

AGENCY NAME:	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE:	N04	SECTION:	065



Fiscal Year 2016-17 Accountability Report

SUBMISSION FORM

AGENCY MISSION	<p>Safety – Protect the public, our employees, and our inmates.</p> <p>Service – Provide rehabilitation and self-improvement opportunities for inmates.</p> <p>Stewardship – Promote professional excellence, fiscal responsibility, and self-sufficiency.</p>
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Please identify your agency's preferred contacts for this year's accountability report.

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Email</u>
PRIMARY CONTACT:	Charles Bradberry	(803) 896-3918	Bradberry.charles@doc.sc.gov
SECONDARY CONTACT:			

I have reviewed and approved the enclosed FY 2016-17 Accountability Report, which is complete and accurate to the extent of my knowledge.

AGENCY DIRECTOR (SIGN/DATE):	9/15/2017
(TYPE/PRINT NAME):	Bryan P. Stirling

BOARD/CMSN CHAIR (SIGN/DATE):	
(TYPE/PRINT NAME):	

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AGENCY’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The original correctional system in South Carolina was established in 1866 when the South Carolina Legislature passed an Act that created the first State-level prison for felons that were housed in county facilities. In 1960, the Governor of South Carolina decided to end the abuses of the correctional system and, therefore, created a new State Agency. The Agency was named the South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC). Today, the SCDC is a Cabinet Agency, reporting directly to the Governor. The Agency currently has some 5,000 employees with nearly 20,000 inmates and operates 22 institutions, which are located in various counties around the State. These 22 institutions are comprised of six (6) Level 1 (Minimum Security) institutions, nine (9) Level 2 (Medium Security) institutions, and seven (7) Level 3 (Maximum Security) institutions. Listed below are some of the major developments that have occurred during Fiscal Year 2017, as well as our expectations for the coming year. The Agency’s Organizational Chart is found on Page A-12.

Bedspace Utilization: The Bedspace Utilization Committee (BUC) continues to monitor the inmate population to review options for re-designating beds in Level 2 institutions to address the issue of inmates in Level 1 who are housed in Level 2 and 3 institutions and security Level 2 inmates who are housed in Level 3 institutions. Agency statistical data shows a reduction in the overall average daily inmate population over the past seven years of 3,718 (15.6%). See Chart 1 below.

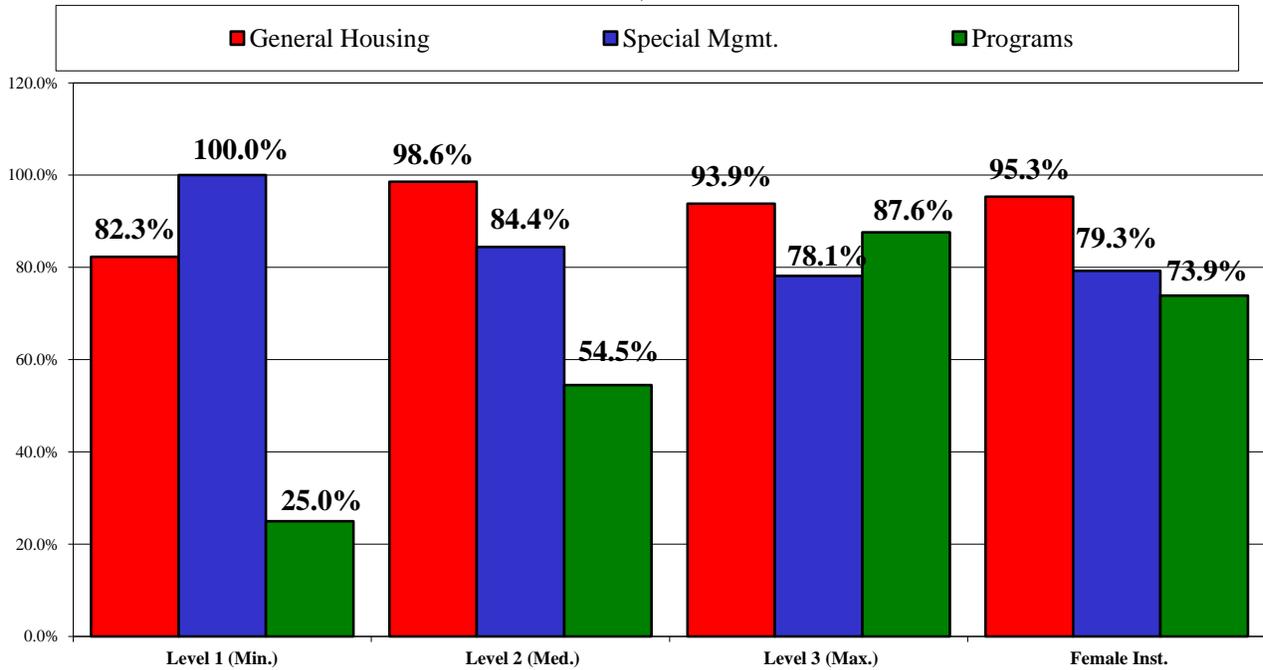
**Chart 1: SCDC Average Daily Facility Count per Month
July 2010 - June 2017**



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Program beds are being underutilized across the State. The BUC continues to assess and repurpose program beds in Level 2 and 3 institutions across the State. See Chart 2 below.

**Chart 2: Bedspace Utilization Rates by Housing Type
June 15, 2017**



The Central Classification team along with the Bed Utilization Committee continue efforts to develop strategies to manage bed space to address the changing prison population and provide for a safe living environment for inmates. During FY17, the male inmate population within Walden and Stevenson (Level I institutions) were transferred to the vacated Goodman Correctional Institution. This was done to consolidate the inmates into one Level I facility and remain located within the Broad River Complex. Because of custody concerns with inmates designated with a protective status, a ninety-six (96) bed unit was allocated at the Perry Correctional Institution; however, due to correctional officer shortages, the unit was moved from Perry Correctional Institution to Broad River Correctional Institution. In response to mental health concerns, a high level behavioral management unit was established at Kirkland Correctional Institution to reduce the number of inmates in restrictive housing units with mental health designations in need of therapeutic programming. We established the same kind of unit at the Allendale Correctional Institution except this one was designated a low level behavioral management unit to provide resource and counseling for inmates with mental health designations. In addition, the Agency was able to reduce triple celling at Kirkland Reception and Evaluation center by 75 beds and a ninety-six (96) bed dorm for military veterans was established at MacDougall Correctional Institution.

Inmate Cellular Phone Usage: The committee for the Cellular Phone Interdiction Technology has been formed and is in the final stages of the Request for Proposal process. The committee members have traveled to three separate “out of state” locations to review, inspect and observe the cellular interdiction technology utilized in those locations. These inspections allowed the committee members to personally observe and witness the various technologies utilized as well as provided opportunities for discussion with those having day-to-day hands-on utilization of the technology. The insight gained by these visits was very valuable to the committee members. The information acquired at these locations provided committee members with a better understanding of the equipment installed and utilized at those locations. These

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visits provided the committee an opportunity to observe the challenges associated with this technology as well as the advantages of this technology. The committee has selected a vendor and a contract award has been issued.

Another technology the Agency is in the process of deploying detects and identifies the approximate location of cellular telephones via signal transmission. This technology will be utilized in the Restricted Housing Units within the Level 2 and Level 3 institutions. This technology is more suited for an environment that does not allow the inmate population easy access to the infrastructure of the technology. Inmates deliberately destroy any technology hardware, wiring etc., to counter our efforts of preventing them from using illegal cellular telephones or other illegal communication devices.

Vehicle Maintenance and Replacement: We continue to follow a disciplined vehicle replacement strategy in order to maximize the Agency’s return on investment for its motor vehicle fleet and to significantly reduce the current maintenance and operating costs of the fleet. The vehicle replacement strategy has set minimum mile criteria, in conjunction with minimum/maximum age criteria, to establish vehicle replacement schedules. As additional funding can be found through other cost savings measures, the Agency will be able to utilize a more aggressive replacement strategy to increase the safety of our officer drivers.

During FY17, we were able to commit earmarked dollars received from court fees to replace eight percent (8%) of the Agency’s vehicle fleet with low mileage/reliable vehicles acquired through South Carolina Surplus Property from the Federal GSA Vehicle Surplus Program. Also, we were able to use carryforward funding to purchase police cruisers for our Police Services staff as they travel state-wide. As an Agency, we are committed to replacing aging/worn out vehicles that pose a threat to the safety of our employees and inmates that travel using our fleet of vehicles, buses, trucks, and vans.

Additionally, we were able to commit further earmarked dollars from court fees to purchase newer mobile/portable radios and 800MHZ radio upgrades for Level 2 and Level 3 facilities and emergency personnel which allowed for a more secure radio communication system within our correctional facilities and provided greater interoperability in radio communications with outside law enforcement agencies.

Recruitment and Retention: The Agency is proud of the tremendous effort that has been put forth for the recruitment and retention of correctional officers. Although our security staff numbers continue to lag behind the authorized strength, we continue to implement new procedures for the analysis, recruiting, and retention of correctional officer staff within our institutions. One new procedure was to fund a pilot program from Agency carryforward dollars that explored the use of scheduled overtime in five (5) of our Level 2 and Level 3 institutions to cover the shortfall of correctional officer staff. The pilot program focused on utilizing overtime pay to cover staff shortages during shift changes and other critical times when inmates were moving about the institution. The correctional officer staff was pleased with the program because there were additional officers at those critical times and they received more compensation. With the success of the pilot program, scheduled overtime was granted to all Level 2 and Level 3 security staff. With the Governor’s support during the FY17 Legislative session, the Agency was afforded an across-the-board one thousand dollar (\$1,000) raise for all of our correctional officer staff and institutional cafeteria food service staff. Also, the Agency Director was instrumental in reducing the time that the officers receive their “step increase” pay from twenty four (24) months to six (6) months. Recruiting efforts have been stepped up with the hiring of additional staff to process new recruits quicker and increased exposure by scheduling more state-wide job fairs with the SC State Fair, State universities, law enforcement and community gatherings. The recruiting application process has been included on the NEO.GOV website for a more public exposure and a streamlined application process. Advertising has

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been increased by placing recruitment needs on social media outlets, local commercial radio and television broadcasts, highway billboards, magazines and local newspaper publications, our own delivery trucks and an Agency promotional sedan. As part of our focus on retention, we hired retention lieutenants to work with and train new correctional officer staff and established a retention committee to meet with employees desiring to leave the Agency to create a study as to the reasons thereof. The Director implemented a process to offer \$500 referral bonuses to employees who bring in successful employee candidates and offering a sign-on bonus to medical and mental health staff who will be more competitive than the local hospital competition.

Security Cameras: The Agency will continue to achieve and expand our commitment to the installation of security camera equipment in our institutions. While security cameras cannot replace uniformed positions, the presence of such technology will enhance the safety and security of our institutions by allowing observation of areas inadequately staffed due to the lack of uniformed positions. The Division of Operations and the Division of Security have initiated an Agency visual surveillance center currently posted twelve hours a day with plans to expand to 24 hours daily. This operation provides institutional support throughout the Agency as the observation officer can monitor the activity of multiple institutions simultaneously and report their observations to the appropriate authorities in real time. Further, the additional cameras can be of assistance in the detection/prevention of escapes as well as other criminal or unauthorized activity within an institution.

Maintenance: During FY17, approximately \$13.7 million of General Fund carryforward (savings) was dedicated to open new capital projects to strengthen controls over contraband introduction into our institutions and major critical repairs to the institutions. Also, Facilities Management continues to utilize in-house staff to supervise inmate work crews. During the year, the work crews were able to replace approximately 51,000 square foot of various Agency roofing structures and approximately 6,750 tons of asphalt and base materials to resurface pavement at the Wateree and Kirkland locations.

Mental Health Lawsuit/Settlement: After entering the settlement agreement to resolve the issues decided in the mental health lawsuit, T.R. v. South Carolina Department of Corrections, No. 2006-CP-40-02925, the parties jointly moved the South Carolina Supreme Court for approval of the agreement and dismissal of the appeal arising from the 2014 decision of the circuit court regarding the litigation. The South Carolina Supreme Court remanded the request for approval to the circuit court, to include a determination of the sufficiency of notice of the settlement to the inmate class members. Hearings on the matter were conducted in July and September 2016. The circuit court issued an order on September 29, 2016, approving the settlement agreement, finding that adequate notice was provided and that the settlement agreement was in the best interests of the inmate class members. By order dated December 14, 2016, the South Carolina Supreme Court granted the motion to vacate the 2014 ruling on the mental health lawsuit and dismissed the appeal. Independent audits by a settlement implementation panel consisting of a psychiatric expert and a security expert have been conducted pursuant to the settlement agreement. The audits assess SCDC's compliance with the requirements of the agreement. A consultative audit was conducted in May 2016 followed by full audits in October 2016, February 2017, and July 2017. SCDC has shown improvement in compliance with the mental health settlement initiatives.

The Division of Quality Assurance & Risk Management (QARM) changed its name to Quality Improvement & Risk Management (QIRM) to reinforce the need for important systematic and continuous actions that can lead to measurable improvement in the provision of services provided by the Agency. QIRM hired a project manager and was approved to add two additional analysts and an administrative assistant. A Quality Improvement Expert was hired to assist the Division Director with the development

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of Agency-wide quality improvement initiatives designed to implement rapid cycle improvement that would accelerate changes required by the Mental Health Settlement agreement. A Continuous Quality Improvement Review policy was created and signed by the Director with an issue date of June 23, 2017. This policy, GA-06.06, establishes a formal quality improvement process for the Agency and creates three quality improvement committees. This Continuous Quality Improvement Structure in SCDC is comprised of three (3) committees: a Senior Management Board, an Agency-wide Continuous Quality Improvement Review Committee (CQIRC); and, an Institutional Continuous Quality Management (ICQMC) committee.

Senior Management Board: The Senior Management Board monitors the Agency-wide Continuous Quality Improvement Review Committee, which oversees all Institutional Continuous Quality Management committees. While data is available to all committees simultaneously, generally data is first analyzed by the Institutional Continuous Quality Management committees. Their findings are sent to the Agency-wide Continuous Quality Improvement Review Committee who, in turn, send data and findings to the Senior Management Board.

The Senior Management Board is comprised of: the Agency Director or appointee; Deputy Director for Health Services, Deputy Director for Operations, Deputy Director for Administration, Division Director for Quality Improvement and Risk Management, Director of Nursing, Division Director of Behavioral/Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, Public Information Coordinator, Deputy Director for Programs and Services, Deputy Director for Police Services, and the Chief Legal and Compliance Officer.

CQIRC is an Agency-level committee that supports institutional continuous quality improvement (CQI) committees, and reviews and discusses the results of institutional audits, reports, and data; monitors improvement activities; and evaluates Process Improvement Plans (PIPs). The PIPs, when deemed necessary by the committee, can be initiated by the CQIRC and implemented by affected disciplines within sixty (60) days of each quarterly review. Meeting attendance will be tracked and reported to the QIRM Division Director, other responsible Division Directors, and Deputy Directors.

ICQMC serves as the main driving force behind continuous quality improvement at the institutional level and provides support to institutional staff by identifying problems, initiating, implementing, and monitoring PIPs, and studying their effectiveness. These local committees ensure that correctional facilities use a structured process to identify areas that need improvement and, when such areas are found, staff develop and implement strategies for improvement.

HEALTH SERVICES

The Health Services Division has implemented an infectious disease program in partnership with DHEC. This program consists of two (2) infectious disease physicians contracted through the University of South Carolina Infectious Disease Program. In addition, SCDC hired an Infectious Disease Manager to assist in managing the program. This program has already begun to increase the quality and continuity of care provided to our inmates and should result in a positive public health impact. This program is responsible for administering the HIV 340-B program through South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control, as well as establishing an entire infectious disease service within the Agency to include, but not limited to, Hepatitis C, TB, MRSA, influenza, etc. We have begun to treat Hepatitis C inmates with a new drug regimen that has over a 95% cure rate. We treated four (4) inmates in FY 17 and two (2) had a viral load of zero 12 weeks post treatment (which is considered cured) and two had a zero

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viral load at the conclusion of the 12-week treatment regimen (we will be testing these inmate 12 weeks post-treatment for their viral load).

In an effort to reduce inmate grievances and inmate/public lawsuits, the Division of Health Services has increased efforts to increase the number of providers (doctors and physician assistants) working in the institutions that currently do not have the appropriate medical coverage.

In FY 17 SCDC added one (1) physician and one (1) nurse practitioner that have been hired into the Division of Health Services. Twenty-four hour health care continues to be accessible through Kirkland Correctional Institution five days weekly. This twenty-four hour provider coverage continues to directly impact the decrease in costs of external medical appointments, emergency room utilization, and inmate hospitalizations, as well as the associated costs of transportation using security correctional officers. In March 2017, the Agency initiated pilot sites at Camille Graham and Leath CI for the implementation of the Electronic Health Record System that will eliminate the necessity of carrying and filing paper medical records between Agency health service areas and outside medical providers. The system will provide real-time data for quicker health analysis. Currently, the Division of Health Services is in the planning stage to develop all of the necessary components needed for more efficient and timely health care for the inmates.

A partnership with the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control to implement the HIV Section 340B program has continued to be operational for all of FY17. The savings to the Agency \$4.4 million dollars, or a 49% decrease of the total cost of HIV prescribed medications, to inmates.

Pharmacy: A computer prescription filling machine was purchased and placed into service in May 2017. This equipment can automatically fill 1,000 prescriptions per day. Our pharmacy currently fills approximately 2,500 prescriptions per day. This machine increases our efficiency and accuracy of the prescription filling process. The Pharmacy Intern Program continues a partnership with the South Carolina College of Pharmacy, Presbyterian College and South University. We have recruited two previous interns to fill two vacant pharmacist positions this past FY. This program affords the Agency with additional help and information resources in the Pharmacy at no cost to the Agency.

Dental: The dental service has continued to maintain and repair dental equipment. We expect to finish the installation of digital radiographs to facilitate communication with the new EMR from NextGen. We contracted with a dentist who is certified in conducting oral surgeries. This person conducts complicated dental extraction procedures for our inmate population saving the costs of outside referral and transport. We continue to work towards equipping Reception and Evaluation (R&E) Centers with a dental clinic to facilitate the intake process, and document the dental condition of all intakes providing a comprehensive medical/dental record. Another opportunity of cost savings would be to hire three dental hygienists to reduce backlogs for cleanings, which would prevent onset of more expensive and dangerous oral diseases.

Mental Health: The Agency has begun the outside monitoring process agreed to in the settlement agreement for the class-action lawsuit, on behalf of the inmates, brought against us by the Protection and Advocacy for People with Disabilities, Inc. The agreement established measurements that have strict timetables for the Agency to follow and created the independent process to monitor implementation of the agreed-upon plan that would transform the culture and performance of SCDC personnel who deal with offenders with serious mental illnesses. Coupled with the agreement:

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- The Agency has a program called Facilitated Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) for our correctional officers, to better provide care for inmates with behavioral issues. SCDC was the first in the country to receive this training locally and at no costs. Also, the Agency will continue training with the National Institute of Corrections and begin to train our own staff so that more correctional officers become trained in Crisis Intervention. Approximately 143 officers are currently CIT trained.
- The Agency implemented a 32-bed crisis stabilization unit at Broad River Correctional Institution for males and a unit at Camille Graham for females in order to centralize medical and mental health care while maintaining safety and security regulations for a high-risk population.
- The Division of Behavioral Health continues to partner with the University of South Carolina’s College of Social Work for the placement of interns into our programs. We had eleven (11) graduate-level interns working at five institutions providing discharge planning and referral support to inmates with severe behavioral health and medical needs who were released to the community.
- The Agency has implemented Behavioral Management Units (BMU’s). The BMUs are designed as a possible alternative to long-term segregation placement for inmates designated as having a mental health classification who are suffering from severe personality disorders and associated disruptive behaviors. It is designed as a therapeutic program to disrupt a cycle of repeated disciplinary infractions resulting in frequent, repetitive sanctions that result in long-term segregation placement. The goal of placement in the BMUs 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 the general inmate population. In some cases, the goal will be preparation for reentry to the community at the expiration of their sentence.
 - There are currently two BMUs:
 - One designed to work with inmates with a lower security level, which is referred to as Low Level Behavior Management Unit (LLBMU). This program started December 2016 and has provided services to 40 inmates.
 - The second Behavior Management Unit serves inmates with a higher security custody and documented history of being assaultive and aggressive toward inmates or staff members. This unit is referred to as the High Level Behavior Management Unit (HLBMU). This program opened June 2017 and has provided services to 20 inmates.

The number of inmates classified on the mental health caseload has increased from 15.8% in FY 16 to 16.9% in FY 17. The Centralized Crisis Stabilization Unit (CSU) was opened for males in March, 2016. For FY 17 there have been 668 inmates admitted to the male CSU at Broad River CI. The female CSU was opened at Camille Graham CI on June 5, 2017. Since opening there have been 31 admissions to the female CSU. The SCDC has continued to conduct Crisis Intervention Trainings with 313 officers receiving the 40-hour training in FY 17. The purpose of this training is to teach de-escalation techniques to front-line correctional staff who work closely with inmates who are mentally ill.

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PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Education and Vocational Training: During FY 17, Palmetto Unified School District awarded 256 GEDs, representing a 33% increase in GED production over FY16. The awarding of vocational certificates were down by 5% this year, awarding 2,429 certificates. Through our partnership with the Department of Employment and Workforce, we have engaged inmates in learning critical skills training to assist them once they become returning citizens. SCDC is an authorized Department of Labor (DOL) Apprenticeship site and awarded 30 DOL Apprenticeship credentials in FY 17. In addition, we had 938 individuals receive a Work Keys Certificate which represents a 2 percent increase over those awarded in FY16.

Victim Services: During FY17, the Director of Victim Services was tasked with coordinating the implementation of a Critical Incident Stress Management Program (CISM) to provide support for staff who have experienced trauma at work and/or at home. Agency executive management, along with uniformed and non-uniformed staff who had been assaulted in the line of duty, were gathered to determine strategies, coupled with their practicability, to build a foundation for a formal Agency policy. As a result, a planning committee was formed to fully explore the most effective options to build the CISM Program. This group is currently revisiting the existing policy and is on track to rescind this policy and replace with the new CISM policy. In addition, a working relationship with the South Carolina Law Enforcement Assistance Program has been established and their staff have committed to mentor the Agency in implementing CISM and provide extended support on a case-by-case basis as a backup if needed for staff experiencing traumatic situations. To aid the Agency with funding, a grant was written and submitted for Victims of Crime Act support for the costs of training the CISM Team in three different areas (group intervention techniques, peer assistance and corrections fatigue). While the CISM is being implemented, the Agency’s hostage negotiation team has been tasked over the past year with responding to traumatic situations involving staff to debrief and support them in the aftermath.

Division of Industries: The Division was able to engage M & S Soaps for a service project at Perry Correctional Institutional. A frame shop was established in downtown Columbia as a satellite location to our framing operation located on the Broad River Complex. In addition, we were able to purchase and install an embroidery machine to teach new skill sets to female offenders that would be applicable to the job market today.

Support Services: The Dairy Operation installed a pouch machine to maintain portion control and staff safety in serving liquid drink during meal time. This has provided a savings of \$38,000 per month. The dairy produced 7 million pounds of milk and packaged 2.8 million eggs. We successfully negotiated the purchase of two tracks of land which will be used in the farming operation. Food Service has 100% compliance for the regulation that all personnel working with food are SERVSAFE certified. We have several staff who are teaching SERVSAFE to the inmates for vocational attainment and re-entry work. Horticulture Services has started programs for bees at numerous institutions. They grew 3,600 trees for Palmetto Tree Pride.

Division of Inmate Services: A new training program for onboarding correctional chaplains has been developed and implemented. An annual Volunteer Recognition Luncheon with over 200 volunteers in attendance was conducted.

Public Affairs: Our Get Smart team visited 477 sites, reaching out to 61,522 adults and children across the state. These engagements provide insight on behavior that could bring young people to prison,

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encouraging them to always do the right thing, stay in school, and make smart decisions that could influence their future.

Young Offender Parole and Reentry Services (YOPRS): Historically, the recidivism rate for Youthful Offenders (ages 17 to 25) released from SCDC has exceeded fifty percent (50%). In response to this unacceptably high recidivism rate, SCDC created a new division called Young Offender Parole and Reentry Services (YOPRS) in FY 2011-12. The primary mission for the Division is to reduce recidivism among Youthful Offenders.

YOPRS encompasses both institutional and community-based services for male and female offenders sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act (YOA). Those who are eligible must be less than 25 years of age at the time of conviction and have no previous YOA convictions. The types of convictions are limited to non-violent with two exceptions -- second-degree burglary and lewd act on a child under very limited circumstances.

Five basic strategies were executed by YOPRS to accomplish SCDC’s mission to reduce recidivism for Youthful Offenders:

- 1) Implement Intensive Supervision Services;
- 2) Design and implement a new release and revocation process;
- 3) Implement a Risk/Needs Assessment and Asset Inventory;
- 4) Enhance/develop programming for institutions based upon Evidence-based Principles; and,
- 5) Merge community supervision and institutional programming/counseling into a unified, seamless system of services.

Since the introduction of new services for Youthful Offenders during FY 2011-12, the daily population of Youthful Offenders incarcerated at SCDC has dropped from 1,333 on June 30, 2011, to 661 on June 30, 2017. The Three-year recidivism rate has dropped from over 50% to 22.9%. Over the life of the program, as of August 1, 2017, 11.3% of paroled Youthful Offenders have returned to SCDC custody for technical violations and 9.1% have returned to SCDC for new convictions.

GENERAL COUNSEL

Automated Inmate Request System (ARTSM): Since the implementation date of the ARTSM system on March 31, 2014, the inmates have entered 1,661,318 automated requests. SCDC has a 99.36% completion rate of these requests. The system continues to be an effective means of communication for our inmate population.

Records Management Initiative: Progress continues to improve as the SCDC Records Manager has been able to conduct audits at all SCDC institutions and several divisional offices. During the past year, training has been provided during workdays at institutions requesting assistance. Records Liaisons from other institutions were able to participate which allowed for hands-on On-The-Job Training (OJT) for records while assisting the institutions in getting their records more in line with their retention schedules. This OJT afforded records liaisons the opportunity for repeated practice to reinforce their learning and improve their skills. A recommendation for storage of records from institutions that have closed is under review. The Office of General Counsel has automated their case files in an effort to reduce storage space. As more work is required, the SCDC Records Manager remains ready and willing to assist all SCDC Institutions/Divisions with their record retention initiatives and anticipates more improvements over the next 12 months.

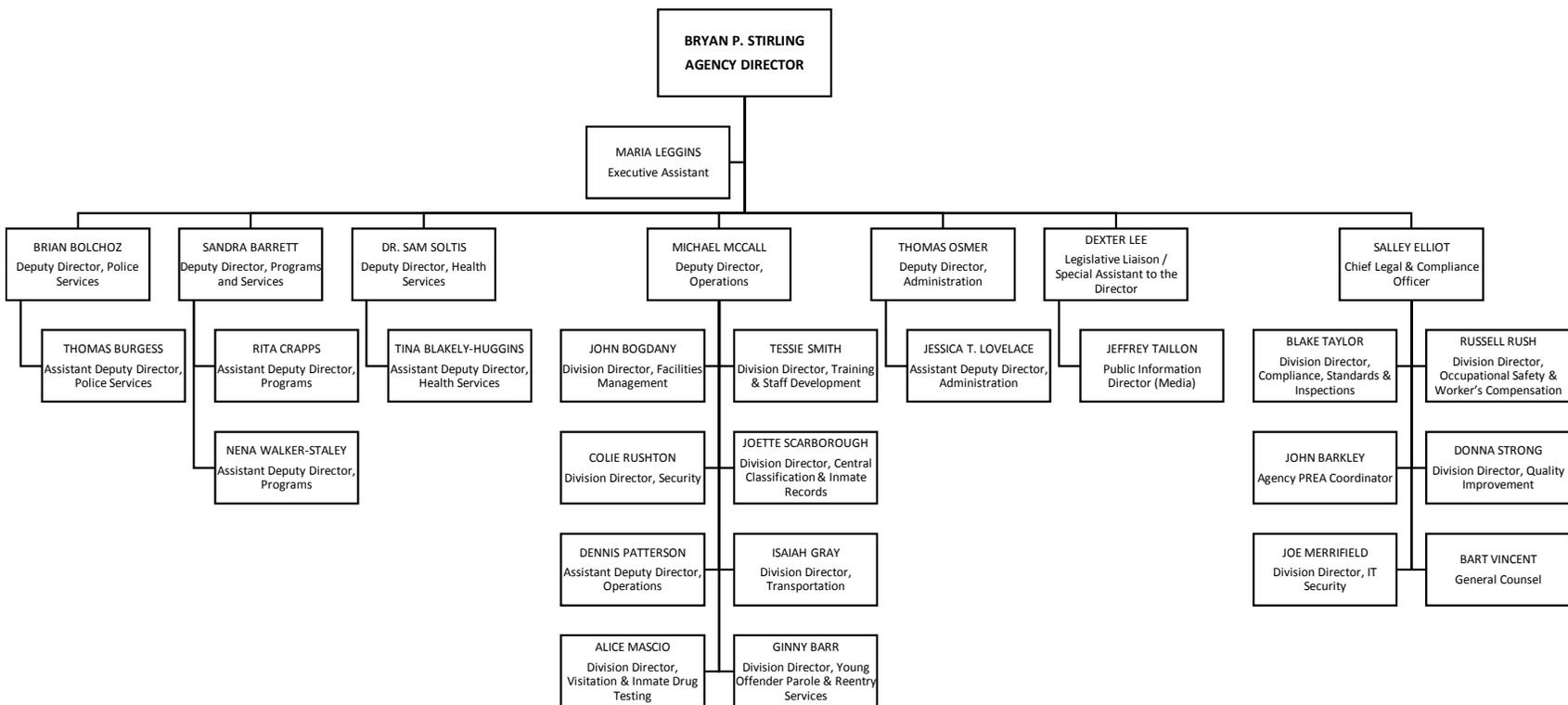
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Mental Health Lawsuit: SCDC engaged in extensive mediation and signed a settlement agreement designed to implement a remedial plan to resolve the matters outlined in T.R. v. South Carolina Department of Corrections, to include a construction/renovation plan, a hiring plan, revision of policies, provision of mental health services, and implementation of an electronic medical records system. The settlement agreement is currently pending before the Circuit Court on remand from the South Carolina Supreme Court for approval after requisite notice is provided to inmate members of the class action.

As stated previously, SCDC completed a comprehensive review and revision of 16 policies related to the provision of mental health care to inmates, including crisis intervention and suicide prevention, staff training, use of force, disciplinary matters, and restrictive housing. SCDC worked with national experts to revise the policies and provide guidance in implementation of the mental health initiatives. SCDC opened a crisis stabilization unit to provide centralized medical and mental health care to inmates in crisis. SCDC also awarded a contract to implement electronic health records to provide more comprehensive care. It also reassigned existing legal and compliance related oversight functions of the Agency to the Office of Legal and Compliance, and hired a deputy director to oversee compliance functions for the Agency, including compliance with all aspects of the mental health initiatives.

Occupational Safety and Workers' Compensation: SCDC has seen an increase in the number of claims filed over the last year from 242 in FY 2016 to 292 in FY 2017. Workers' Compensation Premiums decreased from nearly \$8.2 million in FY 2015 to \$7.4 million in FY 2016. The final premium for FY 2017 has not been tabulated by the State Accident Fund as of this writing. Taken cumulatively from our peak premium in FY 2008 (\$12.8 million per year with 403 claims filed) SCDC has now saved in excess of \$35 million in premiums alone over the last 9 years due to the reduction in work-related losses and improved safety performance.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



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Strategic Planning Template

Type	Goal	Item # Strat	Object	Associated Enterprise Objective	Description
G	1			Maintaining Safety, Integrity and Security	House, feed, and clothe inmates in secure and safe institutions until sentence completion.
S		1.1			Reduce overcrowding in Level 2 and Level 3 institutions.
O			1.1.1		<i>A Bedspace Utilization Committee has been created that will monitor inmate population data and review options for re-designing beds or consider new construction on an ongoing basis.</i>
O			1.1.2		<i>Reduce the inmate population in Level 2 and Level 3 institutions to less than 95 percent bed utilization by the end of FY 2018.</i>
O			1.1.3		<i>Maintain restrictive housing beds in Level 2 and Level 3 institutions at current levels during FY 2018.</i>
O			1.1.4		<i>Determine if any, or how many, Level 2 or Level 3 inmates can be housed safely in under-utilized Level 1 institutions.</i>
S		1.2			Reduce under-utilization in Level 1 institutions.
O			1.2.1		<i>Monitor the trend in the inmate population to determine if Level 1 bed utilization continues to drop.</i>
O			1.2.2		<i>If Level 1 bed utilization continues to drop, close or consolidate Level 1 institutions to achieve no less than 85% bed utilization by 2018 and redistribute or reduce staffing accordingly.</i>
S		1.3			Reduce illegal inmate cellular phone usage.
O			1.3.1		<i>Assess cell phone detection and illegal usage detection technology on an on-going basis for a product or products that will aid in the detection of illegal cell phones or render them ineffective.</i>
S		1.4			Improve inmate and staff safety by the development and utilization of a validated risk-assessment instrument and Crisis Intervention training for staff.
O			1.4.1		<i>Develop and implement a validated risk-assessment instrument for the male inmate population by 2018.</i>
O			1.4.2		<i>Serious inmate on inmate assaults will be fewer than 88 for Fiscal Year 2018.</i>
O			1.4.3		<i>Serious inmate on staff assaults will be fewer than 30 for Fiscal Year 2018.</i>
O			1.4.4		<i>Require completion of in-service training on "Effective Communication and De-escalation Techniques" for all certified staff during 2017 annual in-service mandatory training.</i>
S		1.5			Prevent an increase in the current escape rate and/or reduce the number of escapes.
O			1.5.1		<i>Install security cameras in 3 additional institutions each year until all institutions have acquired this technology.</i>
G	2			Education, Training, and Human Development	Prepare inmates for re-entry back into their communities by providing rehabilitation and self-improvement opportunities for inmates.
S		2.1			Provide inmates educational and vocational training.

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Strategic Planning Template

Type	Goal	Item # Strat	Object	Associated Enterprise Objective	Description
O			2.1.1		Increase the combined number of GED/High School diplomas Earned, Vocational Certificates Earned, On the Job Training Certificates Earned, and Employability Skills Curriculum Successes by 3% during FY 2018.
O			2.1.2		Maintain the overall recidivism rate at less than 25% by 2018.
O			2.1.3		Increase participation in work programs to 82.5% during FY 2018.
G	3			Healthy and Safe Families	Promote professional excellence, fiscal responsibility, and self-sufficiency.
S		3.1			Improve occupational safety.
O			3.1.1		Reduce the number of Workers' Compensation claims to less than 275 by 2018.
G	4			Public Infrastructure and Economic Development	Enhance security of information technology (IT).
O			4.1.1		Conduct records management audits of all 22 institutions by June 30, 2018.
O			4.1.2		Partner with the S. C. Department of Employment and Workforce to assist inmates with finding jobs after release from prison.
G	5			Government and Citizens	Expand Inter-agency Collaborations to Provide Inmates With Skills, Services and Opportunities to Achieve Success After Release.
O			5.1.1		Partner with the S. C. Department of Health and Human Services to determine inmates' Medicaid Eligibility prior to release.
O			5.1.2		Partner with the Department of Veterans Affairs files to determine which inmates may be able to obtain veterans services upon release.
O			5.1.3		Partner with the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) to reduce pharmacy expenditures on HIV medication.
O			5.1.4		Partner with the College of Social Work of the University of South Carolina for the placement of eleven (11) graduate level interns to work in five (5) institutions to provide discharge planning and referral support to inmates upon release.
O			5.1.5		Partner with the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services to fully implement and evaluate the impact of the Omnibus Crime Reduction and Sentencing Reform Act of 2010.

Agency Name: South Carolina Department of Corrections

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Performance Measurement Template

Item	Performance Measure	Target Value	Actual Value	Future Target Value	Time Applicable	Data Source and Availability	Associated Objective(s)	Associated Objective(s)
1	Inmate on Inmate Assaults (Serious Injury Results)	<88	134	<88	July 1 - June 30	Governor's Dashboard	Count number of Management Information Notes (MINs) in Mainframe that contain the code for Inmate on Inmate Assault that resulted in a serious injury.	1.4.2
2	Inmate on Staff Assaults (Serious Injury Results)	<19	37	<30	July 1 - June 30	Inmate Assaults on Employees, FY11-FY17 (Online)	Count number of Workers' Comp. claims for employees who have experienced an Inmate on Staff Assault that resulted in a serious injury.	1.4.3
3	Level 1 Bed Utilization	85.00%	82.60%	85.00%	June 30, 2017	Fiscal Year Average Bed Utilization Report - Information comes from Mainframe Institution Detail record where Institution Capacity and Physical count are stored every day.	Average Number of Filled Beds for the Fiscal Year (divided by) the Average Capacity (# of Operational/Functional Beds) for the Fiscal Year	1.1.1, 1.2.1
4	Level 2 Bed Utilization	100.00%	94.60%	<95%	June 30, 2017	Fiscal Year Average Bed Utilization Report - Information comes from Mainframe Institution Detail record where Institution Capacity and Physical count are stored every day.	Average Number of Filled Beds for the Fiscal Year (divided by) the Average Capacity (# of Operational/Functional Beds) for the Fiscal Year	1.1.1, 1.1.2
5	Level 3 Bed Utilization	97.00%	91.60%	<95%	June 30, 2017	Fiscal Year Average Bed Utilization Report - Information comes from Mainframe Institution Detail record where Institution Capacity and Physical count are stored every day.	Average Number of Filled Beds for the Fiscal Year (divided by) the Average Capacity (# of Operational/Functional Beds) for the Fiscal Year	1.1.1, 1.1.2
6	GED/High School Diplomas Earned, Vocational Certificates Earned, On the Job Training Certificates Earned, and Employability Skills Curriculum Successes	5,854	5,981	6,160 (3%)	July 1 - June 30	(July 1 - June 30) Academic Goal Attainment	Provided by PUSD	2.1.1
7	% Participation in Work Programs	82.50%	78.10%	82.50%	June 30, 2017	Governor's Dashboard - % of June 30 Population with a work assignment	Percent of SCDC population on June 30th with a job assignment.	2.1.3
8	3-Year Recidivism	25.00%	22.70%	<25%	July 1 - June 30	Governor's Dashboard	A 3 year recidivism rate is calculated based on the releases of a fiscal year. The calculation occurs if an inmate returns to SCDC custody within three years after the release date for a new crime or as a result of a revocation for technical violations of their conditions of their supervision. Inmates who died or left SCDC for appeals, or whose sentences were remanded, are not included in this recidivism analysis. The recidivism rate is the percentage of this group that returns to SCDC within that subsequent 3 year period.	2.1.2
9	# of Worker's Comp Claims	197	292	<275	July 1 - June 30	ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT - WORKERS COMP CLAIM REPORTS	Count of Workers' Compensation claims reported during the fiscal year.	3.1.1
10	Records Management Audit	22	12	22	July 1 - June 30	Office of General Counsel	Office of General Counsel Records	4.1.1

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Program Template

Program/Title	Purpose	FY 2015-16 Expenditures				FY 2016-17 Expenditures				Associated Objective(s)
		General	Other	Federal	TOTAL	General	Other	Federal	TOTAL	
I. INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION AND SUPPORT	Administrative functions critical to the operation of the Agency include: Office of General Counsel, Budget, Finance, Resource and Information Management, Construction and Maintenance, Agriculture and Food Services management, Vehicle Maintenance management, Human Resources, Canteen and Commissary.	\$ 16,047,068	\$ 1,333,363	\$ 139,802	\$ 17,520,233	\$ 16,345,481	\$ 1,584,771	\$ 411,265	\$ 18,341,517	1.3.1, 1.4.1, 1.4.2, 1.4.3, 1.4.4, 3.1.1, 3.1.2
II.A. HOUSING, CARE, SECURITY & SUPERVISION	Safe and secure inmate housing within a structured and controlled environment that holds offenders accountable for their actions. Also, includes Medical, Canteen, Commissary, and Food operations	\$ 271,396,318	\$ 6,134,837	\$ 1,162,000	\$ 278,693,155	\$ 281,786,284	\$ 5,845,953	\$ 1,112,448	\$ 288,744,685	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.3.1
II.B. QUOTA ELIMINATION	FY15 Proviso 65.20. (CORR: Quota Elimination) Pursuant to Section 24-3-60 of the 1976 Code, upon notification by the county, the Department of Corrections shall accept newly sentenced inmates from each local jail and detention center. The department shall use the funds appropriated in this act for "Quota Elimination" to accomplish this initiative and to open a 96-bed unit at the MacDougall Correctional Institution and the 192-bed housing units at Kirkland Correctional Institution. The funds may not be transferred to any other program or used for any other purpose. For FY13, this balance was included in II.A. Housing, Care and Security to comply with FY13 schedule format.	\$ 1,967,720	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,967,720	\$ 1,967,720	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,967,720	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 1.1.4, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.3.1
II.C. WORK & VOCATIONAL ACTIVITIES	Productive work and vocational skill development opportunities to assist the inmate population with their transition into the community upon release. Includes areas such as industries, agriculture, building maintenance, construction, grounds maintenance, food service and warehousing.	\$ 783,878	\$ 20,331,814	\$ -	\$ 21,115,692	\$ 717,183	\$ 20,410,987	\$ 37,555	\$ 21,165,725	2.1.1, 2.1.2
II.D. PALMETTO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT #1	Academic, vocational, special education, library services and life skills intended to enhance community reintegration, the basic literacy skills, and the economic self-sufficiency of inmates.	\$ 2,710,667	\$ 1,838,261	\$ 1,193,976	\$ 5,742,904	\$ 3,666,216	\$ 1,313,938	\$ 1,580,019	\$ 6,560,173	2.1.1, 2.1.2
II.E. INDIVIDUAL GROWTH AND MOTIVATION	Programs and services for offenders in the areas of religion, recreation, volunteer activities, inmate organizational activities, inmate visitation and correspondence, substance abuse, re-entry programs, grants, HIV/AIDS and sex offender counseling and special programs/services for youthful offenders.	\$ 2,829,055	\$ 409,847	\$ -	\$ 3,238,902	\$ 2,938,634	\$ 407,376	\$ -	\$ 3,346,010	2.1.1, 2.1.2
II.F. PENAL FACILITIES INSPECTION SERVICE	SC Code of Laws 24-9-10 through 40: There is hereby a Jail and Prison Inspection Division under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections. The division will be responsible for inspecting at least annually every facility in this State housing prisoners.	\$ 118,394	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 118,394	\$ 110,253	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 110,253	
III.C. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	This funded program accounts for all employee fringe benefits that are to be allocated within cost centers that have payroll expenditures.	\$ 79,781,706	\$ 4,754,880	\$ 360,275	\$ 84,896,861	\$ 81,425,289	\$ 4,977,148	\$ 298,475	\$ 86,700,912	
ALL OTHER	ONE-TIME NON-PROJECT SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET (Paving, Food Service Equipment, Canteen Retail System, Recycling Equipment, Voitius Adjustment)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,428,955	\$ 652,960	\$ (203,663)	\$ 2,878,252	
		\$ 375,634,806	\$ 34,803,002	\$ 2,856,053	\$ 413,293,861	\$ 391,386,015	\$ 35,193,133	\$ 3,236,099	\$ 429,815,247	

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Legal Standards Template

Item #	Law Number	Jurisdiction	Type of Law	Statutory Requirement and/or Authority Granted	Associated Program(s)
1	24-1-20	State	Statute	It shall be the policy of this State in the operation and management of the Department of Corrections to manage and conduct the Department in such a manner as will be consistent with the operation of a modern prison system, and with the view of making the system self-sustaining, and that those convicted of violating the law and sentenced to a term in the State Penitentiary shall have humane treatment, and be given opportunity, encouragement and training in the matter of reformation.	
2	24-1-30	State	Statute	There is hereby created as an administrative agency of the State government the Department of Corrections. The functions of the Department shall be to implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system, as set forth in Section 24-1-20, and the performance of such other duties and matters as may be delegated to it pursuant to law.	
3	24-1-40	State	Statute	The department shall be governed by a director appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Any vacancy occurring for any cause shall be filled by the Governor in the manner provided for by law for the unexpired term. The director shall be subject to removal from office as provided in Section 1-3-240.	
4	24-1-90	State	Statute	The director shall have authority to make and promulgate rules and regulations necessary for the proper performance of the department's functions.	
5	24-1-100	State	Statute	The director shall possess qualifications and training which suit him to manage the affairs of a modern penal institution.	
6	24-1-110	State	Statute	(A) The duty of the director shall extend to the employment and discharge of such persons as may be necessary for the efficient conduct of the prison system. (B) In order to positively impact the retention of qualified correctional officers, and notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the Director of the Department of Corrections is authorized to expend no appropriated funds for the purpose of providing certain services to correctional officers at no cost or at a reduced cost. These services may include, but are not limited to, haircuts, cleaning of agency uniforms, and other services that relate directly to job requirements for correctional officers. These services may be provided by inmates incarcerated within the department. The price for the services, if any, shall be determined by the Director of the Department of Corrections. Any funds generated by these activities may be retained by the department and applied to costs associated with the operation of correctional officer retention incentives.	
7	24-1-120	State	Statute	The director shall execute a good and sufficient bond payable to the State in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office and the accurate accounting for all moneys and property coming into his hands; and he may require of other officers, employees and agents of the prison system a good and sufficient bond in such sum as it may determine upon, payable to the State upon like conditions. Such bonds shall be executed by a surety company authorized to do business under the laws of this State, and the premium on any such bond shall be paid by the State out of the support and maintenance fund of the prison system.	
8	24-1-130	State	Statute	The director shall be vested with the exclusive management and control of the prison system, and all properties belonging thereto, subject to the limitations of Sections 24-1-20 to 24-1-230 and 24-1-260 and shall be responsible for the management of the affairs of the prison system and for the proper care, treatment, feeding, clothing, and management of the prisoners confined therein. The director shall manage and control the prison system.	
9	24-1-140	State	Statute	The director shall have power to prescribe reasonable rules and regulations governing the humane treatment, training, and discipline of prisoners, and to make provision for the separation and classification of prisoners according to sex, color, age, health, corrigibility, and character of offense upon which the conviction of the prisoner was secured.	
10	24-1-145	State	Statute	Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, when any treaty between the United States and a foreign country provides for the transfer or exchange of convicted offenders to the country of which they are citizens or nationals, the Governor, on behalf of this State, shall be authorized, subject to the terms of such treaty, to permit the Director of the Department of Corrections to transfer or exchange offenders and take any other action necessary to participate in such treaty.	
11	24-1-150	State	Statute	Annually the director shall cause a full and complete inventory of all property of every description belonging to the prison system to be made, and there shall be set opposite each item the book and actual market value of same. Such inventory shall further include a statement of the fiscal affairs of the system for the preceding fiscal year; and a sufficient number of copies of such inventory and report shall be printed to give general publicity thereto.	

12	24-1-160	State	Statute	The director shall have power to require all necessary reports from any department, officer, or employee of the prison system at stated intervals.
13	24-1-170	State	Statute	The director shall keep, or cause to be kept, correct and accurate accounts of each and every financial transaction of the prison system, including all receipts and disbursements of every character. He shall receive and receipt for all money paid to him from every source whatsoever, and shall sign all warrants authorizing any disbursement of any sum or sums on account of the prison system. He shall keep full and correct accounts with any industry, department and farm of the prison system, and with all persons having financial transactions with the prison system.
14	24-1-210	State	Statute	The department shall prosecute all violations of the law in reference to the treatment of convicts.
15	24-1-220	State	Statute	All actions or suits at law accruing to the department shall be brought in the name of the director, who shall also appear for and defend actions or suits at law in which it is to the interest of the department to appear as a party defendant. No suit or action at law shall be brought for or defended on behalf of the department except by authority of the director.
16	24-1-230	State	Statute	The Department of Corrections may purchase or condemn lands for the construction of any building or sewerage or water line essential to the operation of the prison system.
17	24-1-250	State	Statute	(A) The Department of Corrections is hereby authorized to sell mature trees and other timber suitable for commercial purposes from lands owned by the department. Prior to such sales, the director shall consult with the State Forester to determine the economic and environmental feasibility of and obtain approval for such sales. Funds derived from timber sales shall be utilized by the Department of Corrections to maintain and expand the agricultural program subject to the approval of the State Budget and Control Board or at the discretion of the director, for projects or services benefiting the general welfare of the inmate population. (B) The Department of Corrections is hereby authorized to sell horticultural products suitable for commercial purposes that are grown or produced through the department's horticulture program. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the proceeds from the sale of horticultural products by the Department of Corrections shall be retained by the agency to fund services benefiting the general welfare of all inmates.
18	24-1-252	State	Statute	Notwithstanding another provision of law, the Department of Corrections shall retain proceeds from the sale of surplus products produced by its farm program. These funds may be used to: (1) offset the operating costs of the farm program; (2) expand and modernize the farm program; and (3) support a project or service to benefit the general welfare of the prison population.
19	24-1-260	State	Statute	The Department of Corrections is hereby authorized to retain all fees collected in connection with the clinical pastoral training program conducted by the department for use in the continued operation of that program.
20	24-1-270	State	Statute	(A) As used in this section, the term 'state correctional properties' includes all property under the control of the Director of the South Carolina Department of Corrections, or his agents, for the confinement of inmates or other uses pursuant to the director's responsibilities. (B) It is unlawful for a person to: (1) trespass or loiter on state correctional properties after notice to leave is given by the director or his authorized agents or, after lawful entry, refuse to leave the premises after notice is given; or (2) incite, solicit, urge, encourage, exhort, instigate, or procure a person to violate the provisions of item (1) of this subsection. (C) A person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than five thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. (D) The provisions of this section must not be construed to bar prosecution of other offenses committed on state correctional property.
21	24-1-280	State	Statute	An employee of the South Carolina Department of Corrections, the South Carolina Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Mental Health whose assigned work location is one of the correctional facilities of the Department of Corrections or the Department of Juvenile Justice, while performing his officially assigned duty relating to the custody, control, transportation, or recapture of an inmate within the jurisdiction of his department, or an inmate of any jail, penitentiary, prison, public work, chain gang, or overnight lockup of the State or any political subdivision of it not within the jurisdiction of his department, has the status of a peace officer anywhere in the State in any matter relating to the custody, control, transportation, or recapture of the inmate.

22	24-1-285	State	Statute	<p>(A) An organ and tissue donor program is established within the Department of Corrections. The purpose of the program is to educate prisoners about the need for organ and tissue donors, the procedures required to become a registered organ donor, and, in the case of bone marrow donors, the procedures for determining the person's tissue type and the medical procedures a donor must undergo to donate bone marrow. The Medical University of South Carolina and the University of South Carolina, School of Medicine, in conjunction with the Department of Corrections, must make available to prisoners educational pamphlets and brochures concerning bone marrow donation and the bone marrow donation programs operating in this State.</p> <p>(B) Organ or tissue donations, other than bone marrow donations, may be made by a prisoner, or other person, who meets the requirements contained in Section 44 43 315 and in the manner provided by Section 44 43 320. However, if the department determines that a prisoner's participation in the program would constitute a threat to security, then the department may prohibit the prisoner from participating.</p> <p>(C) The department is not responsible for any costs associated with tests or other procedures required to make an organ or tissue donation, including costs associated with follow up doctor appointments or complications arising from donation.</p> <p>(D) Within its prisoner housing units, the department must display signage informing prisoners of the donor program and, upon request, must provide prisoners with a form, sufficient under the provisions of the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act, for the gift of all or part of the donor's body conditioned upon the donor's death and a document containing a summary description and explanation of the act. If the prisoner would like to make an organ or tissue donation, the department must provide the prisoner with appropriate assistance and the presence of the legally required number of witnesses. A prisoner's election to donate all or any part of his body pursuant to this section must be noted in his prison records.</p> <p>(E) The department, in conjunction with appropriate medical authorities, must develop and maintain policies and procedures to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) facilitate participation by interested prisoners in the bone marrow donor programs established in Article 2, Chapter 43, Title 44; and (2) ensure that organ and tissue donations made by prisoners, other than bone marrow donations, comply with Articles 5, 7, and 11, Chapter 43 of Title 44. <p>(F) All organ or tissue donations, including bone marrow donations, made pursuant to this section must be made on a voluntary basis.</p>
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23	24-1-290	State	Statute	<p>(A) The Department of Corrections, in conjunction with the Department of Commerce, shall develop and maintain a marketing plan to attract private sector service businesses for the employment of inmates through the prison industries program. (B) Prior to entering into new contracts and renewals of existing contracts with private sector service entities that want to hire inmates through the prison industries program, the Department of Corrections must provide public notice of its intention to establish or continue a prison based industry at a particular facility and receive certification by the Department of Commerce that an unfair competitive wage disadvantage to the local economy is not created by each new contract for prison labor.</p> <p>(1) The public notice required in this subsection must be forwarded to a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the prison based industry is or will be located, with a request that it be published at least once a week for two consecutive weeks. The notice must include a description of the work to be performed, the intent to contract for inmate labor, and provide that objections to the proposed hiring of prison labor may be filed with the Department of Commerce within thirty days of the last date that the notice appears.</p> <p>(a) The Department of Commerce must maintain a copy of any objections filed for a period of three years from the date that the objections were received.</p> <p>(b) Advertising costs associated with the publication of notice must be borne by the entity seeking to contract for prison labor.</p> <p>(2) The certification required by this subsection must be based upon objections to the establishment of a prison industry program provided for in item (1).</p> <p>(C) No contract may be negotiated or executed prior to forty days after the last date that the notice required by subsection (A) appears. New contracts and renewals of existing contracts between private sector entities and the Department of Corrections must be negotiated in accordance with procedures established jointly by the Department of Commerce and the Department of Corrections. The procedures must be drafted to ensure fairness and consistency in establishing contracts with private sector entities seeking to establish or continue prison based operations whenever the wage to be paid is less than the federally established minimum wage. (D) The marketing plan and the procedures for negotiating new contracts and contract renewals must be submitted to and approved by the Budget and Control Board prior to implementation. The Department of Corrections shall annually submit an audit report of the program to the Senate Corrections and Penology Committee and the House Medical, Military, Public and Municipal Affairs Committee. The provisions of the section may not be construed to apply to traditional prison industries as authorized in Section 24 3 320.</p>
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24	24-1-295	State	Statute	<p>The Director of the Department of Corrections may enter into contracts with private sector entities that allow inmate labor to be provided for prison industry service work and export work that involves exportation of products. The use of inmate labor may not result in the displacement of employed workers within the local region in which work is being performed. Pursuant to this section, service work is defined as any work that includes repair, replacement of original manufactured items, packaging, sorting, recycling, labeling, or similar work that is not original equipment manufacturing. The department may negotiate the wage to be paid for inmate labor provided under prison industry service work contracts and export work contracts, and these wages may be less than the prevailing wage for work of a similar nature in the private sector. However, the Director of the Department of Corrections shall deduct the following from the gross earnings of the inmates engaged in prison industry service work in addition to any other required deductions:1) If restitution to a particular victim or victims has been ordered by a court of appropriate jurisdiction, then twenty percent must be used to fulfill the restitution obligation.</p> <p>(2) If restitution to a particular victim or victims has not been ordered by a court of appropriate jurisdiction, or if the court ordered restitution to a particular victim or victims has been satisfied, then twenty percent must be applied to the South Carolina Victim's Compensation Fund.</p> <p>(3) Thirty five percent must be used to pay the prisoner's child support obligations pursuant to law, court order, or agreement of the prisoner. These child support monies must be disbursed to the guardian of the child or children or to appropriate clerks of court, in the case of court ordered child support, for application toward payment of child support obligations, whichever is appropriate. If there are no child support obligations, then twenty five percent must be used by the Department of Corrections to defray the cost of the prisoner's room and board. Furthermore, if there are no child support obligations, then ten percent must be made available to the inmate during his incarceration for the purchase of incidentals pursuant to item (4). This is in addition to the ten percent used for the same purpose in item (4).</p> <p>(4) Ten percent must be made available to the inmate during his incarceration for the purchase of incidentals. Any monies made available to the inmate for the purchase of incidentals also may be distributed to the person or persons of the inmate's choice.</p> <p>(5) Ten percent must be held in an interest bearing escrow account for the benefit of the prisoner.</p> <p>(6) The remaining balance must be used to pay federal and state taxes required by law. Any monies not used to satisfy federal and state taxes must be made available to the inmate for the purchase of incidentals pursuant to item (4).</p>
25	24-3-20	State	Statute	Custody of convicted persons; designation of place of confinement; participation in work release and training program; litter removal; establishment and administration of restitution program.
26	24-3-27	State	Statute	Establishing local regional correctional facilities; useful employment of inmates; service of warrants on inmates.
27	24-3-30	State	Statute	Designation of places of confinement; exceptions; notification to Department of Corrections in advance of closing of local detention facilities.
28	24-3-40	State	Statute	Disposition of wages of prisoner allowed to work at paid employment.
29	24-3-50	State	Statute	The willful failure of a prisoner to remain within the extended limits of his confinement as authorized by Section 24-3-20(b), or to return within the time prescribed to the designated place of confinement, including a local facility, is an escape and is punishable as provided in Section 24-13-410.
30	24-3-60	State	Statute	The county clerks of court, upon the adjournment of the court of general session, in their respective counties, immediately shall notify the Department of Corrections of the number of prisoners sentenced by the court to imprisonment in the state prison system. The department, as soon as it receives such notice, shall send a suitable number of employees to transfer the prisoners to the state prison system.
31	24-3-70	State	Statute	No sum beyond the actual expenses incurred in transferring prisoners to the Department of Corrections must be allowed for these services. This sum must be paid to the department by the State Treasurer upon the warrant of the Comptroller General.
32	24-3-80	State	Statute	The director of the prison system shall admit and detain in the Department of Corrections for safekeeping any prisoner tendered by any law enforcement officer in this State by commitment duly authorized by the Governor, provided, a warrant in due form for the arrest of the person so committed shall be issued within forty-eight hours after such commitment and detention. No person so committed and detained shall have a right or cause of action against the State or any of its officers or servants by reason of having been committed and detained in the state prison system.

33	24-3-81	State	Statute	A prisoner who is incarcerated within the state prison system or who is being detained in a local jail, local detention facility, local correctional facility, or local prison camp, whether awaiting a trial or serving a sentence, is not permitted to have conjugal visits.
34	24-3-85	State	Statute	The director of the prison system shall admit and detain in the Department of Corrections for safekeeping a person transferred to his custody pursuant to an interagency agreement authorized pursuant to Chapter 48 of Title 44.
35	24-3-90	State	Statute	The director shall receive and safely keep at hard labor, in the prison, all prisoners sentenced to confinement, at hard labor herein, by the authority of the United States, until they shall be discharged agreeably to the laws of the United States.
36	24-3-93	State	Statute	No prisoner within the state prison system shall be allowed to wear any jewelry of any description with the exception of watches not exceeding a value of \$35.00 and wedding bands. For the purposes of this section jewelry shall include, but is not limited to, rings, bracelets, necklaces, earrings, anklets, nose rings, and any other ornamentation determined by the department to constitute jewelry.
37	24-3-110	State	Statute	The State Department of Corrections may purchase the machinery and establish a plant for the purpose of manufacturing motor vehicle license plates and metal road signs. The charge for license plates and metal road signs sold to the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Department of Transportation shall be in line with the prices previously paid private manufacturers and all state motor vehicle license plates, metal road signs, and other signs capable of being manufactured by such a plant shall be purchased through the Department of Corrections and manufactured by it. The Department of Motor Vehicles may prescribe the specifications of plates and the Department of Transportation may prescribe the specifications of signs used, the specifications to include colors, quality, and quantity.
38	24-3-130	State	Statute	Use of inmate labor on State highways or other public projects. The Department of Corrections may permit the use of inmate labor on state highway projects or other public projects that may be practical and consistent with safeguarding of the inmates employed on the projects and the public. The Department of Transportation, another state agency, or a county, municipality, or public service district making a beneficial public improvement may apply to the department for the use of inmate labor on the highway project or other public improvement or development project.
39	24-3-131	State	Statute	Supervision of inmates used on public projects. The Department of Corrections shall determine whether an agency permitted to utilize inmate labor on public projects pursuant to Section 24 3 130 can adequately supervise the inmates.
40	24-3-140	State	Statute	Use of inmate labor on State House and Grounds. The Director of the Department of Corrections shall, when called upon by the keeper of the State House and Grounds, furnish such inmate labor as he may need to keep the State House and Grounds in good order.
41	24-3-160	State	Statute	An institution of this State getting inmates from the state prison system by any act or joint resolution of the General Assembly is required to pay to the Director of the Department of Corrections all monies expended by him for transportation, guarding, clothing, and feeding the inmates while working for the institutions and also for medical attention, and the officer in charge of any such institution also shall execute and deliver to the director, at the end of each year, a receipt of five dollars and fifty cents each month for the work of each inmate so employed.
42	24-3-170	State	Statute	Clemson University shall pay to the Department of Corrections a fee for all inmates used by the college at the rate of six dollars each month and shall pay the cost of clothing, feeding, and guarding the inmates while used and also the transportation of the inmates and employees back and forth from the prison to the university.
43	24-3-180	State	Statute	Whenever an inmate is discharged from a state prison, the Department of Corrections shall furnish the inmate with a suit of common clothes, if necessary, and transportation from the prison to his home or as near to it as can be done by public conveyances.
44	24-3-190	State	Statute	The balance in the hands of the Department of Corrections at the close of any year, together with all other amounts received or to be received from the hire of inmates or from any other source during the current fiscal year, are appropriated for the support of the department.
45	24-3-210	State	Statute	The director may extend the limits of the place of confinement of a prisoner, where there is reasonable cause to believe he will honor his trust, by authorizing him, under prescribed conditions, to leave the confines of that place unaccompanied by a custodial agent for a prescribed period of time. See specific law for limitations

46	24-3-220	State	Statute	Allows for inmates who are determined not a security risk to visit parents or parent substitutes, sibling, spouse, children, grandparent, or grandchildren if that aforementioned relative is seriously ill to the point of imminent death or has died. SDCD shall provide transportation and security, to be paid for by either a third party on behalf of the inmate or by the inmate through his/her inmate account.
47	24-3-310	State	Statute	Since the means now provided for the employment of prison labor is inadequate to furnish a sufficient number of inmates with employment, it is the intent of this article to: (1) further provide more adequate, regular, and suitable employment for the inmates of this State, consistent with proper penal purposes; (2) further utilize the labor of inmates for self maintenance and for reimbursing this State for expenses incurred by reason of their crimes and imprisonment; (3) effect the requisitioning and disbursement of prison products directly through established state authorities with no possibility of private profits; and (4) provide prison industry projects designed to place inmates in a realistic working and training environment in which they are able to acquire marketable skills and to make financial payments for restitution to their victims, for support of their families, and for the support of themselves in the institution.
48	24-3-315	State	Statute	The Department of Corrections shall ensure that inmates participating in any prison industry program pursuant to the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 is on a voluntary basis. The director must determine prior to using inmate labor in a prison industry project that it will not displace employed workers, that the locality does not have a surplus of available labor for the skills, crafts, or trades that would utilize inmate labor, and that the rates of pay and other conditions of employment are not less than those paid and provided for work of similar nature in the locality in which the work is performed.
49	24-3-320	State	Statute	The Department of Corrections may purchase, in the manner provided by law, equipment, raw materials, and supplies and engage the supervisory personnel necessary to establish and maintain for this State at any penal farm or institution now, or hereafter, under control of the department, industries for the utilization of services of inmates in the manufacture or production of such articles or products as may be needed for the construction, operation, maintenance, or use of any office, department, institution, or agency supported in whole or in part by this State and its political subdivisions.
50	24-3-330	State	Statute	All offices, departments, institutions, and agencies of this State supported in whole or in part by this State shall purchase, and all political subdivisions of this State may purchase, from the Department of Corrections, articles or products made or produced by inmate labor in this State or another state as provided for by this article. These articles and products must not be purchased by an office, a department, an institution, or an agency from another source, unless excepted from the provisions of this section, as provided by law. The Materials Management Office of the Division of General Services shall monitor the cooperation of state offices, departments, institutions, and agencies in the procurement of goods, products, and services from the Division of Prison Industries of the Department of Corrections.
51	24-3-340	State	Statute	Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 24-3-310 to 24-3-330 and 24-3-360 to 24-3-420, no office, department, institution, or agency of this State, which is supported in whole or in part by this State, shall be required to purchase any article or product from the Department of Corrections unless the purchase price of such article or product is no higher than that obtainable from any other producer or supplier.
52	24-3-350	State	Statute	The State Department of Corrections may install dry-cleaning facilities at any institution under its supervision; provided, however, that these facilities shall be used only for cleaning State-owned uniforms of security personnel employed by the Department.
53	24-3-360	State	Statute	The State Department of Corrections shall cause to be prepared, annually, at times it may determine, catalogues containing the description of all articles and products manufactured or produced under its supervision pursuant to the provisions of this article. Copies of this catalogue must be sent by it to all offices, departments, institutions, and agencies of this State and made accessible to all political subdivisions of this State referred to in Sections 24-3-310 to 24-3-330.

54	24-3-370	State	Statute	The articles or products manufactured or produced by inmate labor in accordance with the provisions of this article shall be devoted, first, to fulfilling the requirements of the offices, departments, institutions, and agencies of this State which are supported in whole or in part by this State; and, secondly, to supplying the political subdivisions of this State with such articles or products.
55	24-3-380	State	Statute	The State Department of Corrections shall fix and determine the prices at which all articles or products manufactured or produced shall be furnished, which prices shall be uniform and nondiscrimination to all and shall be as near as the usual market price for such as may be practicable.
56	24-3-390	State	Statute	The State Department of Corrections shall have power and authority to prepare and promulgate rules and regulations which are necessary to give effect to the provisions of this article with respect to matters of administration and procedure respecting it.
57	24-3-400	State	Statute	All monies collected by the Department of Corrections from the sale or disposition of articles and products manufactured or produced by inmate labor, in accordance with the provisions of this article, must be forthwith deposited with the State Treasurer to be kept and maintained as a special revolving account designated "Prison Industries Account", and the monies so collected and deposited must be used solely for the purchase of manufacturing supplies, equipment, machinery, and buildings used to carry out the purposes of this article, as well as for the payment of the necessary personnel in charge, and to otherwise defray the necessary expenses incident thereto and to discharge any existing obligation to the Sinking Funds and Property Division of the State Budget and Control Board, all of which must be under the direction and subject to the approval of the Director of the Department of Corrections. The Department of Corrections shall contribute an amount of not less than five percent nor more than twenty percent of the gross wages paid to inmate workers participating in any prison industry project established pursuant to the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-473) and promptly place these funds on deposit with the State Treasurer for credit to a special account to support victim assistance programs established pursuant to the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (P.L. 98-473, Title 2, Chapter 14, Section 1404). The Prison Industries Account must never be maintained in excess of the amount necessary to efficiently and properly carry out the intentions of this article. When, in the opinion of the Director of the Department of Corrections, the Prison Industries Account has reached a sum in excess of the requirements of this article, the excess must be used by the Department of Corrections for operating expenses and permanent improvements to the state prison system, subject to the approval of the State Budget and Control Board.
58	24-3-410	State	Statute	It is unlawful to sell or offer for sale on the open market of this State articles or products manufactured or produced wholly or in part by inmates in this or another state.
59	24-3-420	State	Statute	Any person who willfully violates any of the provisions of this article other than Section 24-3-410 is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be confined not less than ten days nor more than one year, or fined not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or both, in the discretion of the court.
60	24-3-430	State	Statute	The Director of the Department of Corrections may establish a program involving the use of inmate labor by a nonprofit organization or in private industry for the manufacturing and processing of goods, wares, or merchandise or the provision of services or another business or commercial enterprise considered by the director to enhance the general welfare of South Carolina.
61	24-3-510	State	Statute	Upon the conviction of any person in this State of a crime the punishment of which is death, the presiding judge shall sentence such convicted person to death according to the provisions of Section 24-3-530 and make such sentence in writing.
62	24-3-520	State	Statute	The facility manager who has custody of an inmate for the county in which the inmate is sentenced shall transfer the inmate as soon as practical to the custody of the Department of Corrections at a place designated by its director, unless otherwise directed by the Governor or unless a stay of execution has been caused by appeal or the granting of a new trial or other order of a court of competent jurisdiction.
63	24-3-530	State	Statute	A person convicted of a capital crime and having imposed upon him the sentence of death shall suffer the penalty by electrocution or, at the election of the person, lethal injection under the direction of the Director of the Department of Corrections. The election for death by electrocution or lethal injection must be made in writing fourteen days before the execution date or it is waived. If the person waives the right of election, then the penalty must be administered by lethal injection.

64	24-3-540	State	Statute	The Department of Corrections shall provide a death chamber and all necessary appliances for inflicting this penalty and pay the costs thereof out of any funds in its hands. The expense of transporting an inmate to the state prison system must be borne by the county in which the offense was committed.
65	24-3-550	State	Statute	To carry out an execution properly, the executioner and necessary staff must be present at the execution. In addition, the following persons may be present: (1) three representatives, approved by the director, of the family of a victim of the crime for which a death penalty was imposed, provided that, if there is more than one victim, the director may reduce the number of family representatives to one representative for each victim's family; provided further, that, if there are more than two victims, the director may restrict the total number of victims' representatives present in accordance with the space limitations of the Capital Punishment Facility; (2) the solicitor, or an assistant solicitor or former solicitor designated by the solicitor, for the county where the offense occurred; (3) a group of not more than three representatives of the South Carolina media, one of whom must represent the dominant wire service, one of whom must represent the print media, and one of whom must represent the electronic news media; (4) the chief law enforcement officer, or an officer designated by the chief, from the law enforcement agency that had original jurisdiction in the case; and (5) the counsel for the inmate and a religious leader. However, the inmate may substitute one person from his immediate family for either his counsel or a religious leader, or two persons from his immediate family for both his counsel and a religious leader. For purposes of this item, "immediate family" means those persons eighteen years of age or older who are related to the inmate by blood, adoption, or marriage within the second degree of consanguinity.
66	24-3-560	State	Statute	The executioner and the attending physician shall certify the fact of such execution to the clerk of the court of general sessions in which the sentence was pronounced. The certificate shall be filed by the clerk with the papers in the case.
67	24-3-570	State	Statute	The body of the person executed must be delivered to his relatives. If no claim is made by relatives for the body, it must be disposed of in the same manner as bodies of inmates who die in the state prison system. If the nearest relatives of a person executed desire that the body be transported to the person's former home, the expenses for this transportation must be paid by the state prison system.
68	24-3-580	State	Statute	A person may not knowingly disclose the identity of a current or former member of an execution team or disclose a record that would identify a person as being a current or former member of an execution team. However, this information may be disclosed only upon a court order under seal for the proper adjudication of pending litigation.
69	24-3-590	State	Statute	No licensing agency, board, commission, or association may file, attempt to file, initiate a proceeding, or take any action to revoke, suspend, or deny a license to any person solely because that person participated in the execution of a sentence of death on a person convicted of a capital crime as authorized by law or the director.
70	24-3-710	State	Statute	The director may investigate any misconduct occurring in the state prison system, provide suitable punishment and execute it, and take all precautionary measures as in his judgment will make for the safe conduct and welfare of the institutions. The director may suppress any disorders, riots, or insurrections that may take place in the prison system and prescribe rules and promulgate regulations which in his judgment are reasonably necessary to avoid any occurrence.
71	24-3-720	State	Statute	In order to suppress any disorders, riots, or insurrection among the prisoners, the Director of the Department of Corrections may require the aid and assistance of any of the citizens of the State.
72	24-3-730	State	Statute	If any person, when so required by the Director of the Department of Corrections, shall neglect or refuse to give such aid and assistance, he shall pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars.
73	24-3-740	State	Statute	Any person so aiding and assisting the Director of the Department of Corrections shall receive a reasonable compensation, to be paid by the department, and allowed him on the settlement of his account.
74	24-3-750	State	Statute	If, in suppressing a disorder, riot, or insurrection, a person who is acting, aiding, or assisting in committing the same is wounded or killed, the Director of the Department of Corrections, the keeper or a person aiding or assisting him must be held as justified and guiltless.
75	24-3-760	State	Statute	In the absence of the Director of the Department of Corrections, the keeper has the same power in suppressing disorders, riots, and insurrections and in requiring aid and assistance in so doing that is given to the director.
76	24-3-910	State	Statute	It is unlawful for a person employed in keeping, taking care of, or guarding a correctional facility or its prisoners to contrive, procure, connive at, or otherwise voluntarily suffer or permit the escape of a prisoner.

77	24-3-920	State	Statute	The Director of the Department of Corrections may award up to two thousand dollars for information leading to the capture of each escaped inmate. Funds to support such awards shall be generated from monies or things of value used as money found in the unlawful possession of a prisoner and confiscated as contraband by the Department of Corrections.
78	24-3-930	State	Statute	All guards, keepers, officers, and other employees who are employed at the state prison system are exempted from serving on juries and from military or street duty.
79	24-3-940	State	Statute	Gambling is not permitted at a prison, farm, or camp where inmates are kept or worked. An officer or employee engaging in, or knowingly permitting, gambling at a prison, farm, or camp must be dismissed immediately.
80	24-3-950	State	Statute	It shall be unlawful for any person to furnish or attempt to furnish any prisoner under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections with any matter declared by the director to be contraband. It shall also be unlawful for any prisoner under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections to possess any matter declared to be contraband.
81	24-3-951	State	Statute	Effective July 1, 1995, notwithstanding Section 24-3-956 and any other provision of law, United States currency or money, as it relates to use within the state prison system, is declared contraband and must not be utilized as a medium of exchange for barter or financial transaction between prisoners or prison officials and prisoners within the state prison system, except prisoners on work release or in other community based programs.
82	24-3-960	State	Statute	Monies or tokens or things of like nature used as money found in the unlawful possession of a prisoner confined in a penal institution under control of the Department of Corrections is contraband, and monies or tokens or things of like nature used as money seized must be deposited in a fund maintained by the department and is the property of the fund. This fund must be used to aid drug interdiction efforts undertaken by the department.
83	24-3-965	State	Statute	Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 22-3-540, 22-3-545, 22-3-550, 24-3-950, and 24-7-155, the offenses of furnishing contraband, other than weapons or illegal drugs, to an inmate under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections or to an inmate in a county jail, municipal jail, regional detention facility, prison camp, work camp, or overnight lockup facility, and the possession of contraband, other than weapons or illegal drugs, by an inmate under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections or by an inmate in a county jail, municipal jail, regional detention facility, prison camp, work camp, or overnight lockup facility must be tried exclusively in magistrates court.
84	24-3-970	State	Statute	It is unlawful for an inmate, or a person acting on behalf of or enabling an inmate, to utilize any Internet-based social networking website for purposes of harassing, intimidating, or otherwise contacting a crime victim.
85	24-9-10	State	Statute	There is hereby established a Jail and Prison Inspection Division under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections. The inspectors and such other personnel as may be provided for the division shall be selected by the director of the department.
86	24-9-20	State	Statute	The division shall be responsible for inspecting, in conjunction with a representative of the State Fire Marshal, at least annually every facility in this State housing prisoners or pretrial detainees operated by or for a state agency, county, municipality, or any other political subdivision, and such inspections shall include all phases of operation, fire safety, and health and sanitation conditions at the respective facilities.
87	24-9-30	State	Statute	Enforcement of minimum standards. If an inspection under this chapter discloses that a local confinement facility does not meet the minimum standards established by the South Carolina Association of Counties and adopted by the Department of Corrections, or the appropriate fire and health codes and regulations, or both, the Director of the South Carolina Department of Corrections shall notify the governing body of the political subdivision responsible for the local confinement facility.
88	24-9-35	State	Statute	If a person dies while incarcerated or in the custody of a municipal, county, or multijurisdictional overnight lockup or jail, county prison camp, or state correctional facility, the facility manager or any other person physically in charge of the facility at the time death occurs immediately shall notify the coroner of the county in which the institution is located. The facility manager or other person in charge also shall report the death and circumstances surrounding it within seventy-two hours to the Jail and Prison Inspection Division of the Department of Corrections. The division shall retain a permanent record of the reports. Reports must be made on forms prescribed by the division.
89	24-9-40	State	Statute	In order to certify compliance with minimum design standards, the Jail and Prison Inspection Division of the Department of Corrections and the State Fire Marshal shall be provided with architectural plans before construction or renovation of any state or local confinement facility.

90	24-9-50	State	Statute	Each local governmental entity responsible for a municipal, county, regional, or multijurisdictional detention facility shall report to the Department of Corrections, at the times and in the form required by the department, data and information prescribed by the department: (1) for the classification and management of inmates who receive sentences greater than three months; and (2) on the classification and management of inmates who are in pretrial status and inmates who receive sentences to be served locally.
91	24-11-10	State	Statute	The party states, desiring by common action to fully utilize and improve their institutional facilities and provide adequate programs for the confinement, treatment and rehabilitation of various types of offenders, declare that it is the policy of each of the party states to provide such facilities and programs on a basis of cooperation with one another, thereby serving the best interests of such offenders and of society and effecting economies in capital expenditures and operational costs. The purpose of this compact is to provide for the mutual development and execution of such programs of cooperation for the confinement, treatment and rehabilitation of offenders with the most economical use of human and material resources.
92	24-13-10	State	Statute	In all prisons and local detention facilities in the State, a separation of the sexes must be observed at all times.
93	24-13-20	State	Statute	The sheriffs of this State under the penalty provided, in this section must arrest in their respective counties, with or without a warrant, all escaped inmates from the state prisons or from the local detention facilities found in their respective counties.
94	24-13-30	State	Statute	A person officially charged with the safekeeping of inmates, whether the inmates are awaiting trial or have been sentenced and confined in a state correctional facility, local detention facility, or prison camp or work camp, may use necessary force to maintain internal order and discipline and to prevent the escape of an inmate lawfully in his custody without regard to whether the inmate is charged with or convicted of a felony or misdemeanor.
95	24-13-40	State	Statute	The computation of the time served by prisoners under sentences imposed by the courts of this State must be calculated from the date of the imposition of the sentence.
96	24-13-50	State	Statute	Every municipal and county facility manager responsible for the custody of persons convicted of a criminal offense on or before the fifth day of each month must file with the Department of Corrections a written report stating the name, race, age, criminal offense, and date and length of sentence of all prisoners in their custody during the preceding month.
97	24-13-60	State	Statute	The Department of Corrections shall automatically screen all offenders committed to its agency for non-violent offenses with sentences of five years or less for possible placement on work release or supervised furlough.
98	24-13-65	State	Statute	The Department of Corrections shall provide prisoners not otherwise engaged in a useful prison occupation for litter control projects proposed by counties and municipalities.
99	24-13-80	State	Statute	Prisoners to pay for certain costs; definitions; criteria for deductions from inmates' accounts; reimbursement to inmates; recovery from estates of inmates.
100	24-13-100	State	Statute	For purposes of definition under South Carolina law, a "no parole offense" means a class A, B, or C felony or an offense exempt from classification as enumerated in Section 16-1-10(d), which is punishable by a maximum term of imprisonment for twenty years or more.
101	24-13-125	State	Statute	Notwithstanding any other provision of law, except in a case in which the death penalty or a term of life imprisonment is imposed, or as provided in this subsection, an inmate convicted of a "no parole offense", as defined in Section 24-13-100, and sentenced to the custody of the Department of Corrections, including an inmate serving time in a local facility pursuant to a designated facility agreement authorized by Section 24-3-20 or Section 24-3-30, is not eligible for work release until the inmate has served not less than eighty percent of the actual term of imprisonment imposed.
102	24-13-150	State	Statute	Notwithstanding any other provision of law, except in a case in which the death penalty or a term of life imprisonment is imposed, an inmate convicted of a "no parole offense" as defined in Section 24-13-100 and sentenced to the custody of the Department of Corrections, including an inmate serving time in a local facility pursuant to a designated facility agreement authorized by Section 24-3-20 or Section 24-3-30, is not eligible for early release, discharge, or community supervision as provided in Section 24-21-560, until the inmate has served at least eighty-five percent of the actual term of imprisonment imposed.
103	24-13-175	State	Statute	Notwithstanding any other provision of law, sentences imposed and time served must be computed based upon a three hundred and sixty-five day year.

104	24-13-210	State	Statute	An inmate convicted of an offense against this State, except a "no parole offense" as defined in Section 24-13-100, and sentenced to the custody of the Department of Corrections, including an inmate serving time in a local facility pursuant to a designated facility agreement authorized by Section 24-3-20 or Section 24-3-30, whose record of conduct shows that he has faithfully observed all the rules of the institution where he is confined and has not been subjected to punishment for misbehavior, is entitled to a deduction from the term of his sentence beginning with the day on which the service of his sentence commences to run, computed at the rate of twenty days for each month served. When two or more consecutive sentences are to be served, the aggregate of the several sentences is the basis upon which the good conduct credit is computed.
105	24-13-220	State	Statute	The provisions of Section 24-13-210 shall also apply when a portion of a sentence which has been imposed is suspended. Credits earned for good conduct shall be deducted from and computed on the time the person is actually required to serve, and the suspended sentence shall begin on the date of his release from servitude as herein provided.
106	24-13-230	State	Statute	The Director of the Department of Corrections may allow an inmate sentenced to the custody of the department, except an inmate convicted of a "no parole offense" as defined in Section 24-13-100, who is assigned to a productive duty assignment, including an inmate who is serving time in a local facility pursuant to a designated facility agreement authorized by Section 24-3-20 or Section 24-3-30 or who is regularly enrolled and actively participating in an academic, technical, or vocational training program, a reduction from the term of his sentence of zero to one day for every two days he is employed or enrolled. A maximum annual credit for both work credit and education credit is limited to one hundred eighty days.
107	24-13-235	State	Statute	Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the governing body of any county may authorize the sheriff or the chief administrative officer, or the equivalent, in charge of a local detention facility to offer a voluntary program under which any person committed to such facility may perform labor on the public works or ways.
108	24-13-260	State	Statute	An officer having charge of an inmate who refuses to allow a deduction in time of serving sentence is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned for not less than thirty days or pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars.
109	24-13-410	State	Statute	It is unlawful for a person, lawfully confined in a prison or local detention facility or while in the custody of an officer or another employee, to escape, to attempt to escape, or to have in his possession tools, weapons, or other items that may be used to facilitate an escape.
110	24-13-420	State	Statute	Unlawful escape; harboring or employing escaped convicts; penalty.
111	24-13-425	State	Statute	Tampering with the operation of an electronic monitoring device; penalty.
112	24-13-430	State	Statute	An inmate of the Department of Corrections or of a local detention facility who conspires with another inmate to incite the inmate to riot or commit any other acts of violence is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be sentenced in the discretion of the court.
113	24-13-440	State	Statute	It is unlawful for an inmate of a state correctional facility or of a local detention facility to carry on his person or to have in his possession a dirk, slingshot, metal knuckles, razor, firearm, or an object, homemade or otherwise, that may be used for the infliction of personal injury upon another person, or to willfully conceal any weapon within any Department of Corrections facility or other place of confinement.
114	24-13-450	State	Statute	An inmate of a state correctional facility, a local detention facility, or a private entity that contracts with a state, county, or city to provide care and custody of inmates, including persons in safekeeper status, acting alone or in concert with others, who by threats, coercion, intimidation, or physical force takes, holds, decoys, or carries away any person as a hostage or for any other reason is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned for a term of not less than five years nor more than thirty years.
115	24-13-460	State	Statute	It is unlawful for a person in this State to furnish a prisoner in a local detention facility any alcoholic beverages or narcotic drugs, including prescription medications and controlled substances that have not been issued legally to the prisoner.
116	24-13-470	State	Statute	An inmate, a detainee, a person taken into custody, or a person under arrest, who attempts to throw or throws body fluids including, but not limited to, urine, blood, feces, vomit, saliva, or semen on an employee of a state correctional facility or local detention facility, a state or local law enforcement officer, a visitor of a state correctional facility or local detention facility, or any other person authorized to be present in a state correctional facility or local detention facility in an official capacity is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned not more than fifteen years.

117	24-13-640	State	Statute	Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any state or local prisoner who is not in the highest trusty grade and who is assigned to a work detail outside the confines of any state correctional facility or local detention facility must wear a statewide uniform.
118	24-13-650	State	Statute	No offender committed to incarceration for a violent offense as defined in Section 16-1-60 or a "no parole offense" as defined in Section 24-13-100 may be released back into the community in which the offender committed the offense under the work release program, except in those cases wherein, where applicable, the victim of the crime for which the offender is charged or the relatives of the victim who have applied for notification under Article 15, Chapter 3, Title 16 if the victim has died, the law enforcement agency which employed the arresting officer at the time of the arrest, and the circuit solicitor all agree to recommend that the offender be allowed to participate in the work release program in the community where the offense was committed.
119	24-13-660	State	Statute	A criminal offender committed to incarceration anywhere in this State may be required by prison or jail officials to perform public service work or related activities while under the supervision of appropriate employees of a federal, state, county, or municipal agency, or of a regional governmental entity or special purpose district.
120	24-13-710	State	Statute	The Department of Corrections and the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services shall jointly develop the policies, procedures, guidelines, and cooperative agreement for the implementation of a supervised furlough program which permits carefully screened and selected inmates who have served the mandatory minimum sentence as required by law or have not committed a violent crime as defined in Section 16-1-60, a "no parole offense" as defined in Section 24-13-100, the crime of criminal sexual conduct in the third degree as defined in Section 16-3-654, or the crime of criminal sexual conduct with a minor in the third degree as defined in Section 16-3-655(C) to be released on furlough prior to parole eligibility and under the supervision of state probation and parole agents with the privilege of residing in an approved residence and continuing treatment, training, or employment in the community until parole eligibility or expiration of sentence, whichever is earlier.
121	24-13-720	State	Statute	Unless sentenced to life imprisonment, an inmate under the jurisdiction or control of the Department of Corrections who has not been convicted of a violent crime under the provisions of Section 16-1-60 or a "no parole offense" as defined in Section 24-13-100 may, within six months of the expiration of his sentence, be placed with the program provided for in Section 24-13-710 and is subject to every rule, regulation, and condition of the program.
122	24-13-730	State	Statute	Implementation of new programs and program changes subject to appropriations by General Assembly.
123	24-13-910	State	Statute	Beginning January 1, 1988, local governing bodies may establish regulations consistent with regulations of the Department of Corrections, and administer a program under which a person convicted of an offense against this State or other local jurisdiction and confined in a local detention facility, or punished for contempt of court in violation of Section 63-3-620 and confined in a local detention facility may, upon sentencing, and while continuing to be confined in the facility at all times other than when the prisoner is either seeking employment, working, attending his education, or traveling to or from the work or education location, be allowed to seek work and to work at paid employment in the community, be assigned to public works employment, or continue his education.
124	24-13-915	State	Statute	Wherever in the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, as amended, a reference is made to a local detention facility, it means a county, municipal, or multijurisdictional detention facility.
125	24-13-920	State	Statute	If the inmate participating in the work/punishment program violates the regulations of the program relating to conduct or employment, as established by the local governing body, pursuant to Section 24-13-950, the inmate may be removed from the program on the direction of the official designated in charge by the local governing body.
126	24-13-930	State	Statute	The earnings of each inmate participating in the work/punishment program, less payroll deductions required by law, must be collected by or surrendered to the official administering the program or his authorized representative.
127	24-13-940	State	Statute	The official administering the work/punishment program may contract with the South Carolina Department of Corrections or with other governmental bodies to allow inmates committed to serve sentences in the custody of the department or in other local detention facilities to participate in the program and be confined in the local detention facility of the receiving official.
128	24-13-950	State	Statute	The Department of Corrections shall, by January 1, 1987, develop standards for the operation of local inmate work programs.
129	24-13-1310	State	Statute	"Shock incarceration program" means a program pursuant to which eligible inmates are ordered by the court to participate in the program and serve ninety days in an incarceration facility, which provides rigorous physical activity, intensive regimentation, and discipline and rehabilitation therapy and programming.

130	24-13-1320	State	Statute	The director of the department, guided by consideration for the safety of the community and the welfare of the inmate, shall promulgate regulations, according to procedures set forth in the Administrative Procedures Act, for the shock incarceration program.
131	24-13-1330	State	Statute	A court may order that an "eligible inmate" be sentenced to the "Shock Incarceration Program". If an "eligible inmate" is sentenced to the "Shock Incarceration Program" he must be transferred to the custody of the department for evaluation.
132	24-13-1520	State	Statute	An approved electronic monitoring device may record or transmit: oral or wire communications or an auditory sound; visual images; or information regarding the offender's activities while inside the offender's home. These devices are subject to the required consent as set forth in Section 24-13-1550.
133	24-13-1530	State	Statute	Notwithstanding another provision of law which requires mandatory incarceration, electronic and non-electronic home detention programs may be used as an alternative to incarceration for low risk, nonviolent adult and juvenile offenders as selected by the court if there is a home detention program available in the jurisdiction.
134	24-13-1540	State	Statute	If a department desires to implement a home detention program, it must promulgate regulations that prescribe reasonable guidelines under which a home detention program may operate. These regulations must require that the participant remain within the interior premises or within the property boundaries of his residence at all times during the hours designated by the department.
135	24-13-1550	State	Statute	Annually the director shall cause a full and complete inventory of all property of every description belonging to the prison system to be made, and there shall be set opposite each item the book and actual market value of same. Such inventory shall further include a statement of the fiscal affairs of the system for the preceding fiscal year; and a sufficient number of copies of such inventory and report shall be printed to give general publicity thereto.
136	24-13-1560	State	Statute	The participant shall use an approved electronic monitoring device if instructed by the department at all times to verify his compliance with the conditions of his detention and shall maintain a monitoring device in his home or on his person.
137	24-13-1570	State	Statute	The participant shall obtain approval from the department before he changes his residence or the schedule described in Section 24-13-1540.
138	24-13-1580	State	Statute	Before entering an order for commitment for electronic home detention, the court shall inform the participant and other persons residing in the home of the nature and extent of the approved electronic monitoring devices.
139	24-13-1590	State	Statute	Article not applicable to certain controlled substance offenders; probation and parole authority not diminished.
140	24-13-1910	State	Statute	There is established one or more centers for alcohol and drug rehabilitation under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections to treat and rehabilitate alcohol and drug offenders. The Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services has primary responsibility for the addictions treatment of the offenders, and the Department of Corrections has primary responsibility for the maintenance and security of the offenders.
141	24-13-1920	State	Statute	The Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services shall establish a program to provide alcohol and drug abuse intervention, prevention, and treatment services for offenders sentenced to a center for alcohol and drug rehabilitation established pursuant to Section 24-13-1910.
142	24-13-1930	State	Statute	A judge may suspend a sentence for a defendant convicted of a drug or alcohol offense for which imprisonment of more than ninety days may be imposed or as a revocation of probation and may place the offender in a center for alcohol and drug rehabilitation. The Department of Corrections, on the first day of each month, shall present to the general sessions court a report detailing the availability of bed space in the center for alcohol and drug rehabilitation.
143	24-13-1950	State	Statute	Upon release from a center for alcohol and drug rehabilitation, the offender must be placed on probation for a term as ordered by the court. Failure to comply with program requirements may result in a request to the court to revoke the suspended sentence.
144	24-13-2110	State	Statute	To aid incarcerated individuals with reentry into their home communities of this State, the South Carolina Department of Corrections shall assist inmates in preparing for meaningful employment upon release from confinement.
145	24-13-2120	State	Statute	The Department of Corrections, Probation, Parole and Pardon Services, the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Department of Employment and Workforce, and the Alston Wilkes Society shall adopt a memorandum of understanding that establishes the respective responsibilities of each agency.
146	24-13-2130	State	Statute	The memorandum of understanding between the South Carolina Department of Corrections, Probation, Parole and Pardon Services, the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, Department of Employment and Workforce, Alston Wilkes Society, and other private sector entities shall establish the role of each agency

147	24-13-2140	State	Statute	The Department of Corrections shall coordinate the efforts of the affected state agencies through the Program Services Administration.
148	24-19-20	State	Statute	There is hereby created within the Department of Corrections a Youthful Offender Division. The division shall be staffed by appointees and designees of the Director of the Department of Corrections.
149	24-19-30	State	Statute	The division shall consider problems of treatment and correction; shall consult with and make recommendations to the director with respect to general treatment and correction policies and procedures for committed youthful offenders, and recommend orders to direct the release of youthful offenders conditionally under supervision and the unconditional discharge of youthful offenders; and take such further action and recommend such other orders to the director as may be necessary or proper to carry out the purpose of this chapter.
150	24-19-40	State	Statute	The division shall adopt such rules as the South Carolina Department of Corrections approves and promulgate them as they apply directly or indirectly to its procedure.
151	24-19-50	State	Statute	Powers of courts upon conviction of youthful offenders.
152	24-19-60	State	Statute	Youthful offenders shall undergo treatment in minimum security institutions, including training schools, hospitals, farms, forestry and other camps, including vocational training facilities and other institutions and agencies that will provide the essential varieties of treatment.
153	24-19-80	State	Statute	Facilities for the Division are to be provided from facilities of the Department.
154	24-19-90	State	Statute	Director's options upon receiving report and recommendations from Reception and Evaluation Center and members of Division.
155	24-19-100	State	Statute	The director may transfer at any time a committed youthful offender from one agency or institution to any other agency or institution.
156	24-19-110	State	Statute	Procedure for conditional release of youthful offenders; search and seizure; fee; victim notification.
157	24-19-120	State	Statute	Time for release of youthful offenders.
158	24-19-130	State	Statute	The Division may revoke or modify any of its previous orders respecting a committed youthful offender except an order of unconditional discharge.
159	24-19-140	State	Statute	Committed youthful offenders permitted to remain at liberty under supervision or conditionally released shall be under the supervision of supervisory agents appointed by the Division.
160	24-19-150	State	Statute	If, at any time before the unconditional discharge of a committed youthful offender, the Division is of the opinion that such youthful offender will be benefited by further treatment in an institution or other facility any member of the Division may direct his return to custody or if necessary may issue a warrant for the apprehension and return to custody of such youthful offender and cause such warrant to be executed by an appointed supervisory agent, or any policeman.
161	24-19-160	State	Statute	Nothing in this chapter limits or affects the power of a court to suspend the imposition or execution of a sentence and place a youthful offender on probation.
162	24-21-60	State	Statute	Cooperation of public agencies and officials; surveys. The Director of the Department of Corrections and the wardens, jailers, sheriffs, supervisors, or other officers in whose control a prisoner may be committed must aid and assist the director and the probation agents in the surveys.
163	24-21-70	State	Statute	The Director of the Department of Corrections, when a prisoner is confined in the State Penitentiary, the sheriff of the county, when a person is confined in the county jail, and the county supervisor or chairman of the governing body of the county if there is no county supervisor, when a prisoner is confined upon a work detail of a county, must keep a record of the industry, habits, and deportment of the prisoner, as well as other information requested by the board or the director and furnish it to them upon request.
164	24-22-40	State	Statute	The South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services, in cooperation with the South Carolina Department of Corrections shall develop and establish policies, procedures, guidelines, and cooperative agreements for the implementation of an adult criminal offender management system which permits carefully screened and selected male offenders and female offenders to be enrolled in the criminal offender management system.
165	24-23-10	State	Statute	Plans to be developed for statewide case classification system and community - based correctional programs.
166	24-23-20	State	Statute	The case classification plan must provide for case classification system.
167	24-23-30	State	Statute	Community corrections plan to include description of community-based program needs.
168	24-23-40	State	Statute	Development of statewide policies with state agencies; guidelines for monitoring of restitution orders and fines; research and special studies; training of employees.

169	24-25-10	State	Statute	There is hereby established a special statewide unified school district within the South Carolina Department of Corrections to be known as the "Palmetto Unified School District No. 1."
170	24-25-20	State	Statute	The purpose of the district is to enhance the quality and scope of education for inmates within the Department of Corrections so that they will be better motivated and better equipped to restore themselves in the community. The establishment of this district shall ensure that education programs are available to all inmates with less than a high school diploma, or its equivalent, and that various vocational training programs are made available to selected inmates with the necessary aptitude and desire. Where enrollment in an education program must be restricted, justification for that restriction should be documented by the district.
171	24-25-30	State	Statute	Academic and vocational training provided by the Palmetto Unified School District No. 1 shall meet standards prescribed by the State Board of Education, for the academic and vocational programs of these schools.
172	24-25-35	State	Statute	The Palmetto Unified School District 1 of the South Carolina Department of Corrections shall submit appropriate student membership information to the State Department of Education and the South Carolina Department of Education's appropriation request under the line item "Education Finance Act" shall include sufficient funds for the Palmetto Unified School District 1.
173	24-25-40	State	Statute	The Palmetto Unified School District No. 1 shall be under the control and management of a board of nine trustees who shall operate the district under the supervision of the State Department of Corrections.
174	24-25-50	State	Statute	The members of the school board may be removed at any time for good cause by the Director of the Department of Corrections.
175	24-25-60	State	Statute	The school board at its first meeting, and every two years thereafter, shall elect a chairman, a vice-chairman and such other officers as it deems necessary who shall serve for two years each and until their successors are elected and qualify.
176	24-25-70	State	Statute	With the consent and concurrence of the Director of the Department of Corrections, the board of the school district shall operate as executory agent for the schools under its jurisdiction and shall perform administrative functions.
177	24-25-80	State	Statute	Duties of district Superintendent of Education.
178	24-25-90	State	Statute	The superintendent of the district and all other educational personnel shall be employed, supervised, and terminated according to the South Carolina Department of Corrections' personnel policies and procedures.
179	24-26-10	State	Statute	There is established the South Carolina Sentencing Guidelines Commission composed of thirteen voting members as follows: (3) the Chairman of the State Board of Corrections, or his designee who must be a member of that board or who must be the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections;
180	24-27-100	State	Statute	Unless another provision of law permits the filing of civil actions without the payment of filing fees by indigent persons, if a prisoner brings a civil action or proceeding, the court, upon the filing of the action, shall order the prisoner to pay as a partial payment of any filing fees required by law a first-time payment of twenty percent of the preceding six months' income from the prisoner's trust account administered by the Department of Corrections and thereafter monthly payments of ten percent of the preceding month's income for this account.
181	24-27-110	State	Statute	Unless another provision of law permits the filing of civil actions without the payment of court costs by indigent persons, if a prisoner brings a civil action, the prisoner is responsible for the full payment of the court costs.
182	24-27-130	State	Statute	The court may dismiss without prejudice any civil action pertaining to the prisoner's incarceration or apprehension brought by a prisoner who has previously failed to pay filing fees and court costs imposed under this chapter, except as otherwise provided in Section 24-27-150 or 24-27-400.
183	24-27-150	State	Statute	If a prisoner does not have a trust account, or if the prisoner's trust account does not contain sufficient funds to make the first-time payments required by this chapter, the civil action may still be filed, but the prisoner shall remain responsible for the full payment of filing fees and court costs.
184	24-27-200	State	Statute	A prisoner shall forfeit all or part of his earned work, education, or good conduct credits in an amount to be determined by the Department of Corrections upon recommendation of the court if the court finds that the prisoner has done any of the following in a case pertaining to his incarceration or apprehension filed by him in state or federal court or in an administrative proceeding while incarcerated: (1) submitted a malicious or frivolous claim, or one that is intended solely to harass the party filed against; (2) testified falsely or otherwise presented false evidence or information to the court; (3) unreasonably expanded or delayed a proceeding; or (4) abused the discovery process.

185	24-27-210	State	Statute	If the court does not make such findings in the original action brought by the prisoner, the Attorney General is authorized to initiate a separate proceeding in the court of common pleas for the court to recommend to the Department of Corrections the revocation of work, education, or good conduct credits as set forth in Section 24-27-200.
186	24-27-220	State	Statute	Nothing in this chapter shall affect the discretion of the Director of the Department of Corrections in determining whether or not a prisoner's earned work, education, or good conduct credits shall be forfeited.
187	24-27-500	State	Statute	Application of Religious Freedom Act to prison regulations.
188	2-65-70	State	Statute	All agencies receiving federal grants or contracts shall recover the maximum allowable indirect costs on those projects, subject to applicable federal laws and regulations.
189	11-13-45	State	Statute	Donations or contributions from sources other than the federal government, for use by any state agency, must be deposited in the State Treasury, but in special accounts, and may be withdrawn from the treasury as needed to fulfill the purposes and conditions of the donations or contributions, if specified, and if not specified, as directed by the proper authorities of the department.
190	11-11-320	State	Statute	The General Assembly, in the annual general appropriations act, shall appropriate, out of the estimated revenue of the general fund for the fiscal year for which the appropriations are made, into a Capital Reserve Fund, which is separate and distinct from the General Reserve Fund, an amount equal to two percent of the general fund revenue of the latest completed fiscal year.
191	30-4-40	State	Statute	The South Carolina Freedom of Information Act was amended to allow a public body to exempt from disclosure records, video or audio recordings, or other information compiled for law enforcement purposes that meet certain criteria.
192	37-29-130	State	Statute	Palmetto Pride may accept gifts, bequests, and grants from any person or foundation, and also may receive and expend public funds appropriated to it or authorized by the General Assembly. Receipt of funds allocated to Palmetto Pride shall flow through the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism. Monies designated to the Palmetto Pride-Litter Control Program pursuant to Section 14-1-208(10) must not be transferred or used for a purpose other than Palmetto Pride-Litter Control. Unexpended funds must be carried forward and used only for authorized purposes.
193	2-65-20	State	Statute	The General Assembly shall appropriate all anticipated federal and other funds for the operations of state agencies in the appropriations act and must include any conditions on the expenditure of these funds as part of the appropriations act, consistent with federal laws and regulations.
194	Code of Regs 33-1	State	Regulation	List of articles that are considered contraband in the SC Department of Corrections institutions.
195	Code of Regs 33-2	State	Regulation	The mission of the Shock Incarceration Program is to change lives by instilling discipline, positive attitudes, values, and behavior.
196	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.1. (CORR: Canteen Operations) Revenue derived wholly from the canteen operations within the Department of Corrections on behalf of the inmate population, may be retained and expended by the department for the continuation of the operation of said canteens and the welfare of the inmate population or, at the discretion of the Director, used to supplement costs of operations. The canteen operation is to be treated as an enterprise fund within the Department of Corrections and is not to be subsidized by state appropriated funds.
197	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.2. (CORR: E.H. Cooper Trust Fund) Any unclaimed funds remaining in any inmate account, after appropriate and necessary steps are taken to determine and contact a rightful owner of such funds, shall be deposited into the Inmate Welfare Fund.
198	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.3. (CORR: Instructional Salaries) The certified instructional personnel of the Department of Corrections shall receive a percentage increase in their annual salary for the current fiscal year equal to the percentage allocated to the instructional personnel throughout the State.
199	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.4. (CORR: Funding Through State Criminal Assistance Program) All funds received by the State from the United States Department of Justice, State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, for care and custody of illegal aliens housed in the state correctional facilities shall be retained by the South Carolina Department of Corrections to offset incurred expenses.

200	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.5. (CORR: Remedial Education Funding) A criminal offender committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections, who has been evaluated to function at less than an eighth grade educational level, or less than the equivalent of an eighth grade educational level, may be required by department officials to enroll and actively participate in academic education programs. Funds appropriated to the Department of Corrections for educational programs shall be prioritized to assure such remedial services are provided.
201	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.6. (CORR: Tire Retreading Program Restriction) The tire retreading program at the Lieber Correctional Institution shall be limited to the marketing and sale of retreads to state governmental entities.
202	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.7. (CORR: Social Security Administration Funding) All funds received by the South Carolina Department of Corrections from the Social Security Administration under Section 1611 (e)(1)(I) of the Social Security Act, which provides payment for information regarding incarcerated Social Security Insurance recipients, shall be retained by the South Carolina Department of Corrections and credited to a fund entitled "Special Social Security" for the care and custody of inmates housed in the state correctional facilities.
203	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.8. (CORR: Medical Expenses) The Department of Corrections shall be authorized to charge inmates a nominal fee for any medical treatment or consultation provided at the request of or initiated by the inmate. A nominal co-pay shall be charged for prescribed medications. Inmates shall not be charged for psychological or mental health visits.
204	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.9. (CORR: Prison Industry Funds) The Director of the Department of Corrections, at his discretion, is hereby authorized to utilize prison industry funds for projects or services benefiting the general welfare of the inmate population or to supplement costs of operations.
205	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.10. (CORR: Reimbursement for Expenditures) The Department of Corrections may retain for general operating purposes any reimbursement of funds for expenses incurred in a prior fiscal year.
206	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.11. (CORR: Sale of Real Property) Funds generated from the sale of real property owned by the Department of Corrections shall be retained by the department to offset renovation and maintenance capital expenditures.
207	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.13. (CORR: Funds From Vehicle Cleaning) Monies generated by inmates engaged in the cleaning and waxing of private vehicles, or any other adult work activity center, shall be placed in a special account and utilized for the welfare of the inmate population.
208	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.14. (CORR: Release of Inmates) The Director of the Department of Corrections and other persons having charge of prisoners who are required to serve a period of six months or more, may release all such prisoners, including prisoners to whom Section 24-13-150, subsection (A) of the 1976 Code applies, on the first day of the month in which their sentences expire, and if the first day of the month falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday, such prisoners may be released on the last weekday prior to the first of the month which is not a holiday.
209	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.15. (CORR: Western Union Funding) All funds received by the South Carolina Department of Corrections from the Western Union Quick Collect Revenue Sharing Program or similar private sector entities, which provides payment for processing electronic transfers into the E.H. Cooper Trust Fund, shall be retained by the South Carolina Department of Corrections and credited to a fund entitled "Inmate Welfare Fund" to be expended for the benefit of the inmate population.
210	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.16. (CORR: Monitoring Fees) The Department of Corrections is authorized to charge an inmate who participates in community programs a reasonable fee for the cost of supplying electronic and telephonic monitoring. The fees charged may not exceed the actual cost of the monitoring.
211	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.17. (CORR: Inmate Insurance Policies) The Department of Corrections may collect and record private health insurance information from incarcerated individuals. The department may file against any private insurance policy covering an inmate to recoup any health care expenditures covered by the policy. Health care will be provided in accordance with law and standards regardless of whether or not an inmate is covered by insurance.
212	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.18. (CORR: Work Release Transportation Fee) The South Carolina Department of Corrections is authorized to charge a \$4.00 per-day transportation fee to participants in the work release program only when such transportation is provided by the department. Monies collected shall be credited to the South Carolina Department of Corrections, and utilized solely to fund transportation of work release participants and vehicle replacement for the work release program.

213	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.19. (CORR: Special Assignment Pay Level 2 & 3 Facilities) Funds appropriated for special assignment pay at the Department of Corrections are for the purpose of addressing vacancies and turnover of staff by providing a pay differential for certain employees assigned to institutions with a Level II or Level III security designation. The funds are to be used for special assignment pay only and may not be transferred to any other program. If the employee leaves one of the qualifying job classes or leaves a Level II or Level III institution for a non-Level II or non-Level III facility, they shall no longer be eligible for this special assignment pay. Only employees in full-time equivalent positions are eligible for this special assignment pay.
214	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.20. (CORR: Quota Elimination) Pursuant to Section 24-3-60 of the 1976 Code, upon notification by the county, the Department of Corrections shall accept newly sentenced inmates from each local jail and detention center.
215	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.21. (CORR: Public/Private Partnerships for Construction) Funds appropriated in Act 407 of 2006, Item 23, shall be used to construct as many multi-purpose buildings at Department of Corrections institutions as possible. For such facilities at Lieber, McCormick, Leath, Perry, or Allendale Correctional Institution, at least \$150,000 in matching funds and/or construction materials or services must be donated before construction of the facility may begin. At other Department of Corrections locations, the Director may require that donated funds and/or materials or services equal one-half of the cost of construction, including design and engineering costs.
216	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.22. (CORR: Inmate Barbering Program) Inmate barbers in the Inmate Barbering Program at the Department of Corrections, shall not be subject to the licensing requirement of Section 40-7-30 of the 1976 Code.
217	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.23. (CORR: Executed Inmate Autopsy) For the current fiscal year, the autopsy requirements of Section 17-7-10 of the 1976 Code are suspended when an inmate is executed by the Department of Corrections pursuant to a valid order of the Supreme Court of South Carolina.
218	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.24. (CORR: Recoupment of Expenses Associated with Inmate Cremation) If the Department of Corrections incurs expenses for cremating and disposing of an unclaimed deceased inmate, the department may recoup all associated costs of cremation, including transportation, through the deceased inmate's E.H. Cooper account, providing funds are available.
219	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.25. (CORR: Credited Jail Time; DNA Sample Collection) Inmates committed to the Department of Corrections for sentences greater than ninety days, but who have credit for jail time in excess of their sentence to incarceration are not required to be transported to the Reception and Evaluation Center of the Department of Corrections. Cities and counties housing inmates who have credit for jail time in excess of their sentence may, through written agreement with the Department of Corrections, transfer required commitment records to the department electronically or by other means. The Department of Corrections must establish reasonable documentation requirements to facilitate the implementation of this cost savings measure. Employees of the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services assigned to the court or employees of the Department of Corrections, as applicable, shall obtain DNA samples from the offenders who are required to submit DNA samples. This provision does not exempt the above referenced inmates from the \$250 DNA fee as required by Section 23-3-670 of the 1976 Code. The \$250 fee shall be collected in the same manner as other fines and fees and submitted to the State Treasurer for remittance to SLED.
220	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.26. (CORR: Cell Phone Interdiction) The Director of the Department of Corrections is granted the right to add a surcharge to all inmate pay phone calls to offset the cost of equipment and operations of cell phone interdiction measures. The surcharge will be added to the cost per call, collected by chosen telephone vendor and paid to the department on a monthly basis. The department is authorized to retain the funds to pay, either directly or through the State lease program, for equipment required to enact cell phone interdiction. When the equipment has been paid in full, the surcharge amount will be reviewed and adjusted to cover the cost of ongoing operational expenses of the interdiction equipment. Any unexpended balance may be carried forward from the prior fiscal year into the current fiscal year and be used for the same purpose.
221	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.27. (CORR: Correctional Institution Maintenance and Construction) For maintenance and construction activities funded in the current fiscal year, the Department of Corrections may utilize inmate labor to perform any portion of the work on its own grounds and facilities. The provisions of Section 40-11-360(A)(9) of the 1976 Code shall apply to any such project, including new construction.
222	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.28. (CORR: Meals in Emergency Operations) The Department of Corrections may provide meals to public employees who are not permitted to leave their stations and are required to work during actual emergencies, emergency simulation exercises, or when the Governor declares a state of emergency.

223	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	65.29. (CORR: Prohibition on Funding Certain Surgery) (A) The Department of Corrections is prohibited from using state funds or state resources to provide a prisoner in the state prison system sexual reassignment surgery; however, if a person is taking hormonal therapy at the time the person is committed to the Department of Corrections, the department shall continue to provide this therapy to the person as long as medically necessary for the health of the person.
224	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	117.9. (GP: Transfers of Appropriations) Agencies and institutions shall be authorized to transfer appropriations within programs and within the agency with notification to the Executive Budget Office and Comptroller General.
225	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	117.17. (GP: Replacement of Personal Property) The Department of Juvenile Justice, Department of Corrections, Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services, Department of Mental Health, Department of Disabilities and Special Needs, Continuum of Care, Department of Social Services and School for the Deaf and the Blind may replace the personal property of an employee which has been damaged or destroyed by a client while in custody of the agency.
226	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	117.23. (GP: Carry Forward) Each agency is authorized to carry forward unspent general fund appropriations from the prior fiscal year into the current fiscal year, up to a maximum of ten percent of its original general fund appropriations less any appropriation reductions for the current fiscal year. Agencies shall not withhold services in order to carry forward general funds.
227	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	117.25. (GP: Prison Industries) All agencies funded in this act, when procuring goods and services, shall first consider contracting for services or purchasing goods and services through the Department of Corrections' Prison Industries Program. The Department of Corrections shall furnish, upon request, to all agencies a catalogue of goods and services provided by Prison Industries. The department is hereby directed to develop and market a catalogue of Prison Industries products for nationwide circulation.
228	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	117.29. (GP: Base Budget Analysis) Agencies' annual accountability reports for the prior fiscal year, as required in Section 1-1-810, must be accessible to the Governor, Senate Finance Committee, House Ways and Means Committee, and to the public on or before September fifteenth, for the purpose of a zero-base budget analysis and in order to ensure that the Agency Head Salary Commission has the accountability reports for use in a timely manner.
229	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	117.31. (GP: State DNA Database) Funds collected by the South Carolina Department of Corrections, the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon, and Department of Juvenile Justice to process DNA samples must be remitted to the State Law Enforcement Division to offset the expenses incurred to operate the State DNA Database program. SLED may retain, expend, and carry forward these funds. Any carry forward funds resulting from the DNA Database program must be used solely to operate the DNA Database program.
230	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	117.47. (GP: Insurance Claims) Any insurance reimbursement to an agency may be used to offset expenses related to the claim. These funds may be retained, expended, and carried forward.
231	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	117.51. (GP: Assessment Audit / Crime Victim Funds) If the State Auditor finds that any county treasurer, municipal treasurer, county clerk of court, magistrate, or municipal court has not properly allocated revenue generated from court fines, fines, and assessments to the crime victim funds or has not properly expended crime victim funds, 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, the State Auditor shall notify the State Office of Victim Assistance.
232	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	117.53. (GP: Secure Juvenile Confinement) The Attorney General shall review the interpretation of the current policies of the Department of Public Safety and the Department of Corrections regarding secure juvenile confinement that the departments indicate may jeopardize federal grant funds.
233	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	117.59. (GP: Purchase Card Incentive Rebates) In addition to the Purchase Card Rebate deposited in the general fund, any incentive rebate premium received by an agency from the Purchase Card Program may be retained and used by the agency to support its operations.
234	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	117.66. (GP: Healthcare Employee Recruitment and Retention) The Department of Corrections, Department of Disabilities and Special Needs, Department of Health and Environmental Control, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Juvenile Justice, Department of Mental Health, and Department of Vocational Rehabilitation are allowed to spend state, federal, and other sources of revenue to provide lump sum bonuses to aid in recruiting and retaining healthcare workers in critical needs healthcare jobs based on objective guidelines established by the Budget and Control Board.

235	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	117.68. (GP: Sexually Violent Predator Program) After the Department of Mental Health obtains all necessary project approvals, the Department of Corrections may utilize inmate labor to perform any portion of the construction of an addition to the Edisto Unit at the Broad River Correctional Institution, which houses the Department of Mental Health's Sexually Violent Predator Treatment Program, such addition to be used for additional treatment space and staff offices. For purposes of this project, the Department of Corrections may exceed the \$350,000 limit on projects for which it may use inmate labor.
236	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	117.82. (GP: Deficit Monitoring) It is the responsibility of each state agency, department, and institution to operate within the limits of its authorized appropriations.
237	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	117.85. (GP: Websites) All agencies, departments, and institutions of state government shall be responsible for providing on its Internet website a link to the Internet website of any agency, other than the individual agency, department, or institution, that posts on its Internet website that agency, department, or institution's monthly state procurement card statements or monthly reports containing all or substantially all the same information contained in the monthly state procurement card statements.
238	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	117.96. (GP: Victims Assistance Transfer) The Department of Corrections shall transfer \$20,500 each month to the Department of Public Safety for distribution through the State Victims Assistance Program.
239	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	117.97. (GP: DOC & PPP Potential Consolidation Plan) From the funds appropriated to the Department of Corrections and the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services, the directors of the departments may collaborate and develop a plan to consolidate the functions of the departments.
240	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	117.104. (GP: Sexually Violent Predator Treatment RFP) The Director of the Department of Mental Health and the Director of the Department of Corrections shall cooperate with the Budget and Control Board, Division of Procurement Services which shall develop and cause to be issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) seeking long-term solutions for securely housing and treating the growing population of individuals adjudicated as Sexually Violent Predators and civilly committed to the Department of Mental Health pursuant to the Sexually Violent Predators Act.
241	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	118.1. (SR: Year End Expenditures) Unless specifically authorized herein, the appropriations provided in Part IA of this act as ordinary expenses of the State Government shall lapse on July 31, 2015.
242	Appropriations Act	State	Proviso	118.14. (SR: Non-recurring Revenue) N04 - Department of Corrections (a) Mental Health Remediation Plan - \$1,499,659; (b) Education Improvement Plan/Vocational Equipment - \$440,000;

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Customer Template

Divisions or Major Programs	Description	Service/Product Provided to Customers	Customer Segments	<i>Specify only for the following segments:</i> (1) Industry; Name; (2) Professional Organization; Name; (3) Public; Demographics.
Division of Central Classification and Inmate Records, Division of Security, Division of Transportation	Corrections works with the judicial system to ensure that inmates who are sentenced to the State system serve the proper sentence. The Agency regularly transports inmates to and from court for appeals and other judicial business.	Transport inmates to and from court for appeals and other judicial business.	Judicial Branch	
Division of Central Classification and Inmate Records, Division of Security, Division of Transportation	Once inmates are sentenced to the State system, they are transported to Corrections by law enforcement officials representing the State's 46 counties. The Agency communicates daily with the State's local detention centers to coordinate the transfer of inmates to the system, and back to county detention centers when inmates must reappear in court.	The Agency communicates daily with the State's local detention centers to coordinate the transfer of inmates to the system, and back to county detention centers when inmates must reappear in court.	Local Govts.	
Division of Programs and Services, Division of Health Services	The Agency works with a myriad of government agencies, volunteer groups and religious organizations to provide rehabilitation services and programs geared to prepare offenders for their return to society.	The Agency provides rehabilitation services and programs geared to prepare offenders for their return to society.	Professional Organization	
Division of Young Offender Parole and Reentry Services, Division of Central Classification and Inmate Records	Because a large percentage of offenders are released from prison on probation or parole, Corrections inherently works closely with the S.C. Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services.	The Agency provides information and cooperates with the S.C. Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services	Executive Branch/State Agencies	
Division of Victim Services	The Agency employs staff members who work directly with victims, alerting them to pertinent updates about their offenders.	Alert victims to pertinent updates about their offenders.	General Public	
Division of Young Offender Parole & Reentry Services	The Division of Young Offender Parole and Reentry Services (YOPRS) encompasses both institution and community-based services for male and female offenders sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act (YOA).	Provides both institution and community-based services for male and female offenders sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act (YOA).	Professional Organization	

Division of Resource and Information Management, Communications Director, Legislative Liaison	The Agency also has staff assigned to deal with research, media and legislative requests, as well as the general public for which it works.	Provides information to the general public, other agencies (state, federal, and other), professional organizations, schools and universities, etc.	General Public
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Partner Template

Name of Partner Entity	Type of Partner Entity	Description of Partnership	Associated Objective(s)
S.C. Dept. of Employment and Workforce	State Government	Assisting inmates with finding jobs after release.	4.1.3
S.C. Dept. of Health and Human Services	State Government	Assisting inmates with determining Medicaid eligibility prior to release.	5.1.1
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs	Federal Government	Assisting inmates with determining Veterans benefits eligibility prior to release.	5.1.2
S.C. Dept. of Health and Environmental Control	State Government	Assisting the Agency in reducing pharmacy expenditures on HIV medication.	5.1.3
University of South Carolina	Higher Education Institute	Provides interns to conduct discharge planning and referral support to inmates upon release.	5.1.4
S.C. Dept. of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services	State Government	Assist in the implementation and evaluation of the Omnibus Crime Reduction and Sentencing Reform Act of 2010.	5.1.5

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Report Template

Item	Report Name	Name of Entity Requesting the Report	Type of Entity	Reporting Frequency	Submission Date (MM/DD/YYYY)	Summary of Information Requested in the Report	Method to Access the Report
1	SCDC Releases to Horry County	Myrtle Beach Police Department	Local Govt.	Monthly		List of SCDC inmates who are projected to be released in the next month who have a committing county or last known address in Horry County. List provides any known gang affiliations for these inmates.	corrections.info@doc.state.sc.us
2	SCDC Releases to Greenville County	Greenville Police Department	Local Govt.	Monthly		List of SCDC inmates released during the previous month with a last known address, committing county or emergency contact address in Greenville County.	corrections.info@doc.state.sc.us
3	SCDC Releases to Charleston County	Charleston Police Department	Local Govt.	Monthly		List of SCDC inmates released during the previous month with a last known address, committing county or emergency contact address in Charleston County.	corrections.info@doc.state.sc.us
4	SCDC Monthly Immigration Report	U.S. Immigrations and Customs Enforcement	Federal	Monthly		List of SCDC inmates admitted during the previous month who reported alien citizenship or have an I.C.E. detainee.	Not Available to the public.
5	Weekly Assaultive and Escape Disciplinaries	Emmitt Sparkman	Outside Organization	Weekly		Breakdown of assaultive disciplinaries and escape disciplinaries by location of incident.	corrections.info@doc.state.sc.us
6	Use of Force Report	Emmitt Sparkman	Outside Organization	Monthly		Report containing a summary of incidents where force was used on an inmate by location and type of force used. Contains detailed list of inmates and employees involved in these incidents, indicating which incidents they were involved in.	corrections.info@doc.state.sc.us
7	Assaultive Incidents (MINs) on Employees and Inmates	Emmitt Sparkman	Outside Organization	Monthly		Monthly report on the number of assaultive incidents against SCDC employee and inmates (also showing number of assaults resulting in serious injury).	corrections.info@doc.state.sc.us
8	Weekly Lockup by Custody and Mental Health Classification	Emmitt Sparkman	Outside Organization	Weekly		Breakdown of inmates in lock-up (restrictive housing) by custody type and mental health status.	corrections.info@doc.state.sc.us
9	STG Releases to Out-of-State	SC Sheriff's Association	State	Monthly		Produces a list of inmates with Security Threat Group (STG) or gang affiliations who were released during the previous month with an out of state release address.	corrections.info@doc.state.sc.us
10	SCVRSS	U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs, Veteran Re-Entry Search Services (VRSS)	Federal	Monthly		List of all inmates in SCDC custody. Contains the inmate's name, SSN, date of birth, gender, SCDC ID, current facility, facility ZIP code, next parole hearing date and projected max out date.	MOU in place. Information is confidential.
11	National Prisoner Statistics Summary of Sentenced Population Movement	U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics	Federal	Annually	March 17, 2017	SCDC provides information on year end population as well as admissions and releases for the calendar year.	http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=1#pubs
12	Report of Inmates Under Sentence of Death	U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics	Federal	Annually	February 19, 2017	Provide information on inmates under sentence of death.	http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=18
13	Deaths in Custody Reporting Program	U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics	Federal	Annually	March 8, 2017	Provides name, date of birth, date of death, admission date, race, sex, ethnicity, location and cause of death for inmates who died in SCDC custody.	http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=193
14	National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP)	Abt Associates for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics	Federal	Annually	March 31, 2017	Provide data files of annual inmate admissions and releases for 2015 and data on the year-end inmate population on December 31, 2015	http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dc&tid=268

15	2016 Adult Corrections Questionnaire	Southern Legislative Conference	Outside Organization	Annually	January 13, 2017	Provide information for comparison on population, admissions, releases, inmate demographics, employee training, turnover, education, prison industries, programs, facilities, medical and mental health, assaults, budget and expenditures.	http://www.slcatlanta.org/Publications/cdrs/2015/2015_CDR_CORRECTIONS.pdf
16	Accountability Report		State	Annually	September 15, 2017		http://www.scstatehouse.gov/reports/aar2015/n04.pdf
17	DOJ HIV Status Report of Consent Decree	US Department of Justice	Federal	Bi-annually	March 27, 2017	SCDC's status of the integration of HIV inmates	Email

