

Agency Accountability Report

Fiscal Year 2018-2019

Stirling, Bryan P., Director

September 13, 2019

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

Fiscal Year 2018–2019 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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AGENCY VISION	<p>The South Carolina Department of Corrections will be recognized as one of the most effective and innovative correctional systems in the country. We will be known as an agency that utilizes its resources to the maximum, professionally accomplishes the most difficult tasks, and assists other public agencies in their work. Citizens, as well as victims of crime, will recognize the unselfish service of our employees by their commitment to protecting the public's safety and interest. The employees of the South Carolina Department of Corrections will be seen as a progressive force that works together to ensure the safety of each other, to improve the lives and meet legitimate needs of the inmates, and to prepare them for re-entry into society. The South Carolina Department of Corrections will be known as an organization that focuses on its mission, while investing in the lives of our staff.</p>
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Does the agency have any major or minor recommendations (internal or external) that would allow the agency to operate more effectively and efficiently?

	Yes	No
RESTRUCTURING RECOMMENDATIONS:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Is the agency in compliance with S.C. Code Ann. § 2-1-230, which requires submission of certain reports to the Legislative Services Agency for publication online and the State Library? See also S.C. Code Ann. § 60-2-30.

	Yes	No
REPORT SUBMISSION COMPLIANCE:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Is the agency in compliance with various requirements to transfer its records, including electronic ones, to the Department of Archives and History? See the Public Records Act (S.C. Code Ann. § 30-1-10 through 30-1-180) and the South Carolina Uniform Electronic Transactions Act (S.C. Code Ann. § 26-6-10 through 26-10-210).

RECORDS MANAGEMENT COMPLIANCE:	Yes	No
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

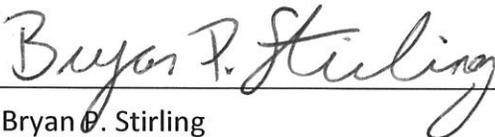
Is the agency in compliance with S.C. Code Ann. § 1-23-120(J), which requires an agency to conduct a formal review of its regulations every five years?

REGULATION REVIEW:	Yes	No
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please identify your agency's preferred contacts for this year's accountability report.

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Email</u>
PRIMARY CONTACT:	Deanne Williams	(803) 896-2110	williams.deanne@doc.sc.gov
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I have reviewed and approved the enclosed FY 2018–2019 Accountability Report, which is complete and accurate to the extent of my knowledge.

AGENCY DIRECTOR (SIGN AND DATE):			9/11/19
(TYPE/PRINT NAME):	Bryan P. Stirling		

BOARD/CMSN CHAIR (SIGN AND 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 creating the first State-level prison for felons housed in county facilities. In 1960, the South Carolina Governor decided to end the abuses of the correctional system, creating a new State Agency. That Agency was named the South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC). Today, SCDC is a Cabinet Agency, reporting directly to the Governor. The Agency currently has approximately 4,700 employees, just over 18,800 inmates, and 21 institutions operating in various counties around the state. These 21 institutions are comprised of 19 male institutions – four Level 1 (Minimum Security) institutions, nine Level 2 (Medium Security) institutions, and six Level 3 (Maximum Security) institutions – and two female institutions, both of which are Level 2 (Medium Security). Some of the major developments that occurred during Fiscal Year 2019 are highlighted below, as well as our expectations for the coming year. The Agency’s Organizational Chart can be found on Page A-13.

Bedspace Utilization: Over the past several years, SCDC has experienced a decrease in inmate admissions to prison, and in turn, a decrease in SCDC’s inmate population. Agency statistical data shows a reduction of 5,282 (22.2%) in the overall average daily inmate population over the past nine years (see Chart 1 below). However, SCDC still faces challenges in managing a growing population of violent offenders (71% of current population), inmates with behavioral issues, and mentally ill offenders.

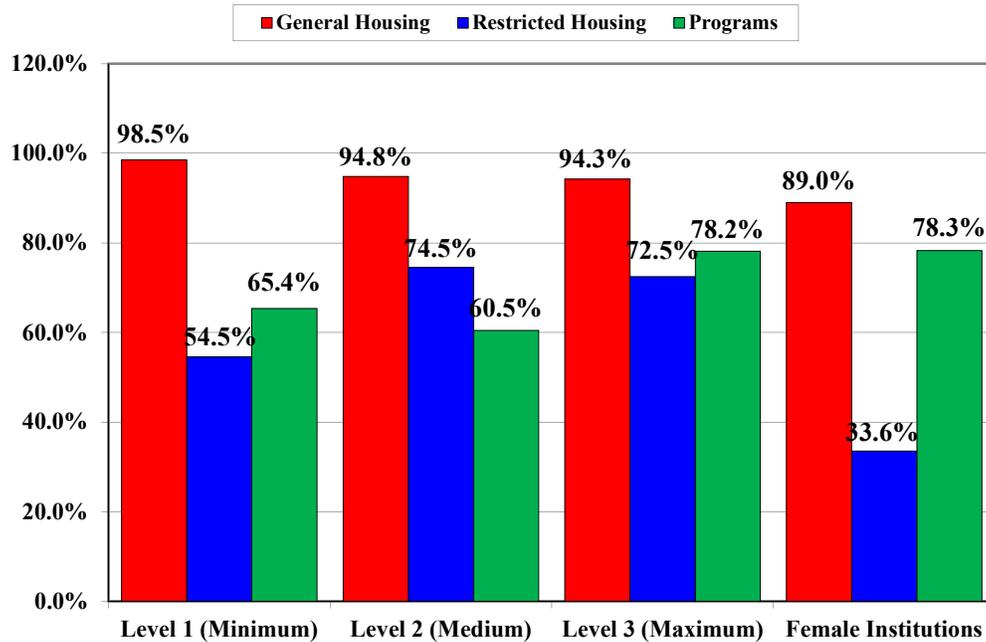
**Chart 1: SCDC Average Daily Facility Count per Month
July 2010 - June 2019**



The Central Classification team and the Office of the Deputy Director of Operations are responsible for developing strategies to manage bed space in order to address the changing prison population and provide a safe living environment for inmates. This team continues to seek additional housing to reduce the number of inmates with mental health/behavioral problems that are being placed in Restricted Housing Units (RHUs) and to repurpose program beds in Level 2 and 3 institutions across the State (see Chart 2 below).

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**Chart 2: Bedspace Utilization Rates by Housing Type
June 15, 2019**



In response to mental health concerns, a high-level behavioral management unit is maintained to reduce the number of inmates with mental health designations in RHUs who are in need of therapeutic programming, as well as a low-level behavioral management unit that provides resources and counseling for inmates with mental health designations. During FY19, the Agency’s Division of Classification and Inmate Records continued working with outside consultants to seek other methods to more accurately identify problematic inmates with gang affiliations and/or diagnosed mental health/behavioral problems. Identification and proper placement of these inmates helps reduce the propensity for institutional violence and the number of inmates incorrectly housed in RHUs. In FY19, SCDC began the Diversionary Housing Unit (DHU), which serves as an alternative housing unit for inmates with a mental health classification of L3 or higher that have been approved for security detention. During FY19, there were fifty-one inmates with gang affiliations and demonstrated destructive behavior housed in a privately-run correctional facility in Mississippi. To further our efforts in managing inmate institutional placements, a new inmate classification system is targeted for implementation in February 2020.

Inmate Cellular Phone Usage: The Agency completed permanent installation of the Tecore Managed Access System at Lee Correctional Institution in July of 2018. This system blocks communication from unauthorized cellular devices within the institution. The Agency chose to procure this solution as a turnkey vendor service rather than purchasing equipment that may become quickly outdated due to technological advancements. Contracting for this service places the responsibility of maintaining up-to-date technology on the service provider, which relieves the Agency of major expenditures for replacement equipment as technology changes. The Agency has also deployed the TalkTelio cell phone detection system in the RHUs of four high-security institutions. This technology alerts staff that a cellular phone is present and powered on in the building, revealing the approximate location of the cellular device via signal transmission. Staff can then easily initiate a search for the phone. This system is well-suited for an environment that does not allow easy access to the technology infrastructure or freedom of movement to the inmate population.

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The Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA), the Wireless Industry Association (CTIA), and the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) formed a national contraband cell phone task force to identify solutions to combat the use of contraband cell phones by prison inmates. The task force contracted with the Virginia Tech Applied Research Corporation to conduct testing of cellular interdiction systems in their RF lab in Arlington as well as in two correctional facilities. Lee Correctional Institution was selected as one of these facilities and field testing was completed in October 2018. The report, which was publicly released in April 2019, is available at the following link: <https://api.ctia.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Contraband-Phone-Task-Force-Status-Report-Combined.pdf>.

Vehicle Maintenance and Replacement: During FY19, SCDC was able to apply carryforward funding to replace another 5% of the Agency’s vehicle fleet with low mileage/reliable vehicles acquired through SC Surplus Property from the Federal GSA Vehicle Surplus Program as well as new vehicles purchased from State contract vendors. These vehicle purchases have contributed to our agency’s goal of obtaining a greater mechanically sound and safer vehicle fleet.

Recruitment and Retention: The agency continues to implement new procedures for analysis, recruiting, and retention of correctional officer staff. Our emphasis on advertising subsists as we promote recruitment needs on social media outlets, local commercial radio and television broadcasts, highway billboards, magazines and newspaper publications, Agency delivery trucks and a promotional sedan. The recruiting application process has been incorporated on the NEO.GOV website for more public exposure and a streamlined application.

During FY19, we allowed for uniformed and nursing staff to work additional shifts and/or shifts at other institutions on assigned days off. Overtime paid to correctional officers amounted to \$18.2 million in FY19. In addition, over \$5.9 million in retention and Spot bonuses were given to operational staff, including uniformed, nursing, and other staff directly supervising inmates on work jobs, programs, etc. Currently, security and nursing staffing numbers remain under authorized strength due to tremendous turn-over, working environment, and implementation of overtime to cover posts unable to be manned with our current strength. Again, increasing security staff to safe-levels within our institutions will be a critical process during FY20 and will require continued thought and innovation.

Security Features/Improvements: The Agency proceeds with our effort to realign our emergency management program to comply with the Incident Command System (ICS) and the National Incident Management System (NIMS). Executive and institutional staff completed FEMA sponsored “Incident Command System” courses for a correctional setting during the latter part of the fiscal year. Courses included introduction to the Incident Command System, Single/Internal Action Incidents and an introduction to the National Incident Management System. Agency Academy staff were trained to present the system to all employees, and currently there is a 92% completion rate. In addition, Agency policy was changed to reflect proper implementation.

The Agency was successful in the design and development of the 50’ High Netting System. The purpose of the system is to significantly decrease contraband throw-overs which will provide better security for our officers, inmates, and staff. Installation is complete at five (5) Level III institutions (Lieber, Lee, Broad River, McCormick and Perry) and six (6) Level II institutions (Ridgeland, Evans, Tyger River, Kershaw, Turbeville and Trenton). We continue to recognize an improved reduction in the successful contraband throw-overs at locations that netting has been installed.

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Facilities Management has on-going projects for installation of food flaps and louvered window coverings at several correctional institutions. Food flaps prevent inmate aggression toward staff members when providing meals, medications, etc. during security lockdowns. Louvered window coverings deter inmates from being able to see outside activity (such as contraband thrown on the yard) from their cells.

Maintenance: During FY19, approximately \$4.5 million of General Fund carryforward was dedicated to new capital projects in order to strengthen controls over contraband introduction and provide major critical repairs to institutions.

OFFICE OF LEGAL AND COMPLIANCE

Automated Inmate Request System (ARTSM): Since the implementation of the ARTSM system on March 31, 2014, inmates have entered 2,329,061 automated requests. SCDC currently has a 99.91% completion rate for these requests. The system has proved to be an effective means of communication for our inmate population.

Records Management Initiative: Record audits were successfully conducted at all SCDC correctional institutions. Twenty-two audits were conducted in workshops on-site. Health Services is fully operational with their Electronic Health Records System, “NextGen”, at all SCDC institutions and facilities. Aligned with the Division of Resource and Information Management and Division of Procurement, SCDC is researching the benefits of acquiring a social media archiving solution.

Occupational Safety and Workers’ Compensation: The number of workers’ compensation claims filed over the last year declined by 51 claims from 301 for FY18 to 250 (at time of this writing) for FY19. Workers’ Compensation Premiums increased from \$6.1 million in FY18 to \$7.9 million in FY19 representing the first increase in premiums that SCDC has seen since FY08. This is mainly due to an increase in indemnity (Lost Time) claims occurring during the rating period (Fiscal Years 15, 16 and 17). Taken cumulatively from our peak premiums in FY08 (\$12.8 million per year with 403 claims filed), SCDC has now saved in excess of \$47 million in premiums alone over the last 11 years due to the reduction in work-related losses and improved safety performance.

Mental Health Lawsuit/Settlement: SCDC engaged in extensive mediation and signed a settlement agreement in May 2016 designed to implement a remedial plan to resolve the matters/issues outlined in the mental health lawsuit, T.R. v. South Carolina Department of Corrections No. 2006-CP-40-02925, brought against SCDC by the Protection and Advocacy for People with Disabilities, Inc. After entering the settlement agreement, the parties jointly moved the SC 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 SC 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 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 the settlement agreement was in the best interest of the inmate class members. By order dated December 14, 2016, the SC Supreme Court granted a motion to vacate the 2014 ruling on the mental health lawsuit and dismissed the appeal. The settlement agreement outlines a multi-year compliance process with phased-in implementation and established an Implementation Panel (IP) to provide oversight.

In December 2015 and in anticipation of the settlement agreement, the agency reassigned existing legal and compliance related oversight functions of the Agency to the newly-created Office of Legal and Compliance to include monitoring the compliance functions related to the mental health settlement. SCDC also created the Quality Improvement and Risk Management Division (QIRM) within the Office of Legal

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and Compliance to audit and report settlement agreement compliance to the IP and to create and provide guidance for implementation of a new policy designed to establish a continuous quality improvement system in which institutional and division staff receive data collection reports, develop improvement action plans, and foster communication among agency divisions to improve agency functions.

Compliance with the components of the settlement agreement is assessed and reported by the IP through periodic site visits (audits) and review of reports and records. After each site visit, a mediator makes final determinations on Agency compliance with the 59 measured components agreed upon by both parties. The mediator's decisions are based upon IP reports and responses of the parties. The IP conducted audits in November 2018 and March 2019 and is scheduled to conduct a site visit and audit in November 2019. The IP has completed nine audits through March of 2019. SCDC has shown improvement in compliance with mental health settlement initiatives. As of March 2019, SCDC demonstrated the following: Substantial Compliance - 21 components; Partial Compliance - 33 components; Non-compliance - 5 components. Of the 21 components in substantial compliance, eleven components are no longer reviewed by the IP or mediator because the Agency sustained the assessment for the eighteen months or more.

HEALTH SERVICES: The Division of Health Services continues a collaborative partnership with SC Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) for infectious disease providers. This partnership consists of two infectious disease physicians contracted through the University of South Carolina Infectious Disease Program. This Infectious Disease program is responsible for administering the HIV 340-B program through DHEC, as well as infectious disease services within the Agency such as Hepatitis C, TB, MRSA, influenza, etc. An additional collaboration between DHEC/SCDC now includes a Hepatitis A/ Hepatitis B vaccination program offered to our inmate population upon entry into the SCDC reception and evaluation facilities.

Health Services has continued recruiting efforts to increase the number of providers (doctors, nurse practitioners, and physician assistants) working in institutions for expanded levels of health services. Through Kirkland Correctional Institution, 24-hour health care continues to be accessible seven days weekly. In FY19, Health Services also continued recruiting efforts to increase the number of nurses within SCDC. There have been additional nurse practitioners and physician assistants hired in 2019; however, the need for additional nurses and physicians remains. Nursing and physician positions with competitive salary rates will be an agency priority for the FY20 budget request. A primary focus of increasing nursing positions is to create additional full-time positions, decrease the reliance of temporary staffing agency nurses, and enhance the provision of health service delivery and continuity of care for the overall inmate population.

The MUSC telehealth initiative remains an important program for FY20, along with collaborations between MUSC and with USC/Prisma Health telehealth. Collaborations with multiple facilities are anticipated to enhance the variety and availability of specialty care services for our inmate population as well as decrease the reliance on transportation of inmates to outside specialty consultations and follow up appointments. PRISMA health will be providing primary and specialty care for the women's facility via telehealth with plans for implementation in year 2019.

An inmate electronic health record (EHR), NextGen/Medicalistics, has been implemented at all facilities statewide. The EHR has enhanced multidisciplinary communication, improved documentation, and created better reporting systems through health informatics utilization. These anticipated technological improvements resulted in a higher level of health services delivery for the inmate population.

Pharmacy: Our pharmacy fills approximately 2,000 prescriptions per day. The pharmacy intern program continues as a partnership with the SC College of Pharmacy, Presbyterian College, and South University.

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Pharmacists and pharmacy technicians conduct monthly audits of the institutions assuring compliance with LLR standards.

Dental: The dental service continues to maintain and repair dental equipment. We continue to work towards equipping Reception and Evaluation Centers with a dental clinic that documents dental condition at intake to gather a comprehensive medical/dental record.

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental Health Staffing: Because the vacancy rate for mental health staff averaged 38% during FY17, the agency initiated a plan involving innovative recruitment and retention strategies to increase the number of medical staff hired and worked collaboratively with other contract/private providers to provide workflow resources. The vacancy rate for Psychiatry is low with only 2 full-time vacancies, based on 16 (Full time allocations) which are filled with a combination of fulltime, part-time, and contract staff, 20% for Psychology based on 6.2 FTEs, and 36.6% for Qualified Mental Health Professionals based on 112 FTEs, averaging 18.6 % for all three disciplines. The decrease from an overall 38% back in FY17 is primarily due to substantial salary increases for Qualified Mental Health professionals, Psychologists, and Psychiatrists. SCDC currently has seven full time psychiatrists on staff, which is an increase from three full time psychiatrists two years ago.

Crisis Intervention Training: The Agency has a program called Facilitated Crisis Intervention Training (CIT) for correctional officers aimed at providing better care for inmates with behavioral issues. SCDC was the first in the country to receive this training locally and at no cost from the National Institute of Corrections. As of July 1, 2019, four hundred ninety-five total staff have been trained, 121 non-active and 374 active employees remaining at SCDC.

Crisis Stabilization Units: The number of inmates placed on the mental health caseload has increased from 20% in FY18 to 25% in FY19. The Agency implemented a 32-bed Centralized Crisis Stabilization Unit (CSU) at Broad River for males in March 2016 and a 12-bed at Camille Graham for females in June 2017. The CSUs serve to centralize medical and mental health care while maintaining safety and security regulations for a high-risk population. During FY19, over 1,000 inmates were admitted to the male CSU. Since opening on June 5, 2017, there have been over 300 female CSU admissions.

Behavioral Management Units: The Agency has implemented Behavioral Management Units (BMUs) as an alternative to long-term segregation placement for inmates with a mental health classification who are suffering from severe personality disorders and associated disruptive behaviors. BMUs are designed as a therapeutic program to disrupt a cycle of repeated disciplinary infractions that typically result in long-term segregation placement. The goal of placement in BMUs is to assist inmates in achieving their highest level of functionality by developing alternative coping skills resulting in behavioral stability sufficient to return safely to the general inmate population. In some cases, the goal will be preparation for re-entry to the community at the expiration of their sentence. Behavioral Management programs continue at both Kirkland and Allendale Correctional Institutions. The capacity for both programs has expanded to a combined 70 beds. Between July 1, 2018 and June 30, 2019, seventeen (17) graduates have completed Allendale’s BMU program bringing the total number of graduates to thirty-three (33) since inception of the program. Kirkland’s BMU program has had fourteen graduates since inception of the program which started spring 2017.

Additionally, SCDC started the Diversionary Housing Unit (DHU), which serves as an alternative housing unit for inmates with a mental health classification of L3 or higher that have been approved for placement in security detention status by the Central Office RHU Multi-Disciplinary Review Board. Inmates

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assigned to this unit receive ten (10) hours of unstructured and ten (10) hours of structured out-of-cell activities. Structured programming includes mental health programming, activity groups, individual counseling, community meetings, psychiatric appointments, and other programming in the general framework of a therapeutic community. Inmates assigned to the unit are restrained when out of their cells. The placement of inmates in the DHU is a joint decision by the Assistant Deputy Director of Operations (or designee) and the Assistant Deputy Director of Health Services-Behavioral Health (or designee). The DHU has the maximum capacity of 30 beds.

SCDAODAS Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) Collaboration: SCDC collaborated with DAODAS to provide MAT to the opioid population in SCDC. Trained Peer Support Specialists who are dually supervised by SCDC and SCDOADAS provide this service. Inmates who agree to participate in the program received a Naltrexone (Vivitrol) injection, which is a receptive medication blocker, two weeks prior to being released. SCDC started MAT services November 6, 2017. Thirty-four inmates have received the Vivitrol injection since the program inception; 645 inmates have been screened for MAT services.

Inmates with Disabilities: In order to provide enhanced levels of access to care and services for inmates with disabilities, a Video Relay System (“Video Phones”), was implemented at Broad River and Camille Graham Correctional Institutions and Kirkland Reception & Evaluation Center. A mandatory training program (“Effective Communication Training – Deafness Sensitivity”) was implemented in 2018 for all new and current Agency employees. The SCDC American Sign Language (ASL) Interpreter has been successful in accommodating all requests thus far from our deaf, hard-of-hearing and speech-impaired (D-HOH-SI) inmate population. However, to accommodate requests outside of normal work hours, the Agency has signed a temporary agreement for ‘on-call, off-hours’ support with an outside provider for ASL interpreting services support.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Programs, Education and Vocational Training: Palmetto Unified School District (PUSD) continues to provide educational and vocational training to inmates, elevating their chances of success upon release. In FY19, PUSD awarded 360 GEDs, representing a 7.8% increase in GED attainment over the goal set for the FY19 year. There remains a decline in the number of Vocational certification attainment this year, awarding 2,260 certificates compared to 2,333 certificates issued in FY18 year. As an authorized Department of Labor (DOL) Apprenticeship site, SCDC was unable to have finishers during the FY19. PUSD takes pride in its high attainment level of the job-ready certificate, now using WIN and previously using WorkKeys. During the FY19 year, 1,498 WorkKeys certificates were issued. This is a 132% increase over the goal set for the year.

The 7 Habits on the Inside course graduated 126 inmates from 3 institutions in 2019, and trained 22 new inmate facilitator/teachers at Perry. The program will expand across all institutions in FY20.

At Perry Correctional Institution, a Lifers program for older inmates was launched. The program’s goal is to provide the opportunity for older inmates to live an improved quality of life, while preparing them to re-enter society, should they ever be granted parole. Classes are offered on a quarterly basis.

New program positions were hired at Allendale, Broad River, Camille Graham, Evans, Kershaw, Kirkland, Lieber, Leath, Lee, Perry and Ridgeland. Transitional Coordinators are assigned to those facilities who do not have Program Coordinators/Assistants exclusively assigned to the facility. Trenton, Livesay, MacDougall, Palmer, Wateree and Goodman have transitional staff who provide services several times per month. These positions will assume the responsibility of overseeing and teaching programs, as

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well as connecting offenders, in reentry status, to services needed upon release. These positions are a result of funding received in the FY18 budget.

Other achievements include: 1) statewide training conducted for all new program coordinators, 2) Tyger River opened its first Character Dorm, 3) work began on the expansion of the Northeastern Technical College Pell Grant Initiative at Evans; the first group of 15 inmates will graduate in the fall of 2019 and a new freshman cohort will begin in September 2019, 4) a new Grants Coordinator applied for 9 grants equaling \$2,793,000 in funding for various Agency needs, 5) new programming and a procured curriculum was established for the Step-Down Program and the Special Concerns (STARS) program, 6) a contractual agreement with GTL provided tablets to the inmate population, on which inmates can receive educational programming, is currently in the pilot stage before rolling out to the entire general population, 7) SCDC continues the search for a Risk and Needs assessment tool for program delivery.

Division of Victim Services: During FY19, the Division of Victim Services’ CISM Program (Critical Incident Stress Management) implemented Post Critical Incident Seminars (PCIS) for staff who have experienced various traumatic events. There were two PCIS events during FY19, providing in-depth services to 52 staff. Additionally, the CISM Peer Team provided direct services to 597 staff during this fiscal year and shared information about CISM services to 241 staff throughout the agency. Sixty-five peer team members received certification training during FY19, expanding the program’s ability to respond effectively to situations as needed across the state. A social media Instagram site was initiated for the CISM Program’s trauma/crisis dog, Flossy, to promote awareness about her available services and activities.

The Statewide Automated Victim Information and Notification (SAVIN) system is a service provided to crime victims for free through SCDC, providing information regarding offenders in South Carolina. During FY19, there were 39,508 telephone notifications, 31,528 email notifications and 29,105 text notifications to crime victims, law enforcement personnel and concerned citizens with SAVIN. There were 112,471 new registrations and 1,965,544 searches for offenders via telephone, internet and two mobile applications.

Victim Services also provides services to victims through an internal notification system. During FY19, 6,599 new victims were registered, 4,308 addresses were updated and a total of 10,199 total notifications were performed through this internal notification system, which include releases, supervised furloughs, supervised release, sexually violent predator evaluations, inmate death, remanded sentences, escape and apprehension and special placement on an external labor crew or work program.

Division of Reentry: The Division of Reentry was created to centralize programs and services related to the reentry of offenders into society. Statewide training for program staff was conducted in May of 2019. Reentry Services are being provided at Manning, Kershaw and Camille Graham. Services are provided for those offenders who are within six months of release. Non-Reentry sites are developing programs and providing benefits/bank assistance prior to release. Lieber will begin providing reentry services on September 12, 2019 for inmates who require a level 3 (maximum security) prison. The program at Lieber is a 24-month program entitled, “Going Home for Good”.

SCDC partnered with Pee Dee Healthy Start (Dannon Project). This organization serves young adults between the ages of 18-24 years who have been involved in the justice system and reside in high poverty, high crime communities.

A partnership with REEMERGE provided offenders with a 6 to 12-month reintegration program that uses employment, coaching, and entrepreneurship education to assist in combating the barriers of reentry. Staff

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with REEMERGE coordinate job placement and work experience. After a year of employment, business training and professional coaching, the participant is then ready to continue with gainful employment within that industry.

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) provides assistance when inmates are preparing for release. SCDC reentry staff work with DHHS caseworkers to determine if the returning citizens are eligible for Medicaid benefits. The goal is to begin processing inmate eligibility claims 90 days prior to release, thus increasing the likelihood of Medicaid eligibility at time of release and an improved continuity of care. Approximately 1,700 offenders have been interviewed by DHHS caseworkers.

SCDC continues to collaborate with the Department of Employment and Workforce (DEW). DEW has worked with 138 offenders at Manning Reentry/Work Release Center within the past 6 months.

In a partnership with the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), their prisoner reentry coordinator will assist with providing a faster, more streamlined approach to obtaining credentials. In April, offenders at Manning were afforded the opportunity to receive their identification prior to being released.

SCDC is in the contractual process with the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) and the Bureau of Vital Statistics to provide an avenue for SCDC to assist indigent offenders with obtaining their birth certificates.

Division of Inmate Services: A Mother’s/Father’s Voice Program continues to expand throughout our institutions. Through the program, male or female inmates who are fathers or mothers are provided with recordable books whereby they can record their voice as they turn the pages of a bedtime story of their choice. Approximately 273 male and female inmates have participated in the program. Each recordable book costs about \$30.00 and the local distributor, Sheridan’s Hallmark in Camden, S.C., provides a 20% discount on each purchase. To date, the program has received nearly \$11,000 in donations to purchase the books for the inmates.

As part of SCDC’s Pastoral Care Services, chaplains protect the rights of inmates who wish to practice their faith. Presently there are 39 chaplains that provide service in the areas of worship, religious education and pastoral counseling.

To address public awareness, the program “Operation Get Smart”, a crime prevention/public awareness program implemented in 1976, is an effective crime prevention program directed primarily at youth. Carefully screened inmates travel the state speaking to youth and adults about their actions which led to their involvement in crime and the consequences of criminal behavior. During FY19, Get Smart engaged a total audience of 59,647 (51,210 youth and 8,437 adults). Inmates delivered 1,738 presentations to 657 programs in thirty-nine South Carolina counties.

The program “Operation Behind Bars” was implemented in 1992 and is utilized in nine prisons throughout the state. The program is targeted toward young adults and allows each participant to tour a prison facility and hear inmates give realistic accounts of actions that led to their criminal behavior, as well as the effects of daily prison life.

Division of Young Offender Parole and Reentry Services (YOPRS): Historically, the recidivism rate for Youthful Offenders (aged 17-25) released from SCDC had exceeded 50%. In response to this high rate of recidivism, SCDC created a new division called Young Offender Parole and Reentry Services (YOPRS) in FY12. The primary mission for the Division is to reduce recidivism among Youthful Offenders. YOPRS now encompasses both institutional and community-based services (parole supervision) for young adults sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act (YOA).

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Initially, five basic strategies were executed by YOPRS to accomplish SCDC’s mission to reduce the recidivism rate for young adults sentenced as Youthful Offenders. Those five strategies were to: 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 and develop programming for institutions based upon Evidence Based Principles/Practices, and 5) merge community supervision, institutional programming, and rehabilitation services into a unified, seamless system of services.

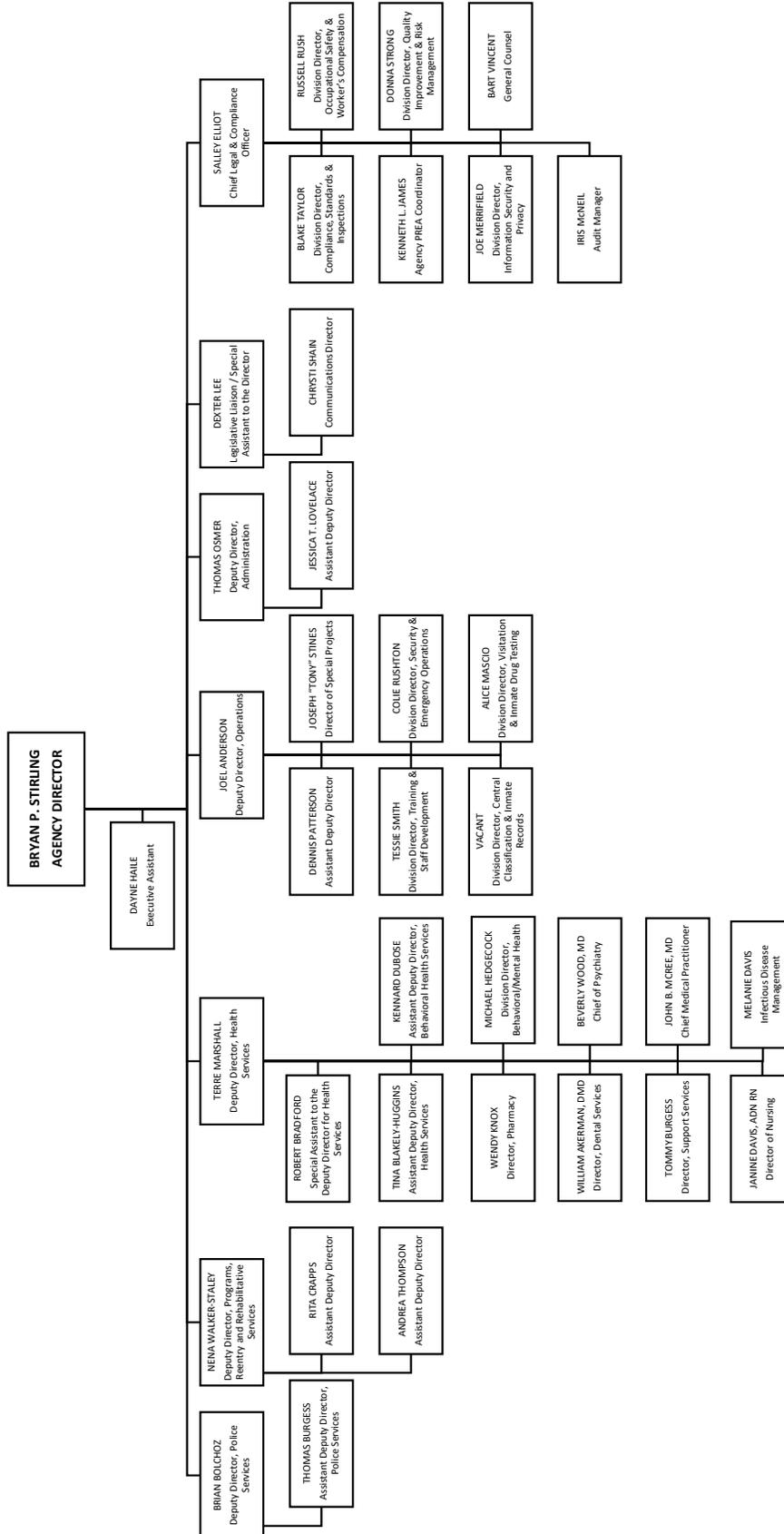
In January 2018, SCDC took the next necessary step to further ensure that young adults are successful when they return to the community by applying for and being selected to participate in the Vera Institute of Justice “Restoring Promise Initiative.” The goals of this initiative are to: 1) transform conditions inside correctional facilities to provide a normalized environment focused on community, 2) provide individualized services, 3) provide specially trained and dedicated staff, and 4) integrate incarcerated men carefully selected and trained to mentor the young adults. With the ongoing technical assistance and consultation of the Vera Institute, the Agency has piloted two living units specifically designed to address agency culture and conditions of confinement for young adults sentenced to SCDC. The first pilot, C.O.R.E Village, opened at Turbeville Correctional Institution in October 2018. This living unit now serves young adults, ages 18-25, sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act (YOA). The second pilot, Cadre of H.O.P.E., was opened at Lee Correctional Institution in March 2019. This living unit now serves young adults, ages 18-25, convicted with an adult straight-time sentence. Ongoing collaborative research is being conducted by the Vera Institute of Justice to measure initiative outcomes. In addition, Vera has been awarded a grant from NIJ to measure violence reduction in the two living units through a three-year Randomized Control Trial.

Since the implementation of new services for Youthful Offenders during FY12, the daily population of Youthful Offenders incarcerated at SCDC has dropped over 61% from 1,333 on June 30, 2010, to 517 on June 30, 2019. The most current three-year recidivism rate provided for FY16 releases dropped from the historical rate of over 50% to just 30.6%. Over the life of the program, as of August 2019, 10.9% of paroled Youthful Offenders have returned to SCDC for new convictions, and 14.9% of paroled Youthful Offenders returned to SCDC for technical violations.

I. Risk Assessment and Mitigation Strategies: The potential most negative impact on the public as a result of the agency’s failure in accomplishing its goals and objectives would be a failure to protect the public, our employees, and our inmates. This negative impact could be in the form of inmate escapes, institutional disturbances, or assaults on inmates or staff. The agency receives help from local law enforcement, the State Law Enforcement Division, and the Department of Public Safety to mitigate the negative impact of escapes or institutional disturbances. The General Assembly can help the agency prevent these negative impacts by providing additional funding for security staffing, deferred maintenance and additional video surveillance capabilities in our correctional institutions, and contraband cell phone detection and interdiction technologies.

II. Restructuring Recommendations: The Agency has no restructuring recommendations at this time.

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART**



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		Goal	Strategy	Measure		Base	Target	Actual				
Maintaining Safety, Integrity and Security	G	1			House, feed, and clothe inmates in secure and safe institutions until sentence							
	S	1.1			Reduce overcrowding in Level 2 and Level 3 institutions.							
	M		1.1.1		Serious Inmate-on-Staff Assaults <i>less than</i>	1:427	1:600	1:377	FY2018-19	Occupational Safety & Workers' Compensation	1 : (ADP divided by number of assaults)	Assists in directives regarding restrictive housing and officer staffing.
	M		1.1.2		Serious Inmate-on-Inmate Assaults <i>less than</i>	1:168	1:200	1:325	FY2018-19	Management Information Notes (MINS)	1 : (ADP divided by number of assaults)	Assists in directives regarding restrictive housing and officer staffing.
	M		1.1.3		Escapes from Level 2 (Medium Security) and Level 3 (Maximum Security) Institutions	1	0	2	FY2018-19	Inmate Movements verified by Division of Operations	Count number of escapes from level 2 & 3 institutions during the fiscal year.	Promotes efforts achieved regarding public safety.
	S	1.2			Provide inmates with quality physical and mental health services.							
	M		1.2.1		Medical Encounters per Inmate	26	20 - 25	21	FY2018-19	Automated Medical Records	Number of Medical Encounters for the Fiscal Year divided by the Average Daily Inmate Population (ADP) for the Fiscal Year	Promotes agency efforts in providing medical care services to inmates.
	M		1.2.2		Mental Health Encounters per Inmate	13	10 - 15	11	FY2018-19	Automated Medical Records	Number of Mental Health Encounters for the Fiscal Year divided by the ADP for the Fiscal Year	Promotes agency efforts in providing mental health care and services to inmates.
	S				Assess and house inmates appropriately.							
	M		1.3.1		Male Level 1 Institutions (Minimum Security) Bed Utilization Rate	79.80%	85 - 95%	76.70%	FY2018-19	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	Promotes safety and level of care for inmates.
	M		1.3.2		Male Level 2 Institutions (Medium Security) Bed Utilization Rate	93.30%	85 - 95%	89.80%	FY2018-19	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	Promotes safety and level of care for inmates.
	M		1.3.3		Male Level 3 Institutions (Maximum Security) Bed Utilization Rate	89.90%	85 - 95%	89.80%	FY2018-19	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	Promotes safety and level of care for inmates.

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Statewide Enterprise Strategic Objective	Type	Item #			Description	2018-19			Time Applicable	Data Source and Availability	Calculation Method	Meaningful Use of Measure
		Goal	Strategy	Measure		Base	Target	Actual				
	M		1.3.4		Female Institutions (Medium Security) Bed Utilization Rate	87.80%	85 - 95%	76.70%	FY2018-19	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	Promotes safety and level of care for inmates.
Education, Training, and Human Development	G	2	Prevent recidivism by preparing inmates for re-entry into their communities.									
	S	2.1	Provide inmates vocational training.									
	M		2.1.1		Vocational Certificates earned	2,333	2,403	2,260	FY2018-19	(July 1 - June 30) Academic Goal Attainment	Provided by PUSD	Promotes achievements in vocational opportunities for inmates.
	M		2.1.2		On-the-Job Training Certificates earned	2,942	3,030	3656	FY2018-19	(July 1 - June 30) Academic Goal Attainment	Provided by PUSD	Promotes achievements in vocational opportunities for inmates.
	M		2.1.3		WorkKeys earned	626	645	1498	FY2018-19	(July 1 - June 30) Academic Goal Attainment	Provided by PUSD	Promotes achievements in vocational opportunities for inmates.
	S	2.2	Provide inmates academic education.									
	M		2.2.1		Academic Program Enrollments	7.70%	5.00%	7.21%	FY2018-19	PUSD Education Enrollment Data	Percent of inmates in SCDC custody on the last day of the fiscal year who are enrolled in an academic education program as of that day.	Promotes achievements in academic opportunities for inmates.
	M		2.2.2		GEDs/High School Diplomas Earned	324	334	360	FY2018-19	(July 1 - June 30) Academic Goal Attainment	Provided by Palmetto Unified School District (PUSD)	Promotes achievements in academic opportunities for inmates.

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Statewide Enterprise Strategic Objective	Type	Item #			Description	2018-19			Time Applicable	Data Source and Availability	Calculation Method	Meaningful Use of Measure
		Goal	Strategy	Measure		Base	Target	Actual				
	M		2.2.3		Recidivism Rate for inmates who earned GED in SCDC program.	17.30%	< 25%	15.80%	FY2018-19	PUSD Data and Automated Inmate Movements	A 3 year recidivism rate is calculated based on the releases of a fiscal year. The calculation occurs if an inmate, earned their GED in SCDC during the "releasing" incarceration, 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.	Identifies successful outcomes among academic efforts
	S	2.3	Provide inmates with job skills and pre-release programming.									
	M		2.3.1		Inmates participating in EWC jobs	77.99%	> 65%	79.89%	FY2018-19	Accountability Report - EWC Record	Percent of SCDC population on June 30th with a job assignment.	Promotes efforts in providing inmates with work opportunities.
	M		2.3.2		Recidivism rates for Pre-Release	20.40%	< 25%	19.90%	FY2018-19	Automated Inmate Movements, Work/Re-entry Program Participation data	A 3 year recidivism rate is calculated based on the releases of a fiscal year.*	Identifies successful outcomes for work and re-entry program participation.
	M		2.3.3		Recidivism rates for Work Program	16.30%	< 25%	15.80%	FY2018-19	Automated Inmate Movements, Work/Re-entry Program Participation data	A 3 year recidivism rate is calculated based on the releases of a fiscal year.*	Identifies successful outcomes for work and re-entry program participation.
	M		2.3.4		Recidivism rates for Labor Crew	18.00%	< 25%	17.40%	FY2018-19	Automated Inmate Movements, Work/Re-entry Program Participation data	A 3 year recidivism rate is calculated based on the releases of a fiscal year.*	Identifies successful outcomes for work and re-entry program participation.
	M		2.3.5		Recidivism rates for Prison Industries	13.40%	< 25%	10.90%	FY2018-19	Automated Inmate Movements, Work/Re-entry Program Participation data	A 3 year recidivism rate is calculated based on the releases of a fiscal year.*	Identifies successful outcomes for work and re-entry program participation.
	M		2.3.6		Overall Recidivism rates	22.30%	< 25%	21.20%	FY2018-19	Automated Inmate Movements, Work/Re-entry Program Participation data	A 3 year recidivism rate is calculated based on the releases of a fiscal year.*	Identifies successful outcomes for work and re-entry program participation.

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		Goal	Strategy	Measure		Base	Target	Actual				
	M			2.3.7	Employability Skills Curriculum	234	241	302	FY2018-19	(July 1 - June 30) Academic Goal Attainment	Provided by Palmetto Unified School District (PUSD)	Promotes efforts in re-entry to community.
Maintaining Safety, Integrity and Security	G			3	Provide cost-effective services and promote operational excellence.							
	S			3.1	Provide effective services while adhering to budgetary constraints.							
	M			3.1.1	Total Cost per Inmate per Year	\$23,711.57	< \$24,090.96	\$25,836.39	FY2018-19	SCEIS	SCDC total expenditures for the fiscal year divided by the ADP for the fiscal year.	Promotes sound fiscal stewardship.
	M			3.1.2	Healthcare Cost per Inmate per Year <i>FY18 base and FY19 target updated to reflect reclassification of expenditures.</i>	\$4,691.94	< \$4,821.55	\$5,026.10	FY2018-19	SCEIS	SCDC health care expenditures for the fiscal year divided by the ADP for the fiscal year.	Promotes sound fiscal stewardship in health care spending.
	M			3.1.3	Food Cost per Inmate per Year	\$777.45	< \$789.11	\$849.08	FY2018-19	SCEIS	SCDC food supply only expenditures for the fiscal year divided by the ADP for the fiscal year.	Promotes sound fiscal stewardship food expenditures.
	S			3.2	Improve occupational safety.							
	M			3.2.1	Workers' Comp Claims	296	< 300	250	FY2018-19	Accountability Report - Worker's Comp Claim Report	Count of Worker's Compensation claims reported during the fiscal year.	Promotes efforts in staff safety.
	M			3.2.2	Increase filled Security Positions	87.83%	90%	83.99%	FY2018-19	Security Job Status Report	Number of filled security positions divided by the number of funded security positions on a given day.	Promotes efforts in staff retention.
	S			3.3	Attract and maintain a diverse workforce.							
	M			3.3.1	Gender Breakdown of Security Positions, maintain 40-60% females in security positions	50.20%	40 - 60%	50.69%	FY2018-19	Accountability Report - Gender Breakdown of Security Position	Breakdown by sex of security staff on the last day of the fiscal year.	Promotes efforts to maintain an equal opportunity employment environment.
	M			3.3.2	Race Breakdown of Security Positions (Target: in-line with overall demographics of SC population): Black or African American	68.58%	27.30%	68.21%	FY2018-19	Accountability Report - Race Breakdown of Security Position	Breakdown by race of security staff on the last day of the fiscal year. Target values are based on latest available estimated S.C. population (July 1, 2017) racial breakdown found at www.census.gov .	Promotes efforts to maintain a diverse workforce in line with SC population.
	M			3.3.3	Race Breakdown of Security Positions (Target: in-line with overall demographics of SC population): White	27.96%	63.80%	27.85%	FY2018-19	Accountability Report - Race Breakdown of Security Position	Breakdown by race of security staff on the last day of the fiscal year. Target values are based on latest available estimated S.C. population (July 1, 2017) racial breakdown found at www.census.gov .	Promotes efforts to maintain a diverse workforce in line with SC population.

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Statewide Enterprise Strategic Objective	Type	Item #			Description	2018-19			Time Applicable	Data Source and Availability	Calculation Method	Meaningful Use of Measure
		Goal	Strategy	Measure		Base	Target	Actual				
	M		3.3.4		Race Breakdown of Security Positions (Target: in-line with overall demographics of SC population): Hispanic	1.53%	5.70%	1.99%	FY2018-19	Accountability Report - Race Breakdown of Security Position	Breakdown by race of security staff on the last day of the fiscal year. Target values are based on latest available estimated S.C. population (July 1, 2017) racial breakdown found at www.census.gov .	Promotes efforts to maintain a diverse workforce in line with SC population.
	M		3.3.5		Race Breakdown of Security Positions (Target: in-line with overall demographics of SC population): Other	1.93%	3.20%	1.95%	FY2018-19	Accountability Report - Race Breakdown of Security Position	Breakdown by race of security staff on the last day of the fiscal year. Target values are based on latest available estimated S.C. population (July 1, 2017) racial breakdown found at www.census.gov .	Promotes efforts to maintain a diverse workforce in line with SC population.
	M		3.3.6		1 Year Retention Rate for Security Staff (New Hires)	49%	50%	49%	FY2018-19	Accountability Report - Security New Hire Retention	Percent retained after 1 year from hire date.	Identifies successful outcomes in maintaining security staff through retention efforts.

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Statewide Enterprise Strategic Objective	Type	Item #			Description	2019-20			Time Applicable	Data Source and Availability	Calculation Method	Meaningful Use of Measure
		Goal	Strategy	Measure		Base	Target	Actual				
Maintaining Safety, Integrity and Security	G	1			House, feed, and clothe inmates in secure and safe institutions until sentence							
	S	1.1			Reduce overcrowding in Level 2 and Level 3 institutions.							
	M		1.1.1		Serious Inmate-on-Staff Assaults <i>less than</i>	1:377	1:600		FY2019-20	Occupational Safety & Workers' Compensation	1 : (ADP divided by number of assaults)	Assists in directives regarding restrictive housing and officer staffing.
	M		1.1.2		Serious Inmate-on-Inmate Assaults <i>less than</i>	1:325	1:200		FY2019-20	Management Information Notes (MINs)	1 : (ADP divided by number of assaults)	Assists in directives regarding restrictive housing and officer staffing.
	M		1.1.3		Escapes from Level 2 (Medium Security) and Level 3 (Maximum Security) Institutions	2	0		FY2019-20	Inmate Movements verified by Division of Operations	Count number of escapes from level 2 & 3 institutions during the fiscal year.	Promotes efforts achieved regarding public safety.
	S	1.2			Provide inmates with quality physical and mental health services.							
	M		1.2.1		Medical Encounters per Inmate	21	20 - 25		FY2019-20	Automated Medical Records	Number of Medical Encounters for the Fiscal Year divided by the Average Daily Inmate Population (ADP) for the Fiscal Year	Promotes agency efforts in providing medical care services to inmates.
	M		1.2.2		Mental Health Encounters per Inmate	11	10 - 15		FY2019-20	Automated Medical Records	Number of Mental Health Encounters for the Fiscal Year divided by the ADP for the Fiscal Year	Promotes agency efforts in providing mental health care and services to inmates.
	S				Assess and house inmates appropriately.							
	M		1.3.1		Male Level 1 Institutions (Minimum Security) Bed Utilization Rate	76.70%	85 - 95%		FY2019-20	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	Promotes safety and level of care for inmates.
	M		1.3.2		Male Level 2 Institutions (Medium Security) Bed Utilization Rate	89.80%	85 - 95%		FY2019-20	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	Promotes safety and level of care for inmates.
	M		1.3.3		Male Level 3 Institutions (Maximum Security) Bed Utilization Rate	89.80%	85 - 95%		FY2019-20	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	Promotes safety and level of care for inmates.

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Statewide Enterprise Strategic Objective	Type	Item #			Description	2019-20			Time Applicable	Data Source and Availability	Calculation Method	Meaningful Use of Measure
		Goal	Strategy	Measure		Base	Target	Actual				
	M		1.3.4		Female Institutions (Medium Security) Bed Utilization Rate	76.70%	85 - 95%		FY2019-20	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	Promotes safety and level of care for inmates.
Education, Training, and Human Development	G	2	Prevent recidivism by preparing inmates for re-entry into their communities.									
	S	2.1	Provide inmates vocational training.									
	M		2.1.1		Vocational Certificates earned	2,260	2,486		FY2019-20	(July 1 - June 30) Academic Goal Attainment	Provided by PUSD	Promotes achievements in vocational opportunities for inmates.
	M		2.1.2		On-the-Job Training Certificates earned	3,656	4,022		FY2019-20	(July 1 - June 30) Academic Goal Attainment	Provided by PUSD	Promotes achievements in vocational opportunities for inmates.
	M		2.1.3		WIN Certificates (formerly WorkKeys) earned	1,498	1,648		FY2019-20	(July 1 - June 30) Academic Goal Attainment	Provided by PUSD	Promotes achievements in vocational opportunities for inmates.
	S	2.2	Provide inmates academic education.									
	M		2.2.1		Academic Program Enrollments	7.21%	> 5%		FY2019-20	PUSD Education Enrollment Data	Percent of inmates in SCDC custody on the last day of the fiscal year who are enrolled in an academic education program as of that day.	Promotes achievements in academic opportunities for inmates.
	M		2.2.2		GEDs/High School Diplomas Earned	360	396		FY2019-20	(July 1 - June 30) Academic Goal Attainment	Provided by Palmetto Unified School District (PUSD)	Promotes achievements in academic opportunities for inmates.

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Statewide Enterprise Strategic Objective	Type	Item #			Description	2019-20			Time Applicable	Data Source and Availability	Calculation Method	Meaningful Use of Measure
		Goal	Strategy	Measure		Base	Target	Actual				
	M		2.2.3		Recidivism Rate for inmates who earned GED in SCDC program.	15.80%	< 25%		FY2019-20	PUSD Data and Automated Inmate Movements	A 3 year recidivism rate is calculated based on the releases of a fiscal year. The calculation occurs if an inmate, earned their GED in SCDC during the "releasing" incarceration, 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.	Identifies successful outcomes among academic efforts
	S	2.3	Provide inmates with job skills and pre-release programming.									
	M		2.3.1		Inmates participating in EWC jobs	79.89%	> 65%		FY2019-20	Accountability Report - EWC Record	Percent of SCDC population on June 30th with a job assignment.	Promotes efforts in providing inmates with work opportunities.
	M		2.3.2		Recidivism rates for Pre-Release	19.90%	< 25%		FY2019-20	Automated Inmate Movements, Work/Re-entry Program Participation data	A 3 year recidivism rate is calculated based on the releases of a fiscal year.*	Identifies successful outcomes for work and re-entry program participation.
	M		2.3.3		Recidivism rates for Work Program	15.80%	< 25%		FY2019-20	Automated Inmate Movements, Work/Re-entry Program Participation data	A 3 year recidivism rate is calculated based on the releases of a fiscal year.*	Identifies successful outcomes for work and re-entry program participation.
	M		2.3.4		Recidivism rates for Labor Crew	17.40%	< 25%		FY2019-20	Automated Inmate Movements, Work/Re-entry Program Participation data	A 3 year recidivism rate is calculated based on the releases of a fiscal year.*	Identifies successful outcomes for work and re-entry program participation.
	M		2.3.5		Recidivism rates for Prison Industries	10.90%	< 25%		FY2019-20	Automated Inmate Movements, Work/Re-entry Program Participation data	A 3 year recidivism rate is calculated based on the releases of a fiscal year.*	Identifies successful outcomes for work and re-entry program participation.
	M		2.3.6		Overall Recidivism rates	21.20%	< 25%		FY2019-20	Automated Inmate Movements, Work/Re-entry Program Participation data	A 3 year recidivism rate is calculated based on the releases of a fiscal year.*	Identifies successful outcomes for work and re-entry program participation.

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Statewide Enterprise Strategic Objective	Type	Item #			Description	2019-20			Time Applicable	Data Source and Availability	Calculation Method	Meaningful Use of Measure
		Goal	Strategy	Measure		Base	Target	Actual				
	M			2.3.7	Employability Skills Curriculum	302	332		FY2019-20	(July 1 - June 30) Academic Goal Attainment	Provided by Palmetto Unified School District (PUSD)	Promotes efforts in re-entry to community.
Maintaining Safety, Integrity and Security	G			3	Provide cost-effective services and promote operational excellence.							
	S			3.1	Provide effective services while adhering to budgetary constraints.							
	M			3.1.1	Total Cost per Inmate per Year	\$25,836.39	< \$26,249.77		FY2019-20	SCEIS	SCDC total expenditures for the fiscal year divided by the ADP for the fiscal year.	Promotes sound fiscal stewardship.
	M			3.1.2	Healthcare Cost per Inmate per Year	\$5,026.10	< \$5,164.95		FY2019-20	SCEIS	SCDC health care expenditures for the fiscal year divided by the ADP for the fiscal year.	Promotes sound fiscal stewardship in health care spending.
	M			3.1.3	Food Cost per Inmate per Year	\$849.08	< \$862.13		FY2019-20	SCEIS	SCDC food supply only expenditures for the fiscal year divided by the ADP for the fiscal year.	Promotes sound fiscal stewardship food expenditures.
	S			3.2	Improve occupational safety.							
	M			3.2.1	Workers' Comp Claims	250	< 300		FY2019-20	Accountability Report - Worker's Comp Claim Report	Count of Worker's Compensation claims reported during the fiscal year.	Promotes efforts in staff safety.
	M			3.2.2	Increase filled Security Positions	83.99%	90%		FY2019-20	Security Job Status Report	Number of filled security positions divided by the number of funded security positions on a given day.	Promotes efforts in staff retention.
	S			3.3	Attract and maintain a diverse workforce.							
	M			3.3.1	Gender Breakdown of Security Positions, maintain 40-60% females in security positions	50.69%	40 - 60%		FY2019-20	Accountability Report - Gender Breakdown of Security Position	Breakdown by sex of security staff on the last day of the fiscal year.	Promotes efforts to maintain an equal opportunity employment environment.
	M			3.3.2	Race Breakdown of Security Positions (Target: in-line with overall demographics of SC population): Minorities	72.15%	36.30%		FY2019-20	Accountability Report - Race Breakdown of Security Position	Breakdown by race of security staff on the last day of the fiscal year. Target values are based on latest available estimated S.C. population (July 1, 2018) racial breakdown found at www.census.gov.	Promotes efforts to maintain a diverse workforce in line with SC population.
	M			3.3.3	1 Year Retention Rate for Security Staff (New Hires)	49%	50%		FY2019-20	Accountability Report - Security New Hire Retention	Percent retained after 1 year from hire date.	Identifies successful outcomes in maintaining security staff through retention efforts.

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Program Template

Program/Title	Purpose	FY 2018-19 Expenditures (Actual)				FY 2019-20 Expenditures (Projected)				Associated Measure(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.	\$ 21,870,534	\$ 3,160,432	\$ 63,123	\$ 25,094,089	\$ 22,704,467	\$ 3,679,482	\$ 176,000	\$ 26,559,949	1.3.1, 1.3.2, 3.1.1
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	\$ 318,906,785	\$ 20,438,979	\$ 478,184	\$ 339,823,948	\$ 333,804,377	\$ 22,743,308	\$ 1,345,753	\$ 357,893,438	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.2.1
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, 1.2.1
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.	\$ 1,083,951	\$ 22,696,254	\$ 10,973	\$ 23,791,178	\$ 1,949,329	\$ 30,892,970	\$ 200,000	\$ 33,042,299	2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.3

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Program/Title	Purpose	FY 2018-19 Expenditures (Actual)				FY 2019-20 Expenditures (Projected)				Associated Measure(s)
		General	Other	Federal	TOTAL	General	Other	Federal	TOTAL	
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.	\$ 3,075,703	\$ 2,580,992	\$ 1,433,481	\$ 7,090,176	\$ 3,834,315	\$ 3,008,210	\$ 1,675,432	\$ 8,517,957	2.1.1
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.	\$ 2,733,488	\$ 368,613	\$ -	\$ 3,102,101	\$ 3,702,209	\$ 627,662	\$ -	\$ 4,329,871	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.	\$ 100,219	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100,219	\$ 120,227	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 120,227	
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.	\$ 95,963,315	\$ 5,335,604	\$ 500,037	\$ 101,798,956	\$ 96,502,471	\$ 5,257,578	\$ 376,600	\$ 102,136,649	
ALL OTHER	ONE-TIME NON-PROJECT SUPPLEMENTAL BUDGET (Security Detention Systems and Manning Vocational)	\$ 3,214,563	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,214,563	\$ 6,140	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,140	
		\$ 448,916,278	\$ 54,580,874	\$ 2,485,798	\$ 505,982,950	\$ 464,591,255	\$ 66,209,210	\$ 3,773,785	\$ 534,574,250	

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1	24-1-10	State	Statute	"State Penitentiary" and "Penitentiary" in the Code means "Department of Corrections; "Director of the Department of Corrections in the Code means "Commissioner of the Department of Corrections	No	No		
2	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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	(1) Make prison system self-sustaining; (2) Provide those convicted with humane treatment; (3) Give those convicted opportunity, encouragement and training in the matter of reformation
3	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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	(1) Make prison system self-sustaining; (2) Provide those convicted with humane treatment; (3) Give those convicted opportunity, encouragement and training in the matter of reformation
4	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.	No	No		
5	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.	No	Yes	Other service or product	Promulgate rules and regulations
6	24-1-100	State	Statute	The director shall possess qualifications and training which suit him to manage the affairs of a modern penal institution.	No	No		
7	24-1-110(A)	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.	No	Yes	Other service or product	Employ and discharge individuals for efficient conduct of the prison system
8	24-1-110(B)	State	Statute	(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 nonappropriated 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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Correctional Officer retention incentive (CORI) services, which include the following components: (1) Provide certain services to correctional officers at no cost or at a reduced cost, which may include, but not limited to, haircuts, cleaning of agency uniforms, and other services that relate directly to job requirements for correctional officers; (2) Utilize inmates to provide CORI services; (3) Set the price for CORI services; (4) Retain funds generated from CORI services; (5) Apply funds generated from CORI services to costs associated with the operation of CORI.
9	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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Protects accountability of funds assigned to the Agency.
10	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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Provides managerial powers for running the Agency.
11	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.	No	No		

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12	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.	No	No		
13	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.	Yes	Yes	Providing report	
14	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.	Yes	Yes	Providing report	
15	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.	Yes	Yes	Providing report	
16	24-1-210	State	Statute	The department shall prosecute all violations of the law in reference to the treatment of convicts.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Protects the inmates from abuses by employees or outside parties.
17	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.	No	No		
18	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.	No	No		
19	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.	No	No		
20	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.	No	Yes	Other service or product	Continual replacement of worn-out, aged farm equipment for inmate/employee safety and agriculture purposes.
21	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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Protect funds for specific usage.

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22	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.	No	Yes	Other service or product	Protects the property and daily routines of the correctional institutions.
23	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.	No	Yes	Other service or product	Creates jurisdictional equality within the State of South Carolina.
24	24-1-285	State	Statute	(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. (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. (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. (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. (E) The department, in conjunction with appropriate medical authorities, must develop and maintain policies and procedures to: (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. (F) All organ or tissue donations, including bone marrow donations, made pursuant to this section must be made on a voluntary basis.	No	No		

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25	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>	No	No		

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26	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>	No	No		

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27	24-3-20	State	Statute	<p>(A) A person convicted of an offense against this State and sentenced to imprisonment for more than three months is in the custody of the South Carolina Department of Corrections, and the department shall designate the place of confinement where the sentence must be served. Nothing in this section prevents a court from ordering a sentence to run concurrently with a sentence being served in another state or an active federal sentence. The department may designate as a place of confinement any available, suitable, and appropriate institution or facility, including a regional, county, or municipal jail or prison camp, whether maintained by the department or by some other entity. If the facility is not maintained by the department, the consent of the sheriff of the county or municipal chief administrative officer, or the equivalent, where the facility is located must first be obtained. However, a prisoner who escapes or attempts to escape while assigned to medium, close, or maximum custody may not serve his sentence for the original conviction or an additional sentence for the escape or attempted escape in a minimum security facility for at least five years after the escape or attempted escape and one year before his projected release date.</p> <p>(B) When the director determines that the character and attitude of a prisoner reasonably indicates that he may be trusted, he may extend the limits of the place of confinement of the prisoner by authorizing him to work at paid employment or participate in a training program in the community on a voluntary basis while continuing as a prisoner, if the director determines that:</p> <p>(1) the paid employment will not result in the displacement of employed workers, nor be applied in skills, crafts, or trades in which there is surplus of available gainful labor in the locality, nor impair existing contracts for services; and (2) the rates of pay and other conditions of employment will not be less than those paid and provided for work of similar nature in the locality in which the work is to be performed.</p> <p>The department shall notify victims registered pursuant to Article 15, Chapter 3, Title 16 and the trial judge, solicitor, and sheriff of the county or the law enforcement agency of the jurisdiction where the offense occurred before releasing inmates on work release. However, the trial judge may waive his right to receive the notification contained in this section by notifying the department of this waiver in writing. The department has the authority to deny release based upon opinions received from these persons, if any, as to the suitability of the release. A prisoner's place of confinement may not be extended as permitted by this subsection if the prisoner:</p> <p>(a) is currently serving a sentence for or has a prior conviction for criminal sexual conduct in the first, second, or third degree; attempted criminal sexual conduct; assault with intent to commit criminal sexual conduct; criminal sexual conduct when the victim is his legal spouse; criminal sexual conduct with a minor; engaging a child for sexual performance; spousal sexual battery; a harassment or stalking offense pursuant to Article 17, Chapter 3, Title 16, or a burglary offense pursuant to Section 16-11-311 or 16-11-312(B); or</p> <p>(b) is currently serving a sentence for a violent offense as defined in Section 16-1-60, except that a prisoner</p>	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	State beautification and vocational opportunity
28	24-3-27	State	Statute	<p>(A) The governing bodies of counties or municipalities may join in establishing local regional correctional facilities for the confinement of persons awaiting trial or sentence on criminal charges, convicted and sentenced on criminal charges, or not otherwise eligible for confinement in state or other facilities. For this purpose, the governing bodies may: (1) acquire, hold, construct, finance, improve, maintain, operate, own or lease, in the capacity of lessor or lessee, a local regional correctional facility for the purpose of incarcerating their own inmates, inmates of other counties or municipalities, or inmates from the Department of Corrections; (2) form cooperative agreements for the management, supervision, and control of a local regional correctional facility, its property, assets, funds, employees, and prisoners, and other resources and liabilities as appropriate.</p> <p>(B) Every sentenced person committed to a local regional correctional facility constructed or operated pursuant to this section, unless disqualified by sickness or otherwise, must be kept at some useful employment suited to his age and capacity and which may tend to promote the best interest of the citizens of this State. In all cases, the decision to assign work, or disqualify a person from work, or both, is the sole discretion of the official in charge of the facility, and in all cases, no person has a basis to challenge this decision.</p> <p>(C) Notwithstanding another provision of law, an inmate confined in a regional correctional facility may be served a warrant by a law enforcement officer of a county which participates in the funding of the facility without it being countersigned by the officials of the county where the regional correctional facility is located.</p>	No	No		

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29	24-3-30	State	Statute	<p>(A) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a person convicted of an offense against the State must be in the custody of the Department of Corrections, and the department shall designate the place of confinement where the sentence must be served. The department may designate as a place of confinement an available, a suitable, and an appropriate institution or facility including, but not limited to, a regional, county, or municipal jail or prison camp, whether maintained by the Department of Corrections, or by some other entity. If the facility is not maintained by the department, the consent of the sheriff of the county or municipal chief administrative officer, or the equivalent, where the facility is located must be obtained first. If imprisonment for three months or less is ordered by the court as the punishment, all persons so convicted must be placed in the custody, supervision, and control of the appropriate officials of the county in which the sentence was pronounced, if the county has facilities suitable for confinement. A county or municipality, through mutual agreement or contract, may arrange with another county or municipality or a local regional correctional facility for the detention of its prisoners. The Department of Corrections must be notified by the governing body concerned not less than six months before the closing of a local detention facility which would result in the transfer of those state prisoners confined in the local facility to facilities of the department.</p> <p>(B) The department shall consider proximity to the home of a person convicted of an offense against the State in designating the place of his confinement if this placement does not jeopardize security as determined by the department. Proximity to a convicted person's home must not have precedence over departmental criteria for institutional assignment.</p> <p>(C) Each county or municipal administrator, or the equivalent, having charge of any local detention facilities, upon the department's designating the local facilities as the place of confinement for a prisoner, may use the prisoner assigned to them for the purpose of working the roads of the entity or for other public work. A prisoner assigned to the county must be under the custody and control of the administrator or the equivalent during the period to be specified by the director at the time of the prisoner's assignment, but the assignment must be terminated at any time the director determines that the place of confinement is unsuitable or inappropriate, or that the prisoner is employed on other than public works. If, upon termination of the assignment, the prisoner is not returned, habeas corpus lies. At the expiration or termination of a contract with a nongovernmental agency, all prisoners must be returned to the department or to the legally responsible entity of local government. If a prisoner is not returned by a nongovernmental entity when directed, then habeas corpus lies.</p>	No	No		

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30	24-3-40	State	Statute	<p>(A) Unless otherwise provided by law, the employer of a prisoner authorized to work at paid employment in the community under Sections 24-3-20 to 24-3-50 or in a prison industry program provided under Article 3 of this chapter shall pay the prisoner's wages directly to the Department of Corrections. If the prisoner is serving his sentence in a local detention or correctional facility pursuant to a designated facilities agreement or in a local work/punishment program, or if the local governing body elects to operate one, then the same provisions for payment directly to the official in charge of the facility shall apply if the facility has the means to account for such monies. The Director of the Department of Corrections, or the local detention or correctional facility manager, if applicable, shall deduct the following amounts from the gross wages of the prisoner:</p> <p>(1) If restitution to a particular victim or victims has been ordered by the court, then twenty percent must be used to fulfill the restitution obligation. If a restitution payment schedule has been ordered by the court pursuant to Section 17-25-322, the twenty percent must be applied to the scheduled payments. If restitution to a particular victim or victims has been ordered but a payment schedule has not been specified by the court, the director shall impose a payment schedule of equal monthly payments and use twenty percent to meet the payment schedule so imposed.</p> <p>(2) If restitution to a particular victim or victims has not been ordered by the court, or if court-ordered restitution to a particular victim or victims has been satisfied then: (a) if the prisoner is engaged in work at paid employment in the community, five percent must be placed 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, Public Law 98-473, Title II, Chapter XIV, Section 1404, and fifteen percent must be retained by the department to support services provided by the department to victims of the incarcerated population; or (b) if the prisoner is employed in a prison industry program, ten percent must be directed to the Office of the Attorney General, South Carolina Crime Victim Services Division, Department of Crime Victim Compensation, Victim Compensation Fund for use in training, program development, victim compensation, and general administrative support pursuant to Section 16-3-1410 and ten percent must be retained by the department to support services provided by the department to victims of the incarcerated population.</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</p>	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Industrial and vocational opportunity
31	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.	No	No		
32	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.	No	No		
33	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.	No	No		
34	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.	No	No		
35	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.	No	No		

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36	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.	No	No		
37	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.	No	No		
38	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.	No	No		
39	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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Provides low cost supplies to DOT and vocational opportunities to the inmates population.
40	24-3-130	State	Statute	(A) 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. If the director determines that the labor may be performed with safety and the project is beneficial to the public, he may assign inmates to labor on the highway project or other public purpose project. The inmate labor force must be supervised and controlled by officers designated by the department but the direction of the work performed on the highway or other public improvement project must be under the control and supervision of the person designated by the agency, county, municipality, or public service district responsible for the work. No person convicted of criminal sexual conduct in the first, second, or third degree or a person who commits a violent crime while on a work release program may be assigned to perform labor on a project described by this section. (B) The authorities involved may enter into contracts to implement the provisions of this section. (C) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, inmates constructing work camps on county property must be supervised and controlled by armed officers and must be drawn exclusively from minimum security facilities. A work camp constructed or operated by the Department of Corrections must house only offenders classified as nonviolent. The contracting officials for the county utilizing prison inmate labor must be provided by the Department of Corrections with the most recent information concerning the composition of all work crews including the respective offenses for which the inmates have been sentenced and their custody levels.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	State beautification and vocational opportunity
41	24-3-131	State	Statute	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. If the director determines that the agency lacks the proper personnel, the agency shall be required to reimburse the department for the cost of maintaining correctional officers to supervise the inmates. In these cases the Department of Corrections shall be responsible for adequate supervision of the inmates.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Ensures security for the inmate and safety for the community.
42	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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	State beautification and vocational opportunity.
43	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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Vocational opportunities for the inmates.

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44	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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Vocational opportunities for the inmates.
45	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. The cost of transportation and clothes must be paid by the State Treasurer, on the draft of the department, countersigned by the Comptroller General.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Proper clothing for the inmates upon release, community awareness of need to properly clothe inmates upon release.
46	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.	No	Yes	Other service or product	Fiscal accountability.
47	24-3-210	State	Statute	(A) 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 to: (1) contact prospective employers; (2) secure a suitable residence for use when released on parole or upon discharge; (3) obtain medical services not otherwise available; (4) participate in a training program in the community or any other compelling reason consistent with the public interest; (5) visit a spouse, child (including stepchild, adopted child, or child as to whom the prisoner, though not a natural parent, has acted in the place of a parent), parent (including a person, though not a natural parent, who has acted in the place of a parent), brother, or sister. (B) The director may extend the limits of the place of confinement of a terminally ill inmate for an indefinite length of time when there is reasonable cause to believe that the inmate will honor his trust. (C) The wilful failure of a prisoner to remain within the extended limits of his confinement or return within the time prescribed to the places of confinement designated by the director is considered an escape from the custody of the director punishable as provided in Section 24-13-410. (D) The director may not extend the benefits of this section to a person convicted of a violent crime as defined in Section 16-1-60 unless all of the following persons recommend in writing that the offender be allowed to participate in the furlough program in the community where the offense was committed: (1) in those cases where, as applicable, the victim of the crime for which the offender is charged, or the relatives of the victim who have applied for notification pursuant to the provisions of Article 15, Chapter 3, Title 16 if the victim has died; (2) the law enforcement agency which employed the arresting officer of the offender; and (3) the solicitor in whose circuit the offender was convicted.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Ensures security for the inmate and safety for the community.
48	24-3-220	State	Statute	(A) Notwithstanding another provision of law, when the parent or parent substitute identified on an inmate's visitation list, sibling, spouse, child, grandparent, or grandchild of an inmate becomes seriously ill to the point of imminent death, or dies, and when the department has determined that there is no security risk to the public or institution, an inmate must be offered the choice either to attend the person's viewing or funeral service or, prior to the person's death, to visit the person in the hospital. The location of the viewing, funeral, or hospital visit must be in South Carolina. (B) The department must verify the person's relationship to the inmate and the person's illness or death. (C) The department shall provide the necessary security and transportation for the inmate. The department also may engage the services of the sheriff or any other certified law enforcement officer in order to provide the necessary security and transportation for the inmate. The department, sheriff, or other certified law enforcement officer that provides security and transportation for the inmate may collect the actual cost for security and transportation. The charge may not exceed the actual expense incurred by the department, sheriff, or other law enforcement agency. The charge must be collected in advance from a third party on behalf of the inmate or, if no third party pays, through a deduction from the inmate's trust account. (D) When applicable, the department shall notify the victim of the crime of which the inmate was convicted, or adjudicated guilty of committing, and notify the relatives of the victim who have applied for notification, as provided in Section 16-3-1530.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Ensures security for the inmate and safety for the community.

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49	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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Allows for vocational opportunities for inmates and reduce recidivism.
50	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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Allows for vocational opportunities for inmates and reduce recidivism.
51	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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Allows for vocational opportunities for inmates and reduces outside food expenditures by relying on Agency food resources grown at the Farm.
52	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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Provides for vocational opportunities for the inmate population and reduces expenditures for purchasing State agencies.
53	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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Provides for vocational opportunities for the inmate population and reduces expenditures for purchasing State agencies.
54	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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Cleaning uniforms.
55	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. At least thirty days before the beginning of each fiscal year, the proper official of each office, department, institution, or agency, when required by the Department of Corrections, shall report to the department estimates for fiscal year of the kind and amount of articles and products reasonably required for the ensuing year, referring in the estimates to the catalogue issued by the department insofar as articles and products indicated are included in this catalogue. However, nothing in this chapter prohibits a state office, department, institution, or agency or the political subdivisions of this State from contacting and requesting the Department of Corrections to manufacture or produce articles or products similar, but not identical, to articles or products listed in the catalogue.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Written catalogs of PI products distributed to interested parties.

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56	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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Provides for vocational opportunities for the inmate population and reduces expenditures for purchasing State agencies.
57	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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Provides for vocational opportunities for the inmate population and reduces expenditures for purchasing State agencies.
58	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.	No	No		
59	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.	No	No		

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60	24-3-410	State	Statute	<p>(A) 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.</p> <p>(B) The provisions of this section do not apply to: (1) articles manufactured or produced by persons on parole, probation, or community supervision; (2) the production of cattle, hogs, cotton, Turkish tobacco, soybeans, and wheat; (3) products sold by the Department of Corrections made by inmates in the hobbycraft program; (4) articles or products sold to nonprofit corporations incorporated under the provisions of Article 1, Chapter 31 of Title 33, or to organizations operating in this State which have been granted an exemption under Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986; (5) road and street designation signs sold to private developers; (6) articles or products made in an adult work activity center established by the Department of Corrections through contracts with private sector businesses which provide work and vocational training opportunities for the physically handicapped, persons with intellectual disability, or aged inmates where the compensation is paid by the private sector business to the inmate on a piece completed basis; (7) products sold intrastate or interstate produced by inmates of the Department of Corrections employed in a federally certified private sector/prison industries program if the inmate workers participate voluntarily, receive comparable wages, and the work does not displace employed workers. For purposes of this item, "products" does not include goods and Standard Industrial Classification Code 27. The Department of Labor shall develop guidelines to determine if the work displaces employed workers.</p> <p>(C) A person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not less than two hundred nor more than five thousand dollars or imprisoned for not less than three months nor more than one year, or both. Each sale or offer for sale is a separate offense under this section. Proceeds of the sale of agricultural products, when produced by an instrumentality under control of the State Department of Corrections, must be applied as provided in Section 24-1-250.</p>	No	No		
61	24-3-420	State	Statute	<p>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.</p>	No	No		
62	24-3-430	State	Statute	<p>(A) 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. No violent offender shall be afforded the opportunity to perform labor for nonprofit organizations if such labor is outside the confines of a correctional institution. Inmates participating in such labor shall not benefit in any manner contradictory to existing statutes.</p> <p>(B) The director may enter into contracts necessary to implement this program. The contractual agreements may include rental or lease agreements for state buildings or portions of them on the grounds of an institution or a facility of the Department of Corrections and provide for reasonable access to and egress from the building to establish and operate a facility.</p> <p>(C) An inmate may participate in the program established pursuant to this section only on a voluntary basis and only after he has been informed of the conditions of his employment.</p> <p>(D) No inmate participating in the program may earn less than the prevailing wage for work of similar nature in the private sector.</p> <p>(E) Inmate participation in the program may not result in the displacement of employed workers in the State of South Carolina and may not impair existing contracts for services.</p> <p>(F) Nothing contained in this section restores, in whole or in part, the civil rights of an inmate. No inmate compensated for participation in the program is considered an employee of the State.</p> <p>(G) No inmate who participates in a project designated by the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance pursuant to Public Law 90-351 is eligible for unemployment compensation upon termination from the program.</p> <p>(H) The earnings of an inmate authorized to work at paid employment pursuant to this section must be paid directly to the Department of Corrections and applied as provided under Section 24-3-40.</p>	No	No		

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63	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. Such sentence shall be filed with the papers in the case against such convicted person and a certified copy thereof shall be transmitted by the clerk of the court of general sessions in which such sentence is pronounced to the Director of the Department of Corrections not less than ten days prior to the time fixed in the sentence of the court for the execution of it.	No	No		
64	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.	No	No		
65	24-3-530	State	Statute	(A) 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. (B) A person convicted of a capital crime and sentenced to death by electrocution prior to the effective date of this section must be administered death by electrocution unless the person elects death by lethal injection in writing fourteen days before the execution date. (C) If execution by lethal injection under this section is held to be unconstitutional by an appellate court of competent jurisdiction, then the manner of inflicting a death sentence must be by electrocution.	No	No		
66	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.	No	No		
67	24-3-550	State	Statute	(A) 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. (B) Other than those persons specified in subsection (A), no person is authorized to witness an execution. (C) The department shall establish internal policies to govern the selection of media representatives. (D) Witnesses authorized or approved pursuant to this section shall not possess telephonic equipment, cameras, or recording devices in the Capital Punishment Facility during an execution. (E) For security purposes, the director may exclude any person who is authorized or approved pursuant to this section from the Capital Punishment Facility.	No	No		
68	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.	No	No		

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69	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.	No	No		
70	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. Any person whose identity is disclosed in violation of this section shall have a civil cause of action against the person who is in violation of this section and may recover actual damages and, upon a showing of a wilful violation of this section, punitive damages.	No	No		
71	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.	No	No		
72	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. This same authority applies to the official in charge of a county, municipal, or regional jail, detention facility, or other local facility that houses individuals awaiting trial, serving sentence, or awaiting transfer to another facility, or both.	No	No		
73	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.	No	No		
74	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.	No	No		
75	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.	No	No		
76	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.	No	No		
77	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.	No	No		
78	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. A person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned not more than ten years.	No	No		
79	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.	No	No		
80	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.	No	No		
81	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.	No	No		
82	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. Matters considered contraband within the meaning of this section shall be those which are determined to be such by the director and published by him in a conspicuous place available to visitors and inmates at each correctional institution. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars nor more than ten thousand dollars or imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than ten years, or both.	No	No		

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83	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. Inmates must not possess United States currency. All financial disbursements to prisoners or mediums of exchange between prisoners and between the prison system and prisoners shall be transacted with a system of credits.	No	No		
84	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.	No	No		
85	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. Matters considered contraband within the meaning of this section are those which are designated as contraband by the Director of the Department of Corrections or by the local facility manager.	No	No		
86	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. An inmate or person acting on behalf of an inmate utilizing an Internet-based social networking website for purposes described herein is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both. The provisions of this section apply only to inmates incarcerated in a State Department of Corrections facility.	No	No		
87	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.	Yes	Yes	Providing report	
88	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. Food service operations of the facilities must be inspected at least annually by an employee of the Department of Health and Environmental Control. The inspections of local confinement facilities shall be based on standards established by the South Carolina Association of Counties and adopted by the Department of Corrections, and appropriate fire and health codes and regulations. The division, the inspecting fire marshal, and the food service inspector of the Department of Health and Environmental Control shall each prepare a written report on the conditions of the inspected facility. Copies of the reports shall be filed with the chairman of the governing body of the political subdivision having jurisdiction of the facility inspected, the chairman of the governing body of each political subdivision involved in a multi-jurisdictional facility, the administrator, manager, or supervisor for the political subdivision, the responsible sheriff or police chief if he has operational custody of the inspected facility, and the administrator or director of the inspected facility. All reports shall be filed through the Director of the Department of Corrections.	Yes	Yes	Providing report	

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89	24-9-30	State	Statute	<p>(A) 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. The governing body promptly shall meet to consider the inspection reports, and the inspection personnel shall appear, if requested, to advise and consult concerning appropriate corrective action. The governing body shall initiate appropriate corrective action within ninety days or may voluntarily close the local confinement facility or objectionable portion thereof.</p> <p>(B) If the governing body fails to initiate corrective action within ninety days after receipt of the reports of the inspections, or fails to correct the disclosed conditions, the Director of the South Carolina Department of Corrections may order that the local confinement facility, or objectionable portion thereof, be closed at such time as the order may designate. However, if the director determines that the public interest is served by permitting the facility to remain open, he may stipulate actions to avoid or delay closing the facility. The governing body and the resident or presiding judge of the judicial circuit shall be notified by certified mail of the director's order closing a local confinement facility.</p> <p>(C) The governing body has the right to appeal the director's order to the resident or presiding judge of the circuit in which the facility is located. Notice of the intention to appeal shall be given by certified mail to the Director of the South Carolina Department of Corrections and to the resident or presiding judge within fifteen days after receipt of the director's order. The right of appeal is waived if notice is not given as provided in this section.</p> <p>(D) The appeal must be heard before the resident or presiding judge of the circuit who shall give reasonable notice of the date, time, and place of the hearing to the Director of the South Carolina Department of Corrections and the governing body concerned. The hearing must be conducted without a jury in accordance with the rules and procedures of the Circuit Court. The Department of Corrections, the governing body concerned, other responsible local officials, and fire and health inspection personnel have a right to be present at the hearing and present evidence which the court deems appropriate to determine whether the local confinement facility met the required minimum standards, or appropriate fire and health codes and regulations, or both, on the date of the last inspection. The court may affirm, reverse, or modify the director's order.</p>	Yes	Yes	Providing report	
90	24-9-35	State	Statute	<p>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. A person knowingly and wilfully violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than one hundred dollars.</p>	Yes	Yes	Providing report	
91	24-9-40	State	Statute	<p>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. Further, the Jail and Prison Inspection Division shall be notified not less than fifteen days prior to the opening of any state or local prison or detention facility so that inspections and reports may be made. Ninety days prior to the closing of any state or local prison or detention facility, the division shall be notified by the officials concerned.</p>	No	No		

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92	24-9-50	State	Statute	<p>(A) 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.</p> <p>(B) Data and information authorized in the Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities in South Carolina for the operation and management of a statewide jail information system shall be reported to the department by each local governmental entity.</p> <p>(C) To the greatest extent possible, reports should be submitted through a means of electronic data transfer approved by the department. If it is not possible for a local governmental entity to submit reports through the approved means of electronic data transfer, it shall certify such to the department. The department and the respective local governmental entity shall determine a suitable alternative means for submission of reports until such time as the local governmental entity is able to electronically transfer data in the manner approved by the department.</p>	Yes	Yes	Providing report	
93	24-11-20	State	Statute	<p>INTERSTATE CORRECTIONS COMPACT The Interstate Corrections Compact is hereby enacted into law and entered into by this State with any other states legally joining therein in the form substantially as follows:</p> <p>Article I. Purpose and Policy 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.</p> <p>Article II. Definitions As used in this compact, unless the context clearly requires otherwise: (a) "State" means a state of the United States; the United States of America; a territory or possession of the United States; the District of Columbia; the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. (b) "Sending state" means a state party to this compact in which conviction or court commitment was had. (c) "Receiving state" means a state party to this compact to which an inmate is sent for confinement other than a state in which conviction or court commitment was had. (d) "Inmate" means a male or female offender who is committed, under sentence to or confined in a penal or correctional institution. (e) "Institution" means any penal or correctional facility, including but not limited to a facility for the mentally ill or mentally defective, in which inmates as defined in (d) above may lawfully be confined.</p> <p>Article III. Contracts (a) Each party state may make one or more contracts with any one or more of the other party states for the confinement of inmates on behalf of a sending state in institutions situated within receiving states. Any such contract shall provide for: 1. Its duration. 2. Payments to be made to the receiving state by the sending state for inmate maintenance, extraordinary medical</p>	No	No		
94	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.	No	No		

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95	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. Upon an arrest a sheriff must notify immediately the proper authority from whose care the inmate escaped. Upon the wilful neglect or failure by a sheriff to comply with the provisions of this section, he is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be fined in a sum of not more than five hundred dollars nor less than one hundred dollars or be imprisoned for not more than six months or must be fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the court.	No	No		
96	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.	No	No		
97	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. However, when (a) a prisoner shall have given notice of intention to appeal, (b) the commencement of the service of the sentence follows the revocation of probation, or (c) the court shall have designated a specific time for the commencement of the service of the sentence, the computation of the time served must be calculated from the date of the commencement of the service of the sentence. In every case in computing the time served by a prisoner, full credit against the sentence must be given for time served prior to trial and sentencing, and may be given for any time spent under monitored house arrest. Provided, however, that credit for time served prior to trial and sentencing shall not be given: (1) when the prisoner at the time he was imprisoned prior to trial was an escapee from another penal institution; or (2) when the prisoner is serving a sentence for one offense and is awaiting trial and sentence for a second offense in which case he shall not receive credit for time served prior to trial in a reduction of his sentence for the second offense.	No	No		
98	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.	No	No		
99	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.	No	No		
100	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.	No	No		

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101	24-13-80	State	Statute	<p>(A) As used in this section: (1) "Detention facility" means a municipal or county jail, a local detention facility, or a state correctional facility used for the detention of persons charged with or convicted of a felony, misdemeanor, municipal offense, or violation of a court order. (2) "Inmate" means a person who is detained in a detention facility by reason of being charged with or convicted of a felony, a misdemeanor, a municipal offense, or violation of a court order. (3) "Medical treatment" means each visit initiated by the inmate to an institutional physician, physician's extender including a physician's assistant or a nurse practitioner, dentist, optometrist, or psychiatrist for examination or treatment. (4) "Administrator" means the county administrator, city administrator, or the chief administrative officer of a county or municipality. (5) "Director" means the agency head of the Department of Corrections.</p> <p>(B) The administrator or director, whichever is appropriate, may establish, by rules, criteria for a reasonable deduction from money credited to the account of an inmate to: (1) repay the costs of: (a) public property willfully damaged or destroyed by the inmate during his incarceration; (b) medical treatment for injuries inflicted by the inmate upon himself or others; (c) searching for and apprehending the inmate when he escapes or attempts to escape. The costs must be limited to those extraordinary costs incurred as a consequence of the escape; or (d) quelling a riot or other disturbance in which the inmate is unlawfully involved; (2) defray the costs paid by a municipality or county for medical services for an inmate, which have been requested by the inmate, if the deduction does not exceed five dollars for each occurrence of treatment received by the inmate. If the balance in an inmate's account is less than ten dollars, the fee must not be charged. However, a deficiency balance must be carried forward and, upon a deposit or credit being made to the inmate's account, any outstanding balance may be deducted from the account. This deficiency balance may be carried forward after release of the inmate and may be applied to the inmate's account in the event of subsequent arrests and incarcerations. This item does not apply to medical costs incurred as a result of injuries sustained by an inmate or other medically necessary treatment for which that inmate is determined not to be responsible.</p> <p>(C) All sums collected for medical treatment must be reimbursed to the inmate, upon the inmate's request, if the inmate is acquitted or otherwise exonerated of all charges for which the inmate was being held.</p> <p>(D) The detention facility may initiate an action for collection of recovery of medical costs incurred pursuant to this section against an inmate upon his release or his estate if the inmate was executed or died while in the custody of the detention facility.</p>	No	No		
102	24-13-100	State	Statute	<p>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.</p>	No	No		

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103	24-13-125	State	Statute	<p>(A) 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. This percentage must be calculated without the application of earned work credits, education credits, or good conduct credits, and is to be applied to the actual term of imprisonment imposed, not including any portion of the sentence which has been suspended. A person is eligible for work release if the person is sentenced for voluntary manslaughter (Section 16-3-50), kidnapping (Section 16-3-910), carjacking (Section 16-3-1075), burglary in the second degree (Section 16-11-312(B)), armed robbery (Section 16-11-330(A)), or attempted armed robbery (Section 16-11-330(B)), the crime did not involve any criminal sexual conduct or an additional violent crime as defined in Section 16-1-60, and the person is within three years of release from imprisonment. Except as provided in this subsection, nothing in this section may be construed to allow an inmate convicted of murder or an inmate prohibited from participating in work release by another provision of law to be eligible for work release.</p> <p>(B) If an inmate sentenced to the custody of the Department of Corrections and confined in a facility of the department, confined in a local facility pursuant to a designated facility agreement authorized by Section 24-3-20 or Section 24-3-30, or temporarily confined, held, detained, or placed in a facility which is not under the direct control of the department, to include an inmate on a labor crew or any other assigned detail or placement, or an inmate in transport status, commits an offense or violates one of the rules of the institution during his term of imprisonment, all or part of the credit he has earned may be forfeited in the discretion of the Director of the Department of Corrections. If an inmate sentenced to a local detention facility or upon the public works of any county in this State, even when temporarily confined, held, detained, or placed in any facility which is not under the direct control of the local detention facility, to include an inmate on a labor crew or any other assigned detail or placement, or an inmate in transport status, commits an offense or violates one of the rules of the local detention facility during his term of imprisonment, all or part of the credit he has earned may be forfeited in the discretion of the local official having charge of the inmate. The decision to withhold credits is solely the responsibility of officials named in this subsection.</p>	No	No		

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104	24-13-150	State	Statute	<p>(A) 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. This percentage must be calculated without the application of earned work credits, education credits, or good conduct credits, and is to be applied to the actual term of imprisonment imposed, not including any portion of the sentence which has been suspended. Nothing in this section may be construed to allow an inmate convicted of murder or an inmate prohibited from participating in work release, early release, discharge, or community supervision by another provision of law to be eligible for work release, early release, discharge, or community supervision.</p> <p>(B) If an inmate sentenced to the custody of the Department of Corrections and confined in a facility of the department, confined in a local facility pursuant to a designated facility agreement authorized by Section 24-3-20 or Section 24-3-30, or temporarily confined, held, detained, or placed in a facility which is not under the direct control of the department, to include an inmate on a labor crew or any other assigned detail or placement, or an inmate in transport status, commits an offense or violates one of the rules of the institution during his term of imprisonment, all or part of the credit he has earned may be forfeited in the discretion of the Director of the Department of Corrections. If an inmate sentenced to a local detention facility or upon the public works of any county in this State, even when temporarily confined, held, detained, or placed in any facility which is not under the direct control of the local detention facility, to include an inmate on a labor crew or any other assigned detail or placement, or an inmate in transport status, commits an offense or violates one of the rules of the institution during his term of imprisonment, all or part of the credit he has earned may be forfeited in the discretion of the local official having charge of the inmate. The decision to withhold credits is solely the responsibility of officials named in this subsection.</p>	No	No		
105	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.	No	No		

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106	24-13-210	State	Statute	<p>(A) 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.</p> <p>(B) An inmate convicted of a "no parole offense" against this State 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 three days for each month served. However, no inmate serving a sentence for life imprisonment or a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment for thirty years pursuant to Section 16-3-20 is entitled to credits under this provision. No inmate convicted of a "no parole offense" is entitled to a reduction below the minimum term of incarceration provided in Section 24-13-125 or 24-13-150. 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.</p> <p>(C) An inmate convicted of an offense against this State and sentenced to a local detention facility, or upon the public works of any county in this State, 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 one day for every two days served. When two or more consecutive sentences are to be served, the aggregate of the several sentences is the basis upon which good conduct credits must be computed.</p> <p>(D) If an inmate sentenced to the custody of the Department of Corrections and confined in a facility of the department, confined in a local facility pursuant to a designated facility agreement authorized by Section 24-3-20 or Section 24-3-30, or temporarily confined, held, detained, or placed in any facility which is not under the direct control of the department, to include an inmate on a labor crew or any other assigned detail or placement, or an inmate in transport status, commits an</p>	No	No		
107	24-13-220	State	Statute	<p>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.</p>	No	No		

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108	24-13-230	State	Statute	<p>(A) 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.</p> <p>(B) The Director of the Department of Corrections may allow an inmate sentenced to the custody of the department serving a sentence for 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 six days for every month he is employed or enrolled. However, no prisoner serving a sentence for life imprisonment or a mandatory minimum term of imprisonment for thirty years pursuant to Section 16-3-20 is entitled to credits under this provision. No prisoner convicted of a "no parole offense" is entitled to a reduction below the minimum term of incarceration provided in Section 24-13-125 or 24-13-150. A maximum annual credit for both work credit and education credit is limited to seventy-two days.</p> <p>(C) No credits earned pursuant to this section may be applied in a manner which would prevent full participation in the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services' prerelease or community supervision program as provided in Section 24-21-560.</p> <p>(D) The amount of credit to be earned for each duty classification or enrollment must be determined by the director and published by him in a conspicuous place available to inmates at each correctional institution. If a prisoner commits an offense or violates one of the rules of the institution during his term of imprisonment, all or part of the work credit or education credit he has earned may be forfeited in the discretion of the Director of the Department of Corrections.</p> <p>(E) The official in charge of a local detention facility must allow an inmate sentenced to the custody of the facility who is assigned to a mandatory productive duty assignment a reduction from the term of his sentence of zero to one day for every two days so employed. The amount of credit to be earned for each duty classification must be determined by the official in charge of the local detention facility and published by him in a conspicuous place available to inmates.</p> <p>(F)(1) An individual is eligible for the educational credits provided for in this section only upon successful participation in an academic, technical, or vocational training program. (2) The educational credit provided for in this section, is not available to</p>	No	No		
109	24-13-235	State	Statute	<p>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. The confinement of the person must be reduced by one day for every eight hours of labor on the public works or ways performed by the person. As used in this section, "labor on the public works or ways" means manual labor to improve or maintain public facilities, including, but not limited to, streets, parks, and schools.</p> <p>The governing body of the county may prescribe reasonable regulations under which this labor is to be performed and may provide that these persons wear clothing of a distinctive character while performing this work.</p> <p>Nothing contained in this section may be construed to require the sheriff or another official to assign labor to a person pursuant to this section if it appears from the record that the person has refused to perform labor as assigned satisfactorily or has not satisfactorily complied with the reasonable regulations governing this assignment. A person is eligible for supervised work under this section only if the sheriff or other responsible official concludes that the person is a fit subject.</p> <p>If a court sentences a defendant to a period of confinement of fifteen days or more, the court may restrict or deny the defendant's eligibility for the supervised work program.</p> <p>The governing body of the county may prescribe a program administrative fee, not to exceed the pro rata cost of administration, to be paid by each person in the program, according to the person's ability to pay.</p>	No	No		

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110	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.	No	No		
111	24-13-410	State	Statute	(A) 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. (B) A person who violates this section is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned not less than one year nor more than fifteen years. (C) The term of imprisonment is consecutive to the original sentence and to other sentences previously imposed upon the escapee by a court of this State.	No	No		
112	24-13-420	State	Statute	(A) It is unlawful for a person, lawfully confined in a prison, local detention facility, or under the supervision of an officer or other employee, whether awaiting trial or serving sentence, 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. (B) A person who knowingly harbors or employs an escaped inmate is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be fined in the discretion of the court or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.	No	No		
113	24-13-425	State	Statute	(A) For the purposes of this section: (1) "Electronic monitoring device" includes any device ordered by a court or pursuant to any statute that is utilized to track the location of a person. (2) "Person" includes any public or private agency or entity providing electronic monitoring services. (B) It is unlawful for any person to knowingly and without authority remove, destroy, or circumvent the operation of an electronic monitoring device which is being used for the purpose of monitoring a person who is: (1) complying with the Home Detention Act as set forth in Article 15, Title 24; (2) wearing an electronic monitoring device as a condition of bond or pretrial release; (3) wearing an electronic monitoring device as a condition of probation, parole, or community supervision; or (4) wearing an electronic monitoring device as required by any other provision of law. (C) It shall be unlawful for any person to knowingly and without authority request or solicit any other person to remove, destroy, or circumvent the operation of an electronic monitoring device which is being used for the purposes described in subsection (B). (D) Any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of the misdemeanor offense of tampering with the operation of an electronic monitoring device and shall be imprisoned for not more than three years, or fined up to three thousand dollars, or both.	No	No		
114	24-13-430	State	Statute	(A) 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. (B) An inmate of the Department of Corrections or of a local detention facility who participates in a riot or any other acts of violence is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned for not less than five years nor more than ten years.	No	No		
115	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 wilfully conceal any weapon within any Department of Corrections facility or other place of confinement. A person violating this section is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be imprisoned not more than ten years. A sentence imposed under this section must be served consecutively to any other sentence the inmate is serving.	No	No		
116	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. This sentence must not be served concurrently with any sentence being served at the time the offense is committed.	No	No		

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117	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. A person violating the provisions of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, must be punished by a fine of five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for six months, or both.	No	No		
118	24-13-470	State	Statute	(A) 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. A sentence under this provision must be served consecutively to any other sentence the inmate is serving. This section shall not prohibit the prosecution of an inmate for a more serious offense if the inmate is determined to be HIV-positive or has another disease that may be transmitted through body fluids. (B) A person accused of a crime contained in this section may be tested for a blood borne disease within seventy-two hours of the crime if a health care professional believes that exposure to the accused person's body fluid may pose a significant health risk to a victim of the crime. (C) This section does not apply to a person who is a "patient" as defined in Section 44-23-10(3)	No	No		
119	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. The uniform must be of such a design and color as to easily be identified as a prisoner's uniform and stripes must be used in the design. The Department of Corrections Division of Prison Industries must manufacture the statewide uniform and make it available for sale to the local detention facilities. The Director of the Department of Corrections may determine, in his discretion, that the provisions of this section do not apply to certain prisoners.	No	No		
120	24-13-650	State	Statute	(A) 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. The victim or the victim's nearest living relative, the law enforcement agency, and the solicitor, as referenced above, must affirm in writing that the offender be allowed to return to the community in which the offense was committed to participate in the work release program. (B) An offender committed to incarceration for voluntary manslaughter (Section 16-3-50), kidnapping (Section 16-3-910), carjacking (Section 16-3-1075), burglary in the second degree (Section 16-11-312(B)), armed robbery (Section 16-11-330(A)), or attempted armed robbery (Section 16-11-330(B)), may be released under the work release program back into the community in which the offender committed the offense, if the crime did not involve any criminal sexual conduct or an additional violent crime as defined in Section 16-1-60, the person is within three years of release from imprisonment, and the provisions of subsection (A) are fulfilled.	No	No		

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121	24-13-660	State	Statute	<p>(A) 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. Prison or jail officials shall make available each inmate who is assigned to the program for transportation to his place of work on all days when work is scheduled and shall receive each inmate back into confinement at the respective facility after work is concluded. This public service work is considered to be a contribution by the inmate toward the cost of his incarceration and does not entitle him to additional compensation.</p> <p>(B) No offender may be allowed to participate in these public service work activities unless he first is properly classified and approved to be outside the prison or jail without armed escort.</p> <p>(C) The public service work requirement in subsection (A) operates only when adequate supervision and accountability can be provided by the agency, entity, district, or organization which is responsible for the work or related activity. The types of public service work permitted to be performed include, but are not limited to, litter control, road and infrastructure repair, and emergency relief activities.</p> <p>(D) The South Carolina Department of Corrections may enter into a contractual agreement with any federal, state, county, or municipal agency, or with any regional governmental entity or public service district, to provide public service work or related activities through the use of inmate labor under authorized circumstances and conditions. A county municipal, or multijurisdictional jail, detention facility, or prison camp also may provide public service work or related activities through the use of inmate labor in accordance with the Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities in South Carolina and with applicable statutes and ordinances.</p> <p>(E) It is the policy of this State and its subdivisions to utilize criminal offenders for public service work or related activities whenever it is practical and is consistent with public safety. All eligible agencies, entities, districts, and organizations are encouraged to participate by using a labor force that can be adequately supervised and for which public service work or related activities are available.</p> <p>(F) Nothing in this section may be construed to prohibit or otherwise to limit the use of inmate labor by the South Carolina Department of Corrections within its own facilities or on its own property, or by any local governing body within its own facilities or on its own property. Further, nothing in this section prevents the South Carolina Department of Corrections or a local detention facility from escorting and supervising any inmate for a public purpose when the department or the local detention facility provides its own security.</p>	No	No		

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122	24-13-710	State	Statute	<p>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. Before an inmate may be released on supervised furlough, the inmate must agree in writing to be subject to search or seizure, without a search warrant, with or without cause, of the inmate's person, any vehicle the inmate owns or is driving, and any of the inmate's possessions by: (1) any probation agent employed by the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services; or (2) any other law enforcement officer.</p> <p>An inmate must not be granted supervised furlough if he fails to comply with this provision. However, an inmate who was convicted of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to a Class C misdemeanor or an unclassified misdemeanor that carries a term of imprisonment of not more than one year may not be required to agree to be subject to search or seizure, without a warrant, with or without cause, of the inmate's person, any vehicle the inmate owns or is driving, or any of the inmate's possessions.</p> <p>The department and the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services shall assess a fee sufficient to cover the cost of the participant's supervision and any other financial obligations incurred because of his participation in the supervised furlough program as provided by this article. The two departments shall jointly develop and approve written guidelines for the program to include, but not be limited to, the selection criteria and process, requirements for supervision, conditions for participation, and removal.</p> <p>The conditions for participation must include the requirement that the offender must permit the search or seizure, without a search warrant, with or without cause, of the offender's person, any vehicle the offender owns or is driving, and any of the offender's possessions by: (1) any probation agent employed by the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services; or (2) any other law enforcement officer.</p> <p>However, the conditions for participation for an offender who was convicted of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to a Class C misdemeanor or an unclassified misdemeanor that carries a term of imprisonment of not more than one year may not include the requirement that the offender agree to be subject to search or seizure, without a search warrant, with or without cause, of</p>	No	No		

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123	24-13-720	State	Statute	<p>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. Before an inmate may be released on supervised furlough, the inmate must agree in writing to be subject to search or seizure, without a search warrant, with or without cause, of the inmate's person, any vehicle the inmate owns or is driving, and any of the inmate's possessions by: (1) any probation agent employed by the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services; or (2) any other law enforcement officer.</p> <p>An inmate may not be released on supervised furlough by the department if he fails to comply with this provision. However, an inmate who was convicted of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to a Class C misdemeanor or an unclassified misdemeanor that carries a term of imprisonment of not more than one year may not be required to agree to be subject to search or seizure, without a search warrant, with or without cause, of the inmate's person, any vehicle the inmate owns or is driving, or any of the inmate's possessions.</p> <p>The conditions for participation must include the requirement that the inmate must permit the search or seizure, without a search warrant, with or without cause, of the inmate's person, any vehicle the inmate owns or is driving, and any of the inmate's possessions by: (1) any probation agent employed by the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services; or (2) any other law enforcement officer.</p> <p>However, the conditions for participation for an inmate who was convicted of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to a Class C misdemeanor or an unclassified misdemeanor that carries a term of imprisonment of not more than one year may not include the requirement that the inmate agree to be subject to search or seizure, without a search warrant, with or without cause, of the inmate's person, any vehicle the inmate owns or is driving, or any of the inmate's possessions.</p> <p>By enacting this provision, the General Assembly intends to provide law enforcement with a means of reducing recidivism and does not authorize law enforcement officers to conduct searches for the sole purpose of harassment. Immediately before each search or seizure conducted pursuant to this section, the law enforcement officer seeking to conduct the search or seizure must verify with the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services or by any other means available to the officer that the individual upon whom the search or seizure will be conducted is currently on supervised furlough. A law enforcement officer conducting a search or seizure without a warrant pursuant to this section shall report to the law enforcement agency that employs him all of these searches or seizures, which shall include the name, address, age, gender, and race or ethnicity of the person that is the subject of the search or seizure. The law enforcement agency shall submit this information at the end of each</p>	No	No		
124	24-13-730	State	Statute	<p>Any new program established under §§ 14-1-210, 14-1-220, 14-1-230, 16-1-60, 16-1-70, 16-3-20, 16-3-26, 16-3-28, 16-23-490, 17-25-45, 17-25-70, 17-25-90, 17-25-140, 17-25-145, 17-25-150, 17-25-160, 63-3-620, 24-3-40, 24-3-1120, 24-3-1130, 24-3-1140, 24-3-1160, 14-3-1170, 24-3-1190, 24-3-2020, 24-3-2030, 24-3-2060, 24-13-210, 24-13-230, 24-13-610, 24-13-640, 24-13-650, 24-13-710, 24-13-910, 24-13-915, 24-13-920, 24-13-930, 24-13-940, 24-13-950, 24-21-13, 24-21-430, 24-21-475, 24-21-480, 24-21-485, 24-21-610, 24-21-640, 24-21-645, 24-21-650, 24-23-115, and 42-1-505 or any change in any existing program may only be implemented to the extent that appropriations for such programs have been authorized by the General Assembly.</p>	No	No		
125	24-13-910	State	Statute	<p>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. Each governing body shall designate the sheriff, the chief administrative officer, or the equivalent, as the official in charge. A person sentenced under these provisions is eligible for programs under this article except that a person punished for a violation of Section 63-3-620 is eligible for these programs only upon a finding by the sentencing judge that he is eligible.</p>	No	No		
126	24-13-915	State	Statute	<p>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.</p>	No	No		

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127	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.	No	No		
128	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. From these earnings, the official may deduct in the following order: (a) any amount the inmate may be legally obligated to pay, or that the inmate desires to pay, for the support of the inmate's dependents; (b) any amount the inmate may be legally obligated to pay in restitution to the victim of his offense; (c) not less than five dollars nor more than ten dollars per workday to offset the cost to the local facility providing food, lodging, supervision, clothing, and care to the inmate. Any remaining amount of the inmate's earnings must be credited to the inmate's earnings account to be disbursed to the inmate upon release or to be disposed of according to applicable regulations of the local correctional facility.	No	No		
129	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.	No	No		
130	24-13-950	State	Statute	The Department of Corrections shall, by January 1, 1987, develop standards for the operation of local inmate work programs. These standards must be included in the minimum standards for local detention facilities in South Carolina, established pursuant to § 24-9-20, and the Department of Corrections shall monitor and enforce the standards established. The standards must be established to govern three types of local programs: (1) voluntary work programs established pursuant to § 24-13-235; and (2) local work/punishment programs established pursuant to this article. The work/punishment standards shall include, but are not limited to, provisions insuring that rates of pay and general conditions of employment are not less than those provided to workers in the general public performing work of a similar nature in the same community, and provisions establishing reasonable criteria for the selection, humane treatment, and dismissal of inmates in local work/punishment programs; and (3) local public work programs pursuant to § 17-25-70.	No	No		
131	24-13-1310	State	Statute	As used in this article: (1) "Eligible inmate" means a person committed to the South Carolina Department of Corrections: (a) who has not reached the age of thirty years at the time of admission to the department; (b) who is eligible for release on parole in two years or less; (c) who has not been convicted of a violent crime as defined in Section 16-1-60 or a "no parole offense" as defined in Section 24-13-100; (d) who has not been incarcerated previously in a state correctional facility or has not served a sentence previously in a shock incarceration program; (e) who physically is able to participate in the program. (2) "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. (3) "Director" means the Director of the Department of Corrections.	No	No		
132	24-13-1320	State	Statute	(A) 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. The regulations must reflect the purpose of the program and include, but are not limited to, selection criteria, inmate discipline, programming and supervision, and program structure and administration. (B) A program may be established only at an institution classified by the director as a shock incarceration facility. (C) The department shall undertake studies and prepare reports periodically on the impact of a program and on whether the programmatic objectives are met	No	No		

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133	24-13-1330	State	Statute	<p>(A) 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.</p> <p>(B) The department must evaluate the inmate to determine whether the inmate is physically, psychologically, and emotionally able to participate in this program.</p> <p>(C) The director shall notify the court within fifteen working days if the inmate is physically, psychologically, or emotionally unsuitable for participation in the "Shock Incarceration Program". An unsuitable inmate must be returned to court for sentencing to another term as provided by law.</p> <p>(D) An applicant may not participate in a program unless he agrees to be bound by all of its terms and conditions and indicates this agreement by signing the following: "I accept the foregoing program and agree to be bound by its terms and conditions. I understand that my participation in the program is a privilege that may be revoked at the sole discretion of the director. I understand that I shall complete the entire program successfully to obtain a certificate of earned eligibility upon the completion of the program, and if I do not complete the program successfully, for any reason, I will be transferred to a nonshock incarceration correctional facility to continue service of my sentence."</p> <p>Before an inmate may be released on parole, the inmate must agree in writing to be subject to search or seizure, without a search warrant, with or without cause, of the inmate's person, any vehicle the inmate owns or is driving, and any of the inmate's possessions by: (1) any probation agent employed by the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services; or (2) any other law enforcement officer.</p> <p>A shock incarceration inmate may not be granted parole release by the department if he fails to comply with this provision. However, a shock incarceration inmate who was convicted of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to a Class C misdemeanor or an unclassified misdemeanor that carries a term of imprisonment of not more than one year may not include the requirement that the offender agree to be subject to search or seizure, without a search warrant, with or without cause, of the shock incarceration inmate's person, any vehicle the shock incarceration inmate owns or is driving, or any of the shock incarceration inmate's possessions.</p> <p>Immediately before each search or seizure pursuant to this section, the law enforcement officer seeking to conduct the search or seizure must verify with the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services or by any other means available to the officer that the individual upon whom the search or seizure will be conducted is currently on parole. A law enforcement officer conducting a search or seizure without a warrant pursuant to this section shall report to the law enforcement agency that employs him all of these searches or seizures, which shall include the name, address, age, gender, and race or ethnicity of the</p>	No	No		
134	24-13-1520	State	Statute	<p>As used in this article:</p> <p>(1) "Department" means, in the case of a juvenile offender, the Department of Juvenile Justice and, in the case of an adult offender, the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services, the Department of Corrections, and any other law enforcement agency created by law.</p> <p>(2) "Court" means a circuit, family, magistrate's, or municipal court having criminal or juvenile jurisdiction to sentence an individual to incarceration for a violation of law, the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services, the Board of Juvenile Parole, and the Department of Corrections.</p> <p>(3) "Approved electronic monitoring device" means a device approved by the department which is primarily intended to record and transmit information as to the defendant's presence or nonpresence in the home. 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. An approved electronic monitoring device may be used to record a conversation between the participant and the monitoring device, or the participant and the person supervising the participant, solely for the purpose of identification and not for the purpose of eavesdropping or conducting any other illegally intrusive monitoring.</p> <p>(4) "Home detention" means the confinement of a person convicted or charged with a crime to his place of residence under the terms and conditions established by the department.</p> <p>(5) "Participant" means an inmate/offender placed into an electronic monitoring program or into some other suitable program which provides supervision and/or monitoring in the community.</p>	No	No		

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135	24-13-1530	State	Statute	(A) Notwithstanding another provision of law which requires mandatory incarceration, electronic and nonelectronic 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. Applications by offenders for home detention may be made to the court as an alternative to the following correctional programs: (1) pretrial or preadjudicatory detention; (2) probation (intensive supervision); (3) community corrections (diversion); (4) parole (early release); (5) work release; (6) institutional furlough; (7) jail diversion; or (8) shock incarceration. (B) Local governments also may establish by ordinance the same alternative to incarceration for persons who are awaiting trial and for offenders whose sentences do not place them in the custody of the Department of Corrections. Counties and municipalities may develop home detention programs according to the Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities in South Carolina which are established pursuant to Section 24-9-20 and enforced pursuant to Section 24-9-30.	No	No		
136	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. Approved absences from the home for a participant may include: (1) hours in employment approved by the department or traveling to or from approved employment; (2) time seeking employment approved for the participant by the department; (3) medical, psychiatric, mental health treatment, counseling, or other treatment programs approved for the participant by the department; (4) attendance at an educational institution or a program approved for the participant by the department; (5) attendance at a regularly scheduled religious service at a place of worship approved by the department; or (6) participation in a community work punishment or community service program approved by the department.	No	No		
137	24-13-1550	State	Statute	The participant shall admit a person or agent designated by the department into his residence at any time for purposes of verifying the participant's compliance with the conditions of his detention. The participant shall make the necessary arrangements to allow for a person designated by the department to visit the participant's place of education or employment at any time, upon approval of the educational institution or employer, for the purpose of verifying the participant's compliance with the conditions of his detention.	Yes	Yes	Providing report	
138	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.	No	No		
139	24-13-1570	State	Statute	(A) The participant shall obtain approval from the department before he changes his residence or the schedule described in Section 24-13-1540. (B) Notice must be given to the participant by the department that violation of the order for home detention subjects the participant to prosecution for the crime of escape as a misdemeanor, that commission of another crime revokes the order for home detention, and that if there is a violation or commission, the court shall sentence him to imprisonment. (C) The participant shall abide by other conditions set by the department. (D) The victim of the participant's crime, or his immediate family, must be provided the opportunity of oral or written input and comment to the department or court, or both, regarding the participant's home detention sentence.	No	No		
140	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 by: (1) securing the written consent of the participant in the program to comply with the regulations of the program as stipulated in Section 24-13-1540 and the requirements of this article; (2) securing, upon request of the department, the written consent of other adult persons residing in the home of the participant at the time an order or commitment for electronic home detention is entered and acknowledgment that they understand the nature and extent of approved electronic monitoring devices; and (3) insuring that the approved electronic devices are minimally intrusive upon the privacy of the participant and other persons residing in the home while remaining in compliance with Sections 24-13-1550 and 24-13-1560.	No	No		

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141	24-13-1590	State	Statute	Nothing in this article: (1) applies to a person, regardless of age, who violates, or is awaiting trial on charges of violating, the illicit narcotic drugs and controlled substances laws of this State which are classified as Class A, B, or C felonies or which are classified as an exempt offense by Section 16-1-10(D) and provide for a maximum term of imprisonment of twenty years or more; or (2) diminishes the lawful authority of the courts of this State, the Department of Juvenile Justice, or the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services to regulate or impose conditions for probation, parole, or community supervision.	No	No		
142	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. The Department of Corrections may construct one or more centers upon the necessary appropriation of funds by the General Assembly. The centers established or constructed as authorized by this section shall provide at least seven hundred fifty beds. The centers established under this section must be fully operational by January 1, 1997.	No	No		
143	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. The Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services shall provide staff and support necessary to administer the program. Funds for this program must be appropriated annually by the General Assembly.	No	No		
144	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.	No	No		
145	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. No person is ineligible for this program by reason of gender.				
146	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. The South Carolina Department of Corrections shall coordinate efforts in this matter with the Department of Employment and Workforce, Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services, the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, Alston Wilkes Society, and other private sector entities.	No	No		
147	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. Each agency shall adopt policies and procedures as may be necessary to implement the memorandum of understanding.	No	No		

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148	24-13-2130	State	Statute	<p>(A) 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 in: (1) ascertaining an inmate's opportunities for employment after release from confinement and providing him with vocational and academic education and life skills assessments based on evidence-based practices and criminal risk factors analysis as may be appropriate; (2) developing skills enhancement programs for inmates, as appropriate; (3) coordinating job referrals and related services to inmates prior to release from incarceration; (4) encouraging participation by inmates in the services offered; (5) developing and maintaining a statewide network of employment referrals for inmates at the time of their release from incarceration and aiding inmates in the securing of employment; (6) identifying and facilitating other transitional services within both governmental and private sectors; (7) surveying employment trends within the State and making proposals to the Department of Corrections regarding potential vocational training activities.</p> <p>(B) Further, the Department of Corrections and the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services are directed to work with the Department of Motor Vehicles to develop and implement a plan for providing inmates who are being released from a correctional facility with a valid photo identification card. To the extent that funds are available from an individual inmate's account, the Department of Corrections shall transfer five dollars to the Department of Motor Vehicles to cover the cost of issuing the photo identification card. The Department of Motor Vehicles shall use existing resources and technology to produce the photo identification card.</p>	No	No		
149	24-13-2140	State	Statute	<p>The Department of Corrections shall coordinate the efforts of the affected state agencies through the Program Services Administration. The Department of Corrections shall:</p> <p>(1) develop such policies and standards as may be necessary for the provision of assessment, training, and referral services;</p> <p>(2) obtain information from appropriate agencies and organizations affiliated with the services to determine actions that should be undertaken to create or modify these services;</p> <p>(3) disseminate information about the services throughout the State;</p> <p>(4) provide information and assistance to other agencies, as may be appropriate or necessary, to carry out the provisions of this chapter;</p> <p>(5) provide inmates of the Department of Corrections information concerning postrelease job training and employment referral services and information concerning services that may be available from the Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services, the Department of Mental Health, and the Department of Veterans' Affairs;</p> <p>(6) prepare an annual report that will be submitted to the directors of each agency that is a party to a memorandum of understanding as provided for in Section 24-13-2120;</p> <p>(7) negotiate with Alston Wilkes Society and private sector entities concerning the delivery of assistance or services to inmates who are transitioning from incarceration to reentering their communities.</p>	No	No		
150	24-19-20	State	Statute	<p>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. The staff members shall be delegated such administrative duties and responsibilities as may be required to carry out the purpose of this chapter.</p>	No	No		
151	24-19-30	State	Statute	<p>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.</p>	No	No		
152	24-19-40	State	Statute	<p>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.</p>	No	No		

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153	24-19-50	State	Statute	In the event of a conviction of a youthful offender the court may: (1) suspend the sentence and place the youthful offender on probation; (2) release the youthful offender to the custody of the division before sentencing for an observation and evaluation period of not more than sixty days. The observation and evaluation must be conducted by the Reception and Evaluation Center operating under joint agreement between the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Department of Corrections and the findings and recommendations for sentencing must be returned with the youthful offender to the court for sentencing; (3) if the offender is under the age of twenty-one, without his consent, sentence the youthful offender indefinitely to the custody of the department for treatment and supervision pursuant to this chapter until discharged by the division, the period of custody not to exceed six years. If the offender is twenty-one years of age but less than twenty-five years of age, he may be sentenced in accordance with this item if he consents in writing; (4) if the court finds that the youthful offender will not derive benefit from treatment, may sentence the youthful offender under any other applicable penalty provision. The youthful offender must be placed in the custody of the department; (5) not sentence a youthful offender more than once under this chapter.	No	No		
154	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. The director, as far as is advisable and necessary, shall designate, set aside and adopt institutions and agencies under the control of the department and the division for the purpose of carrying out the objectives of this chapter. The director may further maintain a cooperative program with the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation involving the operation of reception and evaluation centers, utilizing funds and staffing services of the department which are appropriate for matching with Federal Vocational Rehabilitation funds. Insofar as practical and to the greatest degree possible, such institutions, facilities and agencies shall be used only for the treatment of committed youthful offenders, and such youthful offenders shall be segregated from other offenders, and classes of committed youthful offenders shall be segregated according to their needs for treatment.	No	No		
155	24-19-80	State	Statute	The director may establish agreements with the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation for the operation of reception and evaluation centers. The reception and evaluation centers shall make a complete study of each committed youthful offender, including a mental and physical examination, to ascertain his personal traits, his capabilities, pertinent circumstances of his school, family life, any previous delinquency or criminal experience, and any mental or physical defect or other factor contributing to his delinquency. In the absence of exceptional circumstances, such study shall be completed within a period of thirty days. The reception and evaluation center shall forward to the director and to the division a report of its findings with respect to the youthful offender and its recommendations as to his treatment. At least one member of the division shall, as soon as practicable after commitment, interview the youthful offender, review all reports concerning him and make such recommendations to the director and to the division as may be indicated.	No	No		
156	24-19-90	State	Statute	On receipt of the report and recommendations from the Reception and Evaluation Center and from the members of the division, the director may: (a) recommend to the division that the committed youthful offender be released conditionally under supervision; or (b) allocate and direct the transfer of the committed youthful offender to an agency or institution for treatment; or (c) order the committed youthful offender confined and afforded treatment under such conditions as he believes best designed for the protection of the public.	No	No		
157	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.	No	No		

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158	24-19-110	State	Statute	<p>(A) The division may at any time after reasonable notice to the director release conditionally under supervision a committed youthful offender. Before a youthful offender may be conditionally released, the youthful offender must agree in writing to be subject to search or seizure, without a search warrant, with or without cause, of the youthful offender's person, any vehicle the youthful offender owns or is driving, and any of the youthful offender's possessions by: (1) his supervisory agent; (2) any probation agent employed by the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services; or (3) any other law enforcement officer. A youthful offender must not be conditionally released by the division if he fails to comply with this provision. However, a youthful offender who was convicted of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to a Class C misdemeanor or an unclassified misdemeanor that carries a term of imprisonment of not more than one year may not be required to agree to be subject to search or seizure, without a search warrant, with or without cause, of the youthful offender's person, any vehicle the youthful offender owns or is driving, or any of the youthful offender's possessions. When, in the judgment of the director, a committed youthful offender should be released conditionally under supervision, he shall so report and recommend to the division. The conditions of release must include the requirement that the youthful offender must permit the search or seizure, without a search warrant, with or without cause, of the youthful offender's person, any vehicle the youthful offender owns or is driving, and any of the youthful offender's possessions by: (1) his supervisory agent; (2) any probation agent employed by the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services; or (3) any other law enforcement officer.</p> <p>However, the conditions of release of a youthful offender who was convicted of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to a Class C misdemeanor or an unclassified misdemeanor that carries a term of imprisonment of not more than one year may not include the requirement that the youthful offender agree to be subject to search or seizure, without a search warrant, with or without cause, of the youthful offender's person, any vehicle the youthful offender owns or is driving, or any of the youthful offender's possessions.</p> <p>By enacting this provision, the General Assembly intends to provide law enforcement with a means of reducing recidivism and does not authorize law enforcement officers to conduct searches for the sole purpose of harassment. Immediately before each search or seizure conducted pursuant to this section, the law enforcement officer seeking to conduct the search or seizure must verify with the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services or by any other means available to the officer that the individual upon whom the search or seizure will be conducted is currently on parole or probation or that the individual is currently subject to the provisions of his conditional release. A law enforcement officer conducting a search or seizure without a warrant pursuant to this section shall report to the law enforcement agency that employs him all of these searches or seizures, which shall include the name, address, age, gender, and race or ethnicity of the person that is the subject of the search</p>	No	No		
159	24-19-120	State	Statute	<p>(A) A youthful offender shall be released conditionally under supervision on or before the expiration of four years from the date of his conviction and shall be discharged unconditionally on or before six years from the date of his conviction.</p> <p>(B) The division must notify a victim registered pursuant to Article 15, Chapter 3, Title 16 before conditionally releasing or unconditionally discharging a youthful offender.</p>	No	No		
160	24-19-130	State	Statute	<p>The Division may revoke or modify any of its previous orders respecting a committed youthful offender except an order of unconditional discharge.</p>	No	No		
161	24-19-140	State	Statute	<p>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. The Division is authorized to encourage the formation of voluntary organizations composed of members who will serve without compensation as voluntary supervisory agents and sponsors. The powers and duties of voluntary supervisory agents and sponsors shall be limited and defined by regulations adopted by the Division.</p>	No	No		
162	24-19-150	State	Statute	<p>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. Upon return to custody, such youthful offender shall be given an opportunity to appear before the Division or a member thereof. The Division may then or at its discretion revoke the order of conditional release.</p>	No	No		

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163	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. Nothing in this chapter may be construed to amend, repeal, or affect the jurisdiction of the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services or the Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services Board. For purposes of community supervision or parole, a sentence pursuant to Section 24-19-50(e) shall be considered a sentence for six years.	No	No		
164	24-21-60	State	Statute	Each city, county, or state official or department shall assist and cooperate to further the objectives of this chapter. The board, the director of the department, and the probation agents may seek the cooperation of officials and departments and especially of the sheriffs, jailers, magistrates, police officials, and institutional officers. The director may conduct surveys of state correctional facilities, county jails, and camps and obtain information to enable the board to pass intelligently upon all applications for parole. 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.	No	No		
165	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 department of the prisoner, as well as other information requested by the board or the director and furnish it to them upon request.	No	No		
166	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. After review by and approval of three members of the Board of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services designated by the Governor, the board shall enroll qualified offenders monthly into the offender management system to prevent the prison system population from exceeding one hundred percent of capacity at high count. No offender shall be issued an offender management system certificate and released from prison if the release of the offender will reduce the prison system population below ninety-five percent of capacity at high count. If the Governor at any time during periods when the offender management system is in operation, determines that an insufficient number of inmates are being enrolled into the system to keep the prison system population below one hundred percent of capacity of high count or if the Governor determines that the number of inmates released has reached a level that could endanger the public welfare and safety of the State, he may issue an Executive Order requiring the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services and the South Carolina Department of Corrections to enroll a specified number of qualified prisoners per month for a specified number of months or require the department to cease and desist in the release of the inmates accordingly.	No	No		
167	24-23-10	State	Statute	The Board shall develop a plan for the implementation of a statewide case classification system. The Board, the Department of Corrections, and the Governor's Office shall jointly develop a specific plan for the statewide implementation of new community-based correctional programs. The plan shall include descriptions of the new programs, the eligibility criteria for placing offenders on the programs, the administrative and legal requirements for implementation, the projected impact of the programs on the state inmate population and the financial requirements and timetable for the statewide implementation of the programs. These plans shall be submitted to the Legislature by January, 1982.	No	No		

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168	24-23-20	State	Statute	The case classification plan must provide for case classification system consisting of the following: (1) supervisory control requirements which include, but are not limited to, restrictions on the probationer/parolee's movement in the community, living arrangements, social associations, and reporting requirements; (2) rehabilitation needs of probationer/parolee including, but not limited to, employment, education, training, alcohol and drug treatment, counseling and guidance with regard to alcohol and drug abuse, psychological or emotional problems, or handicaps; (3) categorization of the offender as to the extent and type of staff time needed, possible assignment to specialized caseload or treatment programs, and specifics as to the degree of perceived risk posed by the probationer/parolee; (4) identification of strategies and resources to meet the identified needs, and specific objectives for the probationer/parolee to strive to meet such as obtaining employment, participating in a counseling program, and securing better living arrangements; (5) periodic and systematic review of cases to assess the adequacy of supervisory controls, participation in rehabilitation programs, and need for recategorization based upon the behavior and progress of the probationer/parolee; and (6) regular statewide monitoring and evaluation of the case classification by appropriate supervisory, classification, and program development and evaluation staff in the central administrative office.	No	No		
169	24-23-30	State	Statute	The community corrections plan must include, but is not limited to, describing the following community-based program needs: (1) an intensive supervision program for probationers, and parolees, and supervised prisoners who require more than average supervision; (2) a supervised inmate furlough or community supervision program whereby inmates under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections can be administratively transferred to the supervision of state probation agents for the purposes of prerelease preparation, securing employment and living arrangements, or obtaining rehabilitation services; (3) a contract rehabilitation services program whereby private and public agencies, such as the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Department of Mental Health, and the various county commissions on alcohol and drug abuse, provide diagnostic and rehabilitative services to offenders who are under the board's jurisdiction; (4) community-based residential programs whereby public and private agencies as well as the board establish and operate halfway houses for those offenders who cannot perform satisfactorily on probation, parole, or community supervision; (5) expanded use of presentence investigations and their role and potential for increasing the use of community-based programs, restitution, and victim assistance; and (6) identification of programs for youthful and first offenders.	No	No		
170	24-23-40	State	Statute	The community corrections plan shall provide for the department's: (1) development, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of statewide policies, procedures, and agreements with state agencies, such as the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, the Department of Mental Health, and the Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services, for purposes of coordination and referral of probationers, parolees, and community supervision releasees for rehabilitation services; (2) development of specific guidelines for the vigorous monitoring of restitution orders and fines to increase the efficiency of collection and development of a systematic reporting system so as to notify the judiciary of restitution and fine payment failures on a regular basis; (3) development of a program development and evaluation capability so that the department can monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the above programs as well as to conduct research and special studies on such issues as probation, parole, and community supervision outcomes, revocations, and recidivism; (4) development of adequate training and staff development for its employees.	No	No		
171	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."	No	No		

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172	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.	No	No		
173	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. The State Superintendent of Education shall administer the standards relating to the educational programs of the district. Reports shall be made by the State Department of Education to the Board of Trustees indicating the degree of compliance with the standards prescribed by the State Board of Education at least annually. Such State Department of Education supervisory personnel as deemed appropriate by the Department shall be utilized for evaluating the programs of the district and reporting to the district board.	No	No		
174	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. The amount to be requested for the Palmetto Unified School District 1 shall be sufficient to produce funds equal to the product of the number of students served by the school district weighted according to the criteria established by the South Carolina Department of Education under the provisions of the South Carolina Education Act of 1977 and the state portion of the appropriated value statewide of the base student costs, adjusted for twelve months operation. The Palmetto Unified School District No. 1 shall comply with the following provisions of subsection (4) of Section 59-20-50, subsections (1), (2), (3)(a), (4)(b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of Section 59-20-60. The South Carolina Department of Education annually shall determine that these provisions are being met and include its findings in the report mandated in subsection (5)(e) of Section 59-20-60. If the accreditation standards set forth in the Defined Minimum Program for the Palmetto Unified School District No. 1 as approved by the State Board of Education are not met, funds by this section shall be reduced the following fiscal year according to the provisions set forth in the Education Finance Act.	No	No		
175	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. Four members of the school board shall be appointed by the Director of the Department of Corrections, four members of the school board shall be appointed by the State Superintendent of Education, and one member of the school board shall be appointed by the Governor. The members of the board shall be appointed for terms of four years each and until their successors are appointed and qualify; except that of those first appointed, the members appointed by the Director of the Department of Corrections and the members appointed by the State Superintendent of Education shall be appointed for terms of one, two, three and four years, respectively, such terms to be designated by the Director of the Department of Corrections and the State Superintendent of Education when making such appointments. The member initially appointed by the Governor also shall be appointed for a term of four years. Vacancies on the board shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term by appointment in the same manner as provided for the original appointment.	No	No		
176	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. The failure of any member of the school board to attend at least three consecutive meetings thereof, unless excused by formal vote of the school board, may be construed by the Director of the Department of Corrections as a resignation from the school board.	No	No		

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177	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. No person may succeed himself as chairman of the board. The school board shall meet at least quarterly and at such other times as may be designated by the chairman. Special meetings may be called by the chairman or by a majority of the members of the board upon at least seventy-two hours notice. Five members of the board shall constitute a quorum at all meetings thereof. The members of the board shall be paid per diem, mileage and subsistence as provided by law for members of boards, commissions and committees.	No	No		
178	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 as follows: (1) establish goals and objectives for the operation of the district; (2) enter into agreements and contracts with other school districts, technical schools, colleges and universities; (3) establish academic education programs ranging from primary through post high school, as well as special education for the handicapped and persons with intellectual disability; (4) establish vocational and trade courses as appropriate for preparation for employment; (5) determine physical facilities needed to carry out all education programs; (6) review and approve applications for grants, donations, contracts and other agreements from public or private sources; (7) establish a twelve-month school program and teachers' pay schedule based on the state and average school supplement pay scales; (8) present an annual educational budget to the Department of Corrections for submission to the General Assembly. The Department of Corrections when making its annual budget request shall incorporate as a line item the budget of the district within its request. To the extent permitted by law, any funds which may be appropriated by the General Assembly for the operation of the district shall not prohibit the district from securing any applicable federal funds or other funds which are available.	No	No		
179	24-25-80	State	Statute	The duties of the district Superintendent of Education shall include the following: (1) Identify goals and objectives for all educational services of the district; (2) Develop policies and procedures for efficient delivery system of such services; (3) Collect and analyze data necessary for research into planning and evaluation of educational services; (4) Provide necessary information for preparation of an annual report of the district's operation; (5) Prepare a separate budget of all necessary costs to be provided to the inmate by the unified school district; (6) Recommend to the school board plans for the renovations and designation of educational facilities; (7) Provide all such studies, research and evaluation of the district's operation as the board may request and perform such other duties as it may request.	No	No		
180	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.	No	No		

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181	24-26-10	State	Statute	<p>(A) There is established the South Carolina Sentencing Guidelines Commission composed of thirteen voting members as follows: (1) a justice of the Supreme Court, appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; (2) two circuit court judges, appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; (3) three members of the Senate to be designated by the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee; (4) three members of the House designated by the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee; (5) an attorney, experienced in the practice of criminal law, appointed by the Governor from a list of candidates submitted by the President of the South Carolina Bar; (6) the Dean of the Law School of the University of South Carolina or his designee; (7) the South Carolina Attorney General, or his designee, to serve ex officio; (8) a solicitor appointed by the Chairman of the South Carolina Circuit Solicitors' Association.</p> <p>(B) In addition, there are four nonvoting members of the commission as follows: (1) the Chief of the State Law Enforcement Division, or his designee, to serve ex officio; (2) the Chairman of the Commission on Indigent Defense, or his designee who must be a member of that commission or who must be the director of the commission; (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; (4) the Chairman of the Board of the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services, or his designee who must be a member of that board or who must be the Commissioner or Executive Director of the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services.</p> <p>The appointed members of the commission shall serve for a term of four years. The members of the commission who are designated to serve by a particular person or official shall serve at the pleasure of that person or official making the designation and also only so long as the designated member holds the official position entitling him to membership on the commission. Members are eligible for reappointment, and any vacancy must be filled in the manner of original appointment for the remainder of the unexpired term.</p> <p>The members of the commission shall elect one member to serve as chairman for a term of one year. The members of the commission may also elect any additional officers they consider necessary for the efficient discharge of their duties. Members are eligible for reelection as officers of the commission.</p>	No	No		
182	24-27-100	State	Statute	<p>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. The department shall withdraw the monies maintained in the prisoner's trust account for payment of filing fees and shall forward quarterly the monies collected to the appropriate court clerk or clerks until the filing fees are paid in full.</p> <p>The prisoner must file a certified copy of his trust account with the court that reflects the prisoner's balance at the time the complaint is filed unless the prisoner does not have a trust account.</p>	No	No		
183	24-27-110	State	Statute	<p>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. For this purpose, the court shall order the prisoner to pay a partial 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 of this account. The department shall withdraw the monies maintained in the prisoner's trust account for payment of court costs and shall forward quarterly the monies collected to the appropriate court clerk or clerks until the court costs are paid in full.</p>	No	No		
184	24-27-130	State	Statute	<p>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.</p>	No	No		
185	24-27-150	State	Statute	<p>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. Payments of ten percent of the preceding month's income of the prisoner's trust account, as set forth in this chapter, shall be made from the prisoner's trust account as soon as a trust account is created for the prisoner and funds are available in the account.</p>	No	No		

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186	24-27-200	State	Statute	<p>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:</p> <p>(1) submitted a malicious or frivolous claim, or one that is intended solely to harass the party filed against;</p> <p>(2) testified falsely or otherwise presented false evidence or information to the court;</p> <p>(3) unreasonably expanded or delayed a proceeding; or</p> <p>(4) abused the discovery process.</p> <p>The court may make such findings on its own motion, on motion of counsel for the defendant, or on motion of the Attorney General, who is authorized to appear in the proceeding, if he elects, in order to move for the findings in a case in which the State or any public entity or official is a defendant.</p>	No	No		
187	24-27-210	State	Statute	<p>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.</p>	No	No		
188	24-27-220	State	Statute	<p>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.</p>	No	No		
189	24-27-500	State	Statute	<p>For the purposes of Chapter 32 of Title 1:</p> <p>(A) A state or local correctional facility's regulation must be considered "in furtherance of a compelling state interest" if the facility demonstrates that the religious activity: (1) sought to be engaged by a prisoner is presumptively dangerous to the health or safety of that prisoner; or (2) poses a direct threat to the health, safety, or security of other prisoners, correctional staff, or the public.</p> <p>(B) A state or local correctional facility regulation may not be considered the "least restrictive means" of furthering a compelling state interest if a reasonable accommodation can be made to protect the safety or security of prisoners, correctional staff, or the public.</p>	No	No		
190	2-65-70	State	Statute	<p>(A) All agencies receiving federal grants or contracts shall recover the maximum allowable indirect costs on those projects, subject to applicable federal laws and regulations. All indirect cost recoveries must be credited to the general fund of the State, with the exception of recoveries from research and student aid grants and contracts. Further, after January 1, 1999, federal grants and contracts whose annual award is two hundred thousand dollars or less are exempted also from this cost recovery requirement.</p> <p>(1) Each agency receiving grants or contracts to which indirect costs may be charged must have an approved indirect cost rate or cost allocation plan. Agencies shall prepare the indirect cost proposals and submit them to the board for review. The board shall submit the proposals to the appropriate federal agencies, negotiate the agreements, and transmit approved agreements to the state agencies. The board, upon request, also shall provide a report on the proposals to the House Ways and Means Committee or the Senate Finance Committee, or both.</p> <p>(2) The board annually shall prepare the Statewide Cost Allocation Plan for allocation of central service costs to federal and other programs. The board shall ensure that state agencies recover costs approved in the plan through federal grants and contracts, subject to federal laws and regulations.</p> <p>(3) The State Comptroller General shall assist the board in ensuring compliance with this section.</p> <p>(B) If it is determined to be in the best interest of the State and the agency receiving the federal funds, the requirements of this section may be waived; except that indirect cost waivers may not be granted for unanticipated federal projects authorized pursuant to Section 2-65-30 of this chapter. Requests for indirect cost waivers for continuing federal projects must be made by the applicant agency as a part of its budget request and must be reviewed in accordance with the provisions of Section 2-65-20 of this chapter.</p>	No	No		

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191	11-13-45	State	Statute	All federal funds received must be deposited in the State Treasury, if not in conflict with federal regulations, and withdrawn from the State Treasury as needed, in the same manner as that provided for the disbursement of state funds. If it is determined that federal funds are not available for, or cannot be appropriately used in connection with, all or any part of any activity or program for which state funds are specifically appropriated for the fiscal year to match federal funds, the appropriated funds may not be expended and must be returned to the general fund, except upon specific written approval of the State Fiscal Accountability Authority. 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. The expenditure of funds by state agencies from sources other than general fund appropriations are subject to the same limitations and provisions of law applicable to the expenditure of appropriated funds with respect to salaries, wages or other compensation, travel expense, and other allowance or benefits for employees.	No	No		
192	11-11-320	State	Statute	<p>(A) 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.</p> <p>(B) This appropriation must be contained in the Ways and Means Committee report on the general appropriations bill, the general appropriations bill at the time of third reading in the House of Representatives, the Senate Finance Committee report on the general appropriations bill, the general appropriations bill at the time of a third reading in the Senate, and in any conference report on the general appropriations bill.</p> <p>(C) Revenues in the Capital Reserve Fund only may be used in the following manner: (1) In any fiscal year in which the General Reserve Fund does not maintain the percentage amount required by Section 11-11-310, monies from the Capital Reserve Fund first must be used, to the extent necessary, to fully replenish the requisite percentage amount in the General Reserve Fund. The Capital Reserve Fund's replenishment of the General Reserve Fund is in addition to the replenishment requirement provided in Section 36(A), Article III of the Constitution of this State. After the General Reserve Fund is fully restored to the requisite percentage, the monies in the Capital Reserve Fund may be appropriated pursuant to item (2) of this subsection. The Capital Reserve Fund may not be used to offset a midyear budget reduction. (2) Subsequent to appropriations required by item (1), monies from the Capital Reserve Fund may be appropriated by the General Assembly in separate legislation upon an affirmative vote in each branch of the General Assembly by two-thirds of the members present and voting but not less than three-fifths of the total membership in each branch for the following purposes: (a) to finance in cash previously authorized capital improvement bond projects; (b) to retire interest or principal on bonds previously issued; (c) for capital improvements or other nonrecurring purposes.</p> <p>(D)(1) Any appropriation of monies from the Capital Reserve Fund as provided in subsection (C) of this section must be ranked in priority of expenditure and is effective on September first of the following fiscal year. If it is determined that the fiscal year has ended with an operating deficit, then the monies appropriated from the Capital Reserve Fund must be reduced by the State Budget and Control Board based on the rank of priority, beginning with the lowest priority, to the extent necessary and applied by the board to the year-end operating deficit before withdrawing monies from the General Reserve Fund. (2) At the end of the fiscal year, any monies in the Capital Reserve Fund that are not appropriated as provided in subsection (C) of this section or any appropriation for a particular project or item which has been reduced due to application of the monies to a year-end deficit must lapse and be credited to the General Fund.</p>	No	No		

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193	30-4-40	State	Statute	<p>(a) A public body may but is not required to exempt from disclosure the following information:</p> <p>(1) Trade secrets, which are defined as unpatented, secret, commercially valuable plans, appliances, formulas, or processes, which are used for the making, preparing, compounding, treating, or processing of articles or materials which are trade commodities obtained from a person and which are generally recognized as confidential and work products, in whole or in part collected or produced for sale or resale, and paid subscriber information. Trade secrets also include, for those public bodies who market services or products in competition with others, feasibility, planning, and marketing studies, marine terminal service and nontariff agreements, and evaluations and other materials which contain references to potential customers, competitive information, or evaluation.</p> <p>(2) Information of a personal nature where the public disclosure thereof would constitute unreasonable invasion of personal privacy. Information of a personal nature shall include, but not be limited to, information as to gross receipts contained in applications for business licenses, information relating to public records which include the name, address, and telephone number or other such information of an individual or individuals who are handicapped or disabled when the information is requested for person-to-person commercial solicitation of handicapped persons solely by virtue of their handicap, and any audio recording of the final statements of a dying victim in a call to 911 emergency services. Any audio of the victim's statements must be redacted prior to the release of the recording unless the privacy interest is waived by the victim's next of kin. This provision must not be interpreted to restrict access by the public and press to information contained in public records.</p> <p>(3) Records, video or audio recordings, or other information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information: (A) would interfere with a prospective law enforcement proceeding; (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication; (C) would constitute an unreasonable invasion of personal privacy; (D) would disclose the identity of a confidential source, including a state, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of a record or information compiled by criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, by an agency conducting a lawful security intelligence investigation, or information furnished by a confidential source; (E) would disclose current techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose current guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure would risk circumvention of the law; (F) would endanger the life or physical safety of any individual; (G) would disclose any contents of intercepted wire, oral, or electronic communications not otherwise disclosed during a trial.</p> <p>(4) Matters specifically exempted from disclosure by statute or law.</p>	No	No		
194	37-29-130	State	Statute	<p>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.</p>	No	No		
195	2-65-20	State	Statute	<p>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. Increases in project amounts as appropriated in the act must be authorized in accordance with procedures set forth in Section 2-65-40, consistent with policies as provided in the appropriations act and other applicable laws and regulations.</p>	No	No		

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196	33-1	State	Regulation	<p>Under the authority of Chapters 1, 3 and 9 of Title 24 of the 1976 Code, the Department of Corrections publishes the following list of articles which are hereby designated as contraband at the State Penitentiary:</p> <p>a. Any item which was not issued to the prisoner officially or which cannot be purchased by him or her in the prison canteen.</p> <p>b. Weapons, any and all firearms, knives of any and all descriptions, clubs, billies or any other article that may be used for offense or defense.</p> <p>c. Drugs of any description and particularly barbiturates, narcotics, medicines and poison.</p> <p>d. Any and all types of alcoholic drinks and any liquid containing alcohol.</p> <p>e. Keys and locks.</p> <p>f. Tools of any description not approved for issue to prisoners by the Director.</p> <p>g. Money in any denomination or amount not submitted through the prison Treasurer.</p> <p>Notice is hereby served on all prisoners and their visitors and any other person that the provisions of § 24-3-950, S. C. Code 1976 will be enforced; and all such persons are urged to observe the law and refrain from violating this section in particular.</p>	No	No		
197	33-2	State	Regulation	<p>A. The mission of the Shock Incarceration Program is to change lives by instilling discipline, positive attitudes, values, and behavior.</p> <p>B. The goals of the Program are: (1) To deter crime by making a future offense a more onerous threat. (2) To rehabilitate: (a) By improving self-esteem, self-control, and ability to cope with challenging and stressful situations by experiencing strict, but NOT harsh discipline. (b) By providing opportunities for self-discipline, hard work, physical well-being, education, counseling, and training to address problems related to criminality (e.g., substance abuse/addiction, job seeking skills). (3) To punish: Shock incarceration is a more severe alternative than such community sanctions as probation. (4) To manage risk by selecting high-risk, non-violent offenders, to age 30, who otherwise would serve a regular incarcerative sentence. (5) To reduce crowding and cut costs through this alternative to longer-term (regular or YOA sentence) incarceration.</p> <p>C. Eligibility Criteria. Eligibility criteria is established to be consistent with the mission and goals of the Shock Incarceration Program and the legislative requirements. An inmate committed to the South Carolina Department of Corrections, hereafter referred to as the SCDC, is eligible to be considered for Shock Incarceration if he or she: (1) Is less than 30 at the time of admission to SCDC; (2) Is eligible for parole in two years or less. If unsentenced, subject to being sentenced to five years or more, or is being revoked from probation; (3) Has no violent convictions as defined in Section 16-1-60; (4) Has no prior incarceration in an adult correctional facility or shock probation/incarceration program; (5) Is physically and mentally able to participate; (6) Is not prohibited because of his or her sentence; (7) Participation in the Shock Incarceration Program is a privilege. No inmate has a right to participate or to continue to participate because he or she meets the eligibility criteria.</p> <p>D. Program Responsibility. The Commissioner of the SCDC has designated the Director, Division of Classification, to coordinate the Shock Incarceration Program.</p> <p>E. Shock Incarceration Screening Committee. (1) The Commissioner of the SCDC has appointed a Shock Incarceration Screening Committee at each of the four reception centers: (a) Perry Reception and Evaluation Center for the Appalachian Correctional Region, (b) Broad River Reception and Evaluation Center for the Midlands Correctional Region, (c) Lieber Reception and Evaluation Center for the Coastal Correctional Region, and (d) Women's Reception and Evaluation Center for female inmates. (2) Each Shock Incarceration Screening Committee will be comprised of three members and alternates from the reception center knowledgeable of the reception</p>	No	No		

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198	65.1	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	No		
199	65.2	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	No		
200	65.3	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	No		
201	65.4	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	Yes	Providing report	
202	65.5	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	Yes	Providing report	
203	65.6	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Program mostly supplies tires for School District buses.
204	65.7	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Usually spent on medical HIV needs for the inmates.
205	65.8	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Helps defray the costs of health services for the inmates.
206	65.9	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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. These funds may be carried forward from the prior fiscal year into the current fiscal year to be used for the same purpose.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Provides budget and cash during extreme Agency or budget crisis emergencies.
207	65.10	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Helps defray the costs of providing for the inmates.
208	65.11	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Important to maintain the integrity our facilities. Maintenance dollars are difficult to receive through the Appropriations process.
209	65.12	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Monies are used to resupply cleaning products.
210	65.13	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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(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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Early release to minimize overcrowding.

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211	65.14	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Inmate Welfare Fund is exclusive to the inmates' needs as determined by the Deputy Director of Program Services.
212	65.15	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	This would cover our Public Awareness inmates who travel throughout the community raising awareness of prison life.
213	65.16	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Recoup medical expenditures for services to inmates.
214	65.17	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Cost recoupment for inmate transportation.
215	65.18	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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. The special assignment pay is not a part of the employee's base salary and is as determined by the Director of the Department of Corrections at Level II and Level III institutions.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Incentive for affected personnel to work in Level II and III institutions which houses the more difficult inmates populations.
216	65.19	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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. For sentenced inmates who the county is willing to transport, the department may limit the acceptance at the Kirkland Correctional Institution to the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays, and at the Perry and Lieber Correctional Institutions to the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 10:30 a.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays. At the time of transfer of the inmate to the department, the county shall provide the sentencing order, and if available copies of medical screening records, booking reports, and other documents to assist the department in its intake processing. Counties that have not completed medical screenings at the time of transfer shall not be required to do so. 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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	House newly sentenced inmates to reduce overcrowding in local jails and detention centers.
217	65.2	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Multi-purpose building construction with financial help from the community.
218	65.21	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Allows inmates to groom other inmates throughout the Agency. SCDC has a grooming policy for inmate appearance.
219	65.22	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	No		

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220	65.23	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	No		
221	65.24	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	Yes	Providing report	
222	65.25	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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 or retrieval or for critical security needs. 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 or for critical security needs.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Institutional security, community security
223	65.26	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Vocational rehabilitation for inmates
224	65.27	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Provide sustenance to emergency teams
225	65.28	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	No	No		
226	65.29	State	2018-19 Proviso	(CORR: CBD Pilot Program) Of the funds appropriated or authorized to the Department of Corrections, the department shall initiate a study committee with MUSC, DHHS, and DMH to explore the use of cannabidiol oil, also known as CBD oil, in a therapeutic manner for eligible incarcerated individuals. The committee shall review applicable laws to include 45 CFR 46, related to research authorized for use on prisoners and the federal protections created for prisoners as subjects of biomedical and behavioral research and develop criteria, eligibility, guidelines, policy recommendations, and an overview of the necessary federal approvals and boards required for the administration of a pilot program. Upon completion of the study, a report must be submitted to the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee that details the process and procedures involved, potential outcomes and cost savings, and feasibility of establishing a pilot program to allow use of CBD oil in a therapeutic manner for eligible incarcerated individuals.	No	No		

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227	65.30	State	2018-19 Proviso	(CORR: Video Bond Conferencing) In the current fiscal year, and from the funds appropriated to the Department of Corrections, the video conferencing bond system shall be used for all bond hearings for inmates incarcerated at facilities with video conferencing capabilities that are compatible with county video conferencing equipment, network, firewalls, etc. and charged with criminal offenses that require a bond hearing. The Department of Corrections shall not be responsible for recording any of these proceedings or for providing the counties with any equipment.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Inmate does not have to be transported for bond hearing. Cost avoidance by Agency.
228	117.9	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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. No such transfer may exceed twenty percent of the program budget. Upon request, details of such transfers may be provided to members of the General Assembly on an agency by agency basis. Transfers of appropriations from personal service accounts to other operating accounts or from other operating accounts to personal service accounts may be restricted to any established standard level set by the State Fiscal Accountability Authority upon formal approval by a majority of the members of the State Fiscal Accountability Authority.	Yes	No		
229	117.17	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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. The replacement of personal property may be made only if the loss has resulted from actions by the employee deemed to be appropriate and in the line of duty by the agency head and if the damaged or destroyed item is found by the agency head to be reasonable in value, and necessary for the employee to carry out the functions and duties of his employment. Replacement of damaged or destroyed items shall not exceed \$250 per item, per incident. Each agency must have guidelines to insure the reasonableness of the replacement payments.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Agency employee damaged property replacement.
230	117.23	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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. This provision shall be suspended if necessary to avoid a fiscal year-end general fund deficit. For purposes of this proviso, the amount of the general fund deficit shall be determined after first applying the Capital Reserve Fund provisions in Section 11-11-320(D) of the 1976 Code, and before any transfers from the General Reserve. The amount of general funds needed to avoid a year-end deficit shall be reduced proportionately from each agency's carry forward amount. Agencies which have separate general fund carry forward authority must exclude the amount carried forward by such separate authority from their base for purposes of calculating the ten percent carry forward authorized herein. Any funds that are carried forward as a result of this provision are not considered part of the base of appropriations for any succeeding years.	Yes	No		
231	117.25	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Inmate manufactured goods should be procured by other State Agencies.
232	117.29	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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. Accountability Report guidelines shall require agencies to identify key program area descriptions and expenditures and link these to key financial and performance results measures. The Executive Budget Office is directed to develop a process for training agency leaders on the annual agency accountability report and its use in financial, organizational, and accountability improvement. Until performance-based funding is fully implemented and reported annually, the state supported colleges, universities and technical schools shall report in accordance with Section 59-101-350.	Yes	Yes	Providing report	

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233	117.31	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	Yes	Providing report	
234	117.47	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Insurance claims paid out of IRF can be maintained by the Agency and spent on replacement.
235	117.51	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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) and (D), 14-1-207(B) and (D), 14-1-208(B) and (D), and 14-1-211(B) of the 1976 Code, the State Auditor shall notify the State Department of Crime Victim Compensation. The State Department of Crime Victim Compensation is authorized to conduct an audit which shall include both a programmatic review and financial audit of any entity or nonprofit organization receiving victim assistance funding based on the referrals from the State Auditor or complaints of a specific nature received by the State Department of Crime Victim Compensation to ensure that crime victim funds are expended in accordance with the law. Guidelines for the expenditure of these funds shall be developed by the Victim Services Coordinating Council. The Victim Services Coordinating Council shall develop these guidelines to ensure any expenditure which meets the parameters of Article 15, Chapter 3, Title 16 is an allowable expenditure. Any local entity or nonprofit organization that receives funding from revenue generated from crime victim funds is required to submit their budget for the expenditure of these funds to the State Department of Crime Victim Compensation within thirty days of the budget's approval by the governing body of the entity or nonprofit organization. Failure to comply with this provision shall cause the State Department of Crime Victim Compensation to initiate a programmatic review and a financial audit of the entity's or nonprofit organization's expenditures of victim assistance funds. Additionally, the Department of Crime Victim Compensation will place the name of the noncompliant entity or nonprofit organization on their website where it shall remain until such time as they are in compliance with the terms of this proviso. Any entity or nonprofit organization receiving victim assistance funding must cooperate and provide expenditure/program data requested by the State Department of Crime Victim Compensation. If the State Department of Crime Victim Compensation finds an error, the entity or nonprofit organization has ninety days to rectify the error. An error constitutes an entity or nonprofit organization spending victim assistance funding on unauthorized items as determined by the State Department of Crime Victim Compensation. If the entity or nonprofit organization fails to cooperate with the programmatic review and financial audit or to rectify the error within ninety days, the State Department of Crime Victim Compensation shall assess and collect a penalty in the amount of the unauthorized expenditure plus \$1,500 against the entity or nonprofit organization for improper expenditures. This penalty plus \$1,500 must be paid within thirty days of the notification by the State Department of Crime Victim Compensation to the entity or nonprofit organization that they are in noncompliance with the provisions of this proviso. All penalties received by the State Department of Crime Victim Compensation shall be credited to the General Fund of the State. If the penalty is not received by the State Department of				
236	117.53	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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. The departments may not implement any changes to the current policies regarding secure juvenile confinement until the Attorney General considers the departments' interpretation of the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act in regard to the secure holding of juveniles for more than six hours in adult detention facilities that also serve as forty-eight-hour juvenile holdover facilities. The Attorney General will determine if the departments' interpretation is fair and equitable and how the local governments and the Department of Juvenile Justice would be impacted, to include any financial considerations.	Yes	Yes	Providing report	
237	117.59	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	No		

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238	117.67	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Cost reduction using inmate labor to construct and/or renovate the SVP program at Broad River.
239	117.81	State	2018-19 Proviso	(GP: Deficit Monitoring) It is the responsibility of each state agency, department, and institution to operate within the limits of its authorized appropriations. All agencies, departments, and institutions are to budget, allocate and manage its authorized appropriations in a way to avoid an operating deficit for the fiscal year. If at the end of each quarterly deficit monitoring review by the Executive Budget Office, it is determined by either the Executive Budget Office or a state agency, department, or institution that the likelihood of a deficit for the current fiscal year exists, the state agency shall notify the General Assembly within fifteen days of this determination and shall further request the Executive Budget Office to work with it to develop a plan to avoid the deficit. Within fifteen days of the deficit avoidance plan being completed, the Executive Budget Office shall either request the General Assembly to recognize the deficit if it determines the deficit avoidance plan will not be sufficient to avoid a deficit or notify the General Assembly of how the deficit will be avoided based on the deficit avoidance plan if the Executive Budget Office determines the plan will be sufficient to avoid a deficit. Upon notification from the Executive Budget Office that an agency will run a deficit and requesting that it be recognized, the General Assembly, by joint resolution, may make a finding that the cause of, or likelihood of, a deficit is unavoidable due to factors which are outside the control of the state agency, department, or institution, and recognize the deficit. Any legislation to recognize a deficit must be in a separate joint resolution enacted for the sole purpose of recognizing the deficit of a particular state agency, department, or institution. A deficit may only be recognized by an affirmative vote of each branch of the General Assembly. If the General Assembly recognizes the deficit, then the actual deficit at the close of the fiscal year must be reduced as necessary from surplus revenues or surplus funds available at the close of the fiscal year in which the deficit occurs and from funds available in the General Reserve Fund and the Capital Reserve Fund, as required by the Constitution of this State. Once a deficit has been recognized by the General Assembly, the state agency, department, or institution shall limit travel and conference attendance to that which is deemed essential by the director of the agency, department, or institution. In addition, the General Assembly, when recognizing a deficit may direct that any pay increases and purchases of equipment and vehicles must be approved by the Executive Budget Office.	Yes	Yes	Providing report	
240	117.84	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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. The link must be to the specific webpage or section on the website of the agency where the state procurement card information for the state agency, department, or institution can be found. The information posted may not contain the state procurement card number. Any information that is expressly prohibited from public disclosure by federal or state law or regulation must be redacted from any posting required by this section.	Yes	Yes	Providing report	
241	117.94	State	2018-19 Proviso	(GP: Victims Assistance Transfer) The Department of Corrections shall transfer \$20,500 each month to the Office of Attorney General for distribution through the State Victims Assistance Program.	Yes	Yes	Other service or product	Submit funding for program solvency.
242	117.95	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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.	No	No		

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Legal Standards Template

Item #	Law Number	Jurisdiction	Type of Law	Statutory Requirement and/or Authority Granted	Does this law specify who your agency must or may serve? (Y/N)	Does the law specify a product or service your agency must or may provide?	If yes, what type of service or product?	If other service or product, please specify what service or product.
243	118.1	State	2018-19 Proviso	(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, 2018. State agencies are required to submit all current 35 fiscal year input documents and all electronic workflow for accounts payable transactions to the Office of Comptroller General by July 13, 2018. Appropriations for Permanent Improvements, now outstanding or hereafter provided, shall lapse at the end 1 of the second fiscal year in which such appropriations were provided, unless definite commitments shall have been made, with the 2 approval of the State Fiscal Accountability Authority and Joint Bond Review Committee, toward the accomplishment of the 3 purposes for which the appropriations were provided. Appropriations for other specific purposes aside from ordinary operating 4 expenses, now outstanding or hereafter provided, shall lapse at the end of the second fiscal year in which such appropriations were 5 provided, unless definite commitments shall have been made, with the approval of the State Fiscal Accountability Authority, 6 toward the accomplishment of the purposes for which the appropriations were provided.	No	No		
244	118.15	State	2018-19 Proviso	(SR: Non-recurring Revenue) N04 - Department of Corrections (a) Security Systems and Equipment Repairs - \$3,050,590;	No	No		
245	115.5 et al	Federal	Regulation	PREA regulations	Yes			
246	Art. I, § 24	State	Constitution	To preserve and protect victims' rights	No	No		
247	Art. II, § 2	State	Constitution	General Assembly shall establish institutions for the confinement of persons convicted of crimes	No	No		
248	Art. VI, § 3	State	Constitution	No person shall hold two offices of honor at the same time [with certain exceptions listed].	No	No		
249	Art. XII, § 3	State	Constitution	General Assembly shall provide for the separate confinement of juvenile offenders under the age of 17 from older confined persons	No	No		
250	Art. XII, § 9	State	Constitution	General Assembly may authorize the DoC to transfer inmates to other states	No	No		
251		SCDC	Policy	Please also refer to the statutory and regulatory citations in SCDC Policy.				

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Customer Template

Service/Product Provided to Customers	Customer Segments	Specify only for the following Segments: (1) Industry; Name; (2) Professional Organization; Name; (3) Public; Demographics.	Divisions or Major Programs	Description
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	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.
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 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 provides rehabilitation services and programs geared to prepare offenders for their return to society.	Professional Organization		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 information and cooperates with the S.C. Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services	Executive Branch/State Agencies		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.
Alert victims to pertinent updates about their offenders.	General Public		Division of Victim Services	The Agency employs staff members who work directly with victims, alerting them to pertinent updates about their offenders.
Provides both institution and community-based services for male and female offenders sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act (YOA).	Professional Organization		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 information to the general public, other agencies (state, federal, and other), professional organizations, schools and universities, etc.	General Public		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.

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Partner Template

Name of Partner Entity	Type of Partner Entity	Description of Partnership	Associated Goal(s)
S.C. Dept. of Employment and Workforce	State Government	Assisting inmates with finding jobs after release.	2
S.C. Dept. of Health and Human Services	State Government	Assisting inmates with determining Medicaid eligibility prior to release.	2
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs	Federal Government	Assisting inmates with determining Veterans benefits eligibility prior to release.	2
S.C. Dept. of Health and Environmental Control	State Government	Assisting the Agency in reducing pharmacy expenditures on HIV medication.	3
University of South Carolina	Higher Education Institute	Provides interns to conduct discharge planning and referral support to inmates upon release.	2
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.	1
S.C. Dept. of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services	State Government	Provides Medication Assisted Treatment (MAT) to SCDC's opioid population.	3
S.C. Dept. of Motor Vehicles	State Government	Assisting inmates with obtaining state identification prior to release.	2

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Report and External Review Template

Item	Is this a Report, Review, or both?	Report or Review Name	Name of Entity Requesting the Report or Conducting Review	Type of Entity	Reporting Frequency	Current Fiscal Year: Submission Date or Review Timeline (MM/DD/YYYY)	Summary of Information Requested in the Report or Reviewed	Method to Access the Report or Information from the Review
1	External Review only	Weekly Assaultive and Escape Disciplinaries	Emmitt Sparkman	Outside Organization	Other	Every Thursday	Breakdown of assaultive disciplinaries and escape disciplinaries by location of incident.	corrections.info@doc.state.sc.us
2	External Review only	Assaultive Incidents (MINs) on Employees and Inmates	Emmitt Sparkman	Outside Organization	Monthly	Around the 16th of the month.	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
3	External Review only	Weekly Lockup by Custody and Mental Health Classification	Emmitt Sparkman	Outside Organization	Other	Every Wednesday	Breakdown of inmates in lock-up (restrictive housing) by custody type and mental health status on that day.	corrections.info@doc.state.sc.us
4	External Review and Report	National Prisoner Statistics Summary of Sentenced Population Movement	U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics	Federal	Annually	3/8/2019	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
5	External Review and Report	Report of Inmates Under Sentence of Death	U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics	Federal	Annually	2/12/2019	Provide information on inmates under sentence of death.	http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=18
6	External Review and Report	Deaths in Custody Reporting Program	U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics	Federal	Annually	3/27/2019	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
7	External Review and Report	National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP)	Abt Associates for the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics	Federal	Annually	7/22/2019	Provide data files of annual inmate admissions, releases and year-end inmate population for the previous calendar year.	http://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=dcdetail&iid=268
8	External Review and Report	Adult Corrections Questionnaire	Southern Legislative Conference	Outside Organization	Annually	12/21/2018	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.slatlanta.org/Publications/cdrs/2018/CDR_AdultCorrections_2018.pdf
9	External Review only	Accountability Report	Executive Budget Office	State	Annually	9/21/2018		http://www.scstatehouse.gov/reports/aar2015/n04.pdf
11	External Review only	Correctional Officer Vacancy and Salary Information	Agency Statistics Webpage	Outside Organization	Other	Updated as needed.	Report on increase of Correctional Officer starting salary from FY 2014 to present.	http://www.doc.sc.gov/research/statistics.html
12	Internal Review and Report	Inmate and Bed Counts of SCDC Institutions	Agency Statistics Webpage	Outside Organization	Other	Every morning.	Report on utilization rate of institutional housing based on institutional inmate count and operating capacity of the institution.	http://www.doc.sc.gov/research/statistics.html
13	Internal Review and Report	Yearly Comparison of Inmate Bed Counts	Agency Statistics Webpage	Outside Organization	Monthly	16th of every month.	Compares inmate population on the 15th of the month for current and previous year.	http://www.doc.sc.gov/research/statistics.html
14	Internal Review and Report	Average Daily Inmate Population - Fiscal Years	Agency Statistics Webpage	Outside Organization	Annually	Between August and September for fiscal year that just ended.	Shows average daily population during a fiscal year for SCDC Facilities, Special Placements, Designated Facilities and SCDC Jurisdiction. Also shows the change in population from one year to the next.	http://www.doc.sc.gov/research/statistics.html
15	Internal Review and Report	Inmate Escapes from SCDC Facilities - Fiscal Years	Agency Statistics Webpage	Outside Organization	Annually	Between August and September for fiscal year that just ended.	Inmate escapes by fiscal year and facility security type.	
16	Internal Review and Report	Admissions to and Releases from SCDC Base Population	Agency Statistics Webpage	Outside Organization	Annually	Between August and September for fiscal year that just ended.	Breakdown of admissions and releases by type.	http://www.doc.sc.gov/research/statistics.html
17	Internal Review and Report	Social Media Disciplinary Report	Agency Statistics Webpage	Outside Organization	Other	Reflects through COB or previous day.	List of inmates convicted of accessing/using social media and the sanctions they received for the infraction.	http://www.doc.sc.gov/research/statistics.html
18	Internal Review and Report	Inmate Assaults on Employees	Agency Statistics Webpage	Outside Organization	Annually	Between August and September for fiscal year that just ended.	Report on the number of SCDC employees who were seriously injured from an inmate assault, by fiscal year.	http://www.doc.sc.gov/research/statistics.html
19	Internal Review and Report	SCDC FAQs	Agency Statistics Webpage	Outside Organization	Monthly	Between August and September for fiscal year that just ended.	Brochure/pamphlet containing a summary of fiscal year-end statistics. Also contains bed space utilization rates by housing type and average daily facility count per month (updated monthly).	http://www.doc.sc.gov/research/statistics.html

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20	Internal Review and Report	Inmate Population at Fiscal Year-End - Profile of Institutional Population - Sentence Length Distribution - Most Serious Offense - Committing County - Age Distribution	Agency Statistics Webpage	Outside Organization	Annually	Between August and September for fiscal year that just ended.	The profile provides an overview of SCDC's custody population on the last day of the fiscal year by sex. The remaining items have 2 reports each. One breakdown by race and sex and the other shows a 5 fiscal year trend for SCDC's jurisdiction population on the last day of the fiscal year.	http://www.doc.sc.gov/research/statistics.html
21	Internal Review and Report	Annual Inmate Admissions to SCDC - Admission Type - Sentence Length Distribution - Most Serious Offense - Committing County - Age Distribution	Agency Statistics Webpage	Outside Organization	Annually	Between August and September for fiscal year that just ended.	There are 2 reports per item. One breakdown by race and sex and the other shows a 5 fiscal year trend.	http://www.doc.sc.gov/research/statistics.html
22	Internal Review and Report	Annual Inmate Releases from SCDC - Release Type - Time Served - Committing County	Agency Statistics Webpage	Outside Organization	Annually	Between August and September for fiscal year that just ended.	There are 2 reports per item. One breakdown by race and sex and the other shows a 5 fiscal year trend.	http://www.doc.sc.gov/research/statistics.html
23	Internal Review and Report	Cost per Inmate - Fiscal Years	Agency Statistics Webpage	Outside Organization	Annually	Between August and September for fiscal year that just ended.	Reports average daily and annual cost per inmate based on State funds and all funds by fiscal year.	http://www.doc.sc.gov/research/statistics.html
24	Internal Review and Report	Recidivism Rates of Inmates Released (3 years or more prior)	Agency Statistics Webpage	Outside Organization	Annually	Between August and September for fiscal year that just ended.	Report on releases who returned, within 3 years, to SCDC for a new crime or community supervision revocation. Statistics broken down into subgroupings. Starts with FY 2010 releases.	http://www.doc.sc.gov/research/statistics.html
25	Internal Review and Report	Return to Prison Rates of Inmates Released (3 years or more prior)	Agency Statistics Webpage	Outside Organization	Annually	Between August and September for fiscal year that just ended.	Report on releases who returned, within 3 years, to SCDC for any reason. Starts with FY 1993 releases.	http://www.doc.sc.gov/research/statistics.html