MacDougall Youth Correctional Center opens (1966)
 - It later becomes MacDougall Correctional Institution, not for youth
- Midlands Reception and Evaluation Center opens (1966)
 - This is the first facility dedicated to receiving and processing newly sentenced inmates for diagnostic and placement decisions. It was originally the Reception and Evaluation Center, serving as the only such institution until a decade later when regionalization resulted in having this function carried out at three different locations.
- Maximum Detention Retraining Center opens as a separate facility adjacent to the Central Correctional Institution (1968)

1968-1973

- Inmate count: 3,341 (June 1973)
- Organizational structure
 - William D. Leeke serves as SCDC Director/Commissioner (1968-1987)
 - He continues the expansion of programs and facilities to provide for the rehabilitation of younger offenders and the re-integration of offenders into the community.
- Dual Prison Systems
 - Issues relating to the dual prison/jail system surface, such as difficulties in coordination and long-term planning
 - Adult Corrections Study (1973)
 - The Office of Criminal Justice Programs in the Governor's Office (the predecessor of a modern component within the Department of Public Safety) conducts the South Carolina Adult Corrections Study. It recommends elimination of the dual prison system, instead placing all long-term adult offenders under state jurisdiction. It also proposes that inmates be placed close to their home communities, and it further recommends the establishment of Regional Corrections Coordinating Offices (RCCOs) which should become the basic organizational units for the administration of all non-centralized functions, facilities, and programs.
- Research
 - SCDC publishes two research studies (under federal funding):
 - Emerging Rights of the Confined (1972), and
 - Collective Violence in Correctional Institutions: A Search for Causes (1973).
- Training
 - SCDC establishes certification requirements for security employees and places staff at the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy in March of 1973 to conduct the training.
- Facilities
 - Blue Ridge Pre-Release Center opens (1968)-this is SCDC's second work release center. Pre-release programming is later added at this location so that it then serves as the second site for that purpose in addition to continuing its original role as a work release center.
 - Givens Youth Correctional Center opens (1969)
 - A Psychiatric Hospital with support from the Department of Mental Health is opened in the Stoney Building at Central Correctional Institution (1970)
 - Goodman Correctional Institution opens (1970)
 - This was initially a facility for geriatric and handicapped male inmates. It has been expanded with additional living units and its mission has changed several times over the years. It is currently a Level 1 facility for male inmates.
 - Coastal Pre-Release Center opens (1970)-SCDC's third work release center.

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- Piedmont Pre-Release Center opens (1970)-SCDC's fourth work release center.
 - Later replaced by Livesay Pre-Release Center as the site for work release in the greater Spartanburg area.
- Catawba Pre-Release Center opens (1971)-SCDC's fifth work release center.
- Savannah River Community Pre-Release Center opens (later renamed to Lower Savannah Pre-Release Center) (1973)-SCDC's sixth work release center.
- Women's Correctional Institution opens (1973)
 - Later renamed Camille Griffin Graham Correctional Institution.
- Harbison Correctional Institution closed (1973)
 - Replaced by the Women's Correctional Institution which was built for that purpose.
- SCDC assumes operations of Northside Prison Camp, later named Northside Correctional Center (1973)
- SCDC assumes operations of Duncan Prison Camp, later named Duncan Correctional Center (1973)
- SCDC assumes operations of New Prospect Prison Camp, later named New Prospect Correctional Center (1973)

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1974-1994: Consolidation of Adult Corrections System, Dramatic Inmate Population Increases, Prison Overcrowding, and Objective Classification System

After completion of the Adult Corrections Study and decision-making by all parties involved, the Upper Savannah Region had been selected in 1973 as the pilot site for implementation. In January 1974, SCDC appointed Blake E. Taylor, Jr., as the first Regional Correctional Administrator to begin managing the continued planning for the transition of operations from centralized to regional, as well as planning for the anticipated transfer of most sentenced inmates from counties to SCDC. He opened the Upper Savannah Region office in Greenwood and began hiring necessary staff.

In June 1974, the South Carolina General Assembly passed legislation to give the SCDC jurisdiction over all adult offenders with sentences exceeding three months. The second Regional Office (Appalachian Correctional Region) was opened in June 1974, and Charles A. Livesay was appointed Regional Correctional Administrator. SCDC inmate population grew significantly in 1975 and 1976. On June 30, 1974, SCDC inmate count totaled 3,646. On June 30, 1976, the number rose to 6,840, representing an 87% increase over a 2-year period.

Rising crime rates along with the elimination of the dual prison system resulted in severe overcrowding in state facilities. This period witnessed an extensive prison building program - the opening of 18 facilities, ranging from a reception and evaluation center to a psychiatric hospital, and from small, less than 100 bed community pre-release centers, to large high security prisons housing over 1,000 inmates.

Besides increasing prison beds, legislative/policy initiatives were undertaken to divert qualified non-violent offenders from prisons, so that tougher punishment and longer imprisonment could be applied to repeat offenders.

Prison overcrowding problems were the focus in two major lawsuits during this era:

Mattison versus South Carolina Department of Corrections (filed in 1976, consent decree signed in 1978) and Nelson versus Leeke (filed in 1982; decree signed in 1985). As a result of the decrees in both cases, the South Carolina Department of Corrections, with support from the Governor's Office, the General Assembly, the State Budget and Control Board, and the South Carolina Attorney General's Office, agreed to comply with the terms of those consent decrees to eliminate overcrowding and make other improvements to include the following: higher staffing level; increased staff training; facility upgrades; procedures to hear and adjudicate inmate complaints; and the development/implementation of an objective inmate classification system.

When the consent decree for Nelson vs. Leeke was signed, the General Assembly authorized funding for the construction of 5 new prisons, a replacement facility for the Central Correctional Institution (formerly the State Penitentiary), and other smaller lower security units. Upon the release of inmate Nelson and the retirement of Commissioner William Leeke, Nelson vs. Leeke was substituted by Plyler vs. Evatt. Plyler v. Evatt was finally closed in 1996.

At the start of 1974, SCDC has a total of 19 facilities. By the end of 1994, SCDC has a total of 32 facilities.

1974	1994
3,517 inmates over 19 total facilities with a total budget of \$20,794,150 (FY1973-74)	17,182 inmates over 32 total facilities with a total budget of \$241,717,863 (FY1993-94)

Also, in 1974 the General Assembly passed legislation authorizing SCDC to contract with local governments to place state inmates back in the local facilities to do public works. This is known as the Designated Facilities Program.

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1974-1976

- Inmate count:
 - 3,517 (June 30, 1974)
 - 6,840 (June 30, 1976) → 87% increase between 1974 and 1976 due to General Assembly ending dual prison system and rising crime resulting in severe overcrowding in state facilities
- Facilities
 - Dual Prison System ends - In June 1974, the General Assembly **gives SCDC jurisdiction over all adult criminal offenders with sentences exceeding three months.**
 - SCDC assumes operations of Greenwood County Prison Camp, later named Greenwood Correctional Center (1974).
 - SCDC assumes operations of Laurens County Prison Camp, later named Laurens Correctional Center. (1974)
 - SCDC assumes operations of Cherokee County Prison Camp, later named Cherokee Correctional Center (1974)
 - SCDC assumes operations of Hillcrest Prison Camp, later named Hillcrest Correctional Center (includes Intake Service Center) (1974)
 - SCDC assumes operations of Greenville Central Prison Camp temporarily (1974) but subsequently merges it with other former county facilities
 - SCDC assumes operations of Lexington County Prison Camp, later named Lexington Correctional Center (1974)
 - SCDC assumes operations of Oaklawn Prison Camp, later named Oaklawn Correctional Center (1974)
 - SCDC assumes operations of Travelers Rest Prison Camp, later named Travelers Rest Correctional Center (1974)
 - SCDC assumes operations of Sumter County Prison Camp, later named North Sumter Correctional Institution (1975)
 - New Prospect Correctional Center closes; inmates are transferred to Northside Correctional Center (1975)
 - Campbell Pre-Release Center replaces the Mid-State Pre-Release Center (1975)
 - Campbell Pre-Release Center is built as a new facility to replace Mid-State, which was an older renovated building located in West Columbia. Campbell continued the function of serving as the only work release center for the Midlands area.
 - Palmer Pre-Release Center opens (1975)-SCDC's seventh work release center.
 - Kirkland Correctional Institution opens (1975)
 - Aiken Youth Correctional Center opens (1975)
- Lawsuit
 - Class action lawsuit over prison conditions existing primarily at Central Correctional Institution (*Mattison versus South Carolina Department of Corrections* - filed in 1976, consent decree signed in 1978)

1975

- During FY1975, efforts toward statewide regionalization of adult corrections and elimination of the dual prison system were accelerated by SCDC, including the assumption of long-term prisoners (mostly sentenced to over three months) and acquisition of prison facilities from a number of counties throughout the State. During Fiscal Years 1973 and 1974, prisoners and/or facilities had already been acquired by the Department from Florence, Aiken, and Spartanburg Counties. Because of the change in law passed by the General Assembly in 1974, SCDC took the initiative in arranging for all remaining counties to transfer inmates with sentences greater than three months and, where mutually agreeable, to use some of the existing local facilities as state institutions.

1976

- Effective January 1, 1976, the Midlands Correctional Region office was opened, with Blake Taylor as Regional Correctional Administrator. The existing Upper Savannah Correctional Region was merged into it, and a transition

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schedule was developed for absorbing each of the existing SCDC prisons in the central part of the State as well. Corrections in South Carolina has evolved, over the years, from autonomous county-operated prison systems to the State administered institutions, from a single State Penitentiary to a network of penal facilities throughout the State, from a punishment-oriented philosophy to one inclined toward emphasizing humane treatment, rehabilitative services, and community based correctional programs.

- FY1976 is, perhaps, best described as a year of crises as well as a year of determination to endure and overcome. While SCDC shared with other components of State government in the exigency of public finance, its experience is unique in that despite inadequate resources, it cannot limit the number of its clients; it must execute its statutory responsibility to provide food, shelter, health care, security and rehabilitation services to all offenders sentenced to incarceration over three months, the number of which continued to rise at a remarkable rate.

1977

- Law - Legislation to reduce prison populations
 - General Assembly authorizes **Extended Work Release Program** to allow qualified offenders to live and work in the community under intensive supervision during the final phases of their sentences (1977).

1978

- Law - Legislation to reduce prison populations
 - General Assembly establishes an **Earned Work Credit Program** for productive work in prison, inmates are allowed to earn time credits towards their sentences. (Litter Control Act - 1978)

1979

- The Coastal Correctional Region was established with L. J. Allen as the Regional Correctional Administrator.
 - This now divides the State into three geographic regions.
- Facilities
 - North Sumter Correctional Center closes.

1980

- Facilities
 - Dutchman Correctional Institution opens (1980)
 - SCDC sends inmates from Laurens County Prison Camp/Correctional Center to Dutchman CI.
 - Laurens Prison Camp/Correctional Center ceases operations (October of 1980).

1981

- Facilities
 - Perry Correctional Institution opens (1981)
- Palmetto Unified School District (PUSD) established by South Carolina General Assembly legislative mandate in 1981, (SC Statute 24-25-10), with the mission of providing academic, vocational, and life skills programs to incarcerated participants between the ages of 17-21. Funding was provided for the school district FY1985.

1982

- Law - Legislation to reduce prison population
 - General Assembly establishes the **Supervised Furlough Program**. (Community Corrections Act - 1982). Carefully screened inmates may live and work in local communities under supervision and the Act modified the initial parole eligibility of non-violent offenders' by reducing it from one-third to one-fourth of their sentences.
- Lawsuit
 - Class action lawsuit over prison conditions is filed (*Nelson v. Leeke* - filed in 1982; decree signed in 1985)
- Facilities
 - Livesay Pre-Release Center opens (1982)
 - Replaces Piedmont Pre-Release Center
 - Piedmont Pre-Release Center closes (1982)

1983

- Law - Legislation to reduce prison population
 - Prison Overcrowding Powers Act of 1983 authorizes the Governor to declare a state of emergency when certain conditions of overcrowding exist and to **order the advancement of the release date for qualified offenders**.
 - Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act of 1986 modifies the procedures allowed in 1983 for early release -- rather than the advancement of release dates, the 1986 provisions set the number of prisoners to be released early. This Act also modifies the eligibility requirements for parole, supervised furlough program.
- Facilities
 - State Park Correctional Institution opens (1983)
 - This was a combination facility which included the women's work release unit, geriatric and handicapped male inmates, and some minimum-security male inmate workers
 - Cross Anchor Correctional Institution opens (1983)

1984

- At the end of FY1984, SCDC operated a total of 27 institutions. Of these, six are work release centers; one is a pre-release center; one serves dually as a pre-release/work release center; one functions dually as a geriatric/handicapped unit and female work release unit. Excluding the pre-release and work release centers, 12 institutions are minimum security, one is minimum-medium security, one is medium security, three are medium-maximum security, and two are maximum security. Four SCDC institutions are primarily for younger offenders, and three of these facilities predominantly house inmates sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act. One SCDC institution is exclusively for female inmates.

1985

- Lawsuit
 - Court decree signed in class action lawsuit over prison conditions (*Nelson v. Leeke* - filed in 1982)
- Inmate classification
 - Following the terms in *Nelson vs. Leeke*, SCDC conducts empirical data analysis to develop an objective classification system - an inmate's security/custody and program assignments are determined by his/her potential risks to commit infractions or escape; no single criterion would be used; and similar criteria would be applied consistently across the inmate population.
- Facilities
 - Gilliam Psychiatric Hospital, located in Kirkland Correctional Institution, opens (1985).

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1986

- Law
 - Legislation to reduce prison population
 - Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act of 1986 modifies the procedures allowed in 1983 for early release -- rather than the advancement of release dates, the 1986 provisions set the number of prisoners to be released early. This Act also modifies the eligibility requirements for parole, supervised furlough program.
 - Prison Overcrowding Powers Act of 1983 had authorized the Governor to declare a state of emergency when certain conditions of overcrowding exist and to **order the advancement of the release date for qualified offenders.**
 - Tougher punishment for violent/repeat offenders
 - Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act of 1986 contains these provisions: 30-year parole eligibility for murder; habitual offenders may be sentenced to life without parole; multiple violent offenders may not be eligible for parole consideration; 5-year flat sentence for firearms; and no parole for drug trafficking.
- Facilities
 - Lieber Correctional Institution opens (1986)

1987-1990

- Organizational structure
 - H. Parker Evatt serves as Commissioner/Director (1987-1995)
- Training
 - The SCDC Training Academy which had been under construction on the Agency's Broad River Road campus in Columbia opened. Certification classes for security employees were thereafter conducted at this site instead of at the Criminal Justice Academy. Having its own Training Academy enabled SCDC to expand available programs to include non-security employee training and to add other options for management level staff.
- Law
 - Shock Probation Program begins (1987)
 - Judges were able to sentence an offender directly to the Shock Probation Program, which was repealed in June of 1990 when a new but similar Shock Incarceration Program was implemented. Currently, Judges may recommend that an offender participate in the Shock Incarceration Program as a condition of his/her sentence. Those recommended are screened by SCDC to ensure that they meet legislated criteria prior to being accepted into the program. The purpose of the change was to ensure that the program would reduce recidivism and prison crowding by diverting non-violent offenders with no previous incarceration experience from the traditional prison setting to a 90-day "boot camp" type of experience. In September of 1992 the law was expanded to increase participant eligibility from ages 17 to 25, to 17 to 29-year olds.
 - General Assembly establishes the **Shock Incarceration Program** pursuant to Article 13, Section 24-13-1310 - 1320. (1990)
 - It was defined as a 90-day program delivered in an incarceration facility, which provided "...rigorous physical activity, intensive regimentation, and discipline and rehabilitation therapy and programming." The program was designed to operate as a "boot camp." The stated intent of the provision per the General Assembly was, "...to provide law enforcement with a means of reducing recidivism..." From 1990 to 2013, the Shock Program operated strictly as a "boot camp." The schedule of activities primarily included daily school attendance (3 hours), daily work

details, strict military-type structure and discipline, routine military drill, and a life skills class called TRIAD.

- Facilities
 - McCormick Correctional Institution opens (1987)
 - Byrnes Clinical Center opens (1987)
 - This facility is located on property of the Department of Mental Health and serves as a hospital for SCDC inmates.
 - Broad River Correctional Institution opens with a Reception and Evaluation Component (1988)
 - Midlands Reception and Evaluation Center closes (1988)
 - The reception and evaluation operations were moved and began to be housed within the new Broad River CI, instead of having a separate stand-alone small facility dedicated to reception and evaluation of inmates.
 - Allendale Correctional Institution opens (1989)
 - Evans Correctional Institution opens (1989)

1991-1994

- Inmate count: 17,182 (1994)
- The Eastern Correctional Region was established with George N. Martin, III, as Regional Correctional Administrator (1993)
 - This now divides the State into four geographic regions.
- Facilities
 - Leath Correctional Institution opens (1991)
 - This provides another complete facility for female inmates and enables increased classification options for them.
 - Lee Correctional Institution opens (1993)
 - Central Correctional Institution closes (1994)
 - It was replaced by Lee Correctional Institution.
 - Turbeville Correctional Institution opens (1994)

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1994-2000: Tightened Inmate Management and Truth-in-Sentencing for Violent Offenders

Following the Governor's appointment of Michael W. Moore as SCDC Director, and in line with contemporary national trends of tougher penalties for criminals, SCDC implements sweeping changes in the management of prisons/inmates:

- Inmates were required to wear uniforms.
- Stricter grooming standards were implemented.
- Controlled movement within prisons - to prevent congregation of large groups of inmates in prison yards.
- Enforcing work ethics among inmates.
- Young offenders were required to attend education programs and participate in boot camp programs.
- Supervised furlough program was suspended.
- Violent offenders were banned from work release programs.

As of June 30, 1994, SCDC has a total of 32 facilities and, while some facilities close and others open, by the end of 1999, SCDC still has a total of 31 facilities. A comparison of the types of facilities is as follows:

1994	1999
17,182 inmates over 32 total facilities with a total budget of \$241,717,863 (FY1993-94)	20,957 inmates over 31 total facilities with a total budget of \$358,156,824 (FY1998-99)

1995

- Organizational structure
 - Michael W. Moore serves as Director (1995-1999)
- Law
 - Crime Bill of 1995: Truth-in-Sentencing for Violent Offenders
 - Following a national trend to abolish parole and adopt truth-in-sentencing, in its 1995 Crime Bill, the South Carolina General Assembly designates felonies, punishable by 20 years or more sentences, to be "no parole offenses" - i.e., the offender cannot be released until credits equal 100% of sentence and at least 85% of sentence has been served. Upon release, the inmate must also satisfy up to (indeterminate) 2 years of community supervision. The law also stipulates that such sentencing applies only to crimes committed on or after January 1, 1996.
 - General Assembly limits the marketing and sale of retreaded tires from Lieber Correctional Institution's tire retreading program to state governmental entities (Proviso 41.20 in FY 1998 state budget)
- Law
 - Prison Litigation Reform Act passed by Congress allows correctional agencies to ask the Federal Court for relief from previously entered consent decrees under certain circumstances.
- Facilities
 - Ridgeland Correctional Institution opens (1995)
 - Trenton Correctional Institution opens (1995)
 - Aiken Youth Correctional Center closes (1995)
 - Replaced by Trenton Correctional Institution.

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1996

- Inmate classification
 - New classification system created in 1996. Same system remains in place until February 17, 2020.
- Inmate visitation
 - SCDC automates visitation (1996)
 - At that time, it was deemed that 15 was a manageable number and was the maximum allowed by another southern state (FL) with automated visitation. Policy also allows for the inmates to delete anyone they choose (who is active on their list) whenever they choose. In April 2018, an Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) survey showed that of 29 responses, 18 states allow only 20 or less as the maximum on a list at a time, and 13 of those 18 allow 15 or less.
- Lawsuit
 - In June 1996, SCDC became the first state correctional agency to utilize provisions of the Prison Litigation Reform Act (passed in 1995) to terminate its consent decree under Plyler vs. Evatt. This termination allowed SCDC to modify and restructure its facility operations without oversight by the federal court.
 - Note: Nelson versus Leeke was filed in 1982; decree signed in 1985. When the consent decree for Nelson vs. Leeke was signed, the General Assembly authorized funding for the construction of 5 new prisons, a replacement facility for the Central Correctional Institution (formerly the State Penitentiary), and other smaller lower security units. Upon the release of inmate Nelson and the retirement of Commissioner William Leeke, Nelson vs. Leeke was substituted by Plyler vs. Evatt.

1997

- Organizational Change
 - The decision was made to eliminate all four Correctional Regions and go to a centralized management structure. The Agency would in later years have Regional Directors within the Office of Operations who do supervise the Wardens assigned to them, but SCDC would no longer have geographic regional management of virtually all aspects of what takes place within institutions as had been the case for more than twenty years.
- Facilities
 - Kershaw Correctional Institution opens (1997)
 - Blue Ridge Pre-Release Center closes (1997)
 - Closes in November due to Greenville County exercising its option not to continue leasing the facility to SCDC.

1998

- Law
 - General Assembly limits the marketing and sale of retreaded tires from Lieber Correctional Institution's tire retreading program to state governmental entities (Proviso 41.20 in FY 1998 state budget)

1999

- Organizational structure
 - Director - William D. (Doug) Catoe (1999-2001)
 - Operations Deputy Director – Benjamin Montgomery (promoted to position March 18, 1999 and retired on July 31, 2001)
- Inmate release dates
 - General Sessions Sentencing Sheet (SCCA 217) originally implemented by Order of the Chief Justice effective March 1, 1999. The Sentencing Sheet has been amended by Order of the Chief Justice numerous times since

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its original implementation, primarily as a result of legislative changes affecting the contents of the sheet, as well as for clarification purposes. The most recent amendment to the sentencing sheet was in April of 2018.

- Inmate information
 - SCDC begins the process of electronically transmitting inmate database records to the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services on a nightly basis via secure file transfer using the state data network.
- Inmate visitation
 - SCDC updates policy to require incarceration of an inmate for three years before the inmates can have visits from their minor nieces and nephews under the age of eighteen. The policy was reviewed again in 2015 with no changes.
- Facilities
 - Dutchman Correctional Institution and Cross Anchor Correctional Institution merge and are renamed Tyger River Correctional Institution (1999)

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2000- 2010: Budget Crisis and Shrinkage of Facilities/Programs

Following a significant decline in state revenues, SCDC's budget was reduced severely – with a 21% reduction between 2000 and 2003, and the greatest percentage reduction of any correctional system in the country. As a result, two institutions - Givens and State Park Correctional Institutions, were closed. SCDC also reduced its staff, through attrition, by over 1,000 employees. In 2003, to absorb further budget cuts, SCDC implemented a reduction-in-force plan, whereby 148 non-security staff departed from SCDC employment.

At the start of 1999, SCDC has a total of 31 facilities. As of June 30, 2003, SCDC has a total of 29 facilities.

1999	2003
20,957 inmates over 31 total facilities with a total budget of \$358,156,824 (FY1998-99)	22,845 inmates over 29 total facilities with a total budget of \$360,820,924 (FY2002-03)

2000

- Organizational structure
 - General Counsel - David Tatarsky (promoted on August 21, 2000 and serves until August 2, 2016)

2001

- Organizational structure
 - Interim Director - P. Dodge Frederick (2001-2001)
 - Director - Gary D. Maynard (2001-2003)
 - Operations Deputy Director - Robert Ward (promoted to position August 17, 2001 and retired on October 3, 2014)
- Facilities
 - State Park Correctional Institution closes (2001)
 - Result of the budget cuts.
 - Goodman Correctional Institution converted to house females (2001)
 - This occurred after State Park CI closes.
 - Givens Correctional Institution closes (2001)
 - Result of the budget cuts.

2002

- Inmate reentry
 - The Going Home Serious and Violent Offender Reentry Initiative (SVORI Grant), to develop resources for inmates who will be released to the community, is performed by existing staff and other agencies. (2002) It is a grant program primarily for violent or high-risk inmates ages 17 to 35 that have a requirement for community supervision in South Carolina following a period of incarceration. The partnership includes SCDC, PPP, DJJ, and S.C. Vocational Rehabilitation. Once the SVORI grant funding ceases, so does the program, but an interagency partnership is developed in 2004.
- Facilities
 - Women's Correctional Institution renamed Camille Griffin Graham Correctional Institution (2002)

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- As of June 30, 2003, SCDC has a total of 29 facilities. By the end of 2009, SCDC has a total of 28 facilities.

2003	2009
22,845 inmates over 29 total facilities with a total budget of \$360,820,924 (FY2002-03)	24,017 inmates over 28 total facilities with a total budget of \$400,265,516 (FY2008-09)

2003

- Organizational structure
 - Director - Jonathan E. Ozmint (2003-2011)
- Employees
 - SCDC institutes a significant Reduction in Force as an emergency measure due to the agency's fiscal crisis. A reduction in force is defined as a separation from employment due to lack of funds, lack of work, redesign or elimination of position(s) or reorganization, with no likelihood or expectation that the employee will be recalled because the position itself is eliminated.
- Accreditation
 - The SCDC Training Academy and 93% of the institutions are currently accredited by the American Correctional Association, with the remaining ones scheduled to undergo audits.
 - SCDC eliminates the arrangement for contracting with the American Correctional Association (ACA) to handle accreditation as one of the emergency measures SCDC institutes due to a fiscal crisis.
- Inmate medical services
 - By order of the then Governor, all claims for hospital services provided for SCDC inmates are sent to Blue Cross/Blue Shield of South Carolina, who process and reprice the claims according to the payment rates negotiated for the state employees' health insurance program. (The rates negotiated are referenced to Medicare payment methodologies and provide SCDC with deep discounts for hospital claims. For other health care claims, such as physicians' billing, SCDC also pays based on Medicare rates we have negotiated ourselves and we obtain deep discounts from billed charges.

2004

- Accreditation/Management Review Program
 - SCDC develops an in-house evaluation process known as the Management Review Program as an alternative to contracting with the ACA to handle accreditation.¹ SCDC institutions begin receiving comprehensive audits that same year. In 2004 annual follow-up reviews were added to the protocol, so that a full audit was being done at each facility every three years with the follow-up reviews taking place both of the two intervening years. The protocol in place included "all major functional subject areas which are directly or indirectly involved in the operation, administration, programming, and/or maintenance of correctional institutions." These were broken down into eighteen (18) Programs identified as: Human Resources, Budget and Finance, Resource and Information Management, Support Services, Safety and Environmental Health, Inmate Services, Education, Classification, Facilities Management, Investigations, Staff Training, Health Services, Legal Access and Inmate Grievances, Security, Prison Industries, Transportation, Discipline/Operations, and Youthful Offender.
- Inmate reentry
 - Reentry Interagency Collaborative Team, a community-based long-term support, is developed as a collaborative effort between SCDC, PPP, the legislature and other local, state and federal agencies. Agency heads join SCDC in a statewide effort to plan and coordinate services for offenders returning to the

¹ SCDC eliminates the arrangement for contracting with the American Correctional Association (ACA) to handle accreditation as one of the emergency measures SCDC institutes due to a fiscal crisis. (2003)

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community, in continuation of the SVORI Grant (see Inmate Reentry under 2000-2003 for details on SVORI grant). The initiative is performed by existing staff and other agencies.

2005

- Organizational structure
 - Inspector General - Daniel Murphy (hired on July 5, 2005 and retires on June 30, 2011)
- Lawsuit
 - Protection and Advocacy for People with Disabilities, Inc. files lawsuit regarding treatment of inmates related to mental health. T.R., P.R., K.W., and A.M. v. SCDC.
 - The lawsuit alleges that mental health treatment does not meet the constitutional standard for incarcerated individuals.

2006

- Organizational structure
 - Administration Deputy Director – Glen Franz (promoted to position on July 2, 2006 and retires on December 31, 2007)

2007

- Inmate reentry
 - Self-Paced in Classroom Education Program (SPICE) is developed in conjunction with PPP, S.C. Vocational Rehabilitation, Greenville Technical College, Piedmont Technical College, Midlands Technical College, York Technical College, and Spartanburg Technical College. SPICE Programming is located at Tyger River, Leath, Ridgeland, and Kershaw Correctional Institutions. There is one full time equivalent SCDC employee allocated for each facility that has the SPICE Programming and staff is on-site
- Facilities
 - Livesay Pre-Release Center and Northside Correctional Institution merge and are renamed Livesay Correctional Institution

2008

- Organizational structure
 - Administration Deputy Director - Marsha L. Kjoller (hired on March 8, 2008 and serves through September 15, 2011)
 - Programs and Services Deputy Director - Geraldine Miro (promoted to position on July 17, 2008 and retires on April 29, 2011)

2009

- Organizational structure
 - Health Services Deputy Director - John Solomon (hired on April 2, 2009 and retires on July 9, 2012)
- Inmate security (cell phones, contraband, etc.)
 - During Director Jon Ozmint's tenure, SCDC began lobbying to jam cell phone signals.
 - SCDC submits a petition for Rulemaking to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in August 2009. The directors of 30 other state correctional systems co-sign the petition with the SCDC Director.

2010- 2019: Sentencing Reform and Changing Inmate Population

In 2010, the Omnibus Crime Reduction and Sentencing Reform Act was passed, reversing a trend of continued growth in the prison population by implementing measures to divert mostly non-violent offenders from the prison system and provide a period of re-entry supervision for inmates returning to the community. These measures have resulted in a substantial decline in annual non-violent inmate admissions, with a corresponding reduction in the overall inmate population. In 2019, SCDC currently had an inmate count of 18,450.

At the start of 2010, SCDC has a total of 28 facilities. By the end of 2019, SCDC has a total of 21 facilities. A comparison of the types of facilities is as follows:

2010	2019
24,040 inmates over 28 total facilities with a total budget of \$400,089,480 (FY2009-10)	18,743 inmates over 21 total facilities with a total budget of \$492,446,823 (FY2018-19)

2010

- Law
 - **Omnibus Crime Reduction and Sentencing Reform Act** (Act 273 of 2010; S1154) passes. The following is from the House Office of Research's Legislative Update, "The stated purpose of this comprehensive legislation is to reduce recidivism, provide fair and effective sentencing options, employ evidence-based practices for smarter use of correctional funding, and improve public safety. The stated intent of Part I of this legislation is to provide consistency in sentencing classifications, provide proportional punishments for the offenses committed, and reduce the risk of recidivism. Part I of the bill makes numerous and various revisions to criminal offenses. Many of the changes add levels to the various degrees of an offense, increase maximum penalties, or allow discretion to judges with regards to probation and parole for offenses. The stated intent of Part II of this legislation is to provide cost-effective prison release and community supervision mechanisms and cost-effective and incentive-based strategies for alternatives to incarceration in order to reduce recidivism and improve public safety. Part II of the bill focuses on evidence-based practices in order to use proven methods that can make smarter use of the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services. Among numerous other things, the bill provides incentives to persons under supervision to comply with conditions. Part III provides oversight revisions to fiscal impact statements and also a committee to continue oversight of the implementations of the Sentencing Reform Commission recommendations."
 - The verbiage below is a summary from 2016 by the PEW charitable trust:
 - The Omnibus Crime Reduction and Sentencing Reform Act of 2010 (S. 1154): Sentencing and corrections reforms, passed by a substantial legislative majority in 2010, are having a significant impact on the South Carolina criminal justice system. The reforms reduced penalties for less serious drug and property offenses, expanded release options, strengthened community supervision, and established legislative oversight and accountability. Six years later, six prisons had closed, \$491 million had been saved, and the crime rate continued to fall.
 - https://www.pewtrusts.org/~media/assets/2010/06/10/pspp_south_carolina_brief.pdf
 - <https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/fact-sheets/2017/09/data-trends-south-carolina-criminal-justice-reform>
 - Omnibus Crime Reduction and Sentencing Reform Act includes supervised reentry under S.C. Code § 24-21-32. Supervised reentry, which goes into effect in January 2011, essentially replaces the supervised furlough programs under S.C. Code 24-13-710 and -720.

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2011-2012

- Inmate count:
 - 23,293 (2011)
 - 22,711 (2012)
- Recidivism rate
 - 30.6% (inmates released in 2008)
 - 26.6% (inmates released in 2009)
- Organizational structure
 - Director - William R. Byars, Jr. (2011-2013)
 - Inspector General - Jerry Adger (hired on October 17, 2011 and serves until January 9, 2015 when he is named Director for the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services)
 - Program and Services Deputy Director - John H. Carmichael, Jr. (hired on January 2, 2012 and serves until September 30, 2013)
 - Administration Deputy Director - Martha L. Roof (promoted to position on January 17, 2012 and retires on October 24, 2014)
- Accreditation/Management Review Program
 - SCDC suspends its Management Review Program due to budget and staffing constraints. Management Review audits, as conducted at that point, were staff intensive and required considerable time from central office employees in addition to their existing primary responsibilities. Note: The Management Review Program was SCDC's in-house evaluation process which was implemented in 2004 as an alternative to contracting with the ACA to handle accreditation, which had ended in 2003 due to a fiscal crisis.
 - SCDC reinstitutes the security audit component of the Management Review Program in 2018.
- Inmate reentry
 - SCDC centralizes pre-release functions at Manning Correctional Institution (2011)
 - The program can accommodate 480 inmates at a time, releasing up to 80 per month and in-taking up to 80 per month to keep the program beds full. Behavioral Health Counselors are repurposed at Manning Correctional Institution to provide services to the new population, along with staff from Watkins Pre-Release Center.
 - Young Offender Parole & Reentry Services (YOPRS) is established (2012)
 - YOPRS encompasses both institution and community-based services for male and female offenders sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act (YOA). In fiscal year 2012 the legislature provides \$3,405,575 in budget authority. The YOPRS division starts with 25 new employees which provide community supervision to young offenders upon release.
- Inmate alcohol/drug treatment
 - SCDC last contracts for alcohol/drug treatment services in 2012, which was provided through RSAT (Federal funding). Grant-funded positions from RSAT were reduced in 2012 under a contract provider, Community Education Centers, Inc. As such, SCDC employees provide alcohol/drug treatment services. The South Carolina Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services (DAODAS) does not provide direct treatment services and SCDC is not currently funded to contract for services through a DAODAS provider. The decrease in admissions to addiction treatment units (decrease of almost 50% from 2014 and 2015 to 2017 and 2018) was primarily caused by the reduction of beds. Over the last five years, the program has seen a decrease from approximately 526 to 320 beds. The housing for females at Goodman was eliminated which took 80 beds offline. Females needing services currently are receiving programming only from Camille Graham. The program at Lee was consolidated with Turbeville's program, which changed from a level three security yard to a level two. This caused an additional 120 beds to be taken off line. SCDC was recently awarded a grant increase from RSAT; however, it only allowed for the hiring of three positions, which will not enable expansion of bed capacity.

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- SCDC created the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Manager position to oversee compliance with the national Prison Rape Elimination Act standards. PREA Compliance Managers were identified at each facility to work with the PREA Compliance Manager and to oversee compliance at the institutional level.
- Facilities
 - Watkins Pre-Release Center closes (March 16, 2012)
 - Closes due to the reduction in the number of inmates in Level I institutions and the consolidation of pre-release programs at Manning. Manning CI adopts a six (6) month reentry programming and protocol to prepare Level 1 inmates for release.
 - Stevenson Correctional Institution merges with Walden Correctional Institution (October 17, 2012)
 - The Stevenson campus and buildings are later conveyed to the Department of Mental Health for the site of its new facility. Stevenson's Administration Building closes for demolition.

2013

- Inmate count: 22,088
- Recidivism rate: 24.8% (inmates released in 2010)
- Organizational structure
 - Director – Bryan P. Stirling (2013 - _____ was serving in this capacity at the time this entry was made to the history in February 2020)
 - Programs and Services Deputy Director - David M. McCall, Jr. (promoted in October of 2013 and transferred to be Deputy Director for Operations on October 1, 2014)
- Inmate rehabilitation - Shock Incarceration Program
 - SCDC evaluates effectiveness of the program by studying literature and research regarding the operation of shock programs (boot camps) for young people. It is learned that the idea of militaristic boot camps became very popular in the U.S. in the early 1990's as an alternative to prisons and probation. They were believed to reduce recidivism and lower operational costs, while aligning with the "tough on crime" movement. However, many studies over the last several decades have indicated that these programs are not effective and often have been found to actually increase a person's likelihood of returning to prison. In a meta-analysis conducted by Mark Lipsey (2009) of the Peabody Research Institute of Vanderbilt University that examined the results of 548 studies it was found that boot camps are associated with an 8% increase of recidivism compared to other forms of interventions (such as counseling, rehabilitation and skill building). Following the Agency's evaluation of boot camps, the Shock Program was redesigned to incorporate more evidence-based practices based on restorative justice. While the program still integrated a measure of drill and ceremony, physical training and work, changes were made to establish ancillary services similar to those provided for the Youthful Offender population based upon Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) with more focus on accountability, competency development, rehabilitation and reentry.
- Mental Health Residential Treatment Program-Self-Injurious Behavior Program (July 31, 2013)
 - SCDC opened a Self-Injurious Behavior (SIB) Program. It was an inpatient program that serviced the male population within SCDC. It was a therapeutic environment for inmates with behavioral health problems and offered a balance of therapies and activities in a safe, structured setting. Each inmate received individual care led by a psychiatrist and administered by a multi-disciplinary team of psychologists, QMHP's, and medical staff. This team addressed all medical, psychiatric, social and academic needs. The inmates resided in Unit D at Kirkland Correctional Institution. The structured setting allowed treatment efforts to be maximized with the focus on positive outcomes. The mission was to provide quality services for male clients within SCDC who have demonstrated the need for a highly structured program due to their self-injurious behaviors. This program was designed to reduce maladaptive behaviors and provide appropriate solutions. Our modified Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) curriculum was individualized to meet the needs of each individual. Having a team approach helped strengthen social skills and interpersonal relationships by utilizing

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existing emotional, behavioral and social resources. Behavioral management techniques were also vital treatment components. Positive reinforcement help build self-esteem and increase health behaviors while addressing limit setting and self-discipline. SCDC provided extensive year-round training on how to interact with this population as well as recognizing and deescalating crisis.

- The Self-Injurious Behavior Program April 4, 2016.
 - Program closed due to medical staff shortages.
- Employees
 - Correctional Officer job satisfaction survey conducted. After completion of the survey, and upon the change in administration in October of 2013, Director Stirling began monitoring trends to evaluate the retention issues. Retention Services was created to continue monitoring trends and to specifically place employees at institutions where staffing retention challenges were highest. Those employees have been tasked with transitioning a correctional officer from the SCDC Training Academy to institutional services. These staff are also responsible for being a conduit between management and new staff until they learn the correctional environment.
- Inmate security (cell phones, contraband, etc.)
 - Director Stirling continues to lobby to jam cell phone signals in SC state correctional facilities.

2014

- Inmate count: 21,712
- Recidivism rate: 23.4% (inmates released in 2011)
- Organizational structure
 - Administration Deputy Director - Thomas M. Osmer, Jr. (hired on September 14, 2014 and was serving in this capacity at the time this entry was added to the history in February 2020)
 - Programs and Services Deputy Director - Sandra Barrett (promoted on October 17, 2014 and retires January 1, 2018)
 - Health Services Deputy Director - Lefford Fate (hired on June 2, 2014 and served until January 20, 2017)
 - Operations Deputy Director - David M. McCall, Jr. (transferred from Programs and Services to Operations on October 17, 2014 and serves until his retirement on March 18, 2019)
- Employees
 - Started process to secure funding to increase officer salaries, funding was provided for increases in the following years:
 - July 1, 2017-Officers received \$1,500 base salary increase
 - July 1, 2018-Officers received \$1,000 base salary increase
 - July 1, 2019-Officers received \$1,500 base salary increase
- Inmate requests
 - Automated Request to Staff (ARTSM) system for inmates begins (March 31, 2014).
 - Through kiosks at each prison, inmates can enter complaints or requests which are directly routed to the applicable SCDC personnel. Inmates then receive responses to the requests via the same system. SCDC is one of the first correctional facilities in the country to institute an electronic inmate request system.
- Inmate re-entry
 - At the direction of SCDC Director Stirling, in partnership with Department of Employment and Workforce (DEW), a commitment is made to provide office space at Manning CI and Work Force Development services behind the walls. 21 computers are installed for resume writing training and job search services. SCDC partners with Second Chance Employers for Returning Citizens. Vocational programming at Manning CI

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expands to include brick masonry, carpentry, as well as a more robust approach to completing GED and Work-keys.

- Lawsuit
 - Circuit Court issued the order in the mental health class action lawsuit (T.R., P.R., K.W., and A.M. v. SCDC) which was filed in 2005 and had been ongoing for almost a decade. The parties thereafter entered mediation.
- Facilities
 - Campbell Pre-Release closes (June 9, 2014)
 - Closes because of the Agency having fewer inmates who fit the category for assignment there due to the effects from the Sentencing Reform Act of 2010.

2015

- Inmate count: 21,183
- Recidivism rate: 22.4% (inmates released in 2012)
- Organizational structure
 - In February, Brian J. Bolchoz was promoted to Inspector General replacing the former Inspector General Jerry Adger. Shortly thereafter, Mr. Bolchoz began revamping the division. The Divisions of Internal Audits, Occupational Safety and Workers' Compensation, Visitation and Inmate Drug Testing, and Compliance, Standards, & Inspections were moved from under the scope of the Inspector General to more appropriate Deputy Directors. Implemented comprehensive Police Services Case Management system to enhance records accountability and access to information.
 - Legal and Compliance Deputy Director – Salley W. Elliott (hired December 2, 2015 and was serving in this capacity at the time this entry was added to the history in February 2020)
 - Position established to assist in the implementation of the mental health lawsuit settlement (T.R., P.R., K.W., and A.M. v. SCDC).
- Inmate rehabilitation - Shock Incarceration Program
 - Shock Incarceration Program moved from Wateree River CI to Turbeville CI to further enhance services and provide participants with access to 24-hour medical services, as well as mental health services. (Fall 2015)
- Inmate reentry
 - In coordination with DEW, the first behind the walls job fair occurs with employers offering jobs to inmates prior to release. SCDC becomes partners with the Federal Reentry council and hosts its first Federal/State/Local government Reentry Council meeting at Manning Correctional. SCDC begins partnership with Catholic Charities and provides them with office space for indigent population. SCDC Director Stirling mandates that all Wardens create a clothing closet on-site and that no inmate is to be released in the modified uniforms. S.C. Vocational Rehabilitation staff is provided office space which enables them to provide direct services on-site. Jumpstart begins providing programming statewide to ensure housing to qualified Returning Citizens.
- Inmate visitation
 - SCDC has state-wide Inmate Representative Council review the visitation policy which requires incarceration of an inmate for three years before the inmate can have visits from their minor nieces and nephews under the age of eighteen to determine whether the criteria could be lessened. Overall, it was deemed that the guidelines had been in place and effective for 16 years at that time, and procedures were not changed. The policy is currently under review again and will be reconsidered during this update.
- Law

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- Eric Williams Correctional Officer Protection Act of 2015 (federal law) amends United States Code Title 18 to authorize the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to issue Oleoresin Capsicum spray to officers and employees of the Bureau of Prisons. In 2016, the Federal Bureau of Prisons begins using OC spray.
- Inmate medical services
 - SCDC enters a partnership with DHEC to obtain the right to purchase expensive HIV (and now Hepatitis C as of 2019) medications through the 340B drug discount program, thereby saving SCDC in drug costs. Between 2015 and 2019, this partnership has enabled SCDC to avoid over \$21M in drug costs.
- Inmate security (cell phones, contraband, etc.)
 - Radio-Frequency Identification tracking (to more easily determine and track the actions/treatment of inmates, including, but not limited to, the amount of recreation time, opportunity for showers, and individuals involved in sexual and/or other assaults) has been deployed in some correctional facilities in the US. Based on a report from the U.S. Department of Justice titled “Tracking Inmates and Locating Staff with Active Radio-Frequency Identification (RFID): Early Lessons Learned in One U.S. Correctional Facility” published in June 2010, the cost to equip one correctional institution with this technology was \$3.3 million. An active RFID product vendor (Radianse) gave a presentation to SCDC in 2015 but the cost for active RFID bracelets and the required infrastructure was still cost prohibitive. Note, global positioning system (GPS) is not believed to be a viable option due to the construction of the institutions limiting the accuracy of the location information.
- Facilities
 - Coastal Pre-Release closed on April 1, 2015 because of the having fewer inmates who fit the category for assignment there due to the effects from the Sentencing Reform Act of 2010 and the ongoing focus by the staff in our Division of Young Offender Parole and Re-Entry Services.

2016

- Inmate count: 20,671
- Recidivism rate: 23.1% (inmates released in 2013)
- Organizational structure
 - Office of Inspector General becomes Office of Police Services.
 - The number of Class I Law Enforcement Officers increased from 25 in January of 2016 to 45 as of January 2020 to better meet the needs of the SCDC.
 - Police Services begins working with various other law enforcement agencies throughout the state to include the FBI Gang Task Force as SCDC investigations often lead beyond the walls of SCDC facilities and into the surrounding communities.
 - SCDC created the Division of Quality Improvement and Risk Management within the Office of Legal and Compliance to develop and implement a system to track and measure agency compliance with the goals of the Settlement Agreement.
- Employees
 - From 2016 to 2019, there is a decrease in applications to work for state government as a whole. During these years, state government is losing 31% of its applicant base annually.
- Inmate reentry
 - Federal Reentry Council
 - SCDC continues working with the Federal Reentry Council and attends several planning meetings held at federal correctional facilities. Under Joe Brewer’s leadership of the Reentry Council, SCDC attends several statewide meetings and participates in the quarterly job fairs held regionally. When the job fairs are planned, the flyers are posted in every institution to ensure that returning citizens statewide know where to go for the next job fair. In fall 2019, SCDC is notified that Joe Brewer will no longer be

leading the Federal Reentry Council initiative for South Carolina, but SCDC looks forward to continuing its involvement with the Council.

- Manning Correctional Institution is renamed Manning Reentry and Work Release Center.
 - The institution serves as SCDC's centralized Pre-Release Center for male offenders who are within 180-days of release. A work release program and labor crew provide work opportunities for offenders who do not participate in the Pre-Release Program. The Pre-Release Program is a two-component system: (1) 150-day program in which the offender can work in an educational, vocational, or certificate program and attend life skills classes, and (2) 30-day program dedicated to outside community resources, skill enhancement in the area of employment, and preparation for release. SC Works partnership provides post-release series that include instructions on basic computer skills, resume preparation, refining interviewing skills, developing a career profile, information on criminal record expungement, and employment referrals statewide. SCDC adds to its website a Released Offender Skills which gives transparency to employers regarding rehabilitation efforts of the inmate prior to release.
- Law
 - Generally, offenses carrying a possible sentence of twenty years or more qualify as 85% offenses, and offenses carrying a possible penalty of less than twenty years are not 85% offenses. In 2016, Bolin v. South Carolina Department of Corrections, 415 S.C. 276, 781 S.E.2d 914 (S.C. Ct. App. 2016) creates an exception to this rule for particular drug offenses. In the case, the Court of Appeals holds that certain second and third drug offenses at the distribution level are no longer 85% offenses based on statutory amendments.
- Inmate security
 - Lockdown policy updated (May 2016). It is reviewed annually.
 - Leadership changes within the Division of Operations since March 2019 have resulted in a philosophical change as to when institutions are placed on lockdown and removed from lockdown. This philosophical change does not violate policy, nor does it require a policy change.
- Lawsuit
 - Director Stirling entered settlement agreement on mental health lawsuit and began implementing the changes agreed upon in the settlement.
 - Settlement Agreement signed by the parties on May 31, 2016.
 - Settlement Agreement approved by circuit court. S.C. Supreme Court dismissed the appeal and vacated the 2014 class action order in December 2016.
- Mental Health Residential Treatment Programs
 - Behavioral Management Units-The mission of the Behavioral Management Units (BMU) are to provide inmates with mental health needs likely contributing to their segregation status, with programming, treatment, and structure as an alternative to long term placement in restrictive housing. The BMU is designed as a possible alternative to long-term restrictive housing placement for inmates designated as having a mental health classification who are suffering from severe personality disorders and associated disruptive behaviors. It was designed as a therapeutic program to disrupt a cycle of repeated disciplinary infractions resulting in frequent, repetitive sanctions that result in long-term restrictive housing placement. The goal of placement in the BMU is to assist inmates in achieving their highest level of functionality by developing alternative coping skills that result in behavioral stability sufficient to return safely to general population. In some cases, the goal will be preparation for reentry to the community at the expiration of their sentence. The Low Level BMU is located at Allendale Correctional Institution and the High Level BMU is located at Kirkland R&E.
 - Low Level BMU, opened December 13, 2016, was designed to work with inmates with a lower security level.

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- High Level BMU, opened April 6, 2016, was designed to work with inmates with a higher security custody and documented history of being assaultive and aggressive towards staff and other inmates.
 - Creation of centralized Crisis Stabilization Units (CSUs) for males (Broad River Correctional Institution, 32 bed unit opened in March of 2016).
- Facilities
 - Manning Correctional Institution is renamed Manning Reentry and Work Release Center.
 - Lower Savannah Pre-Release closes (July 1, 2016)
 - Closes due to staff shortages and the reduction in the number of inmates eligible for assignment to Level I institutions due to the effects from the Sentencing Reform Act of 2010.
 - Walden Correctional Institution closes (November 14, 2016)
 - Closes due to the consolidation of two facilities. This results in Walden's inmates moving to Goodman CI and the female inmates at Goodman CI being moved to Camille Griffin Graham Correctional Institution.

2017

- Inmate count: 20,483
- Recidivism rate: 22.7% (inmates released in 2014)
- Organizational structure
 - Health Services Deputy Director - Samuel Soltis (promoted on February 17, 2017 and retires January 16, 2018)
- Inmate classification
 - In September 2017, SCDC enters contract with inmate classification expert Dr. James Austin in an effort to update the manner in which it classifies (and thereby houses) inmates. Dr. Austin was originally named a sole source provider as an inmate classification subject matter expert in an amendment to SCDC's Mental Health Settlement Agreement. SCDC has identified a classification system and is in the process of implementing this system, beginning February 15, 2020. The Agency begins training staff for implementation. SCDC has also recommended a modification to 24-3-20 to require that inmates must be sentenced to 365 days or more to be sent to SCDC (see Operations Law Change #1 from January 6, 2020 letter).
- Inmate reentry
 - Goodwill begins providing pre-release services at Manning and Camille Graham through a \$1,500,000 grant from the Department of Labor.
 - Trident Technical College begins providing vocational training at MacDougall CI through a \$250,000 grant from DEW. Also, DEW places an employee at Camille Graham Pre-Release to assist with female Returning Citizens in May.
 - S.C. Thrive Benefits Bank training and services begin in September (staff at six (6) institutions are trained to use the Benefits Bank to provide services for offenders being released)
- Inmate security
 - Police Services hires 5 Criminal Analysts to aid in the efforts to combat inmates on social media, maintain gang databases as well as conduct various analytics of cell phones and other data for Police Services' needs.
 - Installed drone-detection technology.
 - Implemented the special K-9 unit in the Division of Security.
- Inmate medical services
 - Narcan (naloxone) Nasal Spray - Police Services entered Memo of Agreement for the purpose of setting forth the terms and conditions under which a DHEC pharmacist will dispense Narcan (naloxone) Nasal Spray pursuant to SC Overdose Prevention Act, SC Code Section 44-130-30 from DHEC pharmacy to individuals employed by SCDC Police Services who have received training through the DHEC Bureau of Emergency

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Medical Services Law Enforcement Officer Narcan program. This is at no cost to SCDC and allowed for Narcan to be used by trained Police Services Agents for drug overdoses.

- Initiated grant services with DAODAS for delivery of Medication Assisted Treatment for inmates reentering the community with substance use disorder. Grant included certified Peer Support Specialist and access to Vivitrol (Naltrexone). Services include referral to after care services for housing, transport and treatment for substance use disorder.
- Creation of centralized Crisis Stabilization Units (CSUs) for females (Camille Griffin Graham Correctional Institution, 12 bed unit opened in March of 2017).
- Initiated NextGen Electronic health Record automated medication administration record for females initially and now expanded statewide and includes the electronic Medication Administration Records, eZmar.
- Inmate education
 - In January, the first inmates participating in the Second Chance Pell Grant Initiative started classes taught by Northeastern Technical College at Evans Correctional Institution.
- Facilities
 - Catawba Pre-Release Center closed on November 16, 2017 because of the Agency having fewer inmates who meet the criteria for assignment there due to the effects from the Sentencing Reform Act of 2010 and the ongoing focus by the staff in our Division of Young Offender Parole and Re-Entry Services.

2018

- Inmate count: 19,559
- Recidivism rate: 22.3% (inmates released in 2015)
- Organizational structure
 - Programs and Services Deputy Director - Nena Walker-Staley (promoted January 2, 2018 and was serving in this capacity at the time this entry was added to the history in February 2020)
 - Division of Programs and Services renamed Programs, Reentry and Rehabilitative Services, to more accurately reflect the work being accomplished by this area (November 2018)
 - Health Services Deputy Director – Terre K. Marshall (hired January 17, 2018 and served in this capacity until February 2020, when her title became Medical Services Deputy Director due to Agency restructuring)
- Increased the criminal analyst section from 5 to 10 to better meet the needs of the agency.
 - The criminal analysts perform intelligence/technical analysis and raw analysis from all sources to determine criminal activities. Field and handle requests from federal, state, and local jurisdictions to determine criminal activities and provide timely collection and dissemination of information. Create reports and/or databases for the purpose of intelligence gathering and sharing needs of the division.
- Accreditation/Management Review Program
 - In October, SCDC resumes the practice of conducting the Security Audit portion of the Management Review Program, which SCDC suspended in 2011 due to budget and staffing constraints. None of the other aspects of the program have been reactivated. A thorough and effective Management Review Program can be implemented again upon authorization for two (2) FTEs with an estimated annual base salary funding of \$130,000.00.
- Inmate reentry
 - General Assembly approved 1.8M for programs and reentry services statewide.
 - Kershaw CI becomes the reentry location for Level 2 male offenders. The reentry program mirrors Manning Pre-Release. A new curriculum from the Change Company entitled “Getting it Right” for Reentry Counselors is implemented. DEW begins the hiring process to place a permanent staff person at Kershaw CI (partnership begins September 20, 2018);
 - S.C. Thrive expands to all SCDC institutions (October 19, 2018);
 - DMV provides state identification cards to inmates (December 12, 2018).

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- Skills Reports are made available to employment partners to assist them in matching with potential employees (e.g., soon to be released inmates);
- DAODAS is given office space to provide Medication Administration Treatment by Peer Counselors for opioid addiction.
- Partner with the Vera Institute of Justice's Restoring Promise Initiative to create two housing units for youthful offenders. The units house mentors for the young offenders and teach them skills to help heal and reconnect with their family and community.
- Inmate security (cell phones, contraband, etc.)
 - SCDC completed permanent installation of the Tecore Managed Access System, which is designed to block communication from unauthorized cellular devices within the facility, at Lee Correctional Institution in July of 2018. The Agency also deployed the TalkTelio cell phone detection system in the RHUs of four high-security institutions, which alerts staff that a cellular phone is present and powered on in the building, revealing the approximate location of the cellular device via signal transmission so that staff can initiate a search for the phone.
 - Director Stirling took a national leadership role in addressing the issue of contraband cell phones and worked with the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA), the Wireless Industry Association (CTIA), and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to form a national contraband cell phone task force to identify solutions to combat the use of contraband cell phones by prison inmates. The task force contracted with the Virginia Tech Applied Research Corporation to conduct testing of cellular interdiction systems in their RF lab in Arlington as well as in two correctional facilities. Lee Correctional Institution was selected as one of these facilities and field testing was completed in October 2018. The report, which was publicly released in April 2019, is available at the following link: <https://api.ctia.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Contraband-Phone-Task-Force-Status-Report-Combined.pdf>.
 - Began installation of 50-foot nets around medium- and maximum-security institutions.
 - Created and expanded a strong police gang unit to combat gang violence in institutions. The unit will continue to grow as funding is provided.
- Inmate medical services
 - SCDC received a SAMHSA grant award through the Department of Mental Health for \$63,000 for 5 years for a full-time SOAR Benefits Specialist to assist in release planning under the title of Treatment for Adults Experiencing Homelessness in South Carolina.
 - DAODAS grant expansion to include Certified Peer Support Specialist Training of 100 inmates in recovery by FAVOR for support and expansion of drug treatment program within SCDC.

2019

- Inmate count: 18,743
- Recidivism rate: 21.2% (inmates released in 2016)
- Organizational structure
 - Operations Deputy Director – Joel E. Anderson (promoted on May 2, 2019 and was serving in this capacity at the time this entry was added to the history in February 2020).
 - Division of Youthful Offender Reentry and Parole Services (YOPRS) transfers to the Office of Programs, Reentry, and Rehabilitative Services (August 2019).
 - Chief Health Services Officer, Medical Director April T. Singleton Clark, MD MT (ASCP) hired September 16, 2019 and was serving in this capacity at the time this entry was added to the history in February 2020.
- Inmate classification
 - In May, SCDC's new Operations Deputy Director Anderson meets with inmate classification expert, Dr. James Austin, and reinstates SCDC's request for services. For more details, see Timeline of Dr. Austin's work with SCDC, which is attached to SCDC's May 24, 2019 letter to the Oversight Committee.

- Inmate reentry
 - Director Stirling mandates that all institutions providing reentry services be renamed to include Reentry Center at the end of their institutional name, which now totals four facilities. These additional facilities are as follows: Camille Griffin Graham Correctional Institution and Reentry Center, Kershaw Correctional Institution and Reentry Center, and Lieber Correctional Institution and Reentry Center.
 - With funds allocated in FY2018 staff was placed in every reentry facility as well as all Level II and Level III institutions to ensure that no one leaves prison without reentry services. With the exception of Manning all other Level 1 institutions receive support from Transitional Coordinators.
 - Lieber CI (Going Home for Good program) becomes the reentry location for Level 3 male offenders. Going Home for Good is a 2-year reentry program.
 - SCDC purchases commercial driving license simulators for four (4) institutions.
 - FreshStart Visions begins reentry services at MacDougall CI, Lieber CI, Manning Reentry/Work Release Center and Allendale CI (May 23, 2019).
 - Pee Dee Healthy Start, Inc. begins reentry services to inmates returning to the Florence/Darlington area (May 30, 2019).
 - Reemerge Reentry Program begins at Manning CI (May 30, 2019).
 - SCDC works to finalize contract for DHEC to provide birth certificates to inmates (which are necessary for social security cards and obtaining employment).
 - Manning CI's Reentry inmates participate in Reemerge Job Fair in the community with SCDC staff.
 - Thinking for a Change facilitator training provided to SCDC Program Coordinator to deliver the program to "high risk" offenders (August-October).
 - DMV Cares Van comes to Manning CI to provide identification cards to eligible inmates (April – December 2019) Since April DMV has provided 658 identification cards).
 - SCDC continues ongoing partnerships with the following entities and is working to develop an official memorandum of understanding with each: (a) Fatherhood Coalition provides education and services tailored to inmate fathers trying to rebuild lives with their families; (b) Turning Leaf Project provides post-release classroom based cognitive behavioral therapy, in-house employment, and external job placement; (c) Telamon Corporation provides a reintegration program for homeless veterans; (d) Prison Fellowship provides pre-release course work, post-release services, prison ministry, and the Angel Tree Christmas package program; (e) Catholic Charities, through the ongoing partnership, provides birth certificates for indigent inmates, provides funding for housing post-release, provides clothing, and provides transportation services post-release; and (f) Oxford House provides substance abuse courses and services, pre and post-release.
 - SCDC Reentry staffing for adult offenders, statewide, is 41 and SCDC YOPRS staffing for young offenders, statewide, is 105.
 - Created the Academy of Hope, a first-of-its-kind program to retrain gang leaders and other influential inmate leaders to help lessen violence inside the institutions.
- Mental Health Residential Treatment Program
 - Choices opened on May 12, 2019. The mission of Choices is to provide residential services for inmates having difficulty positively coping with traits associated with personality disorder(s) in more traditional settings. Choices programming is based upon principles of behavior therapies. Individualized behavior modification plans are utilized. Participants must present as psychiatrically stable with the capacity to participate in therapeutic interventions, being motivated to work in a community setting to improve on both their positive coping and decision-making skills. Choices is located in Unit F1 at Kirkland R&E.
- Inmate security (cell phones, contraband, etc.)
 - SCDC credits decreases in the amounts of contraband found between 2017 and 2019 to the layered measures to combat contraband which the Director has implemented. The netting, drone detection, institutional cross

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fencing, intrusion and tsunami cameras all of which were implemented between 2017 up to the present have resulted in reduction in contraband statistics as indicated by Search Team reports.

- SCDC works with the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) to pilot test micro-jamming technology at a state prison in Columbia, South Carolina. The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) issued a report detailing the results of the April 2019 pilot test. The results are promising, showing that the new technology could be effective in preventing the use of contraband cellphones in prisons. The NTIA report is available at the following link: <https://www.its.bldrdoc.gov/publications/details.aspx?pub=3224>.
- Installed high-tech body scanners at front gates.
- Inmate Health Services
 - Nurse's Week Proclamation-Office of the Deputy Director for Health Services received a proclamation signed by Governor Henry McMaster, May 2019, to acknowledge the dedicated and professional service of nurse's overall contributions to our state's health care system.
 - Expansion of DAODAS CPSS inmate training grant from 100 to 150 inmates. The Grant now allows for inmate training prior to release into the community as well inmates with lengthy sentences to serve inmate population during incarceration.
 - Received grant with the Department of Health and Environmental Control for free mobile mammography screening services for women age 40 and older at Leath and Camille Griffin Graham Correctional Institutions as a component of the Best Chance Network.
 - Received Bureau of Justice Assistance grant with the Department of Mental Health for Camille Griffin Graham's reentry initiative in Spartanburg area-emphasis upon trauma-informed, gender responsive care, parenting skills programming.
 - SCDC expanded its partnership with DAODAS in addictions, screening, education, prevention, treatment and monitoring of drug abuse through two Narcan initiatives: 1) training of trainers for SCDC Correctional Officers to deploy Narcan for immediate availability within its facilities to prevent overdose deaths, and 2) to provide Narcan to discharging inmates with a history of at risk for Opioid Use Disorder to prevent overdose risk.

2020

- Organizational structure
 - Effective February 12, 2020, the Office of Health Services is reorganized into two separate and distinct structures. Terre K. Marshall continues to serve as the Deputy Director for the new Office of Medical Services. Dr. Beverly A. Wood is appointed as Interim Deputy Director for the new Office of Behavioral Health Services and serves until March 11, 2020, when Dr. Christopher Kunkle becomes the permanent Deputy Director for Behavioral Health.

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