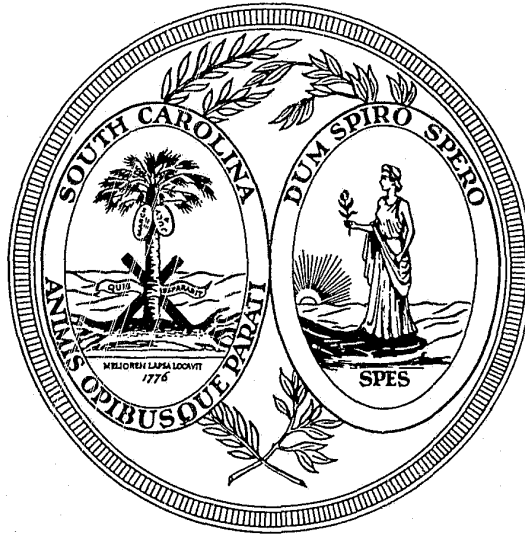


SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



ANNUAL REPORT 1992-1993

Printed Under The Direction Of The
State Budget And Control Board

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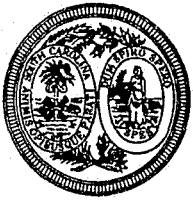
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south carolina department of corrections

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PARKER EVATT, Commissioner

November 4, 1993

The Honorable Carroll A. Campbell
Governor of South Carolina
State House
Post Office Box 11369
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Dear Governor Campbell:

I am pleased to submit the Annual Report of the South Carolina Department of Corrections for the period July 1, 1992, to June 30, 1993.

In this past fiscal year, despite severe financial and personnel constraints and amidst prison disturbances in many parts of the country, we have maintained effective custody and control of our inmate population. I attribute much of this accomplishment to our correctional officers who, while facing the increasingly stressful working environment and lagging salaries, have maintained order in our prisons. Many of us are encouraged by our progress in the relocation of Central Correctional Institution: construction and staffing of Lee Correctional Institution in Bishopville are near completion for opening in November, 1993, and a special task force is planning and coordinating the transfer of inmates and employees.

As I look forward to the historical closure of Central Correctional Institution in the next year, I also anticipate greater pressure on the Department of Corrections as new statutory and legal compliance requirements are imposed. I am confident, however, that both the line staff and the leadership of this agency will continue to uphold the highest of standards in operating our state's correctional system.

This report contains information on the Department's statutory authority, history, correctional institutions, personnel, programs, and the inmate population (including extensive statistical data). We hope it will be informative and useful to you, to Members of the General Assembly, and to others who seek information about South Carolina's prison operations.

Very truly yours,

Parker Evatt

Encl.: SCDC Annual Report, FY'92-93

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1992-93**

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 (* AS OF JUNE 30, 1993)

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(Any data published in these tables and figures for prior years supersede those in previous reports.)

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

In 1960, the General Assembly established a State Board of Corrections (to replace the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary) and charged them with governing the Department of Corrections. The Board was composed of seven members, six of whom were appointed by the Governor, one from each of the congressional districts of the State, upon the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor was an ex-officio member of the Board. Appointments by the Governor were for a term of six years, and the terms were staggered to promote continuity. (Reference: 24-1-40, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976.)

On July 1, 1992, the following distinguished citizens were serving on the Board of Corrections, bringing many years of experience and service to the people of South Carolina in this capacity.

Congressional District	Name	Residence	Date of Initial Appointment
First	Wilma Sykes Brown	Charleston	1991-92
Second	Gerald Smith	Columbia	1991-92
Third	Goetz B. Eaton	Anderson	1981-92
Fourth	Milton Smith, Chairman	Spartanburg	1989-92
Fifth	C. Lock McKinnon	Lancaster	1987-92
Sixth	Robert Harrelson, Secretary	Mullins	1990-92
Ex-officio	Governor Carroll A. Campbell		

The Board held a regular meeting on the second Tuesday in each month, and special meetings were called as necessary. The public and news media often attended regular meetings of the Board.

Pursuant to law, the Board employed a general Commissioner of the prison system who carried out the policies of the Board and had the authority to manage the affairs of the prison system. The Board was abolished by law as of June 30, 1993; the Commissioner now reports directly to the Governor.

THE COMMISSIONER

Parker Evatt was appointed Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections effective September 1, 1987. Mr. Evatt is very familiar with the corrections field. He served from 1966 to 1987 as Executive Director of the Alston Wilkes Society, an organization dedicated to helping former prison inmates and their families establish new lives. During his thirteen years as a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives, Mr. Evatt worked tirelessly for the betterment of the State's corrections system through promotion of sufficient funding and appropriate legislation to deal with overcrowding, alternatives to prison sentences, and enabling provisions for various prison programs and services. In addition to a bachelor's degree from the University of South Carolina, Mr. Evatt earned his master's in Criminal Justice from USC's College of Criminal Justice.

MISSION STATEMENT

It is the mission of the South Carolina Department of Corrections to:

Protect the public by maintaining those persons remanded to its custody, in the least restrictive, most cost-effective environment consistent with public safety.

Provide humane supervision and conditions of confinement in accordance with the South Carolina Department of Corrections' constitutional and statutory mandates and with the American Correctional Association's Standards.

Provide programs and services which are intended to enhance the community re-integration, the emotional stability, and the economic self-sufficiency of those persons placed under the jurisdiction of the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

Promote efficiency and cost-effectiveness in correctional operations and administer all aspects of the Department in a fair and equitable manner, while providing for the safety and general welfare of employees and inmates.

Comply with legislative, judicial, and executive directives at all times, and ensure that the constitutional rights of those under custody or control of the South Carolina Department of Corrections are maintained.

Develop goals, objectives, and plans that implement the mission of the South Carolina Department of Corrections and review them annually.

SCDC VISION AND VALUES

OUR VISION

To be the best Corrections Agency in the nation providing a balance of services to both the public and the offenders.

OUR VALUES

Professionalism

We are committed to excellent performance in every aspect of our work. As primary goals, we pursue efficiency and effectiveness in our services and quality in our work, recognizing the essential role of two-way communication in the successful achievement of these goals.

Respect for the Individual

We uphold the dignity of each individual and recognize that the success of the organization is dependent upon the combined efforts and contributions of each person. We are committed to ensuring that everyone is treated with courtesy, understanding, and respect.

Ethical Behavior

We expect honesty, integrity, and moral behavior as essential parts of our performance, both on and off the job. We recognize that our effectiveness is directly dependent upon the trust which we earn through ethical behavior.

Openness to Change

We accept change as a positive force. We view our daily working environment as one which not only accepts, but requires, informed risk taking and change. We adapt not only to changing technologies and opportunities, but also to the changing needs of those we serve.

A Safe and Positive Environment

We are committed to providing a safe and positive environment. We affirm the right of each individual to a clear sense of Agency direction, proper recognition for accomplishments, and encouragement with opportunity for personal and professional development.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Gateway to the 21st Century

The journey through the last decade of the 20th century promises to be more challenging to the Department of Corrections than any definable period in the last 125 years. On May 29, 1993, the inmate jurisdictional population was at an all-time high (19,478) and the number of inmates in corrections' facilities reached an all-time high (17,343) on June 30, 1993. Projections are that the inmate population may reach 20,343 in 1998; yet the Department's need for sufficient operating funds for new prisons was not acted upon by the General Assembly.

The modern era of corrections in South Carolina began in 1960 when the General Assembly established the Department of Corrections "to implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system." The State Board of Corrections was established and empowered to employ a Commissioner of the prison system, "who shall possess qualifications and training which suit him to manage the affairs of a modern penal institution." That anticipated model penal system has come a long way in the last three decades. Changes since 1960 have far surpassed the corrections evolution experienced in the preceding 100 years.

The General Assembly, in 1866, recognized the unsuitable conditions prevailing under county supervision of convicts. Control of convicted and sentenced felons was transferred to the State, and the State Penitentiary was established. For almost 100 years, the State continued to experiment - as other states were doing - with various corrections programs. Work, for example, was considered to be of a beneficial nature. It could help defray the cost of prison operations, keep inmates busy and out of trouble, and perhaps even teach them a trade which would stand them in good stead when their sentences were finished. Education was also looked upon favorably at times and programs were begun (and later terminated) to educate prisoners. Religious instruction was also authorized. Separate facilities for young boys, young girls, women, and physically and mentally ill inmates were established.

As the decades rolled on, the forty-six counties throughout the State faced a need for labor for building and maintaining roads. The General Assembly frequently passed laws to accommodate the counties, and county supervisors had full authority to choose either to retain convicts for road construction or to transfer them to the State. By 1930, the local prison system, or what was more commonly known as the "chain gang," was in full swing, coexisting with the State system which was represented by the State Penitentiary. As in most other aspects of South Carolina life, county prison conditions depended heavily on the wealth of the county, and the skills and knowledge of county officials. Inevitably, unequal conditions resulted, and there was no uniformity in keeping abreast of changing correctional philosophy. Even with the establishment of the Department of Corrections in 1960, the dual-system of State and county prisons continued. Such critical problems as adequate planning and programming, efficient resource utilization, and equitable distribution of rehabilitative services were not comprehensively addressed.

An Adult Corrections Study, completed in May, 1973, by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs in the Governor's Office, gave major impetus to coming to grips with South Carolina's corrections problems. The first major step was elimination of the dual prison systems. Legislation in 1974 gave the State jurisdiction over all adult offenders with sentences exceeding three (3) months, and counties were required to transfer any such prisoners in their facilities to the State for custody. Along with the prisoners, some county

prison facilities were reassigned to the State; however, many of these proved unsatisfactory for long-term use. Assumption of the custody responsibility for county prisoners and the closing of many local prison systems worsened the over-crowded conditions in the State facilities. The General Assembly did provide the authority for the SCDC to designate certain local facilities as suitable for the housing of selected State inmates. The Department of Corrections also began to plan for the regionalization of SCDC operations. In 1974, two Regional Correctional Administrators were appointed and plans proposed for a number of regional, community-based facilities. The 1977 Comprehensive Growth and Capital Improvements Plan laid the groundwork for the reality which existed in the late 1980s: three correctional regions, each with a number of community-based prisons and work centers assigned to them for administrative and operational oversight. (These are described in other parts of this Annual Report.)

Overcrowding - A Way of Life

The movement to regionalization was a difficult one for many reasons, not the least of which was the unprecedented increase in crime in South Carolina, as elsewhere in the nation. Fiscal year 1975 was a key year; when it ended there was a 53 percent increase in the number of prisoners held in State institutions (5,658, up from 3,693 at the end of June 1974). The increased crime rate, the transfer of county-held inmates to the State, and the legislative mandate for all long-term (over 90 days) prisoners to be under SCDC jurisdiction, literally pushed the State system to the breaking point. The population in State institutions has increased every year since 1968 (as reflected in Tables 4 and 5 in this report).

Prison overcrowding, or insufficient bedspaces to accommodate the incarcerated population, became a "way-of-life" problem for the Department of Corrections, and, in effect, for the State of South Carolina. The problem existed even when the county-state dual prison system was in vogue. (The overcrowding problem is not unique to the Palmetto State, as the federal prison system and other states have experienced the same escalation in the growth of prisoners.)

Alternative Programs and Harsher Penalties

Several early release programs were developed in the late '70s and early '80s in an effort to reduce the prison overcrowding problem. An Extended Work Release Program authorized by the legislature in 1977 allows qualified offenders to live and work in the community under intensive supervision during the final phase of their sentences. A year later the Litter Control Act established an Earned Work Credit Program as a means of reducing the amount of time that has to be served by inmates engaged in productive work while in prison. In 1980, two "good-time" measures were consolidated and additional time off a sentence was allowed for inmates with clear disciplinary records while in prison.

In 1981, legislation creating an independent correctional school district for SCDC inmates was signed into law. The long-range goals were increased state funding on a per pupil basis (realized in fiscal year 1985), and enhancement of the quality and scope of educational services to inmates through improved standards and accreditation.

The year 1982 saw implementation of the Community Corrections Act which established the Supervised Furlough Program (permits carefully screened inmates to live and work in local communities under supervision), and reduced the time to be served before initial parole eligibility for non-violent offenders from one-third of the sentence to one-fourth. A year later, the Prison Overcrowding Powers Act authorized the Governor to declare a state of emergency when certain conditions of overcrowding exist and to order the advancement of release of qualified offenders. Subsequent amendments to this Act,

principally in the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act of 1986, changed the procedure so as to allow the release of a set number of prisoners, rather than advance the release date of all eligible prisoners.

The 1980s also brought increased public concern for the rights of victims of crime. In the mid-eighties, the General Assembly responded by passing laws which levied harsher penalties (particularly for repeat offenders or those who committed violent crimes), limited parole eligibility for repeat and violent offenders and increased the minimum sentence for certain crimes. Offenders convicted of burglary and murder were particularly singled out.

The Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act revised several early release provisions. Eligibility for parole, supervised furlough, and earned work credits programs were made more restrictive. An "enhancement" measure was added to the Code of Laws whereby anyone convicted of a violent crime who was in possession of a firearm or knife has an additional five years added to his sentence. This "flat time" must be served without reduction of any sort.

The Act also reduced long-term incarceration prospects for some offenders.

A ninety-day shock probation program was instituted for first-time youthful offenders, as were restitution centers. These programs came on-line during fiscal year 1987-88, with the Department of Corrections operating a 96-bed unit for male probationers and a 24-bed unit for female probationers.

(Two 96-bed restitution centers are being managed by the Department of Corrections for the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services; one in Columbia and one in Spartanburg.)

Legislative changes in June, 1990, changed "shock probation" to "shock incarceration," and gave the Department of Corrections a major role in the selection of offenders to enter the programs being conducted at Wateree River Correctional Institution for males and the Women's Correctional Center for females. The Department screens incoming inmates and assigns willing offenders to the program, and also evaluates potential participants on behalf of circuit court judges. On March 18, 1991, the Department doubled the capacity of the male shock incarceration unit at Wateree to accommodate a total of 192 inmates.

As can be seen from the foregoing, the modern era has been a mixture of: prison overcrowding, early release programs and mechanisms, increased crime rates for certain offenses, a tougher attitude toward criminals from the public and the legislature, and increased admissions and longer times served for repeat criminals. The net effect has been an exacerbation of the prison overcrowding problem, despite some major steps to alleviate it.

Managing Change

The Department has opened nine new prisons since 1980, and four were under construction (Lee, Ridgeland, Trenton, and Turbeville) as Fiscal Year 1992-93 ended. A new women's prison in Greenwood, Leath, was already opened, and Lee is projected to open in 1993, the others, in 1994 or 1995.

The pressure on the Department to handle an even larger number of inmates than these four projects would accommodate necessitated some bold recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly the previous year. Working in cooperation with the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services, the Department proposed an Adult

Offender Management System (OMS) designed to control the capacity of the state's adult prisons.

The OMS would divert from prison to alternative sanctions enough carefully selected non-violent inmates to keep the number of prisoners consistent with the Department's available beds. These highly supervised programs would include house arrest, restitution centers, day reporting centers, public service work, and substance abuse centers.

By attempting to prevent the prison system population from exceeding one hundred percent of capacity at high count, the Department also sought to preclude federal intervention in state prison management on the basis of overcrowding. A very limited version of the OMS had previously been passed but still has not been fully funded.

DIRECTORY OF KEY ADMINISTRATORS

(As announced through June 30, 1993)

(*Change from last Annual Report)

Headquarters

Commissioner.....	Parker Evatt
Executive Assistant for Governmental Affairs.....	Sterling W. Beckman
Executive Assistant.....	Sandra S. Jeffcoat
Office of General Counsel.....	Larry C. Batson
Executive Assistant, Legal Settlements & Compliance.....	John G. Norris
Director, Division of Management Services.....	Rallie M. Seigler
Director, Division of Public Affairs.....	Robyn Zimmerman
Director, Division of Inspections, Safety, and Inmate Affairs.....	Blake E. Taylor, Jr.
Director, Division of Internal Audit.....	John A. Davis*
Deputy Commissioner for Administration.....	Sam D. O'Kelley*
Administrative Services Manager.....	Alice Mascio
Director, Division of Resource & Information Management.....	Dr. Lorraine T. Fowler
Director, Division of Personnel Administration.....	John Near*
Director, Division of Industries.....	Tony Ellis
Director, Division of Support Services.....	Les G. Sweigart*
Director, Division of Training & Staff Development.....	Lew Jernigan
Director, Division of Budget & Planning.....	Glen Franz
Deputy Commissioner for Operations.....	William D. Catoe
Administrative Services Manager.....	Yvonne W. Holley
Director of Security.....	Joe R. Martin
Director, Division of Inmate Operations & Control.....	David L. Bartles
Director, Division of Construction, Engineering & Maintenance.....	William H. Harmon
Chief, Transportation Management Branch.....	James B. Howle
Deputy Commissioner for Program Services.....	Milton Kimpson
Administrative Services Manager.....	Betty Robinson
Director, Division of Community Services.....	Tony L. Strawhorn
Director, Division of Classification.....	Sammie D. Brown
Director, Division of Human Services.....	William J. Deemer
Director, Division of Educational Services.....	Dr. James Archie*
Director, Division of Medical and Professional Health Services.....	Dr. S. Hunter Rentz*

Correctional Institutions

Appalachian Correctional Region	
Regional Administrator.....	Donald F. Dease
Deputy Regional Administrator.....	Robert W. Donlin
Blue Ridge Work/Pre-Release Center, Superintendent.....	James H. Whitworth
Catawba Work Center, Superintendent.....	R. Brien Ward
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution, Warden.....	Phoebe B. Johnson
Dutchman Correctional Institution, Warden.....	Martha A. Wannamaker
Givens Youth Correction Center, Warden.....	Stanley M. Baldwin*
Greenwood Correctional Center, Warden.....	E. Richard Bazzle*
Leath Correctional Institution for Women, Warden.....	E. Richard Bazzle
Livesay Work Center, Superintendent.....	Robert L. Rice
McCormick Correctional Institution, Warden.....	Richard S. Lindler
Northside Correctional Institution, Warden.....	Robert H. Mauney
Perry Correctional Institution, Warden.....	S.R. (Dick) Witkowski

Midlands Correctional Region

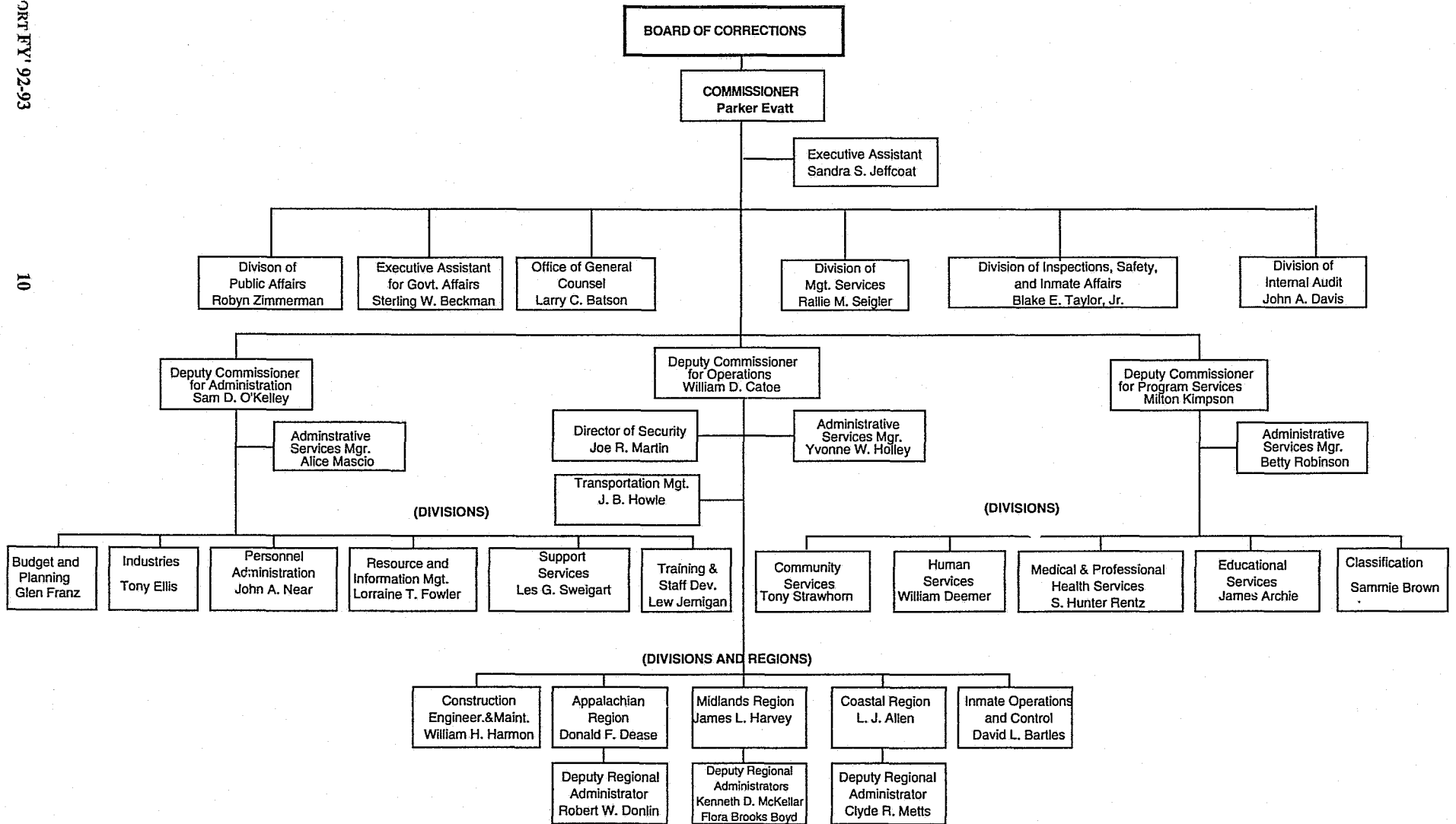
Regional Administrator James L. Harvey
Deputy Regional Administrator Kenneth D. McKellar
Deputy Regional Administrator Flora B. Boyd*
Aiken Youth Correction Center, Warden George T. Hagan
Broad River Correctional Institution, Warden George N. Martin, III
Byrnes Clinical Center, Warden Robert E. Elgin
Campbell Work Center, Superintendent George A. Roof
Central Correctional Institution, Acting Warden Charles J. Cepak
Goodman Correctional Institution, Warden James D. Beam
Kirkland Correctional Institution, Warden Laurie F. Bessinger
**Lee Correctional Institution William C. Wallace
Lower Savannah Work Center, Superintendent John H. McCall
Manning Correctional Institution, Warden Rickie Harrison
State Park Correctional Center, Warden Judy C. Anderson
Stevenson Correctional Institution, Warden George Hampton, Jr.
**Trenton Correctional Institution Vacant
Walden Correctional Institution, Warden Ed M. McCrory
Wateree River Correctional Institution, Warden John H. Carmichael, Jr.
Watkins Pre-Release Center, Superintendent Carl J. Frederick
Women's Correctional Center, Warden Vannie M. Toy

Coastal Correctional Region

Regional Administrator L. J. Allen
Deputy Regional Administrator Clyde R. Metts
Allendale Correctional Institution, Warden Benjamin Montgomery
Coastal Work Center, Superintendent Frank A. Smith
Evans Correctional Institution, Warden William R. Davis*
Lieber Correctional Institution, Warden P. Douglas Taylor
MacDougall Correctional Institution, Warden Edsel T. Taylor
Palmer Work Center, Superintendent James E. Sligh, Jr.
**Ridgeland Correctional Institution Vacant
**Turbeville Correctional Institution Vacant

**Under Construction

Figure 1
South Carolina Department of Corrections Organizational Structure
(As Announced Through June 30, 1993)



DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION

Up till June 30, 1993, the South Carolina Department of Corrections was governed by the State Board of Corrections, a seven-member board, six of whom were appointed by the Governor, one from each of the six Congressional Districts of the State, upon the advice and consent of the Senate. The Governor was an ex-officio member of the Board. The Board was responsible for setting overall policy. Effective June 30, 1993, under provisions of the State Government Accountability and Reform Act, the Board was abolished. The Commissioner now reports directly to the Governor.

The Department is organized into three primary functional offices, or areas of responsibility: administration, operations, and program services, each of which is headed by a Deputy Commissioner. Other specific staff functions are attached to the Commissioner's Office, as described below.

Office of The Commissioner

Within the office of the Commissioner are the following specialized administrative staff support divisions/offices:

Division of Public Affairs

Responsible for all public information, media contacts, and public relations; it includes the crime prevention programs and the victim-witness registration/notification office.

Executive Assistant for Governmental Affairs

Conducts liaisons with governmental offices, the legislature, correctional institutions, and others as required. Keeps the Commissioner informed of significant and related legislation, programs, and procedures.

Office of General Counsel

Provides legal advice to the Board, the Commissioner, and the Department, and it represents the Department in legal actions. The Office of Legal Settlements and Compliance is responsible for monitoring compliance with the terms of any court orders or consent decrees, in particular, the Plyler v. Evatt consent decree, under which the Department is currently operating.

Division of Management Services

Administers efforts to accredit individual prisons by the Commission on Accreditation; is responsible for management audits, investigations/internal affairs, and the arts and crafts marketing program; and directs the policy-change process for the Department. Also directs SCDC's extensive Volunteer Program and Unit Management efforts.

Division of Inspections, Safety, and Inmate Affairs

Responsible for conducting inspections of all state, county, and municipal detention facilities and enforcing standards, fire/life safety codes, and other government regulations. The Division also provides agency-wide coordination for the Inmate Advisory Council and

for the safety program. Manages the inmate grievance mechanism and furnishes general ombudsman services for the inmate population.

Division of Internal Audit

The Division provides management with a protective and constructive service through an independent review, analysis, and appraisal of: (1) financial and other operating activities and (2) the economy and efficiency with which resources are utilized and programs are conducted.

Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Administration

The Deputy Commissioner for Administration directs the budgeting, planning, industries, purchasing, food services, personnel, financial accounting, offender records management, computer operations, and training programs throughout the Department. These functions are carried out through six divisions:

Division of Budget and Planning

Prepares all budget requests for submission to the Budget and Control Board and Legislature, reconciles expenditures with appropriations, and prepares all capital improvement plans and requests for bond approval. The division also conducts monitoring, allocation and internal control of budgets.

Division of Industries

Manages prison industries. Its products and services include the state motor vehicle license tags, furniture refinishing and repair, laundry, apparel, telemarketing, office modular systems and furniture, and private sector ventures.

Division of Support Services

Directs purchasing, contracting, food services, commissary, canteen and food operations as well as the solid waste management and recycling programs.

Division of Personnel Administration

Performs all the activities associated with recruiting and hiring new employees, maintaining personnel records, authorizing payrolls, and placing student interns.

Division of Resource and Information Management

Manages financial accounting; offender records; offender management systems ; statistical analysis and operations research; fiscal and personnel systems; network operations; telecommunications; and the Corrections Information Center.

Division of Training and Staff Development

Provides pre-employment and in-service training for all employees.

Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Operations

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Operations directs the management of all prison operations; security; construction; engineering; and the maintenance of facilities, equipment, and vehicles throughout the prison system. Within the Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Operations are the three regional offices for prison operations (Appalachian, Midlands, and Coastal) and the following divisions and offices:

Division of Construction, Engineering and Maintenance

Manages all phases of new construction, and acts as liaison with architects, state engineers, and contractors working on construction projects. Other activities include management and operation of the physical plants, i.e. institutions, other buildings and facilities. This division has the primary responsibility for implementation of the capital improvements plan and maintenance of all SCDC facilities.

Division of Inmate Operations and Control

Oversees certain activities related to the movement, status, and number of inmates in SCDC facilities and in designated facilities, and administers the Interstate Corrections Compact. Assists in escapee apprehensions and coordinates the return of apprehended escapees, both in state and out of state, to the control of SCDC.

Office of Security

The Director of Security is responsible for the Department's readiness to respond to emergency situations such as riots or hostage-taking. This office ensures that the special response teams, e.g., Reserve Emergency Platoons, Situation Control Teams, and Corrections Emergency Response Teams, are properly trained. This office also conducts regular security audits of high security institutions.

Transportation Management Branch

Responsible for the purchasing of all vehicles and parts, vehicle repair and safety, and for management of the fleet owned and operated by the Department of Corrections. This Branch is also responsible for all radio communications.

Institutional Operations: Regional Offices

The state is divided into three geographical regions to facilitate management and operations. Each of the regions is headed by a Regional Administrator who directs prison operations within his region. The regions are: Appalachian, Midlands, and Coastal. Figure 2, page 18, outlines the counties which comprise each region.

Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Program Services

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Program Services directs the classification, health, mental health, education, and community employment programs for inmates. Delivering a broad spectrum of program services under the supervision of this office during this fiscal year were the following divisions:

Division of Classification

Directs the classification of inmates for security and custody purposes. This division is also responsible for the Shock Incarceration Program and all institutional services for inmates sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act.

Division of Human Services

Administers and provides a variety of programs and services directed at improving offenders' mental health and emotional well being. The programs include: psychological assessment; social work services; transitional care units for intermediate mental health care; substance abuse services; religious services and pastoral counseling; and athletic and other recreational activities.

Division of Medical and Professional Health Services

Renders medical, dental, and psychiatric care to the inmate population. Through this division, the Department of Corrections operates 24-hour medical coverage at the large institutions, including several infirmaries, and utilizes a floor at the Byrnes Clinical Center, Department of Mental Health, for general hospital care. The Department operates fifteen dental clinics. It has the Gilliam Psychiatric Hospital for acute psychiatric care. The Department provides most of the health care services with in-house staff; however, it contracts for health care services at Richland Memorial Hospital.

Division of Educational Services

This Division is also known as "Palmetto Unified School District #1" and administers and provides academic, vocational, special, and career education and library services to the inmate population at 17 institutions, with satellites at pre-release and work centers. The School District offers a variety of vocational programs, including auto mechanics, carpentry, plumbing, and heavy equipment operation and repair, and academic programs, including GED preparation.

Division of Community Services

This division oversees the selection and placement of certain offenders on the 30-day Pre-Release, Work, Short Term Work, Extended Work, Furlough (home visit, funeral, terminally ill, securing employment/residence, or to participate in educational training), Residential, and Early Release Programs. The Division is also responsible for the formulation, implementation, and interpretation of policies and procedures that most effectively guide the agency's pre-release, work, and restitution centers, the Work Camp/Labor Crew Program, and various programs within these centers/institutions. SCDC cooperates with the South Carolina Department of Probation, Pardon, and Parole Services in the supervision of inmates released to that entity.

INSTITUTIONS

The South Carolina Department of Corrections operated thirty-two correctional institutions as of June 30, 1993. These range in size and function from the largest (and oldest), Central Correctional Institution, with a certified safe and reasonable capacity of 1,383, to the smallest, Livesay Work Center, with a safe and reasonable capacity of 96. The thirty-two institutions are spread over three Correctional Regions, and each Region has a facility for intake processing, known as a Reception and Evaluation Center. These are adjacent to medium/maximum security institutions, i.e., Lieber, Perry, and Broad River Correctional Institutions. The Women's Correctional Center also has a Reception Unit.

Effective January 1, 1988, the institutional capacities for minimum and medium/maximum security institutions changed as agreed upon in the Plyler v. Evatt (originally Nelson v. Leeke) Consent Decree, which the Department and the State of South Carolina entered into in 1985. As of June 30, 1993, the Department's "safe and reasonable" operating capacity was set at 16,221*. This capacity is subject to change as requirements of the Decree are met or changed.

Additional details about these institutions, including average daily populations, design, and safe and reasonable capacities, may be found in Table 1. Their location within South Carolina is depicted in Figure 2.

*This capacity figure was "certified" by the Budget and Control Board.

**TABLE 1
INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS OF THE S.C. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**

INSTITUTIONS/CENTERS	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Avg. Daily Population (ADP) FY1993	Design Capacity (DC)	ADP As A Percentage of DC	Safe and Reasonable Capacity (SRC)*	ADP As A Percentage of SRC
Appalachian Correctional Region							
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Center	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older--inmates on pre-release or work programs	196	143	137%	208	94%
Catawba Work Center	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older--inmates on work programs	177	86	206%	188	94%
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution	Level 3 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older	640	528	121%	528	121%
Dutchman Correctional Institution	Level 3 (Medium)	Male, ages 17 and older	518	528	98%	528	98%
Givens Youth Correctional Center	Level 2 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older--primarily Youthful Offenders, ages 17-25	117	68	172%	123	95%
Greenwood Correctional Center	Level 2 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older	162	144	113%	174	93%
Leath Correctional Institution	Level 3 (Min/Med)	Female, ages 17 and older	346	384	90%	384	90%
Livesay Work Center	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older--inmates on work programs	94	96	98%	96	98%
McCormick Correctional Institution	Level 4 & 5 (Med/Max)	Male, ages 17 and older	1,084	600	181%	1,104	98%
Northside Correctional Institution	Level 2 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older	363	382	95%	382	95%
Perry Correctional Institution***	Level 4 & 5 (Med/Max)	Male, ages 17 and older--includes inmates undergoing reception processing	992	576	172%	768	129%
Midlands Correctional Region							
Aiken Youth Correctional Center	Level 2 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older--primarily Youthful Offenders	280	224	125%	275	102%
Broad River Correctional Institution***	Level 4 & 5 (Med/Max)	Male, ages 17 and older--includes inmates undergoing reception processing Design/Safe and Reasonable Capacity includes 82-bed holding unit.	1,333	874	153%	1,318	101%
Byrnes Clinical Center **	All levels	Hospitalized inmates	15	-	-	-	-
Campbell Work Center	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older--inmates on work programs	241	196	123%	246	98%
Central Correctional Institution	Level 4 & 5 (Med/Max)	Male, ages 21 and older	1,312	1,340	98%	1,383	95%
Goodman Correctional Institution	Level 2 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older	433	283	153%	364	119%
Kirkland Correctional Institution****	Level 4 & 5 (Med/Max)	Male, ages 17 and older	674	448	150%	608	111%
Lower Savannah Work Center	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older--inmates on work programs	149	45	331%	154	97%
Lower Savannah Work Camp	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older	76	96	79%	96	79%
Manning Correctional Institution	Level 3 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older	736	608	121%	642	115%

TABLE 1 (CONTINUED)
INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS OF THE S.C. DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

INSTITUTIONS/CENTERS	Degree of Security	Description of Resident Population	Avg. Daily Population (ADP) FY1993	Design Capacity (DC)	ADP As A Percentage of DC	Safe and Reasonable Capacity (SRC)*	ADP As A Percentage of SRC
State Park Correctional Center	Level 1 & 2 (Minimum)	Male and female, ages 17 and older-- (three separate units)	357	370	96%	420	85%
Geriatric/Handicapped Unit		Male--primarily geriatric/handicapped					
Women's Work Program Unit		Female--on work programs					
Palmetto Unit		Female--ages 17 and older					
Stevenson Correctional Institution	Level 2 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older	247	129	191%	264	94%
Walden Correctional Institution	Level 2 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older	316	246	128%	277	114%
Wateree River Correctional Institution	Level 3 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older	659	456	145%	585	113%
Wateree Shock Incarceration Unit	Level 2 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 to 29	183	192	95%	192	95%
Watkins Pre-Release Center	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older--inmates on pre-release programs	124	144	86%	144	86%
Women's Correctional Center ***	Levels 4 & 5 (Med/Max)	Female, ages 17 and older--includes inmates undergoing reception processing	293	269	109%	323	91%
Women's Shock Incarceration Unit	Level 2 (Minimum)	Female, ages 17 to 29	22	24	92%	25	88%
Coastal Correctional Region							
Allendale Correctional Institution	Level 4 & 5 (Med/Max)	Male, ages 17 and older	1,073	808	133%	1,099	98%
Coastal Work Center	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older--inmates on work programs	149	158	94%	158	94%
Evans Correctional Institution	Level 4 & 5 (Med/Max)	Male, ages 17 and older	1,076	808	133%	1,101	98%
Lieber Correctional Institution***	Level 4 & 5 (Med/Max)	Male, ages 17 and older--includes inmates undergoing reception processing	1,252	696	180%	1,196	105%
MacDougall Correctional Institution	Level 3 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older	563	336	168%	576	98%
Palmer Work Center	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older--inmates on work programs	192	146	132%	196	98%
Palmer Work Camp	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older	83	96	86%	96	86%

* The Safe and Reasonable Operating Capacity is consistent with the Plyler v. Evatt (originally Nelson v. Leeke) Consent Decree.

** Located at S.C. Department of Mental Health's James F. Byrnes Medical Center, Columbia, S.C

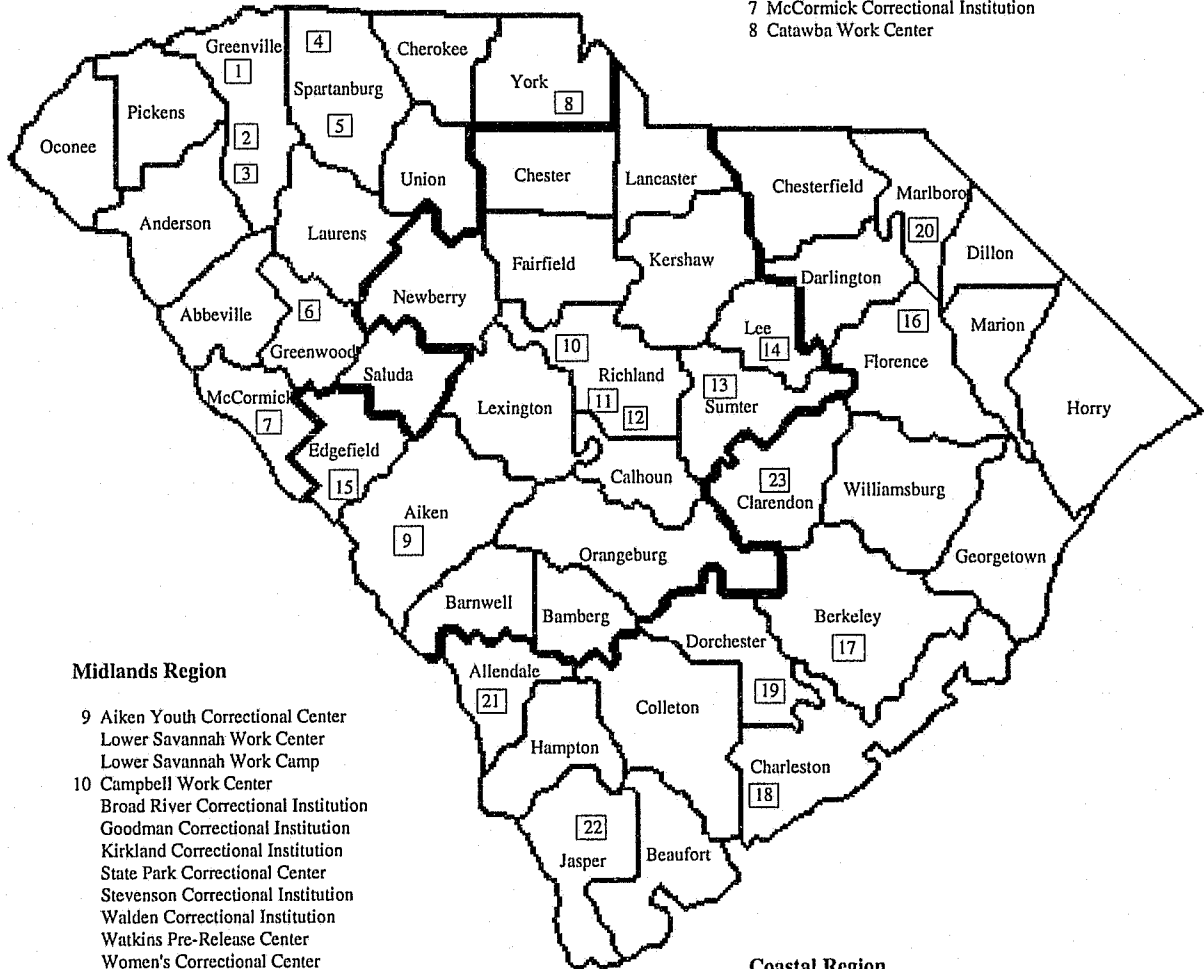
*** These institutions provide intake services for their regions.

**** Average count for Kirkland Correctional Institution does not include Kirkland Infirmary, Gilliam Psychiatric Center, or Maximum Security Unit.

**FIGURE 2
LOCATIONS OF SCDC INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS**

Appalachian Region

- 1 Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Center
- 2 Givens Youth Correctional Center
- 3 Perry Correctional Institution
- 4 Livesay Work Center
- Northside Correctional Institution
- 5 Dutchman Correctional Institution
- Cross Anchor Correctional Institution
- 6 Greenwood Correctional Center
- Leath Correctional Institution for Women
- 7 McCormick Correctional Institution
- 8 Catawba Work Center



Midlands Region

- 9 Aiken Youth Correctional Center
- Lower Savannah Work Center
- Lower Savannah Work Camp
- 10 Campbell Work Center
- Broad River Correctional Institution
- Goodman Correctional Institution
- Kirkland Correctional Institution
- State Park Correctional Center
- Stevenson Correctional Institution
- Walden Correctional Institution
- Watkins Pre-Release Center
- Women's Correctional Center
- 11 Central Correctional Institution
- 12 Manning Correctional Institution
- 13 Wateree River Correctional Institution
- 14 *Lee Correctional Institution
- 15 *Trenton Correctional Institution

(Note: Byrnes Clinical Center is located at the S.C. Department of Mental Health's James F. Byrnes Medical Center, Columbia, S.C.)

Coastal Region

- 16 Palmer Work Center
- Palmer Work Camp
- 17 MacDougall Correctional Institution
- 18 Coastal Work Center
- 19 Lieber Correctional Institution
- 20 Evans Correctional Institution
- 21 Allendale Correctional Institution
- 22 *Ridgeland Correctional Institution
- 23 *Turbeville Correctional Institution

*Under Construction

OUTSTANDING EMPLOYEES

Annually, the Department recognizes its most outstanding correctional officer and other employees. This program is designed to show the Agency's appreciation for those who have demonstrated exceptional performance. Prior to 1991, recognition was given to one Correctional Officer and one Employee of the Year. Since 1991, one correctional officer and five employees, by types of positions, are recognized. Outstanding job accomplishments, self-development, and interpersonal relationships with fellow employees, inmates, and others are considered.

	1992	1991
Correctional Officer Of The Year	Edward J. Roberts, Jr.	Charles Sofko
Manager Of The Year	Ed McCrory	Robert Donlin
Administrative Support Employee Of The Year	Donna Hodges	Cynthia Sanders
Supervisor Of The Year	William A. Mitchell	Nathaniel McSwain
Program Services Employee Of The Year	Dr. Delores Taylor	Bobby Avery
Operational Support Employee Of The Year	Jacqueline Jackson	Clarence Todd

Other winners of these awards in previous years were:

	<u>EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR</u>	<u>CORRECTIONAL OFFICER OF THE YEAR</u>
1990	Louisa Brown	Bill E. Bright
1989	Flora Brooks Boyd	Terrance Whittaker
1988	Rickie Harrison	Rose M. Austin
1987	Robert L. Foulks	Carmelita A. Streater
1986	George A. Roof	Joseph M. Cavanaugh
1985	Kenneth D. McKellar	William F. Gault
1984	Kyuzo Miyaishi (Frankie San)	Frank Taylor
1983	William T. Cave	Valerie W. Whitaker

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS FISCAL YEAR 1992-1993

In fiscal year 1993, SCDC was confronted with continuing legal challenges regarding its classification system, bedspace shortage, and community diversion programs. Although SCDC managed to house, feed, and secure its inmate population without major high-profile negative incidents, the austere budget could not meet the financial burden of opening new facilities on schedule. With special permission from the Budget and Control Board, in order to open Lee Correctional Institution by November, 1993, SCDC was authorized to close the fiscal year with a potential deficit. Amidst these historical developments -- compromise negotiations for the Plyler v. Evatt Class Action Suit and the relocation of Central Correctional Institution -- SCDC increased its efforts to reach the public in community crime prevention and to implement innovative programs and measures to better train its staff and operate its facilities and programs. Major events or developments are described as follows:

Compromise Negotiations for the Plyler v. Evatt Class Action Suit

SCDC continued negotiations with the Plaintiffs' attorneys regarding disputes over the classification system and inmate participation in educational programs. The original consent decree from Nelson v. Leeke required that the classification system be objective and that offenders not be compelled to attend educational programs. Over the years, SCDC's classification system has evolved from empirical research identifying factors which are significant in risk prediction and has incorporated sound correctional management variables such as escape history and time remaining to serve. Additionally, in a concerted effort to improve inmates' employability upon release from prison, SCDC strongly regards education as being vital and essential for those inmates who are functioning at 8th grade level or below. Because of the inmate plaintiffs' challenge that SCDC's classification is not objective and that the requirement to participate in education is arbitrary, SCDC continues to negotiate with the plaintiffs in regard to the current classification system and as to SCDC's authority in requiring education for inmates with substandard reading skills. At the end of the fiscal year, negotiations continued.

Challenges to Supervised Furlough II Program Eligibility

During the fiscal year, SCDC inmates filed suit relating to the eligibility for the Supervised Furlough II program which excludes violent offenders from the screening and placement process. While the South Carolina Circuit Court ruled that violent offenders were not to be excluded from the Supervised Furlough II program (which has allowed qualified and carefully screened inmates to serve the last six months of their sentence in the community), the General Assembly passed legislation in the latter part of the fiscal year explicitly allowing SCDC to enforce its rules regarding program eligibility for persons sentenced after June 15, 1993. At the end of the fiscal year, as SCDC was waiting for a higher court ruling, its program staff reviewed inmate population statistics and program placement procedures to prepare for various possible ruling outcomes.

Bedspace Non-Compliance

On June 30, 1993, SCDC's certified Nelson capacity was 16,221 while the actual inmate count was 17,343. This resulted in SCDC's noncompliance with the terms of the Plyler v. Evatt Consent Decree by 1,122 beds on that day. To comply with the terms of the consent decree in providing inmates with adequate housing, it is critical that SCDC open not only Lee Correctional Institution but also other pending facilities on schedule. Since no significant new beds will be immediately available, SCDC expects the federal court to rule on SCDC's non-compliance; the court may require mandatory releases unless community

diversionary programs are expanded and new facilities under construction such as Ridgeland and Turbeville become operational in the very near future.

Relocation of Central Correctional Institution (CCI)

Since the City of Columbia signed a contract to purchase Central Correctional Institution (CCI) and its 21 acres in February, 1992, SCDC staff initiated plans for its relocation and replacement to Lee Correctional Institution. During the fiscal year, Lee Correctional Institution management staff coordinated and supervised the facility construction, staff hiring, and community relations activities. Although budgetary concerns had for a while postponed the opening of Lee Correctional Institution, subsequent Budget and Control Board actions allocated some resources for its opening in November, 1993.

Besides the institutional staff assigned to Lee Correctional Institution, other SCDC personnel also participated in the relocation effort. To provide a smooth transition to the opening of Lee Correctional Institution and the closure of CCI, an agency task force, including staff from various areas such as personnel administration, purchasing, resource and information management, classification, security, and program services was appointed and met periodically to ensure the effective coordination of all necessary details.

Construction for New Institutions

Construction began for Trenton Correctional Center on April 3, 1993, when ground-breaking was held for this new 576-bed minimum security male prison in Trenton, Edgefield County. The Trenton Correctional Center will replace the 321-bed Aiken Youth Correctional Center. Located on an 87-acre site near Trenton, it is the first state prison to be built in Edgefield County. This new facility, to be constructed with staff and inmate labor, will cost approximately \$14.5 million and employ about 200 people. Trenton Correctional Institution is scheduled for completion in the spring of 1994. Ridgeland and Turbeville construction will be completed before Trenton; however, neither institution has been funded operatively.

SCDC Reaching Out to Promote Crime Prevention and Public Understanding

Two Operation Get Smart teams visited all 46 counties and traveled 80,000 miles to 672 organizations. Over 6,000 presentations were made to 220,000 youths and 27,000 adults. Another crime prevention strategy, Operation Behind Bars, was expanded from Central Correctional Institution and the Women's Correctional Center to include the Evans Correctional Institution, Perry Correctional Institution, McCormick Correctional Institution, Manning Correctional Institution and Wateree River Correctional Institution for pre-trial intervention and at-risk youth groups. Operation Behind Bars is aimed at deterring young people from a life of crime by providing them a realistic tour of prison. After the tour, selected inmates share their personal stories and discuss prison life as well as the actions which led them to their involvement in crime.

Simultaneously, SCDC's Speakers' Bureau, consisting of managers from operations, program services, and administration, addressed audiences totaling approximately 34,000 people. These public out-reach programs represent SCDC's commitment to reach out to the public in a concerted effort to prevent crime and mobilize the citizenry in developing and implementing cost effective strategies in crime and punishment.

Maintaining its proactive approach, SCDC continued to open institutional doors for media representatives to produce series from Broad River Correctional Institution, Evans Correctional Institution, Women's Correctional Center, State Park Correctional Center, and Central Correctional Institution.

These media efforts should increase public awareness of the State's rising crime problem, the complexities of operating prisons, and the implications of various criminal justice policies.

Tribute to Correctional Officers

In conjunction with Governor Carroll Campbell's annual proclamation of Correctional Officer's Week in May, 1993, the South Carolina Senate and House of Representatives sponsored a joint resolution recognizing correctional officers for their outstanding dedication and service. As prisons become more overcrowded and more concentrated with repeat violent offenders, it is more difficult for correctional officers to accomplish their day-to-day duties of maintaining order. Despite SCDC's effort to increase correctional officers' salaries, the salary of SCDC's security force remains well below southeastern states' average.

Promoting Staff Awareness of Agency Goals and Programs

Besides reaching out to the public, SCDC management continued to utilize teleconferencing technology for training and communicating important issues to its 6,000 employees. Topics covered include opportunities for speaking out by correctional officers and municipal officials from future institutional sites. Another teleconference entitled "Corrections and the Legislature," was a live production from the State House featuring a panel of state legislators and SCDC employees discussing the impact of the General Assembly on prisons. Another major teleconferencing session focused on the use and trafficking of drugs in SCDC institutions. These programs helped SCDC employees across the State to reach a common understanding of legislative developments and of the Agency's goals and objectives.

Promotion of Minority Business Interests and Awareness of Cultural Diversity in the Work Place

SCDC continued its policy of promoting equal opportunity and harmony among culturally diverse groups in its work place. The Purchasing Branch in the Division of Support Services held a "Minority Fair" to give minority vendors an opportunity to meet SCDC procurement officers, C, E & M engineers and craftsmen, and institutional maintenance personnel. Staff training also focused on cultural awareness. The Training Academy conducted the first Agency Cultural Diversity Training in September, 1992. This two-day awareness program was well rated by the students who came to recognize that while all individuals are unique, there are similarities as well as differences among various racial groups. Respect for and awareness of cultural diversity are essential for harmony and productivity in the work place.

Comprehensive Staff Training Programs

SCDC has long recognized that adequate on-going training for staff at all levels is critical to fulfilling its mission and goals. A new strategy was initiated in FY1993 to target developing managers for SCDC. A leadership development program was implemented and modeled after Leadership South Carolina. Named "Leadership SCDC," it is designed to provide SCDC employees with an opportunity to enhance their leadership qualities while broadening their understanding of issues facing the state of South Carolina. The first class of Leadership SCDC consisted of 44 employees representing all three regions of the state.

Another unprecedented course was introduced to promote team work. Construction

of a ROPES Training Course by Project Adventure was completed during FY1993. This training helps employee groups improve interpersonal skills, enhance communication, build trust, gain confidence, and work cohesively as a team. ROPES training is intended ultimately to increase work productivity.

Besides focusing on management, leadership, and team work, another new training initiative focused on basic reading and writing skills of employees. A Literacy Grant was received to determine employee literacy, primarily at the correctional officer level. An action plan was developed, formulating directions and procedures for the Agency to improve employee literacy.

"Bright Futures" -- An Innovative Approach to Help Single Parents on Public Assistance

Bright Futures is a cooperative project between SCDC and the Department of Social Services (DSS) to train single parents receiving public assistance from DSS to become correctional officers. During the year-long program, participants will earn their GED -- the equivalent of a high school diploma. After completing classroom instruction and 13 weeks of on-the-job training, they will be hired by the Department of Corrections as correctional officers. Besides supplementing the correctional work force, this project is intended to encourage self-reliance and assist DSS clients to get off welfare.

Hosting Law Enforcement Cadet Academy

For the second year, SCDC hosted the South Carolina Law Enforcement Cadet Academy and organized a week-long orientation program for 53 rising high school seniors from around the state. These young people toured Central Correctional Institution and Broad River Correctional Institution as part of their exposure to all phases of the criminal justice system. This program, involving all agencies in the South Carolina Criminal justice system, aims at promoting the various career opportunities in criminal justice.

Healthy Environment for Staff and Inmates

SCDC implemented significant health control measures during FY1993 to ensure that federal regulations are met and that healthy environments prevail at the institutions.

Because of a recent upsurge in drug-resistant tuberculosis among staff and inmates which has occurred in correctional environments in other states, SCDC has implemented mandatory tuberculosis testing for all employees. The Division of Professional and Medical Health Services provided the testing at SCDC headquarters and all institutions. Follow-up to the positive skin tests were referred to county health departments for X-rays. Appropriate authorization by physicians was required before an infected employee could return to work. While the annual testing of employees was initiated in March, 1993, annual TB testing of inmates had been in place already for three years.

Responding to new OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Act) guidelines regarding bloodborne pathogens, SCDC set up a program to identify those employees in positions considered at risk to offer them the right to accept or deny immunization at regular intervals. The Division of Inspections, Safety, and Inmate Affairs developed and published a policy dealing with the OSHA Bloodborne Pathogens Standards, and published an agency Exposure Control Plan. Institutional trainers and medical staff were trained to help with Bloodborne Pathogens training for all employees. Experiences in other correctional settings with these health problems have reinforced the necessity for SCDC's proactive approach to health tracking.

Coordination with Juvenile Justice

To ensure clients in the South Carolina Criminal Justice System receive a continuum of supervision and services in a cost-effective manner, SCDC entered into a cooperative agreement with the Department of Juvenile Justice to provide incarcerative or community supervision of juvenile offenders when they are paroled or released from the Department of Juvenile Justice upon reaching the age of nineteen. Under the agreement, these offenders will be transferred to the custody and authority of SCDC's Youthful Offender Branch. With recommendations from the Department of Juvenile Justice's Board, the Youthful Offender Branch may grant conditional release to the offender and he/she will then be supervised by the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services agents, receiving services similar to other SCDC Youthful Offender parolees. If continued incarceration should be necessary, the offender will be housed in appropriate SCDC facilities and remain under the special care of the Youthful Offender Branch case workers.

Programs Addressing Special Offender Needs

Planning and coordination were completed during FY 1993 to expand treatment services for inmates with special needs: a residential Sex Offender Treatment Program was planned for Lee Correctional Institution, coordination for operating Regional Transitional Care Units was completed, and grant proposals were submitted to implement drug abuse treatment services. One program has been funded for a 60-bed Appalachian Addictions Treatment Unit at Livesay Work Center. A 48-bed Coastal Addictions Treatment Unit at Coastal Work Center for youthful parole violators, a 30-bed Addictions Treatment Unit for females at State Park Correctional Center, and a 250-Bed Addictions Treatment Therapeutic Community at Manning Correctional Institution are pending consideration of our grant proposals.

To ensure adequate service for developmentally disabled adults, Stevenson Correctional Institution, which houses the Habilitation Unit, received a training grant from the South Carolina Developmental Disability Council in October 2, 1992. The grant was used to host the Forum on Developmentally Disabled Adults and the Criminal Justice System conducted in May, 1993. The seminar was attended by over 200 criminal justice personnel as well as representatives from Mental Health and Mental Retardation. A four-day training was also offered on "Effective Communication with Handicapped Offenders." This training should enable service delivery personnel to be more effective in their handling of developmentally disabled offenders.

Shock Incarceration Program

SCDC's Shock Incarceration Program was evaluated by the State Reorganization Commission and cited to be cost-effectively reducing prison over-crowding. Governor Campbell signed into bill new eligibility criteria for Shock Incarceration offenders, raising the age limit to 29. Several refinements have been made to the program to include disciplinary guidelines for the units. The authorized capacity in the Women's Correctional Center was increased from 24 to 29. A Shock Incarceration Advisory Committee was established to address issues in both male and female units to ensure uniformity of operations. Physical fitness training and testing for security staff assigned to the Shock Incarceration Unit were also implemented.

Accreditation

SCDC continued to achieve high standards in accreditation in FY 1993. During the fiscal year, six facilities were accredited or re-accredited: Campbell Work Center, Dutchman Correctional Institution, State Park Correctional Center, Stevenson Correctional Institution, Leath Correctional Institution, and McCormick Correctional Institution. As of June 30, 1993, among SCDC's 32 facilities, 14 (44%) were accredited by the American Correctional Association's Commission on Accreditation for Corrections.

Automation and Technology Development

Within resource constraints and prioritizing cost-effective options, SCDC continued to apply state-of-the-art technology in many areas of operations. To import new communications technology and accommodate future growth, SCDC converted its analog data network to digital and joined with other state agencies on the Shared State Data Network. This investment in digital networking has already resulted in lower monthly line costs and faster system response time, which in turn has increased staff productivity. To facilitate institutional management, an electronic identification system was explored. Specifications were developed after studying the experiences of other correctional systems and comparing the cost effectiveness of various options. By the end of the year, a Request for Proposal (RFP) was submitted to the Materials Management Office to obtain vendor bids. The identification system will be applied to both employees and inmates. Among potential uses of the identification system will be security management in institutions, controlling the access to specific areas only to designated employees/inmates, time and attendance records of staff/inmates, and cashless canteen operations.

During the fiscal year, SCDC developed procedural guidelines and automated systems for implementing cashless canteens at the Manning Correctional Institution for late fall of 1993 and the Lee Correctional Institution when it opens in November, 1993. Both point of sale transactions and inventory control are integral components of the cashless canteen system. To remove cash from canteen operations, scanners and computers will be used instead of cash registers. An inmate's account will be automatically debited as canteen purchases are made. Supporting the cashless institutional environment necessitates a central banking function which was undertaken by the Financial Accounting Branch. During the fiscal year, the automated inmate financial accounting system was modified and the Financial Accounting Branch staff implemented procedures for centralized receipt and entry of all inmates' checks and money orders. At the end of the Fiscal Year, various units in the Division of Support Services, the Division of Resource and Information Management, management staffs of Manning Correctional Institution and Lee Correctional Institution - were completing the last phases of coordination and system development. Testing of procedures and the automated system will begin as the RFP procedures are completed and the identification system is put in place.

Other significant automation accomplishments in the fiscal year included: an inmate grievance tracking system to monitor major inmate complaints and to manage the resolution of conflicts on a timely basis; a volunteer tracking system to maintain a data base on community resources available to assist inmates; an applicant tracking system for SCDC's employment office to identify qualified candidates to fill vacant positions; an employee immunization tracking system to enable the Division of Personnel Administration and the Division of Medical and Professional Health Services to monitor the progress of employee immunizations against tuberculosis and hepatitis B; and a Construction Job Cost System to assist SCDC construction staff to project, monitor, and control construction costs of various bond-funded projects.

An important milestone in automated system development is SCDC's receipt of a National Institute of Corrections grant to design an automated Correctional Medical and Mental Health Management System. A steering committee was established consisting of health, institutional management, program services, and system development professionals in SCDC. These individuals provided guidelines for inmate health data and information on the direction of industry standards. Project staff conducted a survey on the status of automation in correctional health management and found only a few state systems have adopted any degree of automation. Other project activities accomplished during the year included on-site observations in SCDC clinics and other Columbia area health organizations, review of some automated patient record systems in local hospitals and the Department of Mental Health, collecting data on industry standards regarding health management, and attendance at a national conference on electronic health records management. At the end of the fiscal year, the project staff set a strategy for automating SCDC's inmate health records and submitted their recommendations in a preliminary report to the National Institute of Corrections. While complete automation of health service processing and electronic inmate patient records will necessarily span a two to three year period, SCDC's immediate task will be automating a core patient record, and tracking each medical/mental health encounter. The system will eliminate many of the manual duplications, divert manpower resources from documentation to service delivery, import industry standard codes in diagnosis and prescriptions, and generate management reports to help administrators develop cost control measures. To supplement this core patient record/medical encounter tracking system, a professional service scheduling component will also be developed. At the end of the fiscal year, system prototyping was completed and approved by the Agency Steering Committee and the professional staff of the Division of Medical and Professional Health Services.

Solid Waste Management Program

During the year, SCDC instituted a comprehensive Solid Waste Management Program designed to reduce the waste stream by 30% and recycle 25% in compliance with the South Carolina Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991. Plans were formulated for an Agency-wide recycling program, to include the establishment of a Materials Recovery Facility in the Broad River Complex which will recycle office paper, computer paper, cardboard, newsprint, aluminum and steel cans and scrap metals.

Retirements and Appointments

FY1993 witnessed the retirement of several veteran SCDC employees whose individual career service spanned over two to three decades. Among those were Dr. Hubert M. Clements, who retired in December, 1992, after serving as Deputy Commissioner for Administration for over twenty years; Mr. Jerry Spigner, who retired from the position of Deputy Regional Administrator of the Midlands Region, and Ms. Patricia Satterfield, who retired from the Directorship of the Health Services Division. Mr. Sam O'Kelley, formerly the Director of Division of Personnel Administration, and Dr. Hunter Rentz, private physician in the Midlands area, assumed the positions of Deputy Commissioner for Administration and Director of Division of Medical and Professional Health Services, respectively.

ENERGY CONSERVATION UPDATE

Pursuant to Section 48-52-620 of the South Carolina Energy Conservation and Efficiency Act of 1992, state agencies are required to include information about energy conservation activities in its annual; report to the Budget and Control Board. The following summarizes activities undertaken in fiscal year 1993:

1. Preliminary audits have been scheduled for each facility and will be used to evaluate and prioritize energy conservation opportunities. Discussions have been held with the Energy Office concerning a pilot energy conservation project at Broad River Correctional Institution. A complete lighting retrofit and energy management system are two items under consideration.
2. The Department has a comprehensive energy accounting program to monitor energy consumption and costs at each facility. This has been useful in detecting billing errors and evaluating rate changes to reduce costs. Energy conservation goals have not yet been established, but as the preliminary audits are completed at each facility, we will better be able to set realistic energy conservation goals.

PLYLER V. EVATT HIGHLIGHTS

(Originally Nelson v. Leeke)

In 1982, Gary Wayne Nelson, an inmate at CCI, filed a class action suit against the Department of Corrections. The suit stated that the SCDC, systemwide, was violating the 8th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution prohibiting cruel and unusual punishment. The lawsuit was filed on behalf of all inmates in the system at that time and any inmates entering the system thereafter.

The Department negotiated with Plaintiffs' Counsel for two years before coming to an agreement on January 8, 1985. The General Assembly found the Agreement to be "in the best interest of the State" and authorized the Department to enter into the proposed Consent Agreement. Further, the General Assembly agreed to provide "substantial additional funding ... or other remedies" to meet the terms of the settlement.

The Consent Decree stipulated that the Department would end overcrowding at medium security institutions by January 8, 1988, and at minimum security institutions by January 8, 1990. The bedspace capacities for existing institutions were established pursuant to agreed upon minimum square footage requirements for inmate housing. Due to the increased admissions to the Department in 1986 and 1987, however, the Department filed a "Motion for Modification of the Consent Decree" in order to allow for double-celling at new institutions not meeting the specified square footage requirements of the Decree. This motion was filed specifically to provide the Department with additional bedspace by which to attain compliance with Nelson capacities at existing medium security institutions. In April, 1988, a ruling was received from the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals stating that the Department be allowed to fully double-occupy general population cells at these institutions. The Department's capacity was thus increased by 2,044 beds, although most would not be filled immediately. The ruling raised the authorized capacity of Lieber and McCormick institutions by 504 beds each, Broad River by 444 beds, and Allendale and Evans institutions by 296 beds each.

Minimum security bedspace reductions required under the terms of the Decree to be achieved by January 8, 1990, were modified in a joint agreement entered into between the parties on December 11, 1990. This agreement allowed for the immediate reduction of minimum security bedspaces through the process of attrition at selected facilities and for the elimination of beds at remaining facilities by June, 1992. This agreement was considered necessary in light of the increased admissions to the Department over the past five (5) year period which have changed the circumstances under which the original terms of the Decree were premised. Approximately 320 minimum security beds required to be eliminated by January, 1990, were saved as a result of this agreement.

Since the Consent Decree was signed, the General Assembly has authorized funds for the construction of five (5) new prisons; funds for a unit at the Women's Correctional Center; and funds for five (5) 96-bed minimum security additions. Additionally, the General Assembly authorized funding to the Department during FY 88-89 for the following projects: 960 work camp beds; 50 male maximum security beds; 288 male minimum security beds; 2,260 male medium security beds; and 384 female beds. The additional bedspaces were necessary to accommodate the projected population growth. Further, the General Assembly approved funding for the construction of a 1,468 bed male medium security facility to replace the Central Correctional Institution.

Although the primary focus is the elimination of overcrowding and inadequate staffing, the Consent Decree addresses many other issues affecting the operation of the institutions. The major issues include classification, staff training, health care services, fire and life safety, and physical plant requirements.

Quarterly reports on the Department's compliance are submitted to the Plaintiffs' Counsel, The Federal Court, the S.C. Budget and Control Board, and to each institution. Should the Department be "out of compliance" with one or more of the issues contained in the Decree, Plaintiffs' Counsel may request relief from the Federal District Court. Plaintiffs' Counsel filed a "Petition for Supplemental Relief" relative to overcrowding in female institutions operated by the Department. A hearing was held in the Federal District Court on this matter on May 8, 1989, and the Court ruled that the Department was to obtain compliance with the original terms of the Decree by April 2, 1990. A stay of this order was received, however, and an appeal filed and heard by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in June, 1990. On January 25, 1991, SCDC received the Fourth Circuit Court's ruling relative to housing at the Women's Correctional Center. The Fourth Circuit ruled to "vacate" the Federal District Court's ruling denying the Department's Motion for Modification and "remand" the case back to the Federal District Court for reconsideration of the matter. The Fourth Circuit indicated they felt the Department acted with good faith in its attempts to provide adequate sleeping space for females and that the Federal District Court should have considered this good faith -- combined with increased admissions that are totally out of the control of correctional officials -- when initially considering the case.

During 1992, the Plaintiffs' Counsel continued to challenge the Department's actions in the areas of education and classification. In response to these challenges, the Department filed a Motion to Modify the Decree on September 2, 1992.

The Plaintiffs' challenge relative to education was that the Nelson Decree, as written, provided that inmates could not be required to participate in programs except for work assignments. The Plaintiffs' challenge relative to classification was that the Decree precluded the use of a sole criterion to disqualify an inmate for advancement.

After the modification motion was filed and during the discovery process, the parties began negotiations resulting in a proposed Compromise Agreement to Modify the Decree which was filed with the U. S. District Court on September 2, 1993. At the time of this writing, the Department has reconsidered its position in the matter and has sought permission from the Court to withdraw the Compromise Agreement.

In early 1993, Plaintiffs' Counsel challenged the Department's interpretation of the Supervised Furlough II Statute (SC Code of Laws 24-13-720). In its order of declaratory judgment, the circuit court held that the statute entitled inmates, within six months of sentence expiration, to participate in the Supervised Furlough II program, except those serving a life sentence or those with recent disciplinaries.

After the circuit court had ruled, the South Carolina Legislature amended 24-13-720 by changing the language from mandatory to permissive and by authorizing selective criteria consistent with the Supervised Furlough I Statute. This law was signed by the Governor on June 15, 1993.

On August 26, 1993, the South Carolina Supreme Court affirmed the earlier circuit court ruling and ruled as to the impact of the change in the SFII law. Pursuant to the Supreme Court ruling, the Department began screening inmates for mandatory SFII release.

LEGISLATION

Several pieces of legislation of significance to the South Carolina Criminal Justice System and the Department of Corrections were passed by the General Assembly and signed into law by the Governor this fiscal year. A synopsis of this legislation as it may affect the Department in prison operations or administrative matters is provided below. For full details of the legislation, please refer to the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976 as amended.

(H. 3975) Violent Offenders Not Eligible for Supervised Furlough

Amends Section 24-13-720 to provide that Supervised Furlough during the last six months of an inmate's sentence does not apply to violent offenders.

(H. 3151) Offense Classification and Penalties Provides a comprehensive classification of offenses with six categories of felonies. Maximum sentences are prescribed for each category of felony and violent crimes are defined.

(H. 3620) Inmate Autopsies Revises the conditions and procedures under which coroners or solicitors order autopsies upon the death of incarcerated persons who have infectious diseases.

(H. 3067) Establish the Felony of Carjacking Defines the crime of carjacking, making it a felony, and provides penalty for violation -- imprisonment of not more than fifteen years; not more than twenty-five years if great bodily injury results.

(S. 567) State Government Accountability and Reform Act of 1993 Ensures agency heads are held accountable for public resources entrusted to them and provides that the Budget and Control Board shall monitor and evaluate procurement and management reforms herein. Establishes the Annual Permanent Improvement Program (APIP). Allows state agencies to increase or decrease individual employee salaries based on performance. Allows alternative scheduling to meet agency/institution service needs. Establishes 37.5 hour minimum work week. Requires vendors to specify on invoice late payment penalties. Establishes procedures for pre-qualifying bidders on construction projects. Increases from \$2,500 to \$25,000 the amount on which competitive sealed bids are required and revises procedures for sealed bidding.

(S. 194) Victims' Restitution When court ordered restitution by the defendant is in default of payment, the court must enter a civil judgment against the defendant's property, in favor of the victim.

(S. 501) Inmate Public Service Work Supervision is to be provided by the government entity, district, or agency responsible for the work. Types of work will include, but are not limited to, litter control, road and infrastructure repair, and emergency relief activities. No inmate may be allowed to participate unless he is properly classified and approved to be outside the prison/jail without armed escort.

1993 State Appropriations Bill - Pre-sentence Investigation Provisions Among provisions included in the State Appropriations Act was the creation of the Comprehensive Community Control System, requiring pre-sentence investigation on all offenders who are convicted of a crime with maximum penalty of not less than 3 years nor more than 15 years. In all other cases, judge/solicitor may require an investigation before sentencing. Pre-sentence investigations are to be performed by the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services (DPPP). DPPP will develop and operate presentence investigation centers for high risk offenders.

FISCAL INFORMATION

(Special Note: This information is as of June 30, 1993. Data are presented and recorded using the cash basis of accounting in accordance with the budgetary accounting process of the State of South Carolina.)

Operating Expenditures (Excludes Capital Improvement Funds)

The Department of Corrections expended \$229,391,250 in state appropriations, federal funds, special revenues, Prison Industries, and canteen funds in Fiscal Year 1992-93. Major expenditures included:

Salaries and fringe benefits of employees	71%
Supplies (e.g. food, uniforms, medical, and office)	8%
Items for resale by Prison Industries and canteens	5%

Table 2, on the following page, enumerates all expenditures by state budget code.

Expenditures by Program (Excludes Capital Improvement Funds)

The Department's budget for this fiscal year identified six programs that define the departmental mission and provide performance indicators to measure effectiveness and cost. Based on the expenditure of state, federal, special revenues, Prison Industries, and canteen funds, the Department spent:

Administration (4.5%)	\$10,362,384
Housing, Care, Security, and Supervision (82.8%)	\$189,998,917
Work and Vocational Activities (6.3%)	\$14,582,533
Inmate Individual Growth and Motivation (3%)	\$6,619,075
Penal Facilities and Inspection Services (.1%)	\$279,579
Palmetto School District One (3.3%)	\$7,548,762

Cost Per Inmate (Based on average population in SCDC institutions)

Annual per inmate cost in S.C. General Funds	\$12,107
Previous fiscal year (FY 1991-92)	\$12,274
Percentage change	-1.36%
Annual per inmate costs in state, federal, and other funds*	\$12,296
Previous fiscal year (FY 1991-92)	\$12,467
Percentage change	-1.37%

*Excludes capital projects (SCDC and other entities' projects), Prison Industries, Canteen, and over \$1 million expended from canteen/telephone revenue funds for agency operations and inmate programs.

TABLE 2
EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1992-93

DESCRIPTION	EXPENDITURE
Personnel Services	\$125,712,959
Contractual Services	\$16,378,575
Supplies	\$19,139,300
Fixed Charges	\$1,578,779
Travel	\$213,339
Equipment	\$1,629,469
Items for Resale*	\$11,960,962
Case Services	\$6,086,698
Lights/Heat/Power	\$7,657,164
Transportation	\$847,599
Employee Benefits	\$38,186,406
Total Expenditures	\$229,391,250

(Includes state funds, federal funds, special revenues, Prison Industries, and canteen funds. Excludes capital expenditures.)

*This budget line includes consumer goods purchased for resale, principally in canteens, and raw materials purchased for resale after further processing in Prison Industries.

GRANT ASSISTANCE DURING FISCAL YEAR 1992-93

Through the South Carolina State Department of Education

Chapter I: To supplement and upgrade educational programs within the Department of Corrections for youths under 21 years of age: \$445,616.

Vocational Education Act: To provide vocational training to the underprivileged and furnish skills to prepare them for beneficial employment upon release: \$279,812.

Direct Service Delivery (Public Law 94-142): To provide special education for inmates with learning disabilities, age 21 and under: \$20,626.

Lifelong Learning Funds: Utilized primarily in the development and implementation of a comprehensive elementary academic program: \$469,911.

Lifelong Learning Funds: Used primarily for high school and GED preparation: \$156,675.

Title II: Professional development workshops for teachers to improve math and science instruction: \$2,255.

Employee Educational Enhancement: To address current policies as well as initiate new ones to facilitate the implementation of an on-going, effective, agency-wide employee literacy program: \$55,549.

Employability Enhancement Skills: At least 80 inmates at Leath will participate in a career education program: \$25,000.

Chapter II: To purchase SCDC Library Reference materials and computer hardware: \$5,909.

Through the S.C. State Library Board

Library Services: Book collection improvement for the Department of Corrections' libraries: \$15,000.

Job Training Partnership Act (via the Governor's Office)

Modified Work Program: To train and place older eligible inmates in private sector employment: \$39,594.

Transitional Linkage: To provide training skills in auto mechanics, brick masonry, and welding to supplement the 30-day work release program and assist incarcerated offenders to attain a comprehensive transition into the labor market: \$400,000.

Office of Criminal Justice Programs (via the Governor's office)

Residential Addictions Treatment Program: Drug treatment unit to provide services to approximately 300 inmates annually: \$165,000.

Work Center and Inmate Furlough Drug Testing: For inmates to insure a drug free environment at the work centers and on furloughs: \$30,032.

Drug Dog Prevention and Control Program: To check inmates, employees, and visitors for illegal drugs. \$38,793.

Through the US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs

Mariel-Cubans Reimbursement Program: To reimburse the state a portion of the expense for incarcerating Cubans who left from Mariel, Cuba, during the 1980 influx: \$5,814.

Through the US Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections

Automated Health Management Information System: To design an automated health management information system: \$25,000.

Developmental Disabilities Council (via the Governor's Office)

Janitorial Skills Training: Training is provided to inmates seventeen years old or older that have a developmental disability: \$28,571.

Developmentally Disabled Adults: Training for state and community personnel: \$4,341.

Educational Improvement Act

Carpentry Equipment for Kirkland Correctional Institution: To upgrade its existing carpentry courses: \$14,930.

Electricity I & II Equipment for Kirkland Correctional Institution: To upgrade its electricity courses: \$20,215.

S.C. Dept. of Social Services

Bright Futures : Aids AFDC parents in obtaining their GED, training them for a career as a correctional professional: \$443,951.

PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTS FISCAL YEAR 1992-93

The Department of Corrections has a continuous need to communicate its policy, progress and programs to elected and judicial officials throughout the State of South Carolina, to employees and inmates, and to the interested general public. To accomplish this task the Department uses a variety of regular and special publications:

Regular Reports

Annual Report of the Board of Corrections and the Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections. (Issued annually following the close of the fiscal year. Copies are sent to depository libraries throughout the state.)

Monthly Report to the Board of Corrections. (Prepared monthly from input provided by all echelons of management throughout the Department.)

Inmate Guide. (A generalized guide prepared from formal official documents and policies, rules and regulations of the Department; each inmate receives a copy when he/she is admitted to the Department.)

Defendants' Quarterly Report on Compliance. (Submitted to the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina pursuant to the 1985 negotiated Consent Decree in the matter of Plyler v. Evatt (originally Nelson v. Leeke). The reports outline the Department's compliance with the terms of the Agreement.)

Quarterly Training Report for the Department of Corrections. (Both the Consent Decree mentioned above and the Law Enforcement Training Act require continuous monitoring of training of current and new employees. This report documents the progress made throughout the Department.)

Newsletters/Pamphlets

The Intercom. (A monthly mini-magazine for and about the Department of Corrections, its employees and inmates.)

SCDC Employee Newsletter. (In-depth reporting on matters of interest to all employees; published monthly.)

S. C. Department of Corrections. (Pamphlet revealing information on the agency and inmate and employee programs, plus a complete listing of all institutions and locations.)

Youthful Offender Services Brochure. (Designed to acquaint Youthful Offenders, their families, SCDC and other criminal justice personnel, parole volunteers, and the general public, with the Youthful Offender Act and the Department's program.)

Shock Incarceration Brochure. (Designated to provide the public with information about the Shock Incarceration Program.)

Operation Get Smart. (An Inside View of Crime and Imprisonment. Aimed at educating young people about the consequences of criminal behavior.)

About Face. (A quarterly newsletter prepared by and for inmates within the Department of Corrections.)

NewsWatch. (A bi-weekly review of news articles about SCDC and/or the criminal justice system.)

Issue Oriented Publications

Correctional Officer's Basic Training Manual.

Detailed Budget for 1991-92.

Employee Assistance Program Brochure.

Employee Orientation Manual.

Minimum Standards for Local Detention Facilities in South Carolina.

Our Retirement System.

SCDC Employee Handbook.

SCDC Training Academy Student Handbook.

Sexual Harassment Brochure.

SITCON Manual. (Security Manual for special incidents. Restricted distribution.)

Supervisory Training Manual.

In-Service Training Calendar. (Lists in-service classes to be held at the Training Academy.)

Sales Literature

Under supervision of the Division of Industries, SCDC inmates produce a variety of products and services for sale to government agencies, non-profit organizations, jobbers, and brokers doing business solely within South Carolina, and (for services alone) any other business or organization. In addition, Prison Industries produces goods for the private sector companies through its PIE Certification. Listed below are products and services offered by Prison Industries.

Kirkwood Furniture for Office

Office Master Modular Office System

Body Master Vehicle Reclamation

Sign-Center (Decals, road signs, name tags, & desk markers)

Craft Master Furniture Refurbishing

Cable Systems

Telemarketing

Laundry

Inmate Clothing

Office Furniture

Wearing Apparel

INMATE AND PERSONNEL STATISTICS

This and the next page are a "data snapshot" of the inmates and employees of the Department of Corrections. Detailed inmate and personnel statistics are presented in the tables and figures which follow. The data include average population, admissions, and releases during the fiscal year, and select information regarding FY 1993 admissions and the total inmate population as of the end of the fiscal year. Also included is information on the Department of Corrections' work force. Where appropriate, the statistical data are also presented graphically.

Profile of Inmates Admitted During FY 1993

Number of inmates admitted	12,279
Sentenced by courts	83.0%
Probation revocations	7.5%
Parole revocations	8.5%
Other (early release revocations, resentencing, death row)	1.0%
Inmates admitted who were between 17 & 29 years of age	56.3%
Average sentence length	4 Yrs. 10 Mos.

(Excludes life, death, shock incarceration, restitution, and YOA sentences.)

Most Serious Offenses (71.0% of the 12,279 admissions)
Percentage sentenced for :

Dangerous Drugs:	22.5%
Traffic Offenses:	14.2%
Larceny:	9.8%
Burglary:	8.3%
Fraudulent Activities:	6.3%
Family Offenses:	5.0%
Assault:	4.9%

Profile of Inmates Released During FY 1993

Number of inmates released	11,986
Inmates who "maxed out"	38.9%
Placed on probation (had split sentence)	18.9%
Paroled by the Youthful Offender Act Board	13.3%
Paroled by the Dept. of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services	20.3%
Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act releases	0.1%
Other	8.5%

Profile of Total Inmate Population as of June 30, 1993

Number of inmates in SCDC jurisdiction	19,042
Average sentence length.	12 Yrs. 6 Mos.
Serving Youthful Offender Act sentences	6.4%
With sentences of more than 20 years (including life).....	22.6%
With death sentences	0.3%
White males	29.6%
Non-white males	64.4%
White females	1.9%
Non-white females.....	4.1%
Average age.....	32
29 years of age or younger.....	45.6%
Most Serious Offenses (79.2% of the 19,042 inmates.)	
Percentage sentenced for:	

Dangerous Drugs:	21.7%
Burglary:	15.1%
Homicide:	11.2%
Robbery:	9.8%
Larceny:	8.7%
Sexual Assault:	6.4%
Assault:	6.3%

Department of Corrections' Employees (as of June 16, 1993)

Total	5,794
Security personnel.....	3,510
Non-security personnel.....	2,284
Percentage of total who are white males.....	31.5%
Non-white males	33.6%
White females	16.7%
Non-white females.....	18.2%
Number of inmates per authorized correctional officer.....	5

TABLE 3
PER INMATE COSTS* - FISCAL YEARS 1983 - 1993

FISCAL YEAR	BASED ON STATE FUNDS SPENT		BASED ON ALL FUNDS SPENT**	
	ANNUAL PER INMATE COSTS	DAILY PER INMATE COSTS ***	ANNUAL PER INMATE COSTS	DAILY PER INMATE COSTS ***
1983	7,332	20.09	7,520	20.60
1984	8,508	23.25	8,632	23.59
1985	9,290	25.45	9,476	25.96
1986	10,239	28.05	10,471	28.69
1987	11,471	31.43	11,721	32.11
1988	12,213	33.37	12,421	33.94
1989	12,925	35.41	13,237	36.27
1990	12,414	34.01	12,707	34.81
1991	12,336	33.80	12,451	34.11
1992	12,274	33.54	12,467	34.06
1993	12,107	33.17	12,296	33.69

* Calculation of the SCDC per inmate costs is based on the average number of inmates in SCDC facilities and does not include state inmates held in designated facilities, institutional diversionary programs or other non-SCDC locations.

** State, Federal and Special Revenues.

*** Based on 365 days per year, except leap year when 366 days are used.

Minor adjustments have been made in the daily costs for 1984, 1988 and 1992 to reflect those were leap years.

FIGURE 3
PER INMATE COSTS
(ALL FUNDS)
FISCAL YEARS 1983 - 1993

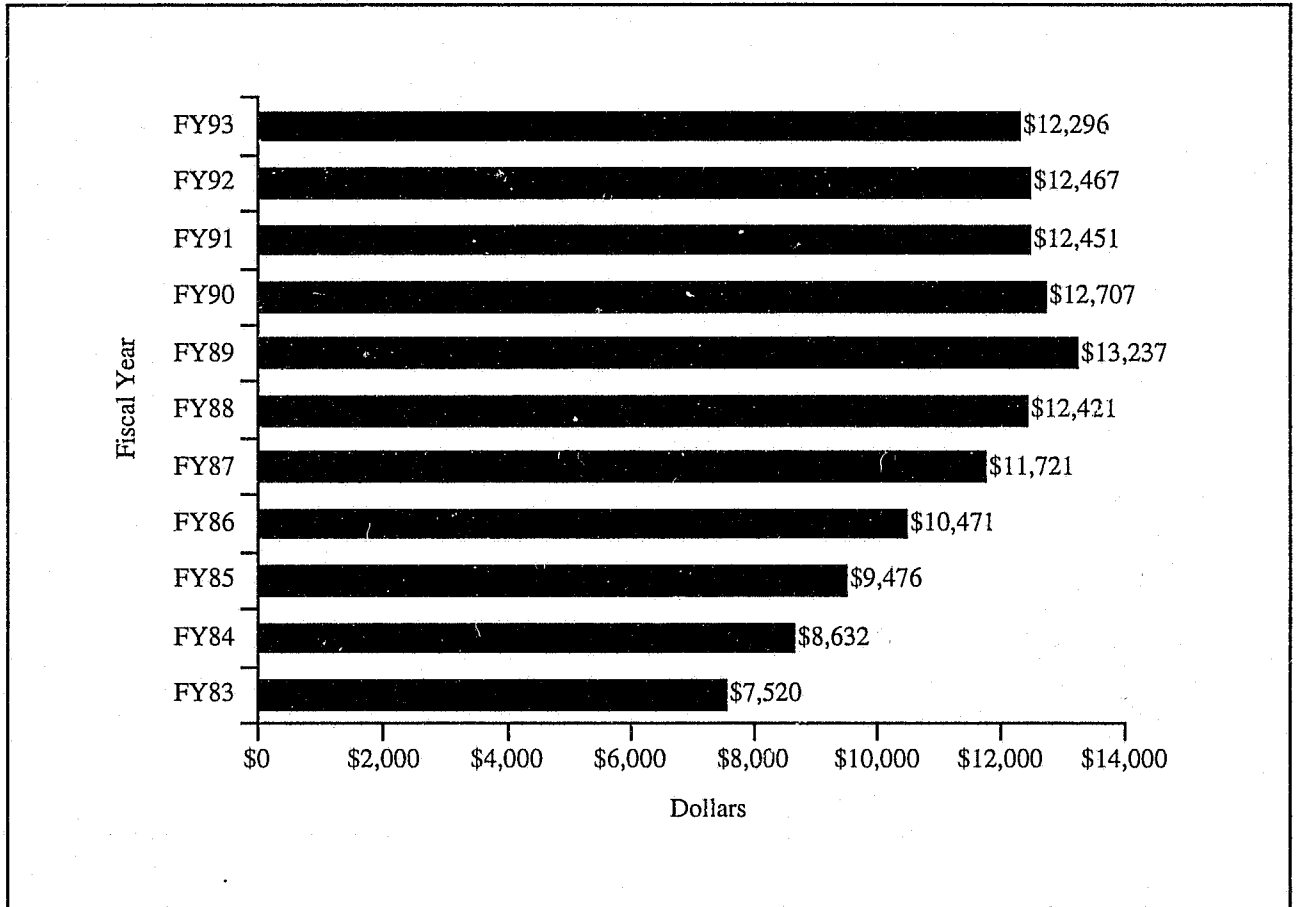


TABLE 4
SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
CALENDAR YEARS 1968 - 1993

CALENDAR YEAR	SCDC FACILITIES	SPECIAL * PLACEMENTS	DESIGNATED FACILITIES **	SCDC *** JURISDICTION	ABSOLUTE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR	PERCENT CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR
1968	2,362	--	--	2,362	29	1.2
1969	2,519	--	--	2,519	157	6.6
1970	2,705	--	--	2,705	186	7.4
1971	3,111	--	--	3,111	406	15.0
1972	3,300	--	--	3,300	189	6.1
1973	3,396	--	--	3,396	96	2.9
1974	3,907	24	--	3,931	535	15.8
1975	5,079	26	379	5,484	1,553	39.5
1976	6,039	25	675	6,739	1,255	22.9
1977	6,590	28	762	7,380	641	9.5
1978	6,766	72	725	7,563	183	2.5
1979	6,797	179	703	7,679	116	1.5
1980	7,165	184	670	8,019	340	4.4
1981	7,290	304	628	8,222	203	2.5
1982	7,956	493	590	9,039	817	9.9
1983	8,166	902	554	9,622	583	6.4
1984	8,322	1,109	527	9,958	336	3.5
1985	8,865	1,401	487	10,753	795	8.0
1986	9,817	1,682	470	11,969	1,216	11.3
1987	10,734	1,831	496	13,061	1,092	9.1
1988	11,275	1,882	467	13,624	563	4.3
1989	13,004	1,145	460	14,609	985	7.2
1990	15,170	1,356	443	17,024	2,415	16.5
1991	16,154	1,784	449	18,387	1,363	8.0
1992	16,438	1,843	436	18,717	330	1.8
1993	16,816	1,466	431	18,713	-4	0.0

* This category of inmates does not take up bedspace in SCDC facilities and has increased in number as institutional diversionary programs are implemented--Extended Work Release Program (in 1978), Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole Programs (in 1982). Special placements included those inmates assigned to the State Law Enforcement Division, the Commissioner's Home, hospital facilities, Alston Wilkes Half-way Houses, Interstate Compact, authorized absences, Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough, Provisional Parole, and Restitution Centers.

** Suitable city, county, and state facilities have been designated to house State inmates as a means of alleviating overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities, and supporting work at those locations.

*** The jurisdiction count in this table does not include YOA parolees or inmates conditionally released under the Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act (EPA) (S.C. Code of Laws, 1976, Section 24-3-1110) invoked in September, 1983, and EPA II invoked in May, 1987. The average EPA counts were as follow:
 CY 1983 - 22; CY 1984 - 74; CY 1985 - 443; CY 1986 - 651; CY 1987 - 731(EPA), 50(EPA II);
 CY 1988 - 612(EPA), 160(EPA II); CY 1989 - 308(EPA), 219(EPA II); CY 1990 - 134(EPA), 174(EPA II);
 CY 1991 - 154(EPA), 161(EPA II); CY 1992 - 149(EPA), 157(EPA II); CY 1993 - 140(EPA), 155(EPA II).

NOTE: Averages for CY1993 are calculated from January, 1993 - June, 1993, population figures.

FIGURE 4
AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
CALENDAR YEARS 1968 - 1993

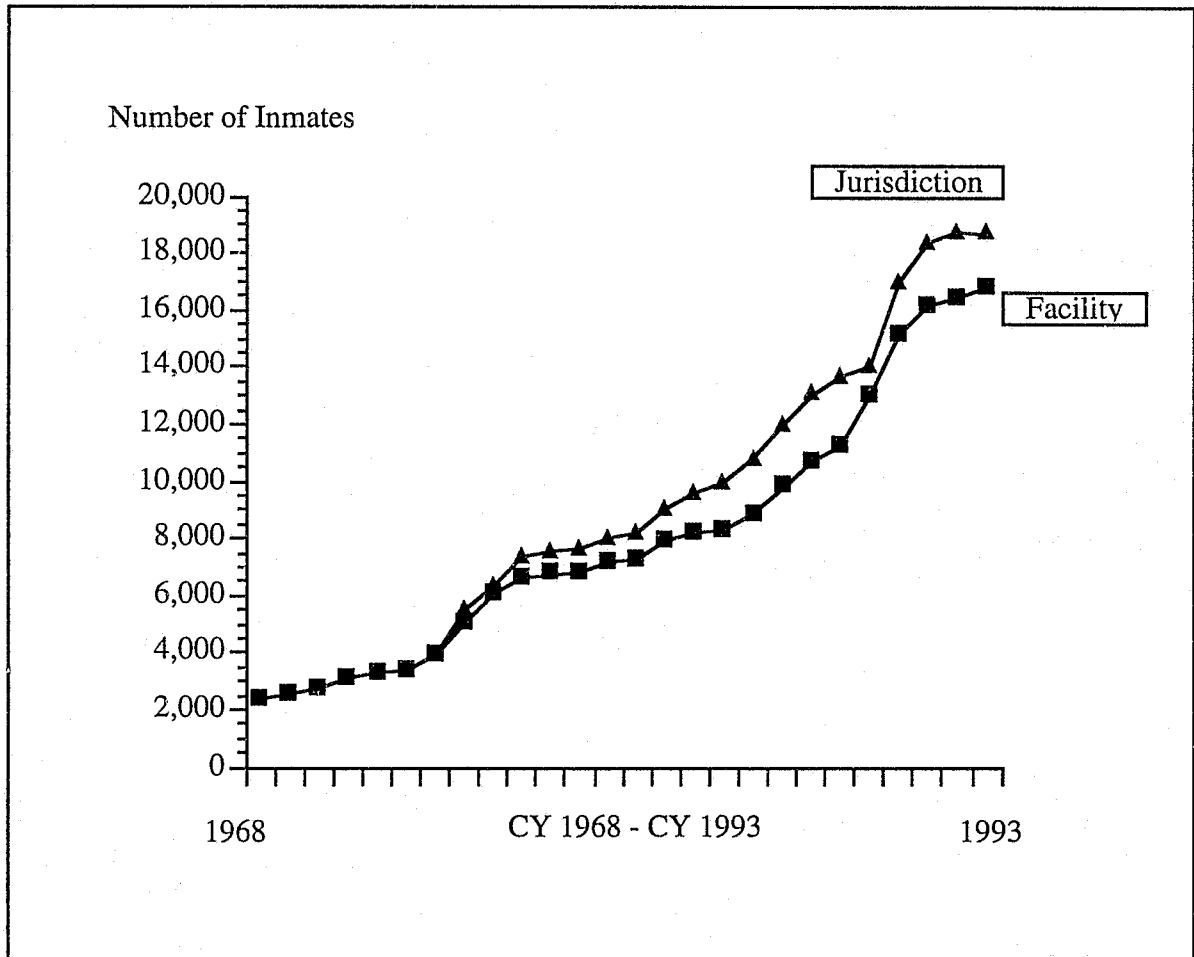


TABLE 5
SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
FISCAL YEARS 1968 - 1993

FISCAL YEAR	SCDC FACILITIES	SPECIAL* PLACEMENTS	DESIGNATED FACILITIES **	SCDC *** JURISDICTION	ABSOLUTE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR	PERCENT CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR
1968	2,378	--	--	2,378	91	4.0
1969	2,355	--	--	2,355	-23	-1.0
1970	2,537	--	--	2,537	182	7.7
1971	2,859	--	--	2,859	322	12.7
1972	3,239	--	--	3,239	380	13.3
1973	3,341	--	--	3,341	102	3.1
1974	3,517	25	--	3,542	201	6.0
1975	4,557	25	36	4,618	1,076	30.4
1976	5,671	25	568	6,264	1,646	35.6
1977	6,392	27	748	7,167	903	14.4
1978	6,677	32	738	7,447	280	3.9
1979	6,761	149	713	7,623	176	2.4
1980	7,003	184	682	7,869	246	3.2
1981	7,190	236	652	8,078	209	2.7
1982	7,635	353	614	8,602	524	6.5
1983	8,151	683	558	9,392	790	9.2
1984	8,182	1,051	556	9,789	397	4.2
1985	8,539	1,081	501	10,121	332	3.4
1986	9,299	978	478	10,755	634	6.3
1987	10,320	993	473	11,786	1,031	9.6
1988	11,069	1,104	487	12,660	874	7.4
1989	12,426	1,162	461	14,049	1,389	11.0
1990	14,417	1,292	440	16,149	2,100	14.9
1991	15,810	1,376	455	17,641	1,492	9.2
1992	16,328	1,815	438	18,581	940	5.3
1993	16,669	1,601	434	18,704	123	0.7

- * This category of inmates does not take up bedspace in SCDC facilities and has increased in number as institutional diversionary programs are implemented--Extended Work Release Program (in 1978), Supervised Furlough and Provisional Parole Programs (in 1982). Special placements include those inmates assigned to the State Law Enforcement Division, the Criminal Justice Academy, the Commissioner's Home, hospital facilities, Alston Wilkes Half-way Houses, Interstate Corrections Compact, authorized absences, Extended Work Release, Supervised Furlough, Provisional Parole, and Restitution Centers.
- ** Suitable city, county, and state facilities have been designated to house State inmates as a means of alleviating overcrowded conditions in SCDC facilities, and supporting work at those locations.
- *** The jurisdiction count on this table does not include YOA parolees or inmates conditionally released under the Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act (EPA) (S.C. Code of Laws 1976, Section 24-3-1110) invoked in September, 1983, and EPA II invoked in May, 1987. The average EPA counts were as follow: FY 1984 - 24; FY 1985 - 271; FY 1986 - 574; FY 1987 - 768; FY 1988 - 654(EPA), 126(EPA II); FY 1989 - 377(EPA), 213(EPA II); FY 1990 - 171(EPA), 189(EPA II); FY 1991 - 146(EPA), 164(EPA II); FY 1992 - 150(EPA), 160(EPA II); FY 1993 - 145(EPA), 156(EPA II).

FIGURE 5
AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
FISCAL YEARS 1968 - 1993

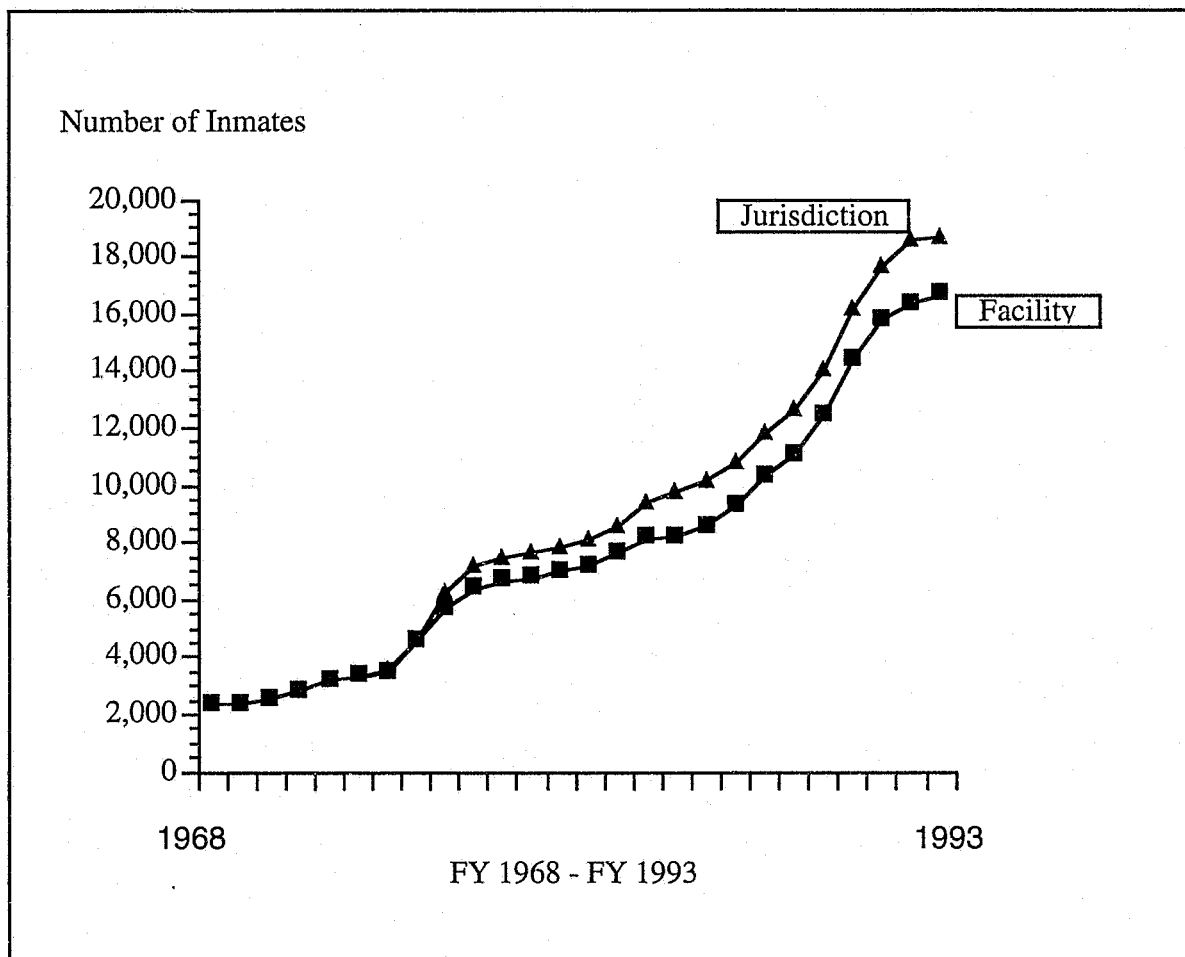


TABLE 6
ADMISSIONS TO AND RELEASES FROM SCDC BASE POPULATION
DURING FY 1993

ADMISSIONS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT
NEW ADMISSIONS FROM COURT	9103	1087	10190	83.0
Indeterminate Sentence (YOA)*	1393	73	1466	11.9
Straight Sentence (Non-YOA)	7428	960	8388	68.4
Restitution	282	54	336	2.7
PROBATION REVOCATIONS	857	65	922	7.5
Without New Sentence	441	36	477	3.9
With New Sentence	416	29	445	3.6
PAROLE REVOCATIONS	986	64	1050	8.5
YOA Without New Sentence	128	7	135	1.1
YOA With New Sentence	189	11	200	1.6
NON-YOA Without New Sentence	370	23	393	3.2
NON-YOA With New Sentence	299	23	322	2.6
EPA REVOCATIONS	12	1	13	0.1
EPA I Without New Sentence	8	1	9	0.1
EPA I With New Sentence	0	0	0	0.0
EPA II Without New Sentence	4	0	4	0.0
EPA II With New Sentence	0	0	0	0.0
RE-SENTENCED**	79	2	81	0.7
DEATH ROW	3	0	3	0.0
OTHER ***	20	0	20	0.2
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	11,060	1,219	12,279	100.0
RELEASES				
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE/ LESS GOOD TIME	4111	538	4649	38.9
PLACED ON PROBATION	2073	198	2271	18.9
PAROLED BY YOA PAROLE BOARD	1522	70	1592	13.3
PAROLED BY DPPPS****	2174	262	2436	20.3
RE-SENTENCED	68	1	69	0.6
RELEASED TO EPA I	16	0	16	0.1
RELEASED TO EPA II	0	0	0	0.0
DEATH	57	4	61	0.5
DEATH-EXECUTED	0	0	0	0.0
RESTITUTION CENTER	290	59	349	2.9
OTHER *****	489	54	543	4.5
TOTAL RELEASES	10,800	1,186	11,986	100.0

* See Appendix C for a detailed explanation of the Youthful Offender Act.

** This includes thirteen re-sentenced YOAs.

*** These inmates include appeal bond denied, and ICC other state inmates.

**** Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services.

***** These releases include court ordered, paid fine, appeal bond, pardon and remanded to county.

FIGURE 6
DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
BY TYPE OF FACILITY
DURING FY 1993

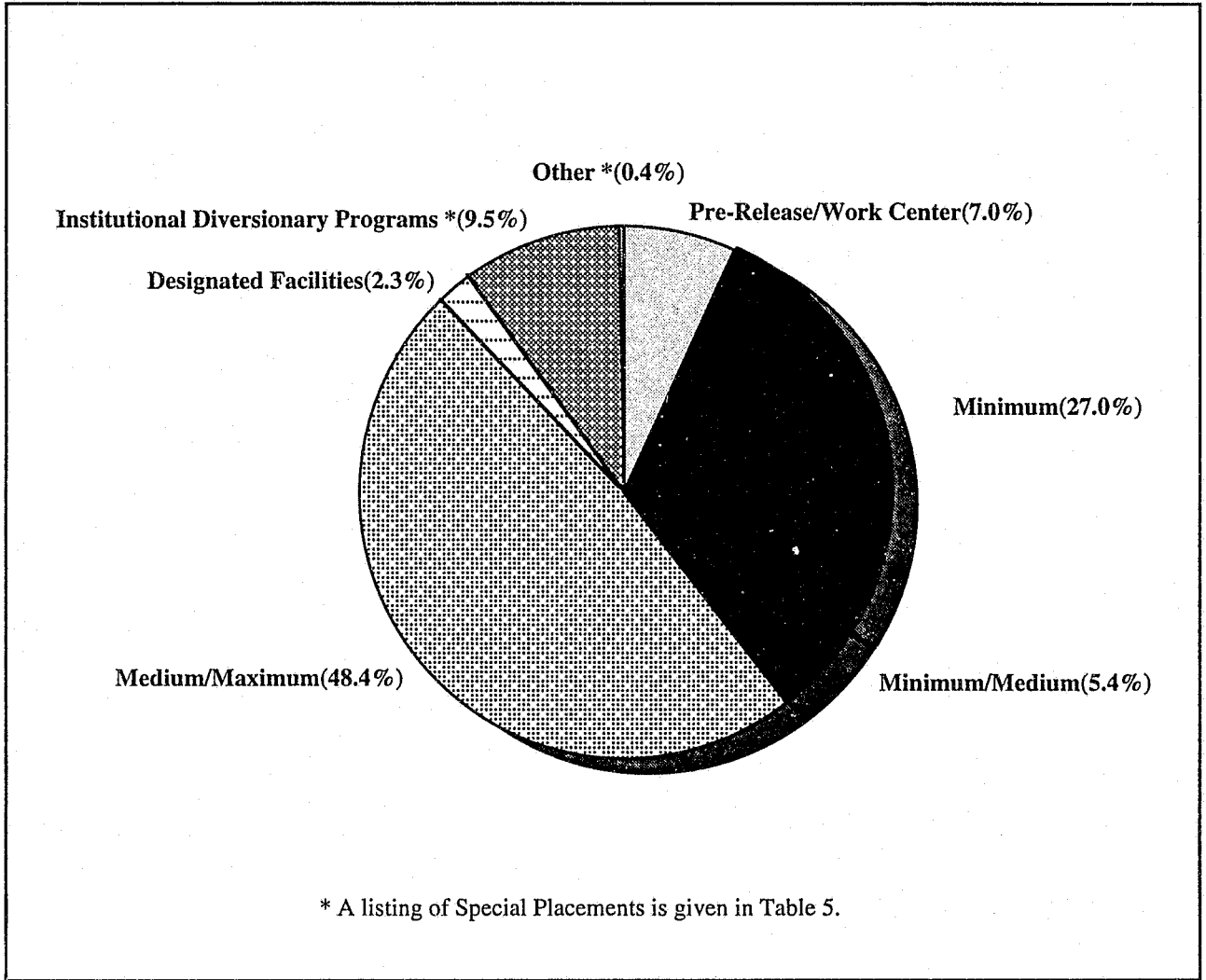
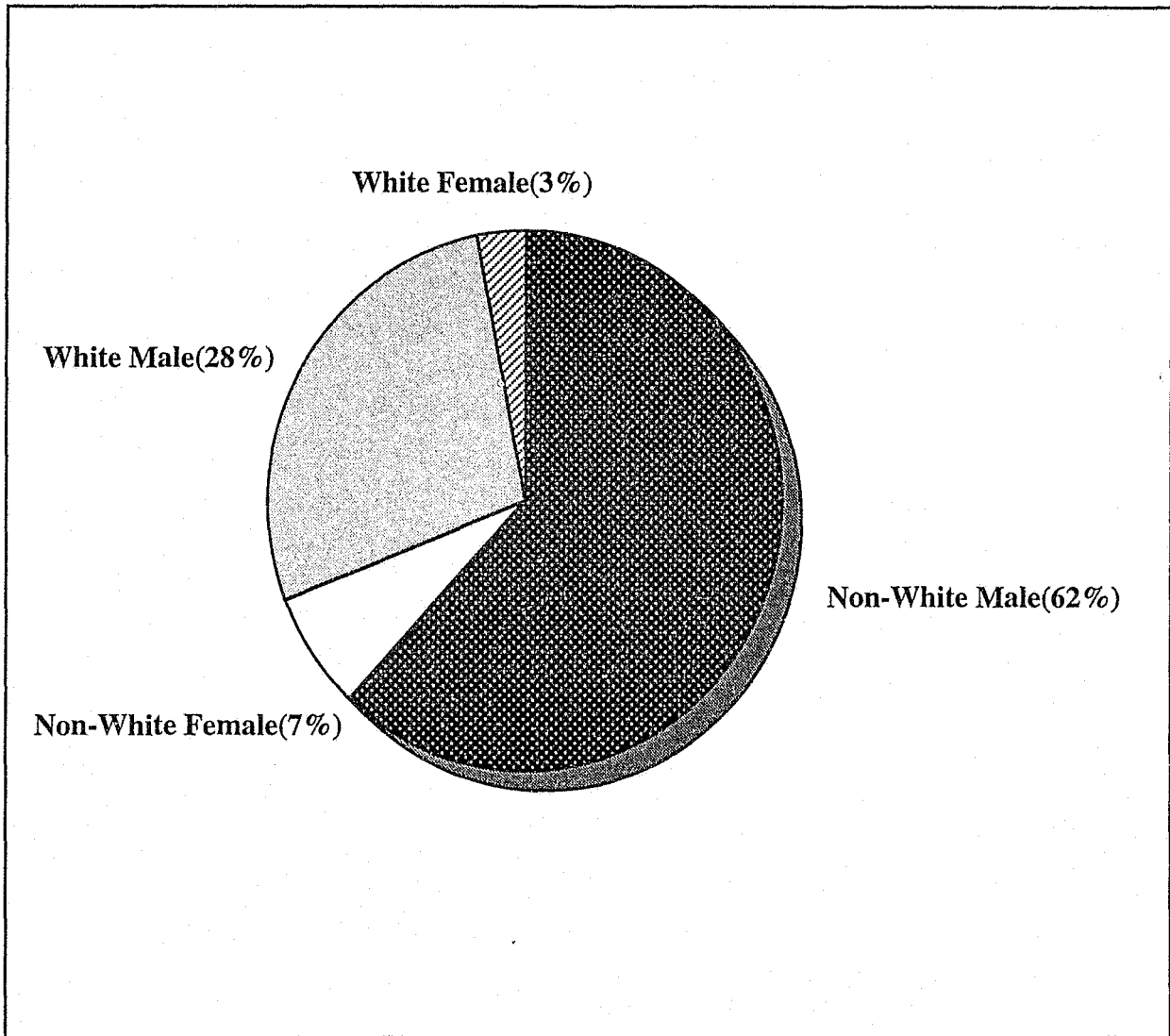


FIGURE 7
RACE AND SEX OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1993



**TABLE 7
DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION
OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1993**

COMMITTING COUNTY	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL		RANK*
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
APPALACHIAN REGION**	1864	53.9	2906	38.2	238	59.4	396	48.4	5404	44.0	-
ABBEVILLE	24	0.7	48	0.6	2	0.5	5	0.6	79	0.6	35
ANDERSON	139	4.0	137	1.8	21	5.2	20	2.4	317	2.6	11
CHEROKEE	74	2.1	92	1.2	9	2.2	9	1.1	184	1.5	17
GREENVILLE	767	22.2	1338	17.6	101	25.2	226	27.6	2432	19.8	1
GREENWOOD	64	1.9	189	2.5	14	3.5	25	3.1	292	2.4	13
LAURENS	88	2.5	183	2.4	6	1.5	12	1.5	289	2.4	14
MCCORMICK	4	0.1	17	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	22	0.2	45
OCONEE	63	1.8	35	0.5	8	2.0	2	0.2	108	0.9	30
PICKENS	151	4.4	59	0.8	23	5.7	10	1.2	243	2.0	15
SALUDA	14	0.4	53	0.7	3	0.7	1	0.1	71	0.6	37
SPARTANBURG	303	8.8	539	7.1	34	8.5	63	7.7	939	7.6	3
UNION	31	0.9	53	0.7	5	1.2	7	0.9	96	0.8	32
YORK	142	4.1	163	2.1	11	2.7	16	2.0	332	2.7	10
MIDLANDS REGION**	744	21.5	2283	30.0	76	19.0	208	25.4	3311	27.0	-
AIKEN	107	3.1	231	3.0	8	2.0	17	2.1	363	3.0	9
BAMBERG	9	0.3	58	0.8	1	0.2	9	1.1	77	0.6	36
BARNWELL	16	0.5	52	0.7	1	0.2	0	0.0	69	0.6	38
CALHOUN	0	0.0	15	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.2	17	0.1	46
CHESTER	25	0.7	64	0.8	0	0.0	3	0.4	92	0.7	34
EDGEFIELD	11	0.3	44	0.6	1	0.2	2	0.2	58	0.5	41
FAIRFIELD	11	0.3	49	0.6	1	0.2	5	0.6	66	0.5	40
KERSHAW	43	1.2	83	1.1	2	0.5	7	0.9	135	1.1	23
LANCASTER	66	1.9	101	1.3	5	1.2	7	0.9	179	1.5	18
LEE	5	0.1	56	0.7	0	0.0	6	0.7	67	0.5	39
LEXINGTON	179	5.2	154	2.0	22	5.5	15	1.8	370	3.0	8
NEWBERRY	38	1.1	98	1.3	2	0.5	9	1.1	147	1.2	22
ORANGEBURG	22	0.6	243	3.2	4	1.0	24	2.9	293	2.4	12
RICHLAND	144	4.2	762	10.0	16	4.0	77	9.4	999	8.1	2
SUMTER	68	2.0	273	3.6	13	3.2	25	3.1	379	3.1	7

TABLE 7 (CONTINUED)
DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION
OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1993

COMMITTING COUNTY	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL		RANK*
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
COASTAL REGION**	848	24.5	2414	31.7	87	21.7	214	26.2	3563	29.0	
ALLENDALE	1	0.0	31	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.1	33	0.3	44
BEAUFORT	28	0.8	108	1.4	3	0.7	13	1.6	152	1.2	21
BERKELEY	78	2.3	82	1.1	2	0.5	2	0.2	164	1.3	20
CHARLESTON	172	5.0	654	8.6	27	6.7	51	6.2	904	7.4	4
CHESTERFIELD	25	0.7	97	1.3	2	0.5	3	0.4	127	1.0	24
CLARENDON	19	0.5	71	0.9	2	0.5	3	0.4	95	0.8	33
COLLETON	21	0.6	78	1.0	2	0.5	11	1.3	112	0.9	28
DARLINGTON	63	1.8	156	2.1	5	1.2	9	1.1	233	1.9	16
DILLON	37	1.1	76	1.0	1	0.2	9	1.1	123	1.0	25
DORCHESTER	40	1.2	62	0.8	8	2.0	6	0.7	116	0.9	27
FLORENCE	88	2.5	356	4.7	9	2.2	41	5.0	494	4.0	5
GEORGETOWN	16	0.5	83	1.1	2	0.5	10	1.2	111	0.9	29
HAMPTON	2	0.1	37	0.5	0	0.0	4	0.5	43	0.4	43
HORRY	179	5.2	187	2.5	19	4.7	27	3.3	412	3.4	6
JASPER	14	0.4	28	0.4	0	0.0	4	0.5	46	0.4	42
MARION	25	0.7	130	1.7	4	1.0	16	2.0	175	1.4	19
MARLBORO	33	1.0	88	1.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	122	1.0	26
WILLIAMSBURG	7	0.2	90	1.2	0	0.0	4	0.5	101	0.8	31
OUT OF STATE	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	
TOTAL	3456	100.0	7604	100.0	401	100.0	818	100.0	12279	100.0	

* Ranking is in descending order according to the number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked one.

** The regional percent is the sum of the counties in the region.

FIGURE 8
INMATE ADMISSIONS DURING FY 1993
BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION

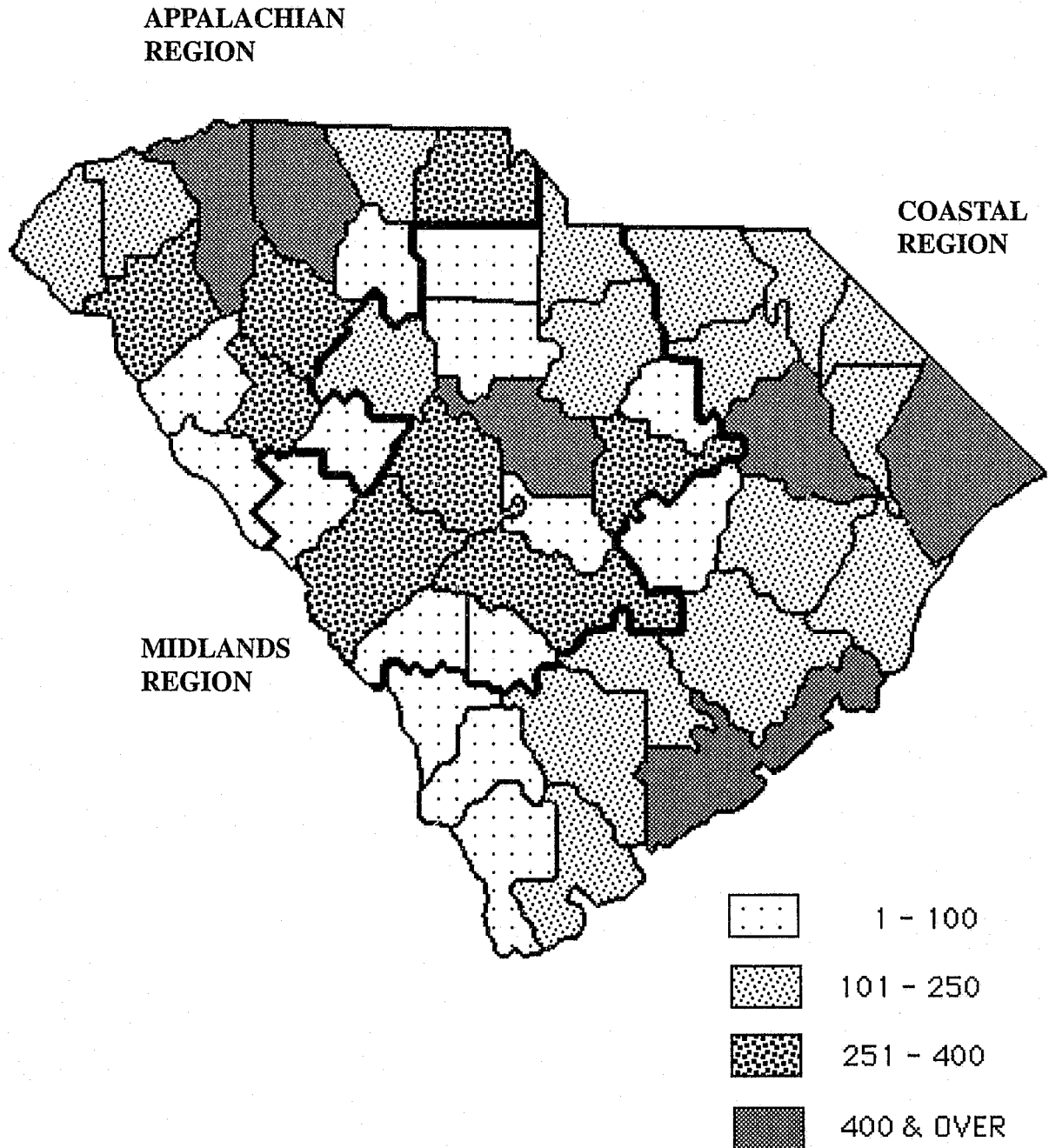


TABLE 8
OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FY 1993

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
DANGEROUS DRUGS	695	6.8	3908	21.5	109	9.0	330	16.6	5042	16.0
TRAFFIC OFFENSE	2431	23.9	2111	11.6	161	13.2	77	3.9	4780	15.2
LARCENY	1515	14.9	2244	12.3	151	12.4	408	20.5	4318	13.7
BURGLARY	1195	11.8	1744	9.6	28	2.3	31	1.6	2998	9.5
FRAUDULENT ACTIVITY	843	8.3	973	5.3	422	34.7	478	24.0	2716	8.6
ASSAULT	308	3.0	959	5.3	13	1.1	65	3.3	1345	4.3
FORGERY/CNTRFTNG	382	3.8	674	3.7	129	10.6	149	7.5	1334	4.2
STOLEN VEHICLE	424	4.2	740	4.1	11	0.9	10	0.5	1185	3.8
ROBBERY	213	2.1	838	4.6	11	0.9	16	0.8	1078	3.4
OBSTRUCTING POLICE	197	1.9	577	3.2	23	1.9	86	4.3	883	2.8
FAMILY OFFENSE	282	2.8	505	2.8	14	1.2	37	1.9	838	2.7
OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	195	1.9	490	2.7	44	3.6	107	5.4	836	2.6
WEAPON OFFENSE	112	1.1	515	2.8	5	0.4	15	0.8	647	2.1
DAMAGED PROPERTY	196	1.9	266	1.5	5	0.4	17	0.9	484	1.5
STOLEN PROPERTY	134	1.3	315	1.7	9	0.7	13	0.7	471	1.5
HOMICIDE	104	1.0	249	1.4	12	1.0	21	1.1	386	1.2
PUBLIC PEACE	115	1.1	217	1.2	8	0.7	32	1.6	372	1.2
SEXUAL ASSAULT	152	1.5	161	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	313	1.0
DRUNKENNESS	119	1.2	148	0.8	6	0.5	15	0.8	288	0.9
FLIGHT/ESCAPE	118	1.2	85	0.5	2	0.2	9	0.5	214	0.7
INVASION	62	0.6	115	0.6	6	0.5	10	0.5	193	0.6
SEX OFFENSES	118	1.2	64	0.4	1	0.1	1	0.1	184	0.6
CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY	47	0.5	74	0.4	8	0.7	11	0.6	140	0.4
ARSON	56	0.6	34	0.2	1	0.1	5	0.3	96	0.3
KIDNAPPING	47	0.5	38	0.2	2	0.2	0	0.0	87	0.3
COMMERCIALIZED SEX	0	0.0	4	0.0	22	1.8	33	1.7	59	0.2
ACCESSORY TO FELONY	17	0.2	37	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.1	57	0.2
LIQUOR	22	0.2	25	0.1	3	0.2	6	0.3	56	0.2
CRIME AGAINST PERSON	10	0.1	30	0.2	2	0.2	1	0.1	43	0.1
SMUGGLING	16	0.2	14	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.1	34	0.1
POSSESSION TOOLS	7	0.1	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.0
CONSERVATION	4	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
VAGRANCY	2	0.0	5	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.0
TAX REVENUE	1	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.0
OBSCENE MATERIAL	5	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
PROPERTY CRIME	0	0.0	4	0.0	2	0.2	0	0.0	6	0.0
MISPRISON TO FELONY	0	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
EMBEZZLEMENT	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	4	0.0
COSMETIC ADULTER	0	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0
HABITUAL OFFENDER	1	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
KEEP CHILD FROM SCHOOL	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
PUBLIC ORDER	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.0
PROGRAM VIOLATION	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.0
BRIBERY	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
EXTORTION	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
LICENSE VIOLATION	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
MORAL DECENCY	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
NUMBER OF OFFENSES**	10153	100.0	18191	100.0	1216	100.0	1990	100.0	31550	100.0
NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	3456		7604		401		818		12279	

* An elaboration of these offenses is included in Appendix B.

** All offenses committed by inmates are counted; therefore, because of multiple offenses for some inmates, number of offenses exceeds the total number of inmates.

FIGURE 9
OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FY 1993

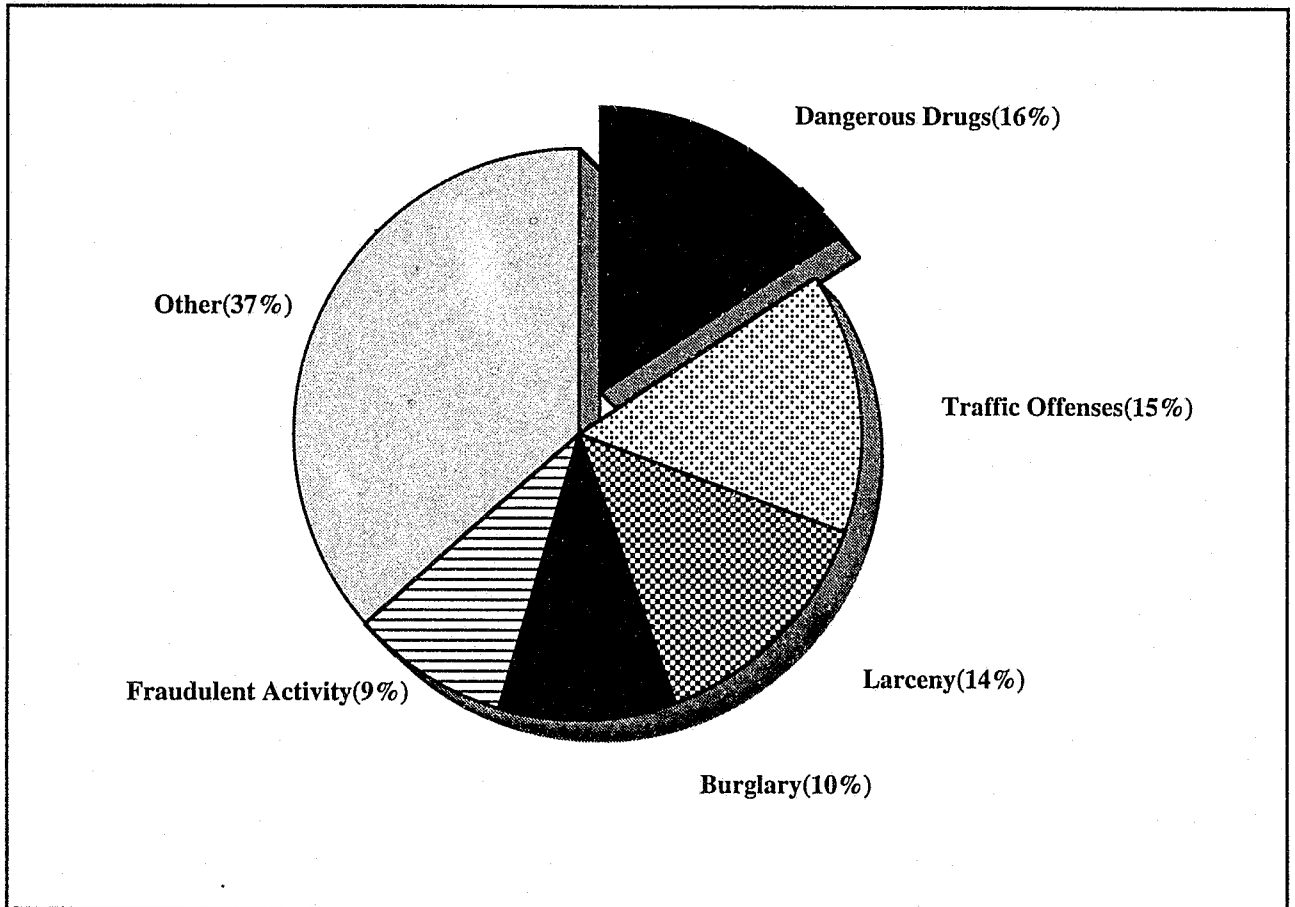


TABLE 9
MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FY 1993

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
DANGEROUS DRUGS	297	8.6	2238	29.4	45	11.2	186	22.7	2766	22.5
TRAFFIC OFFENSE	840	24.3	794	10.4	76	19.0	36	4.4	1746	14.2
LARCENY	353	10.2	682	9.0	37	9.2	137	16.7	1209	9.8
BURGLARY	399	11.5	597	7.9	9	2.2	12	1.5	1017	8.3
FRAUDULENT ACTIVITY	212	6.1	295	3.9	111	27.7	151	18.5	769	6.3
FAMILY OFFENSE	200	5.8	373	4.9	9	2.2	27	3.3	609	5.0
ASSAULT	140	4.1	425	5.6	4	1.0	34	4.2	603	4.9
ROBBERY	96	2.8	398	5.2	7	1.7	11	1.3	512	4.2
FORGERY/CNTRFTNG	101	2.9	221	2.9	34	8.5	74	9.0	430	3.5
STOLEN VEHICLE	141	4.1	247	3.2	3	0.7	2	0.2	393	3.2
HOMICIDE	87	2.5	196	2.6	9	2.2	19	2.3	311	2.5
OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	55	1.6	120	1.6	19	4.7	40	4.9	234	1.9
SEXUAL ASSAULT	94	2.7	111	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	205	1.7
WEAPON OFFENSE	26	0.8	170	2.2	3	0.7	0	0.0	199	1.6
OBSTRUCTING POLICE	41	1.2	131	1.7	3	0.7	22	2.7	197	1.6
STOLEN PROPERTY	41	1.2	144	1.9	5	1.2	5	0.6	195	1.6
DAMAGED PROPERTY	67	1.9	86	1.1	1	0.2	8	1.0	162	1.3
PUBLIC PEACE*	34	1.0	83	1.1	5	1.2	18	2.2	140	1.1
SEX OFFENSES	67	1.9	42	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	109	0.9
INVASION	18	0.5	49	0.6	2	0.5	7	0.9	76	0.6
DRUNKENESS	32	0.9	40	0.5	1	0.2	2	0.2	75	0.6
CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY	21	0.6	32	0.4	6	1.5	5	0.6	64	0.5
ARSON	23	0.7	21	0.3	0	0.0	4	0.5	48	0.4
ACCESORY TO FELONY	10	0.3	24	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1	35	0.3
CRIME AGAINST PERSON	8	0.2	22	0.3	2	0.5	1	0.1	33	0.3
FLIGHT/ESCAPE	16	0.5	15	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.1	33	0.3
KIDNAPPING	14	0.4	14	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	29	0.2
COMMERCIALIZED SEX	0	0.0	2	0.0	4	1.0	8	1.0	14	0.1
LIQUOR	5	0.1	3	0.0	1	0.2	4	0.5	13	0.1
SMUGGLING	5	0.1	5	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	11	0.1
CONSERVATION	3	0.1	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
VAGRANCY	0	0.0	5	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
MISPRISON TO FELONY	0	0.0	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
POSSESSION TOOLS	2	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
PROPERTY CRIME	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	4	0.0
EMBEZZLEMENT	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	3	0.0
HABITUAL OFFENDER	1	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
COSMETIC ADULTER	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.0
OBSCENE MATERIAL	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
PROGRAM VIOLATION	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.0
TAX REVENUE	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
BRIBERY	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
EXTORTION	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
KEEP CHILD FROM SCHOOL	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
LICENSE VIOLATION	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
PUBLIC ORDER	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
TOTAL	3456	100.0	7604	100.0	401	100.0	818	100.0	12279	100.0

* An elaboration of these offenses is included in Appendix B.

FIGURE 10
MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FY 1993

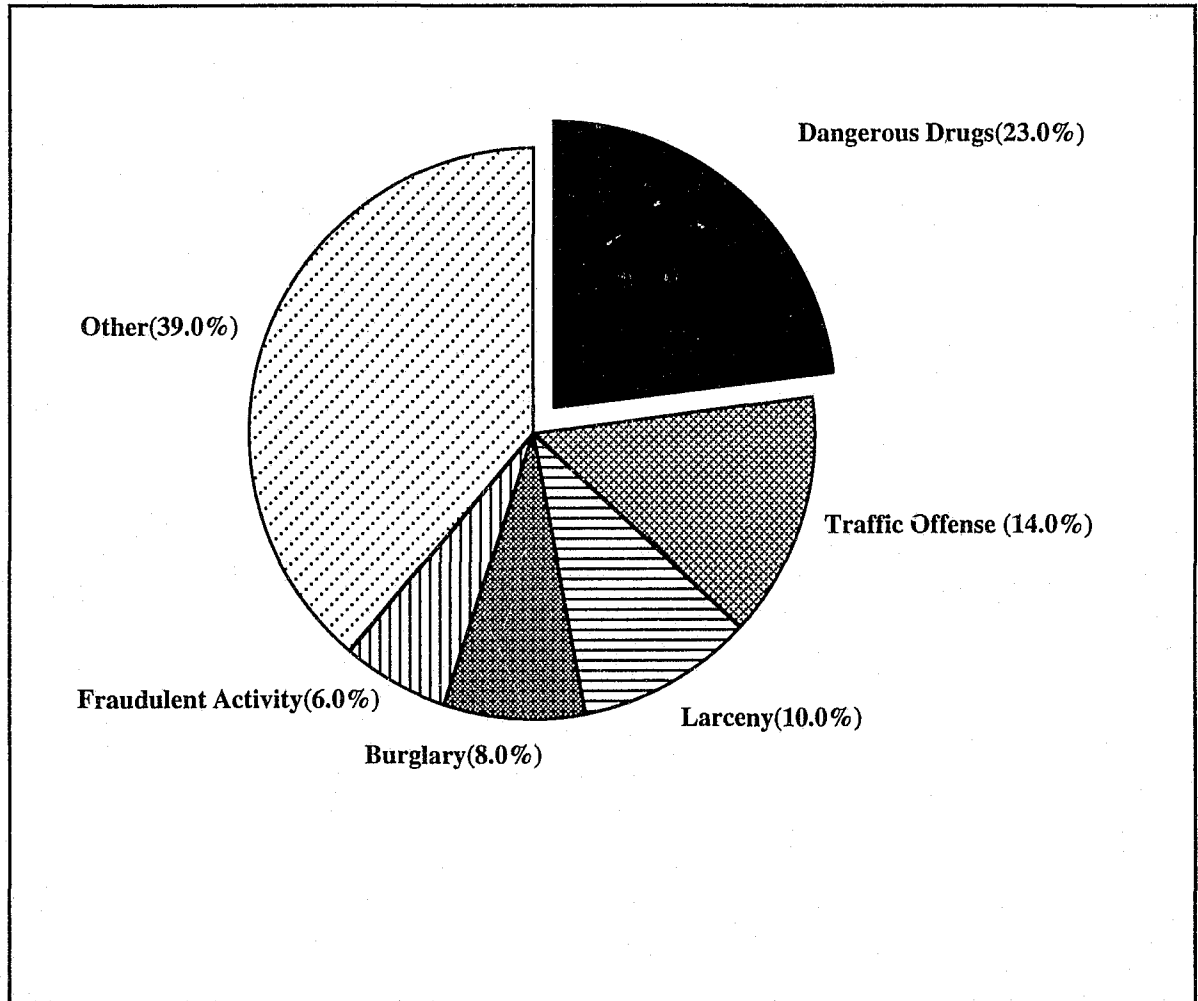


TABLE 10
SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FY 1993

SENTENCE LENGTH	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
YOA	463	13.4	1261	16.6	26	6.5	65	7.9	1815	14.8
RESTITUTION	97	2.8	185	2.4	18	4.5	36	4.4	336	2.7
3 MONTHS OR LESS	207	6.0	461	6.1	36	9.0	97	11.9	801	6.5
3 MONTHS 1 DAY-1 YEAR	615	17.8	1167	15.3	118	29.4	158	19.3	2058	16.8
1 YEAR	411	11.9	561	7.4	45	11.2	68	8.3	1085	8.8
1 YEARS 1 DAY-2 YEARS	334	9.7	665	8.7	42	10.5	128	15.6	1169	9.5
2 YEARS 1 DAY-3 YEARS	273	7.9	527	6.9	41	10.2	56	6.8	897	7.3
3 YEARS 1 DAY-4 YEARS	117	3.4	259	3.4	13	3.2	39	4.8	428	3.5
4 YEARS 1 DAY-5 YEARS	231	6.7	550	7.2	19	4.7	54	6.6	854	7.0
5 YEARS 1 DAY-6 YEARS	78	2.3	209	2.7	6	1.5	33	4.0	326	2.7
6 YEARS 1 DAY-7 YEARS	69	2.0	142	1.9	11	2.7	12	1.5	234	1.9
7 YEARS 1 DAY-8 YEARS	50	1.4	189	2.5	4	1.0	11	1.3	254	2.1
8 YEARS 1 DAY-9 YEARS	33	1.0	106	1.4	2	0.5	3	0.4	144	1.2
9 YEARS 1 DAY-10 YEARS	140	4.1	378	5.0	8	2.0	16	2.0	542	4.4
10 YEARS 1 DAY-20 YEARS	206	6.0	631	8.3	11	2.7	33	4.0	881	7.2
20 YEARS 1 DAY-30 YEARS	77	2.2	210	2.8	0	0.0	6	0.7	293	2.4
OVER 30 YEARS	18	0.5	44	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	62	0.5
LIFE W/10 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	5	0.1	20	0.3	0	0.0	3	0.4	28	0.2
LIFE W/20 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	25	0.7	29	0.4	1	0.2	0	0.0	55	0.4
LIFE W/30 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	7	0.2	7	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	0.1
DEATH	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
TOTAL	3456	100.0	7604	100.0	401	100.0	818	100.0	12279	100.0
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH *	4 YRS 5 MOS		5 YRS 5 MOS		2 YRS 5 MOS		3 YRS 2 MOS		4 YRS 10 MOS	

* This average does not include inmates with life, death, YOA, or restitution sentences.

FIGURE 11
SENTENCE LENGTHS OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FY 1993

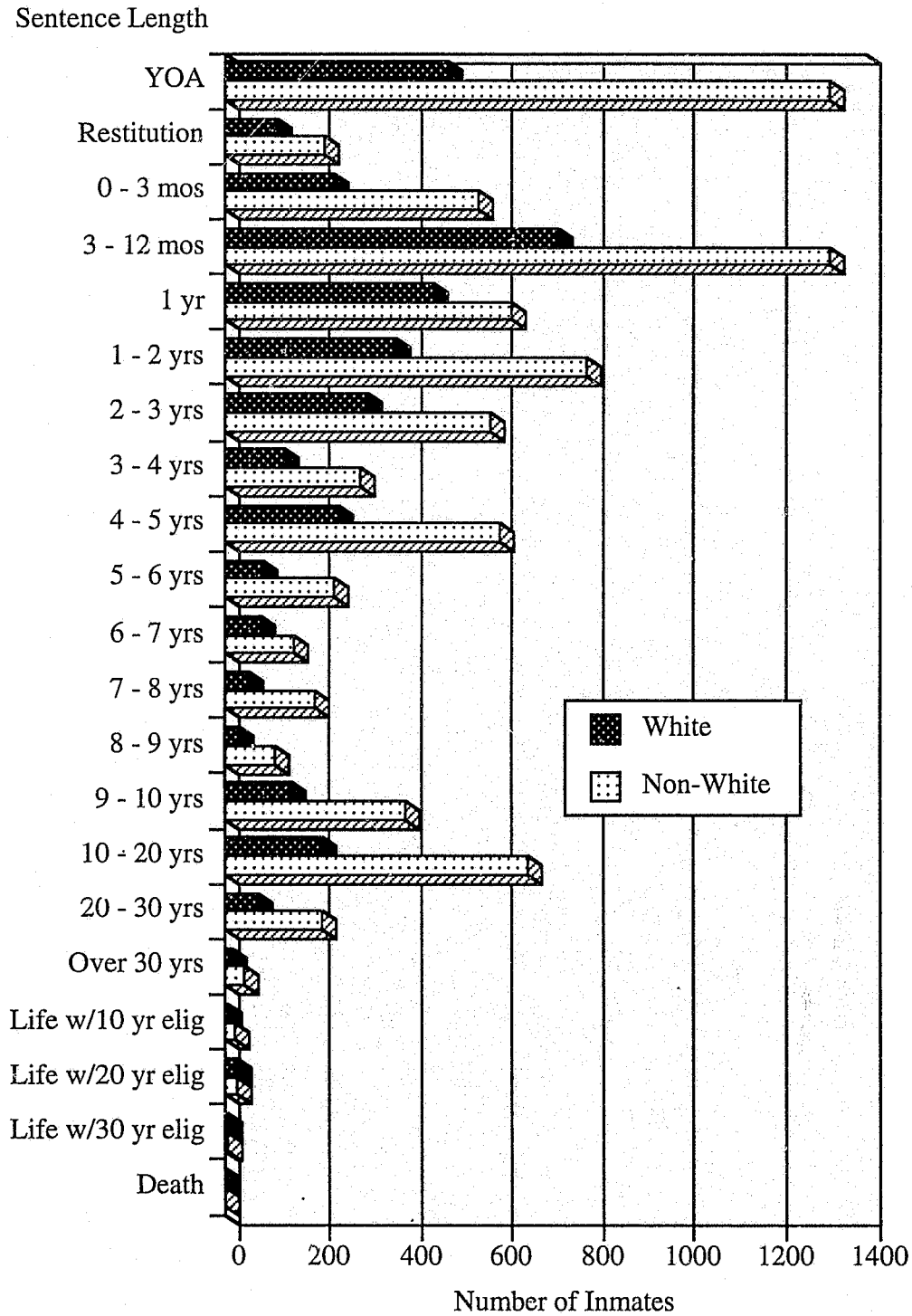


TABLE 11
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1993

ADMISSION AGE	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
UNDER 17	1	0.0	14	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.1
17-19	357	10.3	956	12.6	15	3.7	36	4.4	1364	11.1
20-24	736	21.3	1944	25.6	94	23.4	175	21.4	2949	24.0
25-29	663	19.2	1609	21.2	106	26.4	216	26.4	2594	21.1
30-34	633	18.3	1282	16.9	78	19.5	187	22.9	2180	17.8
35-39	452	13.1	899	11.8	47	11.7	117	14.3	1515	12.3
40-44	243	7.0	503	6.6	33	8.2	59	7.2	838	6.8
45-49	186	5.4	217	2.9	11	2.7	19	2.3	433	3.5
50-54	85	2.5	106	1.4	11	2.7	6	0.7	208	1.7
55-59	53	1.5	41	0.5	3	0.7	2	0.2	99	0.8
60-64	23	0.7	18	0.2	3	0.7	0	0.0	44	0.4
65-69	11	0.3	10	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	22	0.2
70 OR OVER	13	0.4	5	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	0.1
TOTAL	3456	100.0	7604	100.0	401	100.0	818	100.0	12279	100.0
SPECIAL GROUPINGS										
17 YEARS	78		192		2		5		277	
18 AND OVER	3377		7398		399		813		11987	
21 AND OVER	2955		6246		373		759		10333	
24 AND UNDER	1094		2914		109		211		4328	
62 AND OVER	36		28		0		1		65	
65 AND OVER	24		15		0		1		40	
AVERAGE AGE	31		29		30		30		29	

FIGURE 12
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1993

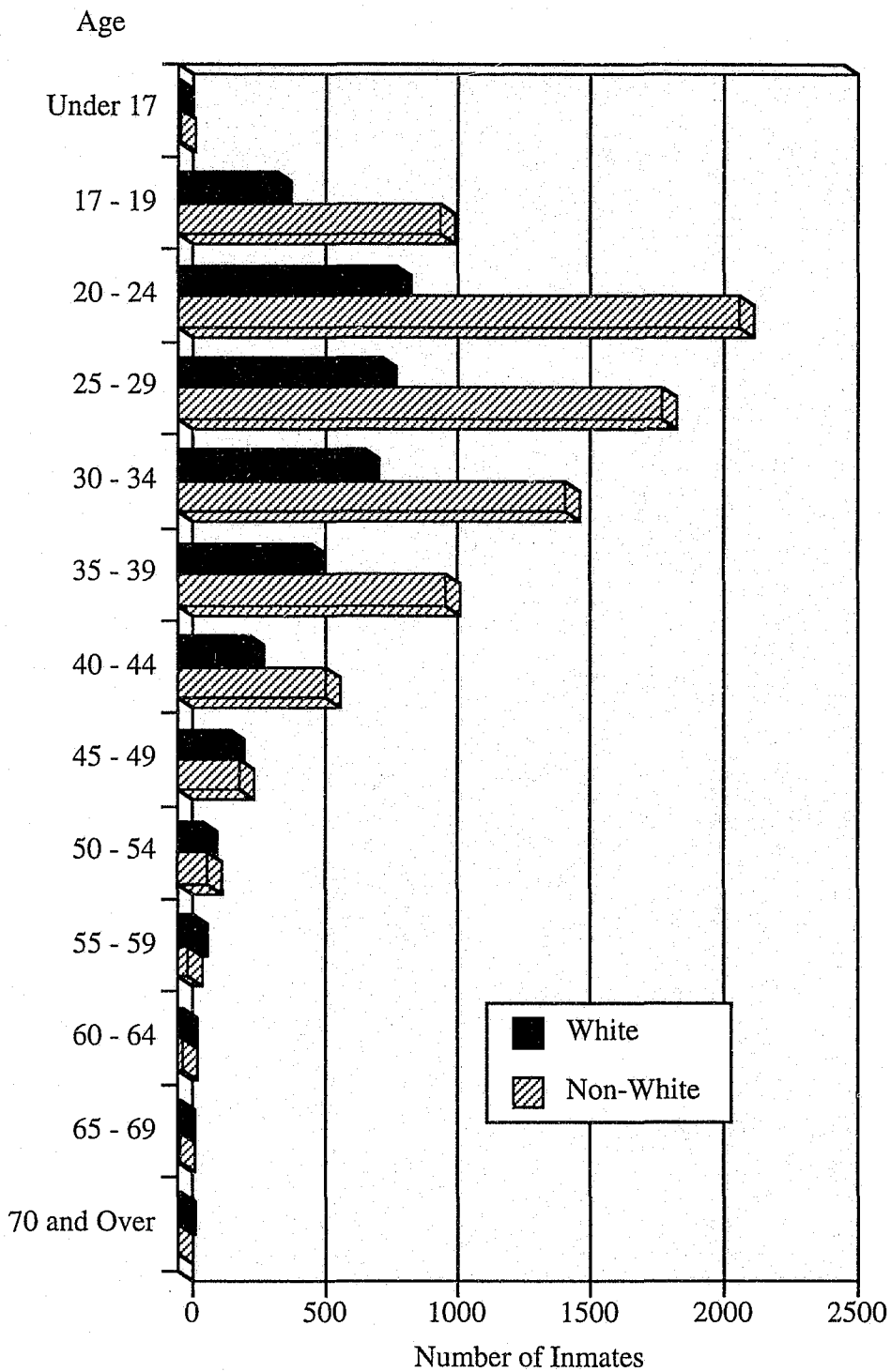


TABLE 12
DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS
OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1993

PLANNING DISTRICTS*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
I APPALACHIAN	1497	43.3	2200	28.9	196	48.9	330	40.3	4223	34.4
II UPPER SAVANNAH	205	5.9	534	7.0	27	6.7	45	5.5	811	6.6
III CATAWBA	264	7.6	381	5.0	21	5.2	33	4.0	699	5.7
IV CENTRAL MIDLANDS	372	10.8	1063	14.0	41	10.2	106	13.0	1582	12.9
V LOWER SAVANNAH	155	4.5	630	8.3	14	3.5	53	6.5	852	6.9
VI SANTEE-LYNCHES	135	3.9	483	6.4	17	4.2	41	5.0	676	5.5
VII PEE DEE	271	7.8	903	11.9	22	5.5	78	9.5	1274	10.4
VIII WACCAMAW	202	5.8	360	4.7	21	5.2	41	5.0	624	5.1
IX BERK.-CHASN.- DORC.	290	8.4	798	10.5	37	9.2	59	7.2	1184	9.6
X LOWCOUNTRY	65	1.9	251	3.3	5	1.2	32	3.9	353	2.9
XI OUT OF STATE	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
TOTAL	3456	100.0	7604	100.0	401	100.0	818	100.0	12279	100.0

* Counties comprising each planning district are listed in Appendix H.

FIGURE 13
COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FY 1993

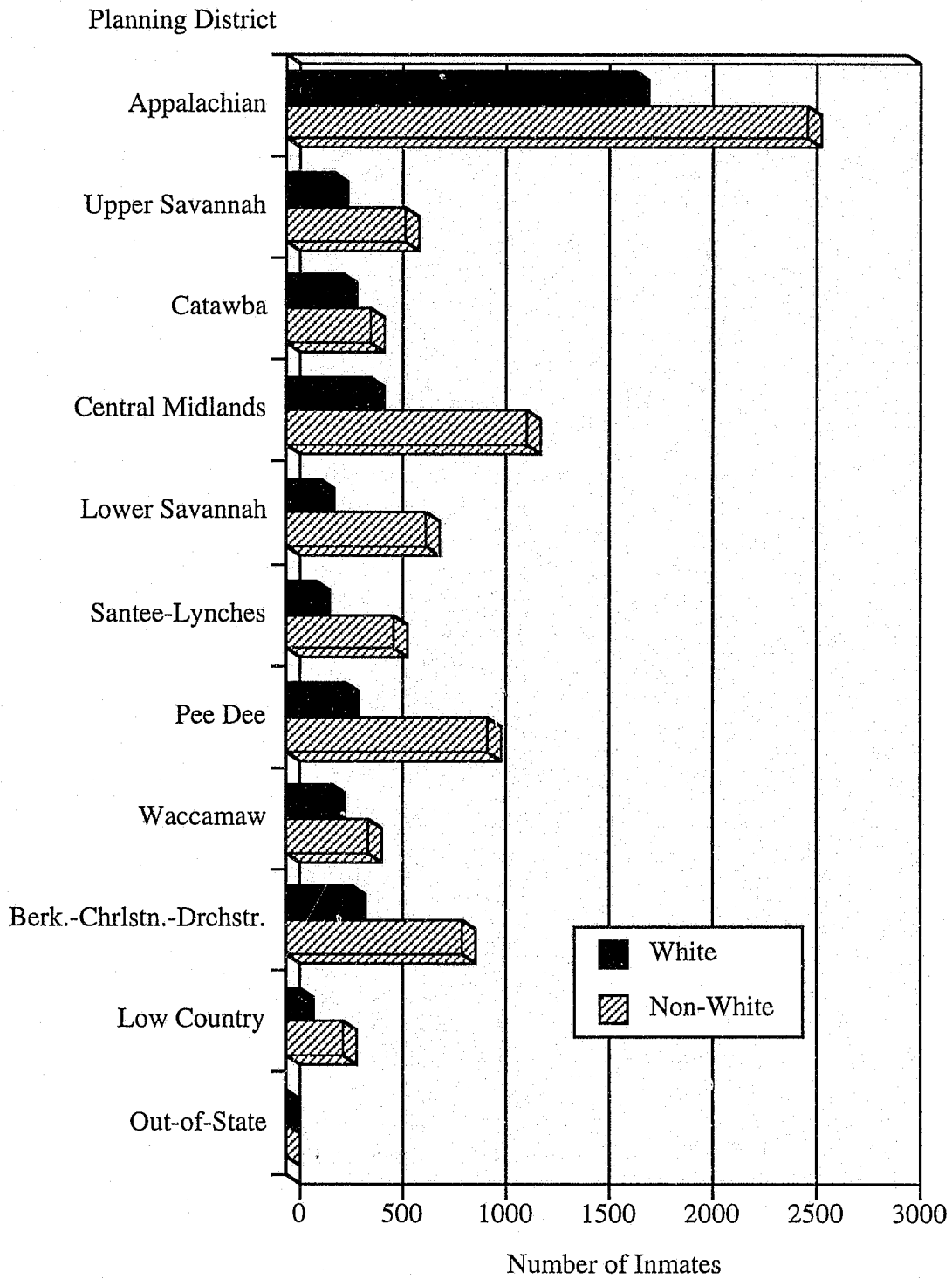


TABLE 13
DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF INMATES
ADMITTED DURING FY 1993

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
1	62	1.8	320	4.2	12	3.0	32	3.9	426	3.5
2	132	3.8	341	4.5	10	2.5	26	3.2	509	4.1
3	99	2.9	490	6.4	15	3.7	38	4.6	642	5.2
4	158	4.6	417	5.5	9	2.2	21	2.6	605	4.9
5	187	5.4	845	11.1	18	4.5	84	10.3	1134	9.2
6	102	3.0	214	2.8	6	1.5	15	1.8	337	2.7
7	377	10.9	631	8.3	43	10.7	72	8.8	1123	9.1
8	214	6.2	518	6.8	24	6.0	51	6.2	807	6.6
9	250	7.2	736	9.7	29	7.2	53	6.5	1068	8.7
10	202	5.8	172	2.3	29	7.2	22	2.7	425	3.5
11	208	6.0	268	3.5	27	6.7	18	2.2	521	4.2
12	113	3.3	486	6.4	13	3.2	57	7.0	669	5.4
13	918	26.6	1397	18.4	124	30.9	236	28.9	2675	21.8
14	66	1.9	282	3.7	5	1.2	33	4.0	386	3.1
15	195	5.6	270	3.6	21	5.2	37	4.5	523	4.3
16	173	5.0	216	2.8	16	4.0	23	2.8	428	3.5
OUT OF STATE	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
TOTAL	3456	100.0	7604	100.0	401	100.0	818	100.0	12279	100.0

* Counties comprising each judicial circuit are listed in Appendix I.

FIGURE 14
COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FY 1993

Number of Inmates

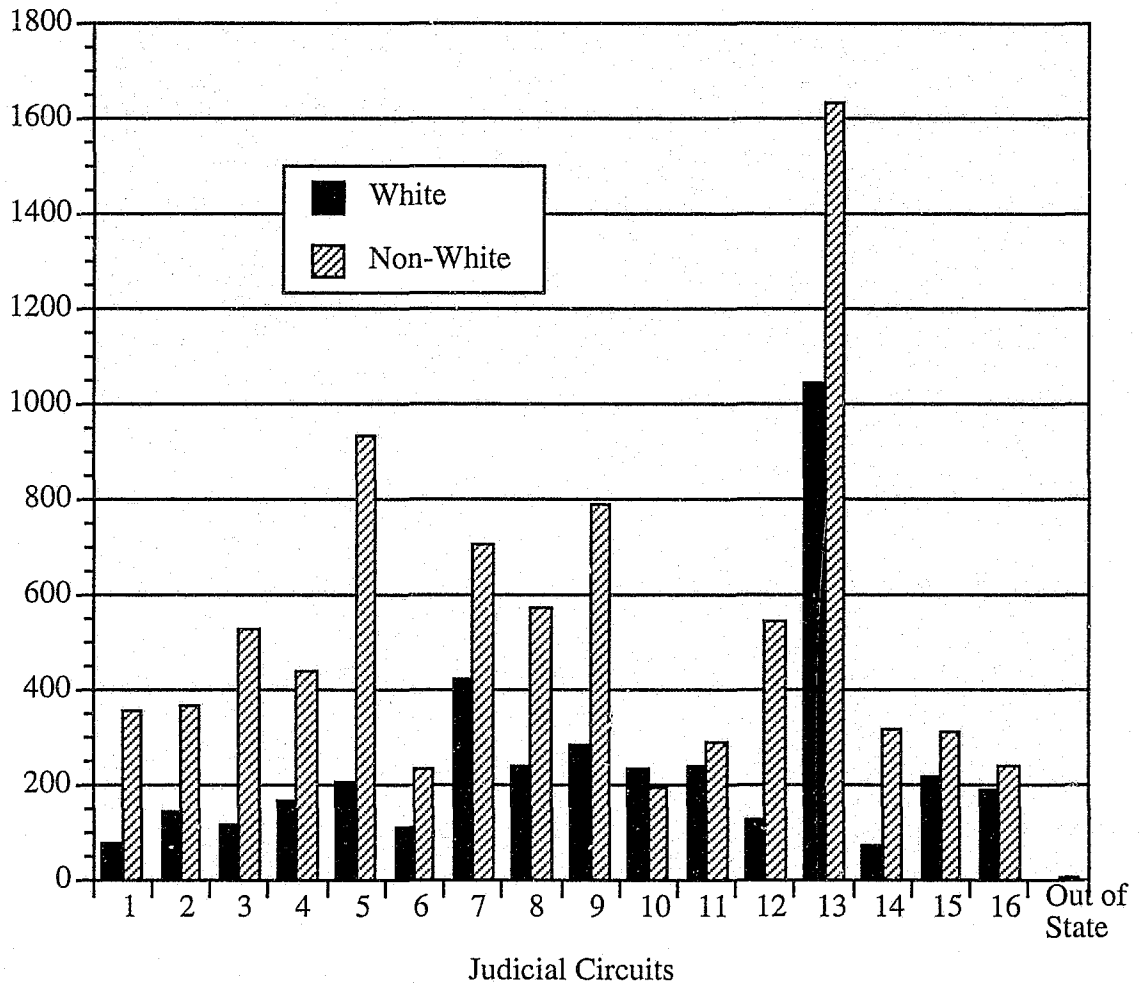


FIGURE 15
RACE AND SEX OF INMATES - AS OF JUNE 30, 1993

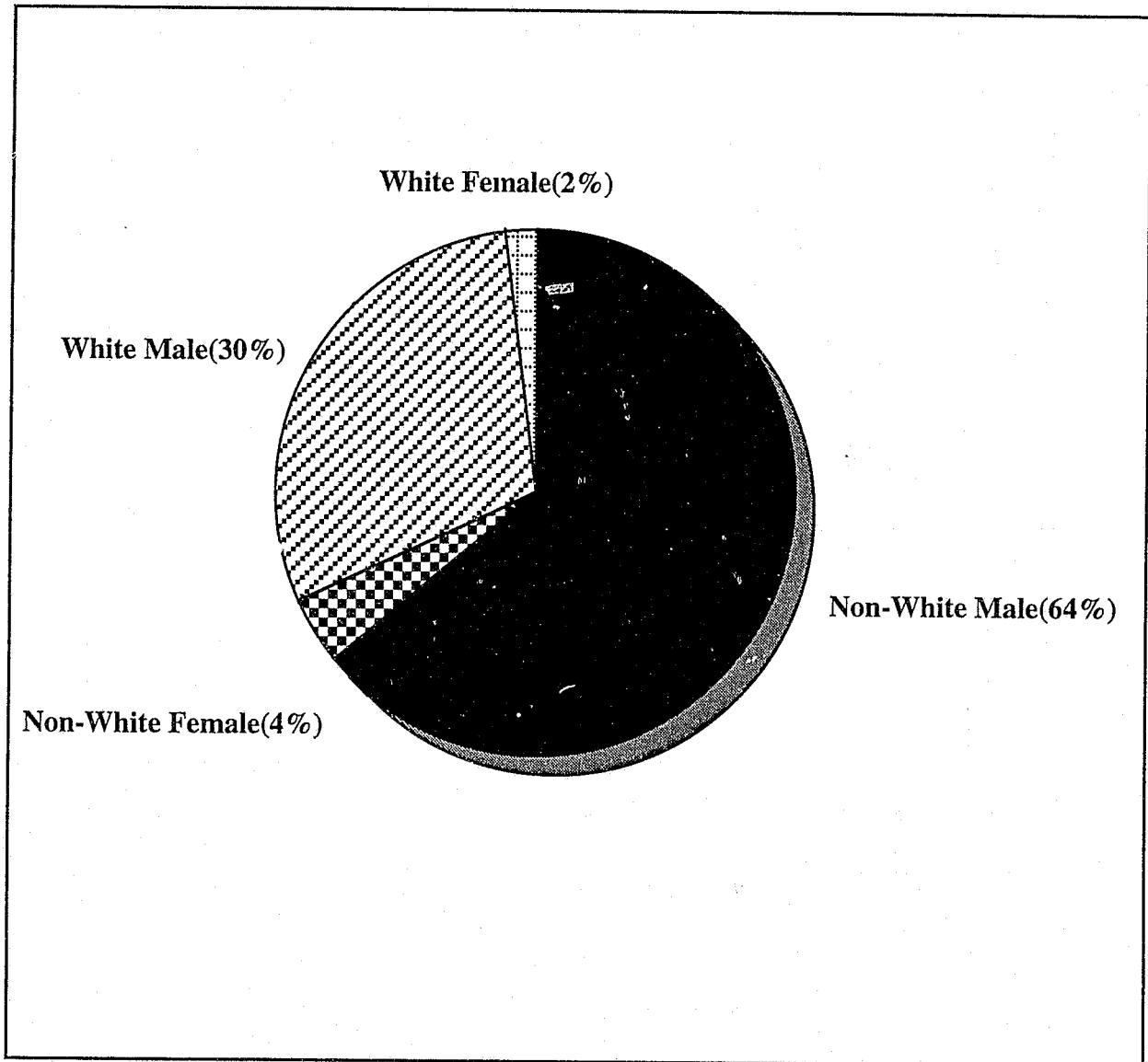


TABLE 14
DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1993)

COMMITTING COUNTY	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL		RANK*
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
APPALACHIAN REGION**	2597	46.1	3775	30.8	180	49.7	300	38.4	6852	36.0	
ABBEVILLE	33	0.6	102	0.8	2	0.6	4	0.5	141	0.7	35
ANDERSON	342	6.1	265	2.2	28	7.7	21	2.7	656	3.4	7
CHEROKEE	153	2.7	120	1.0	12	3.3	5	0.6	290	1.5	18
GREENVILLE	791	14.0	1405	11.5	60	16.6	129	16.5	2385	12.5	1
GREENWOOD	79	1.4	233	1.9	9	2.5	22	2.8	343	1.8	15
LAURENS	97	1.7	201	1.6	2	0.6	12	1.5	312	1.6	17
MCCORMICK	11	0.2	36	0.3	2	0.6	1	0.1	50	0.3	45
OCONEE	133	2.4	51	0.4	12	3.3	5	0.6	201	1.1	27
PICKENS	221	3.9	106	0.9	12	3.3	11	1.4	350	1.8	14
SALUDA	16	0.3	62	0.5	3	0.8	2	0.3	83	0.4	43
SPARTANBURG	418	7.4	738	6.0	19	5.2	58	7.4	1233	6.5	4
UNION	58	1.0	90	0.7	7	1.9	9	1.2	164	0.9	34
YORK	245	4.3	366	3.0	12	3.3	21	2.7	644	3.4	8
MIDLANDS REGION**	1389	24.6	3992	32.6	89	24.6	246	31.5	5716	30.0	
AIKEN	227	4.0	366	3.0	14	3.9	23	2.9	630	3.3	9
BAMBERG	16	0.3	114	0.9	1	0.3	8	1.0	139	0.7	36
BARNWELL	32	0.6	87	0.7	2	0.6	2	0.3	123	0.6	38
CALHOUN	4	0.1	27	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.4	34	0.2	46
CHESTER	46	0.8	139	1.1	4	1.1	3	0.4	192	1.0	30
EDGEFIELD	22	0.4	97	0.8	0	0.0	3	0.4	122	0.6	39
FAIRFIELD	23	0.4	75	0.6	0	0.0	6	0.8	104	0.5	41
KERSHAW	60	1.1	136	1.1	2	0.6	3	0.4	201	1.1	27
LANCASTER	102	1.8	150	1.2	3	0.8	8	1.0	263	1.4	21
LEE	13	0.2	98	0.8	1	0.3	7	0.9	119	0.6	40
LEXINGTON	312	5.5	273	2.2	21	5.8	16	2.0	622	3.3	11
NEWBERRY	44	0.8	128	1.0	2	0.6	10	1.3	184	1.0	32
ORANGEBURG	64	1.1	432	3.5	3	0.8	31	4.0	530	2.8	12
RICHLAND	293	5.2	1410	11.5	29	8.0	91	11.6	1823	9.6	2
SUMTER	131	2.3	460	3.8	7	1.9	32	4.1	630	3.3	9

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED)
DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1993)

COMMITTING COUNTY	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL		RANK*
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	
COASTAL REGION**	1640	29.1	4481	36.6	93	25.7	236	30.2	6450	33.9	
ALLENDALE	6	0.1	65	0.5	1	0.3	0	0.0	72	0.4	44
BEAUFORT	66	1.2	254	2.1	2	0.6	14	1.8	336	1.8	16
BERKELEY	121	2.1	133	1.1	5	1.4	3	0.4	262	1.4	22
CHARLESTON	352	6.2	1230	10.0	20	5.5	36	4.6	1638	8.6	3
CHESTERFIELD	69	1.2	153	1.2	3	0.8	6	0.8	231	1.2	24
CLARENDON	37	0.7	157	1.3	2	0.6	4	0.5	200	1.1	29
COLLETON	44	0.8	150	1.2	4	1.1	15	1.9	213	1.1	26
DARLINGTON	141	2.5	250	2.0	4	1.1	13	1.7	408	2.1	13
DILLON	55	1.0	120	1.0	0	0.0	8	1.0	183	1.0	33
DORCHESTER	90	1.6	133	1.1	3	0.8	4	0.5	230	1.2	25
FLORENCE	136	2.4	551	4.5	16	4.4	49	6.3	752	3.9	5
GEORGETOWN	43	0.8	183	1.5	4	1.1	11	1.4	241	1.3	23
HAMPTON	6	0.1	76	0.6	0	0.0	5	0.6	87	0.5	42
HORRY	327	5.8	349	2.8	24	6.6	28	3.6	728	3.8	6
JASPER	29	0.5	94	0.8	0	0.0	7	0.9	130	0.7	37
MARION	45	0.8	210	1.7	3	0.8	20	2.6	278	1.5	19
MARLBORO	52	0.9	134	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	187	1.0	31
WILLIAMSBURG	21	0.4	239	1.9	2	0.6	12	1.5	274	1.4	20
OUT OF STATE	13	0.2	11	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	0.1	
TOTAL	5639	100.0	12259	100.0	362	100.0	782	100.0	19042	100.0	-

* Ranking is in descending order according to the number of commitments; the county having the largest number of total commitments is ranked one.

** The regional percent is the sum of the counties in the region.

FIGURE 16
COMMITTING COUNTIES AND CORRECTIONAL REGIONS
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1993)

APPALACHIAN
 REGION

COASTAL
 REGION

MIDLANDS
 REGION

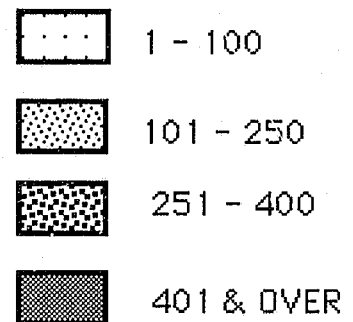
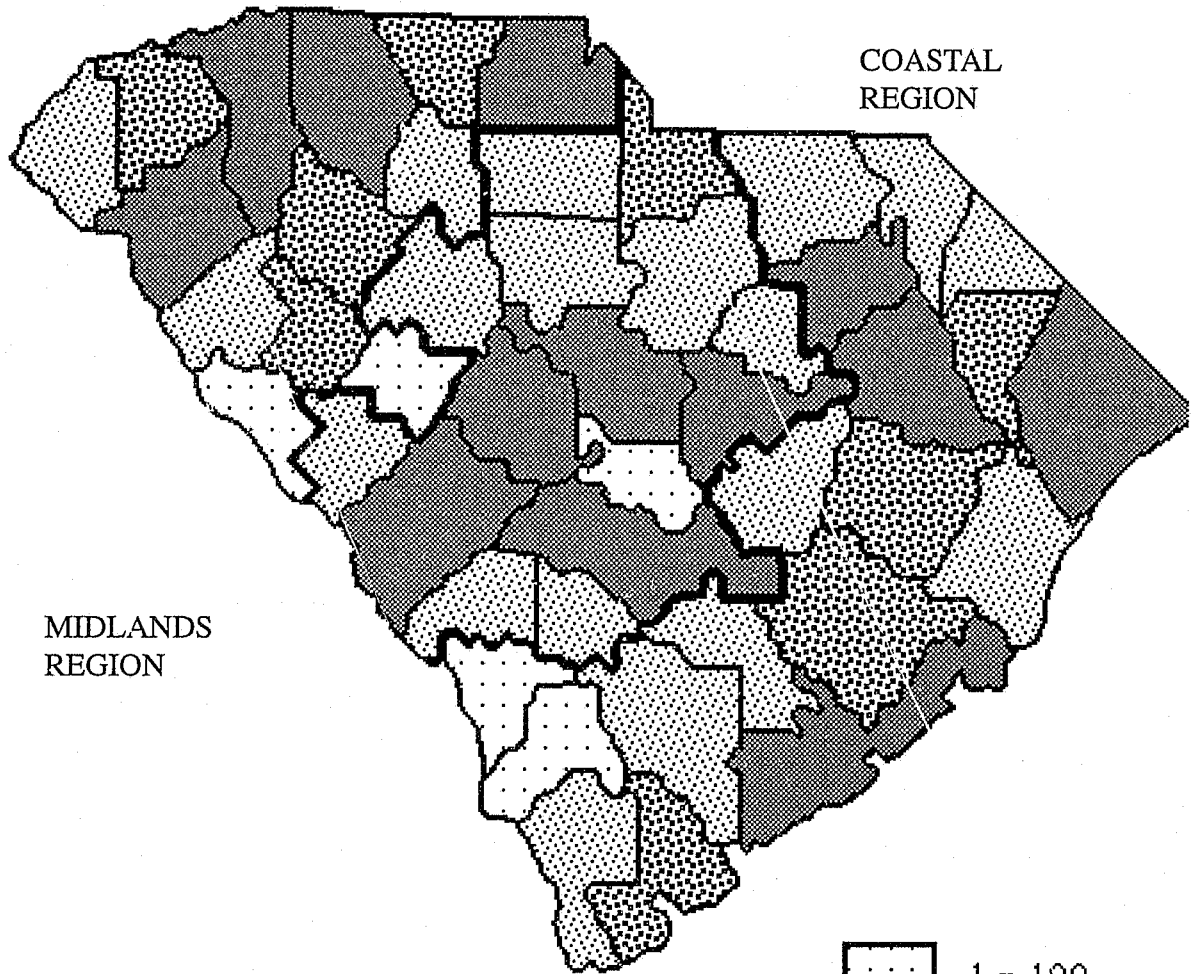


TABLE 15
TYPE OF OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1993)

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
DANGEROUS DRUGS	1178	6.5	6300	19.6	120	10.8	436	23.5	8034	15.1
LARCENY	3129	17.4	4347	13.5	128	11.5	418	22.5	8022	15.1
BURGLARY	3044	16.9	4566	14.2	60	5.4	47	2.5	7717	14.5
ROBBERY	837	4.6	3019	9.4	30	2.7	60	3.2	3946	7.4
TRAFFIC OFFENSE	1929	10.7	1556	4.8	78	7.0	41	2.2	3604	6.8
ASSAULT	917	5.1	2361	7.3	21	1.9	79	4.3	3378	6.4
HOMICIDE	855	4.7	1414	4.4	73	6.6	105	5.7	2447	4.6
FRAUDULENT ACTIVITY	1006	5.6	849	2.6	316	28.5	275	14.8	2446	4.6
STOLEN VEHICLE	786	4.4	1306	4.1	12	1.1	17	0.9	2121	4.0
FORGERY/COUNTERFEITING	643	3.6	1127	3.5	154	13.9	170	9.2	2094	3.9
SEXUAL ASSAULT	813	4.5	1030	3.2	3	0.3	0	0.0	1846	3.5
WEAPON OFFENSE	291	1.6	890	2.8	7	0.6	19	1.0	1207	2.3
OBSTRUCTING POLICE	230	1.3	615	1.9	6	0.5	32	1.7	883	1.7
FLIGHT/ESCAPE	447	2.5	371	1.2	6	0.5	9	0.5	833	1.6
STOLEN PROPERTY	216	1.2	514	1.6	6	0.5	5	0.3	741	1.4
DAMAGED PROPERTY	275	1.5	317	1.0	5	0.5	8	0.4	605	1.1
FAMILY OFFENSE	199	1.1	299	0.9	8	0.7	29	1.6	535	1.0
KIDNAPPING	193	1.1	198	0.6	6	0.5	3	0.2	400	0.8
CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY	143	0.8	201	0.6	21	1.9	21	1.1	386	0.7
SEX OFFENSES	238	1.3	110	0.3	2	0.2	1	0.1	351	0.7
OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	88	0.5	197	0.6	15	1.4	32	1.7	332	0.6
ARSON	138	0.8	100	0.3	3	0.3	8	0.4	249	0.5
SMUGGLING	139	0.8	101	0.3	1	0.1	2	0.1	243	0.5
PUBLIC PEACE	61	0.3	120	0.4	0	0.0	5	0.3	186	0.3
INVASION OF PRIVACY	74	0.4	79	0.2	4	0.4	5	0.3	162	0.3
ACCESSORY TO FELONY	39	0.2	62	0.2	8	0.7	3	0.2	112	0.2
DRUNKENNESS	30	0.2	29	0.1	0	0.0	3	0.2	62	0.1
CRIME AGAINST PERSON	13	0.1	24	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	38	0.1
POSSESSION TOOLS	16	0.1	15	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	31	0.1
COMMERCIALIZED SEX	0	0.0	3	0.0	11	1.0	15	0.8	29	0.1
LIQUOR	18	0.1	7	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.2	29	0.1
OBSCENE MATERIAL	13	0.1	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	0.0
MISPRISON TO FELONY	3	0.0	9	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	13	0.0
PROPERTY CRIME	2	0.0	5	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	8	0.0
TAX REVENUE	0	0.0	8	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
EXTORTION	5	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.0
EMBEZZLEMENT	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.0
PUBLIC ORDER	1	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
CONSERVATION	2	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
GAMBLING	2	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
HABITUAL OFFENDER	0	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
VAGRANCY	2	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
BRIBERY	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
COSMETIC ADULTERY	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0
KEEP CHILD FROM SCHOOL	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
LICENSE VIOLATION	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
MISCONDUCT IN OFFICE	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
NUMBER OF OFFENSES **	18020	100.0	32163	100.0	1109	100.0	1854	100.0	53146	100.0
NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	5639		12259		362		782		19042	

* An elaboration of these offenses is included in Appendix B.

** All offenses committed by inmates are counted; therefore, because of multiple offenses for some inmates, number of offenses exceeds the total number of inmates.

FIGURE 17
OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1993)

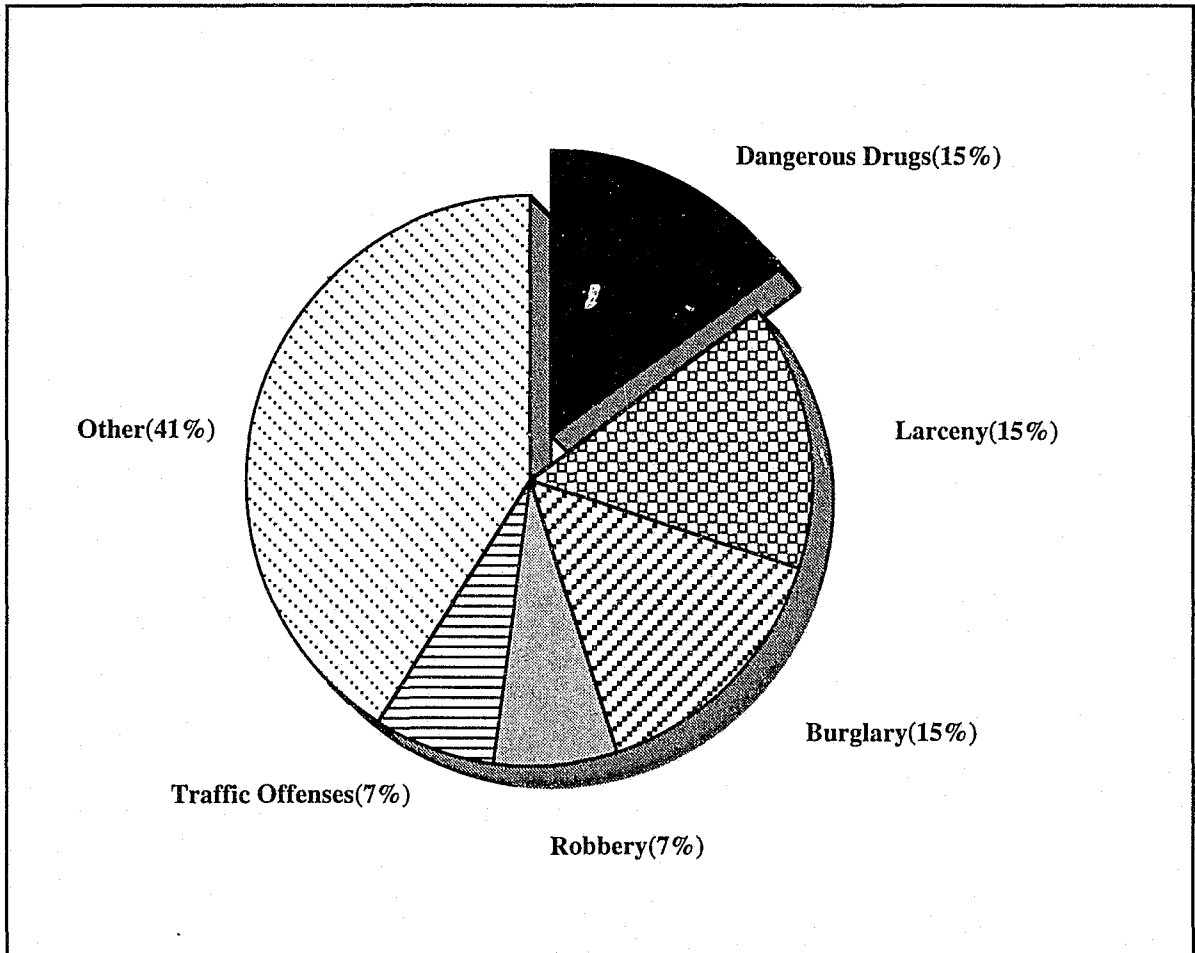


TABLE 16
MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1993)

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
DANGEROUS DRUGS	502	8.9	3331	27.2	60	16.6	248	31.7	4141	21.7
BURGLARY	1069	19.0	1767	14.4	18	5.0	21	2.7	2875	15.1
HOMICIDE	744	13.2	1235	10.1	60	16.6	92	11.8	2131	11.2
ROBBERY	365	6.5	1455	11.9	16	4.4	29	3.7	1865	9.8
LARCENY	553	9.8	940	7.7	32	8.8	133	17.0	1658	8.7
SEXUAL ASSAULT	535	9.5	675	5.5	1	0.3	0	0.0	1211	6.4
ASSAULT	311	5.5	847	6.9	11	3.0	36	4.6	1205	6.3
TRAFFIC OFFENSE	479	8.5	309	2.5	25	6.9	8	1.0	821	4.3
FORGERY/COUNTERFEITING	114	2.0	251	2.0	43	11.9	71	9.1	479	2.5
STOLEN VEHICLE	162	2.9	282	2.3	3	0.8	3	0.4	450	2.4
FRAUDULENT ACTIVITY	146	2.6	167	1.4	57	15.7	74	9.5	444	2.3
FAMILY OFFENSE	96	1.7	188	1.5	3	0.8	19	2.4	306	1.6
KIDNAPPING	127	2.3	137	1.1	5	1.4	2	0.3	271	1.4
STOLEN PROPERTY	51	0.9	156	1.3	1	0.3	2	0.3	210	1.1
SEX OFFENSES	119	2.1	49	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	168	0.9
DAMAGED PROPERTY	64	1.1	73	0.6	2	0.6	4	0.5	143	0.8
WEAPON OFFENSE	27	0.5	109	0.9	2	0.6	3	0.4	141	0.7
OBSTRUCTING POLICE	33	0.6	87	0.7	2	0.6	5	0.6	127	0.7
ARSON	45	0.8	48	0.4	2	0.6	5	0.6	100	0.5
CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY	18	0.3	37	0.3	4	1.1	6	0.8	65	0.3
OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	14	0.2	21	0.2	6	1.7	10	1.3	51	0.3
ACCESSORY TO FELONY	13	0.2	28	0.2	1	0.3	1	0.1	43	0.2
INVASION OF PRIVACY	20	0.4	11	0.1	1	0.3	1	0.1	33	0.2
FLIGHT/ESCAPE	9	0.2	8	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	18	0.1
PUBLIC PEACE	3	0.1	14	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	0.1
DRUNKENNESS	7	0.1	5	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.3	14	0.1
SMUGGLING	2	0.0	9	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.1
COMMERCIALIZED SEX	0	0.0	2	0.0	2	0.6	5	0.6	9	0.0
MISPRISON TO FELONY	2	0.0	6	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	9	0.0
CRIME AGAINST PERSON	1	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	4	0.0
POSSESSION TOOLS	0	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
EMBEZZLEMENT	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.1	3	0.0
OBSCENE MATERIAL	2	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
HABITUAL OFFENDER	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
PUBLIC ORDER	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
TAX REVENUE	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
BRIBERY	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
COSMETIC ADULTERY	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.0
EXTORTION	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
LICENSE VIOLATION	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
LIQUOR	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
PROPERTY CRIME	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.0
TOTAL	5639	100.0	12259	100.0	362	100.0	782	100.0	19042	100.0

* An elaboration of these offenses is included in Appendix B.

FIGURE 18
MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1993)

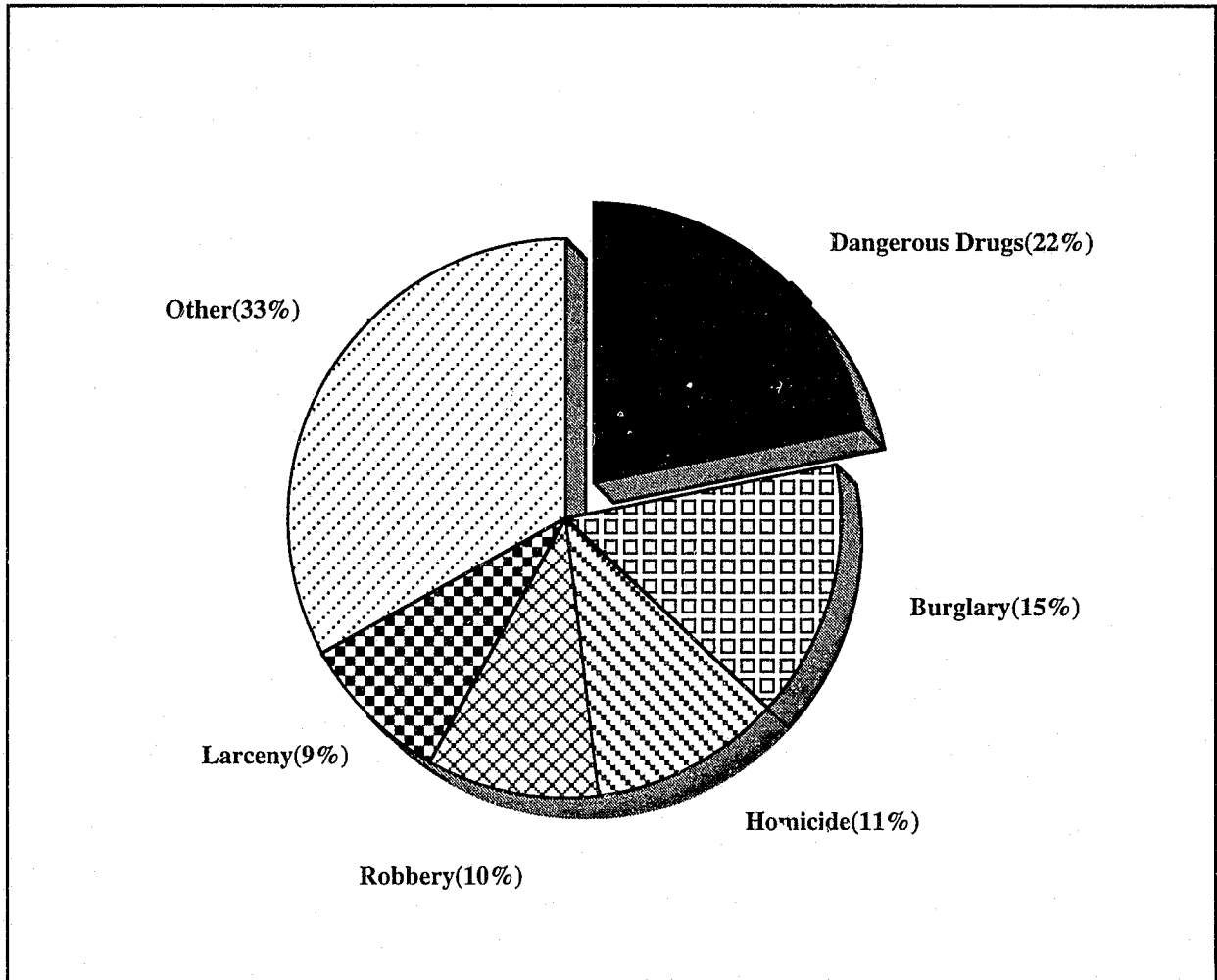


TABLE 17
SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1993)

SENTENCE LENGTH	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
SHOCK INCARCERATION	31	0.5	158	1.3	7	1.9	12	1.5	208	1.1
RESTITUTION	27	0.5	65	0.5	3	0.8	10	1.3	105	0.6
YOA	333	5.9	847	6.9	18	5.0	29	3.7	1227	6.4
3 MOS. OR LESS	19	0.3	57	0.5	2	0.6	9	1.2	87	0.5
3 MOS. 1 DY-1 YR	144	2.6	246	2.0	25	6.9	47	6.0	462	2.4
1 YEAR	199	3.5	272	2.2	15	4.1	43	5.5	529	2.8
1 YR. 1 DY-2 YRS.	274	4.9	544	4.4	34	9.4	106	13.6	958	5.0
2 YR. 1 DY-3 YRS.	348	6.2	644	5.3	34	9.4	75	9.6	1101	5.8
3 YR. 1 DY-4 YRS.	186	3.3	396	3.2	22	6.1	44	5.6	648	3.4
4 YR. 1 DY-5 YRS.	428	7.6	1005	8.2	34	9.4	80	10.2	1547	8.1
5 YR. 1 DY-6 YRS.	191	3.4	417	3.4	8	2.2	43	5.5	659	3.5
6 YR. 1 DY-7 YRS.	142	2.5	375	3.1	19	5.2	29	3.7	565	3.0
7 YR. 1 DY-8 YRS.	177	3.1	465	3.8	11	3.0	24	3.1	677	3.6
8 YR. 1 DY-9 YRS.	90	1.6	264	2.2	7	1.9	12	1.5	373	2.0
9 YR. 1 DY-10 YRS.	487	8.6	1075	8.8	26	7.2	35	4.5	1623	8.5
10 YR. 1 DY-20 YRS	1063	18.9	2707	22.1	39	10.8	111	14.2	3920	20.6
20 YR. 1 DY-30 YRS.	671	11.9	1418	11.6	21	5.8	36	4.6	2146	11.3
OVER 30 YRS.	247	4.4	491	4.0	3	0.8	0	0.0	741	3.9
LIFE W/10 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	193	3.4	294	2.4	7	1.9	10	1.3	504	2.6
LIFE W/20 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	311	5.5	424	3.5	26	7.2	24	3.1	785	4.1
LIFE W/30 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	43	0.8	51	0.4	1	0.3	3	0.4	98	0.5
LIFE W/NON-PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	10	0.2	20	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	0.2
DEATH	25	0.4	24	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	49	0.3
TOTAL	5639	100.0	12259	100.0	362	100.0	782	100.0	19042	100.0
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH *	12 YRS. 11 MOS.		12 YRS. 10 MOS.		7 YRS. 8 MOS.		6 YRS. 11 MOS.		12 YRS. 6 MOS.	

* This average does not include inmates with life, death, YOA, shock incarceration or restitution sentences.

FIGURE 19
SENTENCE LENGTHS OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1993)

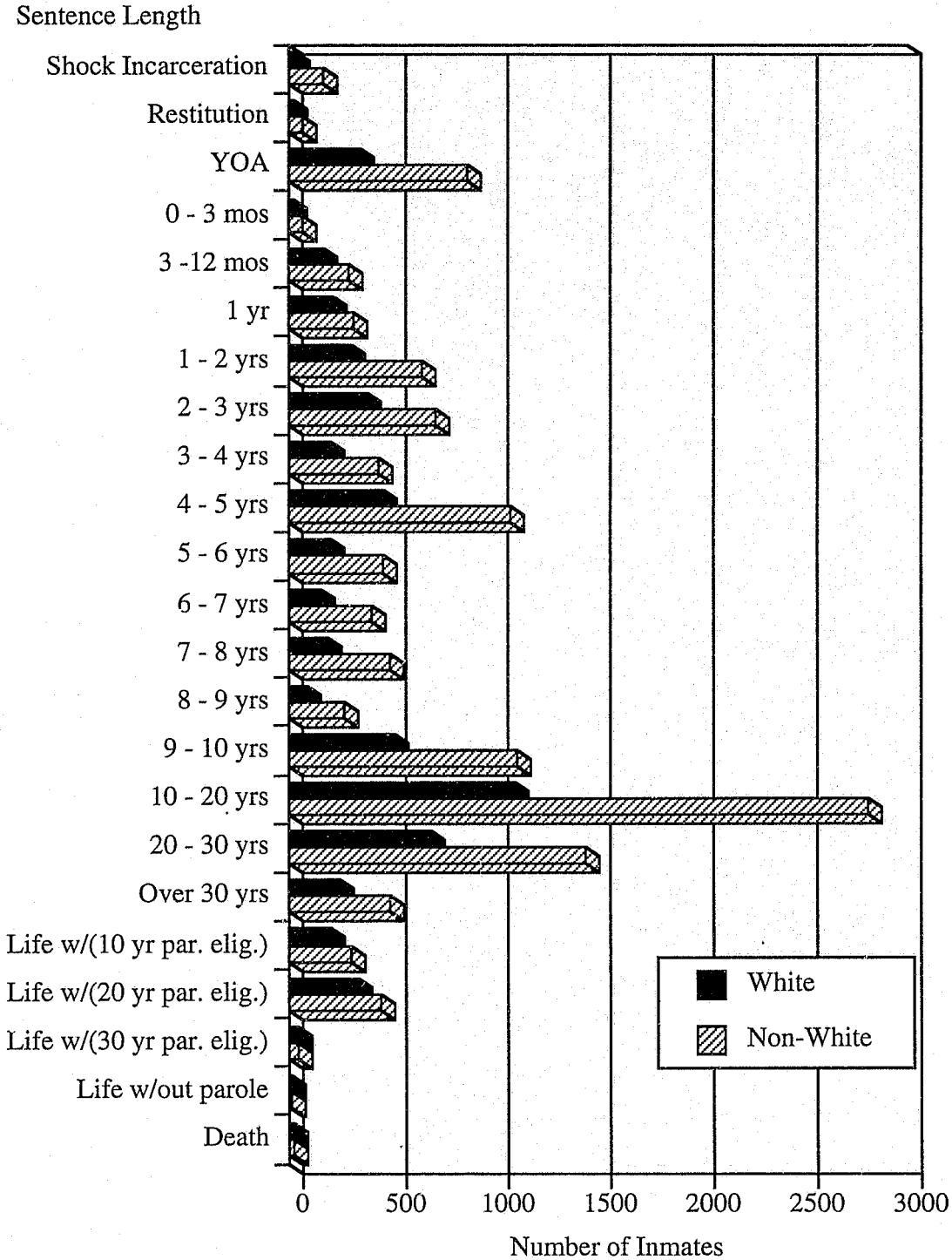


TABLE 18
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1993)

CURRENT AGE *	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
UNDER 17	0	0.0	13	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.1
17-19	233	4.1	655	5.3	9	2.5	15	1.9	912	4.8
20-24	895	15.9	2480	20.2	60	16.6	106	13.6	3541	18.6
25-29	1079	19.1	2851	23.3	74	20.4	207	26.5	4211	22.1
30-34	1140	20.2	2575	21.0	77	21.3	206	26.3	3998	21.0
35-39	930	16.5	1830	14.9	56	15.5	123	15.7	2939	15.4
40-44	575	10.2	985	8.0	38	10.5	73	9.3	1671	8.8
45-49	394	7.0	462	3.8	19	5.2	28	3.6	903	4.7
50-54	184	3.3	221	1.8	12	3.3	11	1.4	428	2.2
55-59	109	1.9	79	0.6	9	2.5	9	1.2	206	1.1
60-64	50	0.9	65	0.5	5	1.4	3	0.4	123	0.6
65-69	32	0.6	16	0.1	2	0.6	1	0.1	51	0.3
70 OR OVER	18	0.3	27	0.2	1	0.3	0	0.0	46	0.2
TOTAL	5639	100.0	12259	100.0	362	100.0	782	100.0	19042	100.0
SPECIAL GROUPINGS										
17 YEARS	29		72		0		2		103	
18 AND OVER	5610		12174		362		780		18926	
21 AND OVER	5253		11159		347		756		17515	
24 AND UNDER	1128		3148		69		121		4466	
62 AND OVER	77		80		5		2		164	
65 AND OVER	50		43		3		1		97	
AVERAGE AGE	33		31		34		32		32	

* This distribution reflects the age of inmates as of June 30, 1993.

FIGURE 20
AGE OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1993)

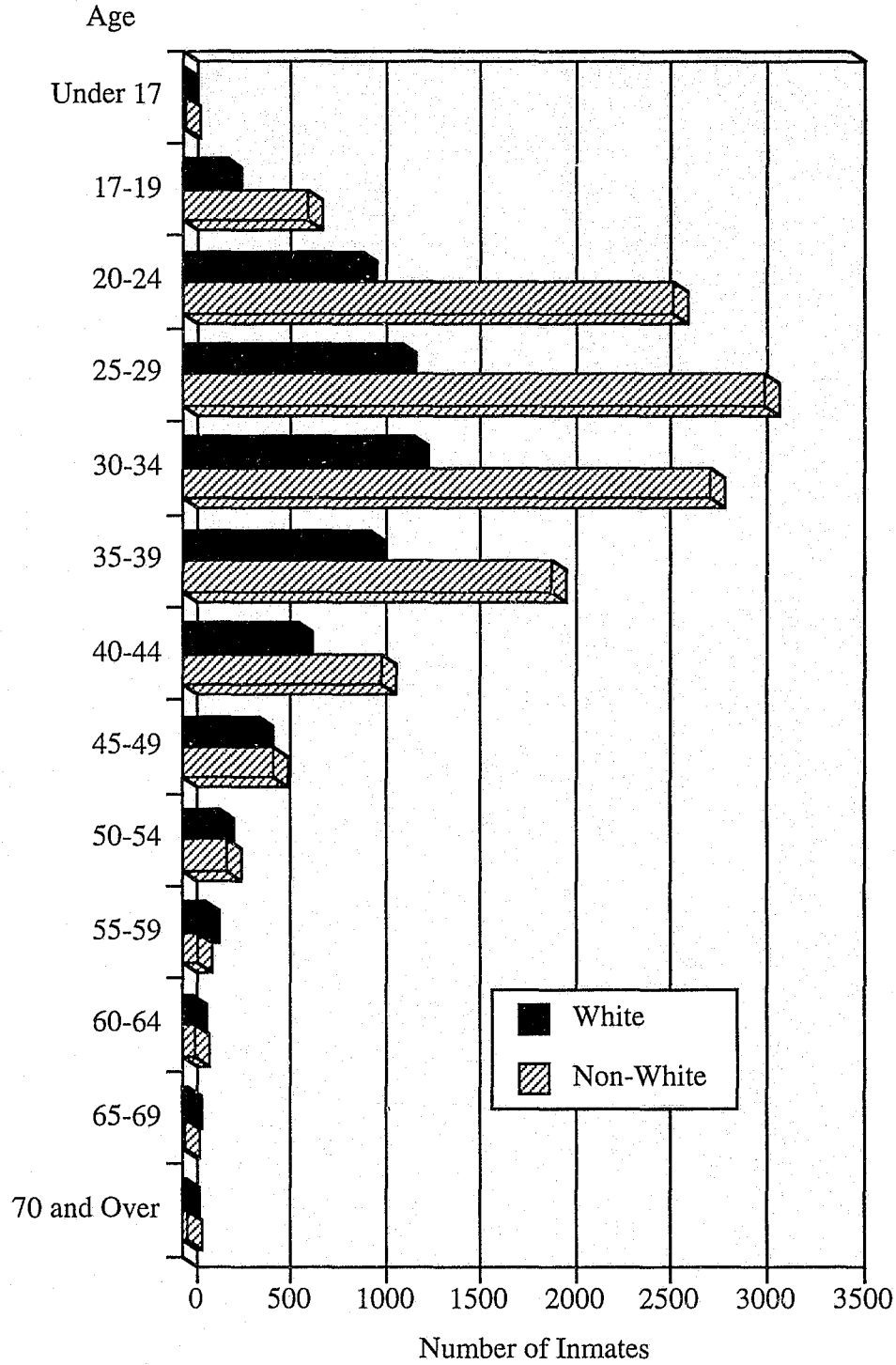


TABLE 19
AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1993)

ADMISSION AGE	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
UNDER 17	13	0.2	48	0.4	0	0.0	1	0.1	62	0.3
17-19	528	9.4	1429	11.7	21	5.8	26	3.3	2004	10.5
20-24	1272	22.6	3243	26.5	72	19.9	139	17.8	4726	24.8
25-29	1163	20.6	2882	23.5	86	23.8	233	29.8	4364	22.9
30-34	1004	17.8	2129	17.4	66	18.2	182	23.3	3381	17.8
35-39	735	13.0	1322	10.8	47	13.0	108	13.8	2212	11.6
40-44	414	7.3	669	5.5	37	10.2	56	7.2	1176	6.2
45-49	254	4.5	275	2.2	14	3.9	21	2.7	564	3.0
50-54	123	2.2	141	1.2	7	1.9	10	1.3	281	1.5
55-59	76	1.3	63	0.5	6	1.7	4	0.5	149	0.8
60-64	32	0.6	31	0.3	4	1.1	1	0.1	68	0.4
65-69	15	0.3	20	0.2	1	0.3	1	0.1	37	0.2
70 OR OVER	10	0.2	7	0.1	1	0.3	0	0.0	18	0.1
TOTAL	5639	100.0	12259	100.0	362	100.0	782	100.0	19042	100.0
SPECIAL GROUPINGS										
17 YEARS	100		281		5		4		390	
18 AND OVER	5526		11930		357		777		18590	
21 AND OVER	4845		10144		332		734		16055	
24 AND UNDER	1813		4720		93		166		6792	
62 AND OVER	40		46		3		1		90	
65 AND OVER	25		27		2		1		55	
AVERAGE AGE	30		28		32		31		29	

FIGURE 21
AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1993)

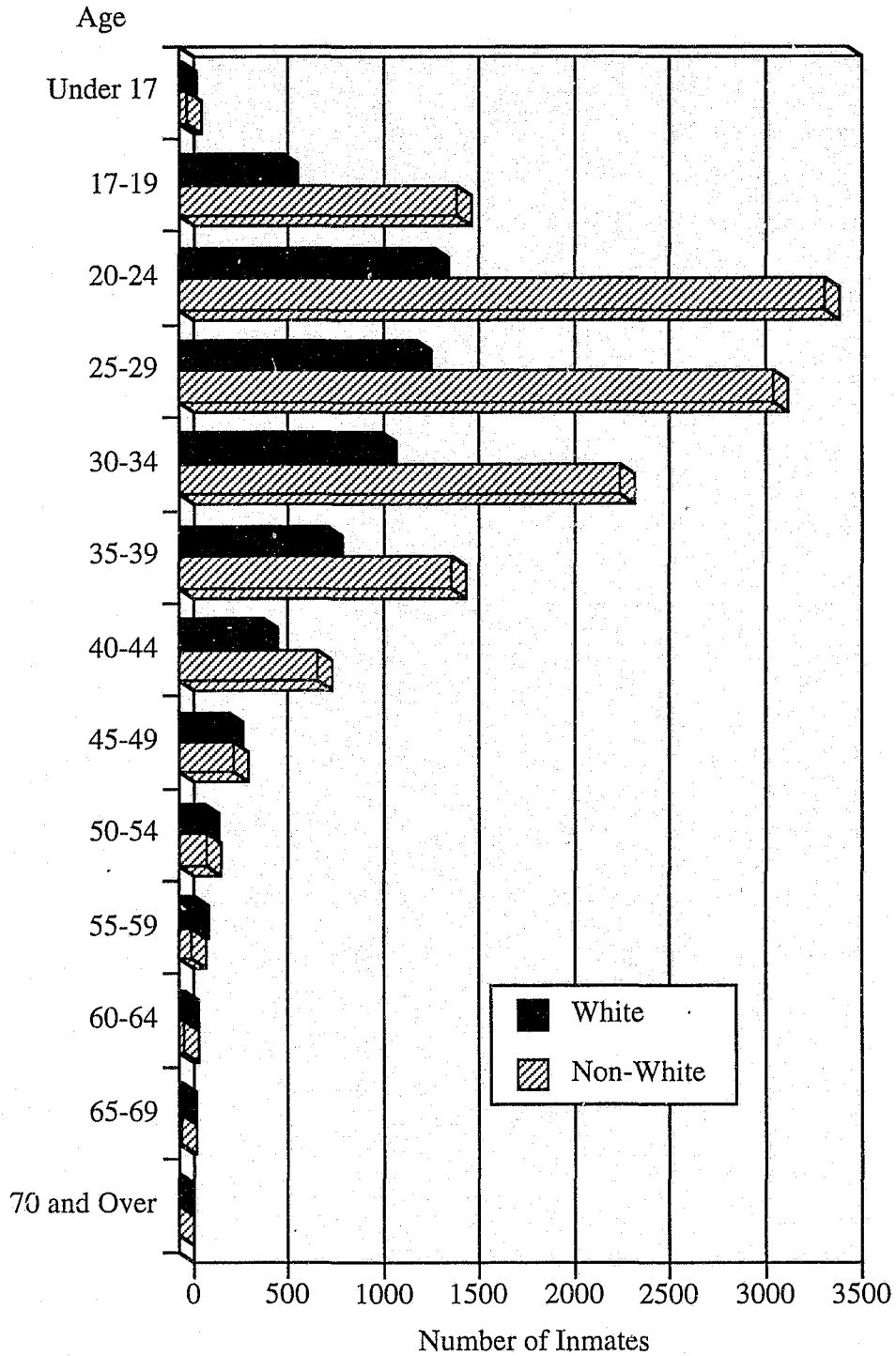


TABLE 20
SECURITY LEVEL DISTRIBUTION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1993)

SECURITY LEVEL	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
APPALACHIAN REGION										
AA TRUSTY	166	9.0	287	10.8	2	1.9	1	0.4	456	9.4
A TRUSTY	569	31.0	878	32.9	48	45.3	133	51.8	1628	33.4
B MEDIUM	702	38.2	979	36.7	52	49.1	116	45.1	1849	38.0
C CLOSE	256	13.9	278	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	534	11.0
M MAXIMUM	2	0.1	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.1
INTAKE	40	2.2	78	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	118	2.4
PROTECTIVE	14	0.8	7	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	0.4
ADMIN SEG.	88	4.8	160	6.0	4	3.8	7	2.7	259	5.3
TOTAL	1837	100.0	2669	100.0	106	100.0	257	100.0	4869	100.0
MIDLANDS REGION										
AA TRUSTY	136	6.7	336	6.2	62	31.8	89	22.3	623	7.8
A TRUSTY	867	43.0	2604	48.0	46	23.6	115	28.8	3632	45.2
B MEDIUM	658	32.7	1589	29.3	46	23.6	112	28.1	2405	29.9
C CLOSE	192	9.5	487	9.0	14	7.2	22	5.5	715	8.9
M MAXIMUM	43	2.1	60	1.1	1	0.5	3	0.8	107	1.3
INTAKE	46	2.3	156	2.9	18	9.2	37	9.3	257	3.2
PROTECTIVE	10	0.5	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.2
ADMIN SEG.	63	3.1	188	3.5	8	4.1	21	5.3	280	3.5
TOTAL	2015	100.0	5423	100.0	195	100.0	399	100.0	8032	100.0
COASTAL REGION										
AA TRUSTY	83	6.8	276	8.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	359	8.1
A TRUSTY	227	18.6	601	18.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	836	18.8
B MEDIUM	596	48.9	1614	50.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	2210	49.7
C CLOSE	205	16.8	448	13.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	653	14.7
M MAXIMUM	2	0.2	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.1
INTAKE	33	2.7	101	3.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	134	3.0
PROTECTIVE	13	1.1	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.4
ADMIN SEG.	61	5.0	169	5.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	230	5.2
TOTAL	1220	100.0	3224	100.0	0	100.0	0	100.0	4444	100.0
OTHER LOCATIONS*										
AA TRUSTY	221	39.0	329	34.9	42	62.3	75	72.4	667	39.3
A TRUSTY	240	42.3	424	45.0	9	13.2	31	10.3	704	41.5
B MEDIUM	57	10.1	85	9.0	6	3.8	9	13.8	157	9.3
C CLOSE	13	2.3	17	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	1.8
M MAXIMUM	2	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
INTAKE	4	0.7	16	1.7	1	20.8	1	3.4	22	1.3
PROTECTIVE	3	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
ADMIN SEG.	0	0.0	7	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.4
RESTITUTION	27	4.8	65	6.9	3	0.0	10	0.0	105	6.2
TOTAL	567	100.0	943	100.0	61	100.0	126	100.0	1697	100.0
SCDC TOTAL										
AA TRUSTY	606	10.7	1228	10.0	106	29.3	165	21.1	2105	11.1
A TRUSTY	1903	33.7	4515	36.8	103	28.5	279	35.7	6800	35.7
B MEDIUM	2013	35.7	4267	34.8	104	28.7	237	30.3	6621	34.8
C CLOSE	666	11.8	1230	10.0	14	3.9	22	2.8	1932	10.1
M MAXIMUM	49	0.9	66	0.5	1	0.3	3	0.4	119	0.6
INTAKE	123	2.2	351	2.9	19	5.2	38	4.9	531	2.8
PROTECTIVE	40	0.7	13	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	53	0.3
ADMIN SEG.	212	3.8	524	4.3	12	3.3	28	3.6	776	4.1
RESTITUTION	27	0.5	65	0.5	3	0.8	10	1.3	105	0.6
TOTAL	5639	100.0	12259	100.0	362	100.0	762	100.0	19042	100.0

* These include designated facilities, hospital facilities, authorized absences, states under the Corrections Compact, Restitution Centers, and community diversionary programs.

FIGURE 22
SECURITY LEVEL OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1993)

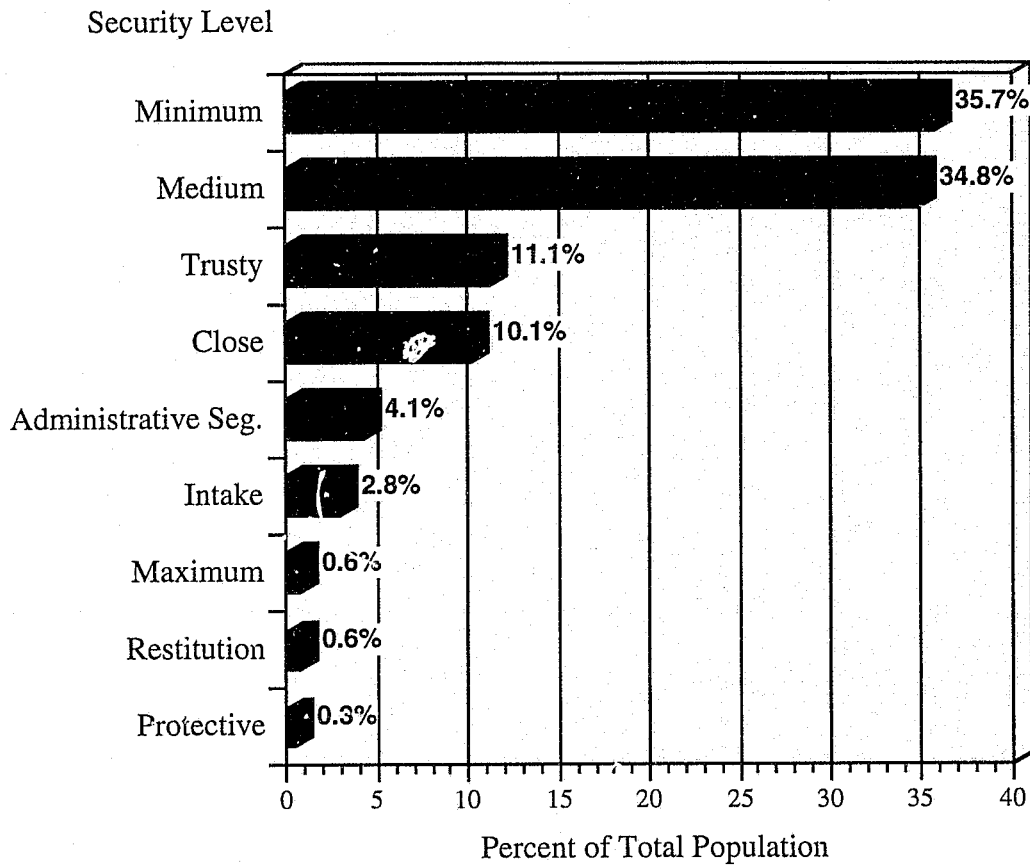


TABLE 21
COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1993)

PLANNING DISTRICTS*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
I APPALACHIAN	2058	36.5	2685	21.9	143	39.5	229	29.3	5115	26.9
II UPPER SAVANNAH	258	4.6	731	6.0	18	5.0	44	5.6	1051	5.5
III CATAWBA	451	8.0	745	6.1	26	7.2	41	5.2	1263	6.6
IV CENTRAL MIDLANDS	672	11.9	1886	15.4	52	14.4	123	15.7	2733	14.4
V LOWER SAVANNAH	349	6.2	1091	8.9	21	5.8	67	8.6	1528	8.0
VI SANTEE-LYNCHES	241	4.3	851	6.9	12	3.3	46	5.9	1150	6.0
VII PEE DEE	498	8.8	1418	11.6	26	7.2	97	12.4	2039	10.7
VIII WACCAMAW	391	6.9	771	6.3	30	8.3	51	6.5	1243	6.5
IX BERK.-CHASN.-DORC.	563	10.0	1496	12.2	28	7.7	43	5.5	2130	11.2
X LOW COUNTRY	145	2.6	574	4.7	6	1.7	41	5.2	766	4.0
XI OUT OF STATE	13	0.2	11	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	0.1
TOTAL	5639	100.0	12259	100.0	362	100.0	782	100.0	19042	100.0

* Counties comprising each planning district are listed in Appendix H.

FIGURE 23
COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS
OF TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1993)

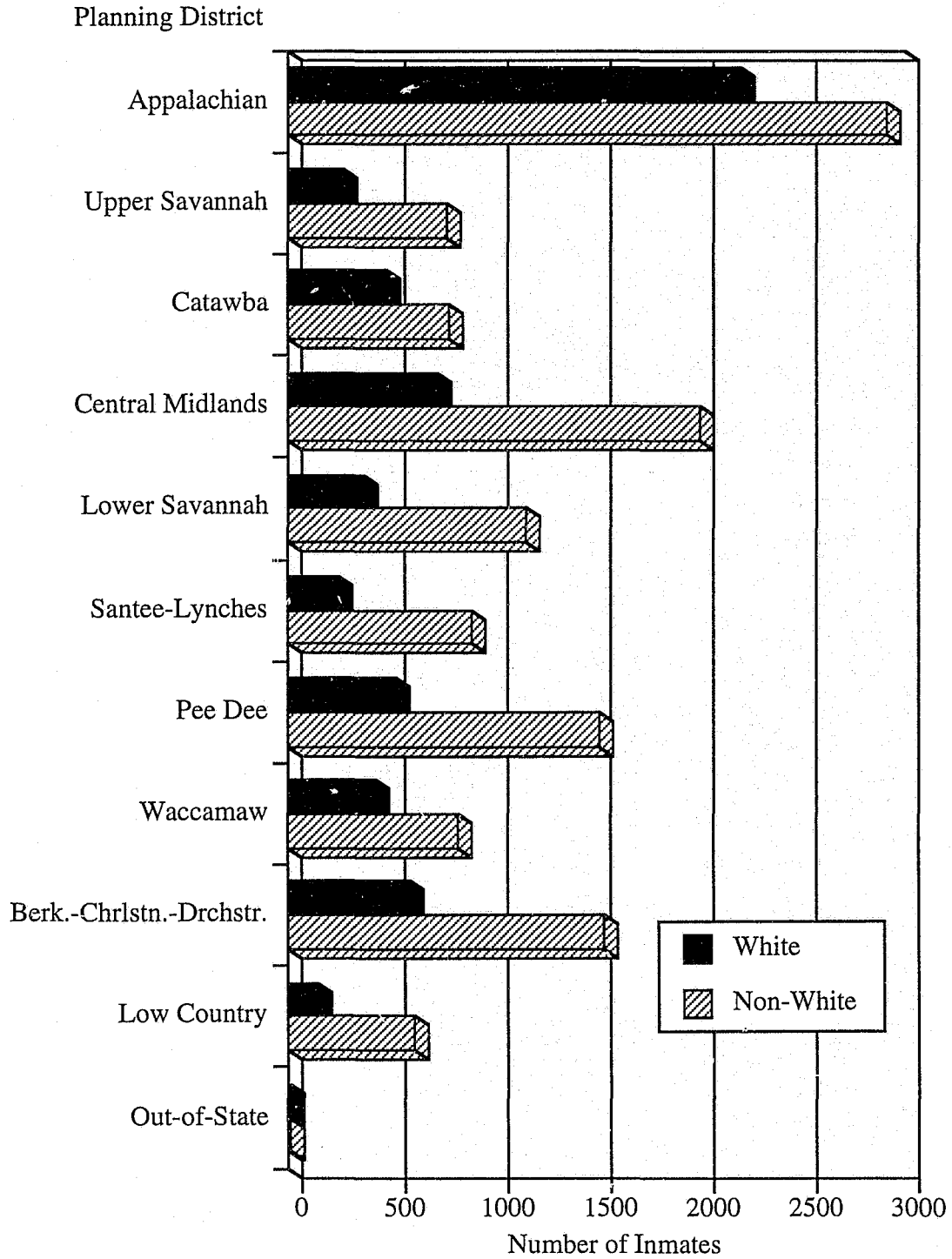


TABLE 22
COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1993)

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
1	158	2.8	592	4.8	6	1.7	38	4.9	794	4.2
2	275	4.9	567	4.6	17	4.7	33	4.2	892	4.7
3	202	3.6	954	7.8	12	3.3	55	7.0	1223	6.4
4	317	5.6	657	5.4	7	1.9	28	3.6	1009	5.3
5	353	6.3	1546	12.6	31	8.6	94	12.0	2024	10.6
6	171	3.0	364	3.0	7	1.9	17	2.2	559	2.9
7	571	10.1	858	7.0	31	8.6	63	8.1	1523	8.0
8	253	4.5	664	5.4	15	4.1	48	6.1	980	5.1
9	473	8.4	1363	11.1	25	6.9	39	5.0	1900	10.0
10	475	8.4	316	2.6	40	11.0	26	3.3	857	4.5
11	361	6.4	468	3.8	26	7.2	22	2.8	877	4.6
12	181	3.2	761	6.2	19	5.2	69	8.8	1030	5.4
13	1012	17.9	1511	12.3	72	19.9	140	17.9	2735	14.4
14	151	2.7	639	5.2	7	1.9	41	5.2	838	4.4
15	370	6.6	532	4.3	28	7.7	39	5.0	969	5.1
16	303	5.4	456	3.7	19	5.2	30	3.8	808	4.2
OUT OF STATE	13	0.2	11	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	0.1
TOTAL	5639	100.0	12259	100.0	362	100.0	782	100.0	19042	100.0

* Counties comprising each judicial circuit are listed in Appendix I.

FIGURE 24
COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1993)

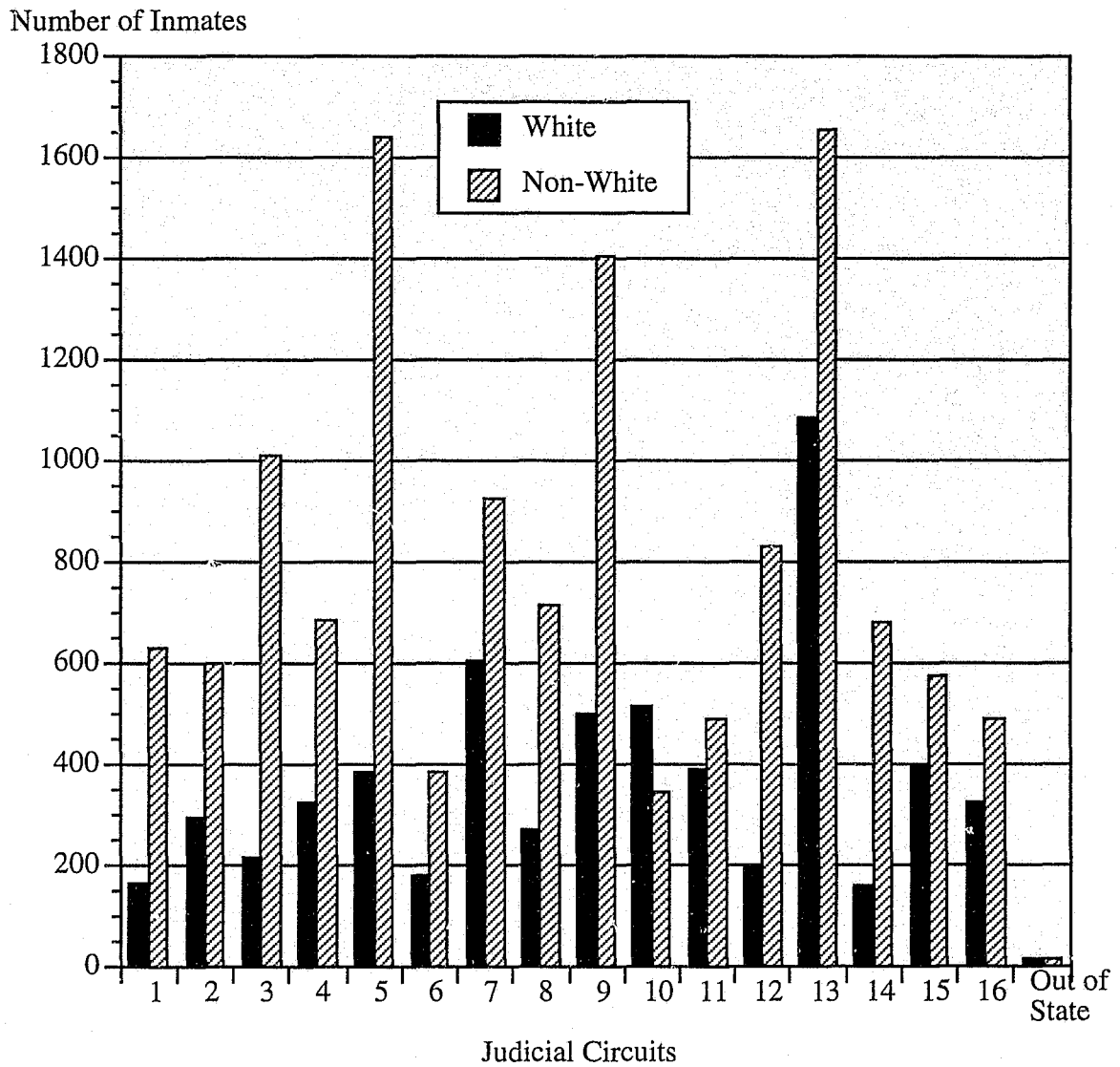


TABLE 23
REMAINING TIME TO SERVE BEFORE EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1993)

REMAINING TIME TO SERVE*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
SHOCK INCARCERATION	31	0.5	158	1.3	7	1.9	12	1.5	208	1.1
RESTITUTION	27	0.5	65	0.5	3	0.8	10	1.3	105	0.6
YOA	333	5.9	847	6.9	18	5.0	29	3.7	1227	6.4
3 MOS. OR LESS	582	10.3	1047	8.5	54	14.9	151	19.3	1834	9.6
3 MOS. 1 DAY-6 MONTHS	325	5.8	690	5.6	39	10.8	87	11.1	1141	6.0
6 MOS. 1 DAY-9 MONTHS	272	4.8	527	4.3	13	3.6	58	7.4	870	4.6
9 MOS. 1 DAY-1 YEAR	229	4.1	465	3.8	22	6.1	35	4.5	751	3.9
1 YR. 1 DAY-2 YEARS	726	12.9	1615	13.2	43	11.9	108	13.8	2492	13.1
2 YR. 1 DAY-3 YEARS	519	9.2	1126	9.2	43	11.9	81	10.4	1769	9.3
3 YR. 1 DAY-4 YEARS	380	6.7	863	7.0	24	6.6	39	5.0	1306	6.9
4 YR. 1 DAY-5 YEARS	338	6.0	768	6.3	15	4.1	22	2.8	1143	6.0
5 YR. 1 DAY-6 YEARS	279	4.9	700	5.7	13	3.6	37	4.7	1029	5.4
6 YR. 1 DAY-7 YEARS	181	3.2	561	4.6	6	1.7	26	3.3	774	4.1
7 YR. 1 DAY-8 YEARS	168	3.0	438	3.6	8	2.2	13	1.7	627	3.3
8 YR. 1 DAY-9 YEARS	134	2.4	287	2.3	6	1.7	11	1.4	438	2.3
9 YR. 1 DAY-10 YEARS	102	1.8	238	1.9	4	1.1	8	1.0	352	1.8
10 YR. 1 DAY-15 YEARS	275	4.9	716	5.8	8	2.2	18	2.3	1017	5.3
15 YR. 1 DAY-20 YEARS	75	1.3	188	1.5	2	0.6	0	0.0	265	1.4
20 YR. 1 DAY-25 YEARS	36	0.6	75	0.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	111	0.6
25 YR. 1 DAY-30 YEARS	14	0.2	35	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	49	0.3
OVER 30 YRS	31	0.5	37	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	68	0.4
LIFE/DEATH	582	10.3	813	6.6	34	9.4	37	4.7	1466	7.7
TOTAL	5639	100.0	12259	100.0	362	100.0	782	100.0	19042	100.0
AVERAGE TIME TO SERVE**	4YRS. 1 MOS.		4 YRS. 3 MOS.		2 YRS. 6 MOS.		2 YRS 3 MOS		4 YRS. 1 MOS.	

* Computed from projected maxout date, assuming inmate continues to earn/retain credits (work, education) and goodtime) at their c

** Averages exclude youthful offenders, shock incarceration, restitution, and inmates with life and death sentences.

FIGURE 25
REMAINING TIME TO SERVE BEFORE EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1993)

Remaining Time to Serve

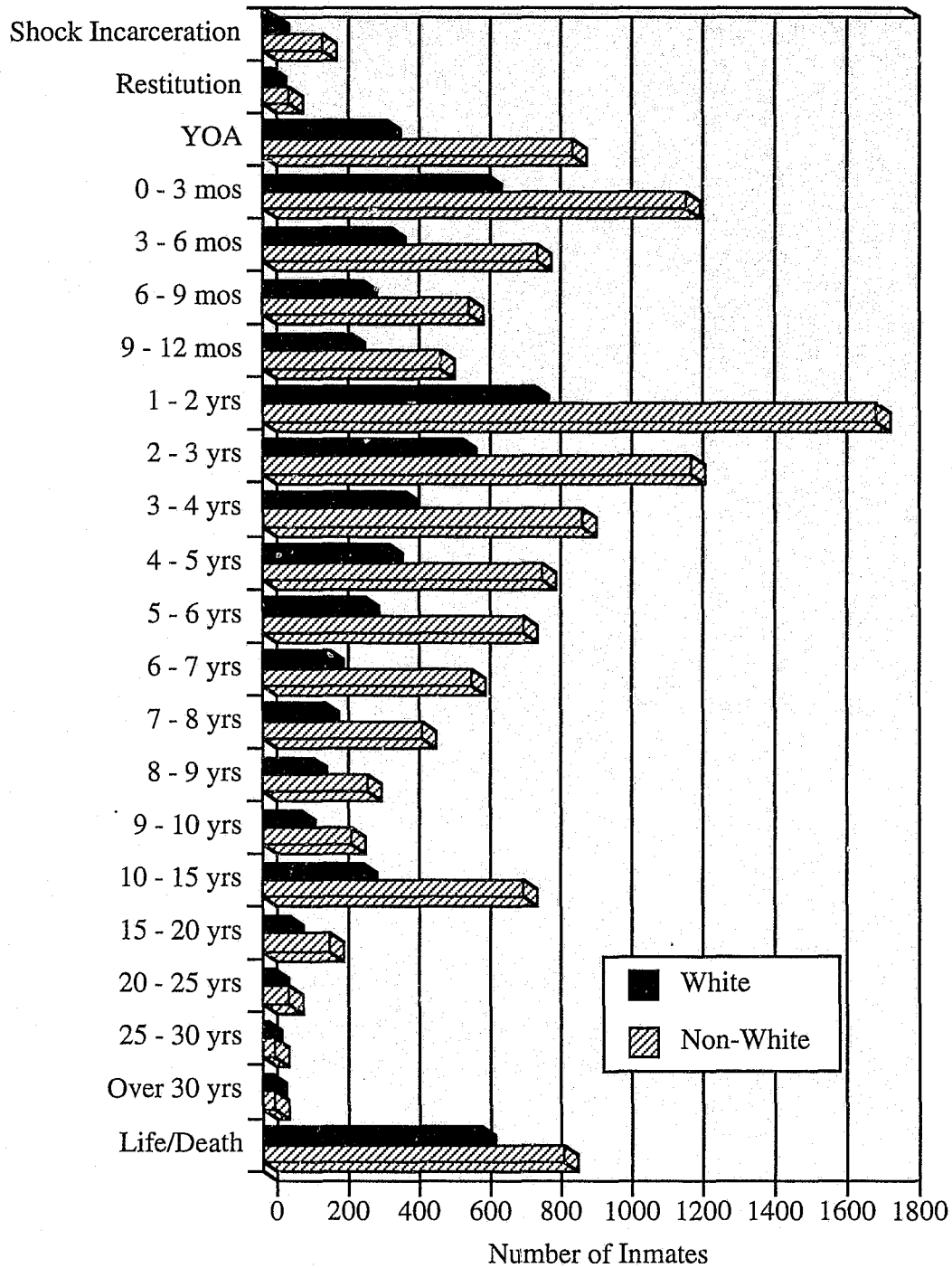


TABLE 24
DISTRIBUTION OF TIME SERVED
BY SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1993

TIME SERVED	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
3 MONTHS OR LESS	691	19.4	1426	19.7	107	27.3	194	24.4	2418	20.2
3 MONTHS 1 DAY-6 MONTHS	672	18.8	1323	18.3	98	25.0	184	23.2	2277	19.0
6 MONTHS 1 DAY-9 MONTHS	451	12.7	810	11.2	64	16.3	92	11.6	1417	11.8
9 MONTHS 1 DAY-1 YEAR	270	7.6	561	7.8	32	8.2	78	9.8	941	7.9
1 YEAR 1 DAY- 2 YEARS	645	18.1	1318	18.2	44	11.2	132	16.6	2139	17.8
2 YEARS 1 DAY- 3 YEARS	319	8.9	708	9.8	32	8.2	70	8.8	1129	9.4
3 YEARS 1 DAY- 4 YEARS	157	4.4	435	6.0	8	2.0	29	3.7	629	5.2
4 YEARS 1 DAY- 5 YEARS	132	3.7	242	3.3	3	0.8	11	1.4	388	3.2
5 YEARS 1 DAY- 6 YEARS	78	2.2	153	2.1	2	0.5	2	0.3	235	2.0
6 YEARS 1 DAY- 7 YEARS	52	1.5	86	1.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	138	1.2
7 YEARS 1 DAY- 8 YEARS	32	0.9	47	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.1	80	0.7
8 YEARS 1 DAY- 9 YEARS	21	0.6	28	0.4	1	0.3	0	0.0	50	0.4
9 YEARS 1 DAY-10 YEARS	12	0.3	18	0.2	1	0.3	1	0.1	32	0.3
10 YEARS 1 DAY-15 YEARS	26	0.7	71	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	97	0.8
15 YEARS 1 DAY- 20 YEARS	7	0.2	9	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.1
TOTAL	3565	100.0	7235	100.0	392	100.0	794	100.0	11986	100.0
AVERAGE TIME SERVED*	1 YR. 7 MOS.		1 YR. 7 MOS.		0 YRS. 10 MOS.		1 YR. 0 MOS.		1 YR. 7 MOS.	

*Inmates released due to conditions such as paid fine, appeal bond, death, shock incarceration, restitution, etc. are not included in these averages.

FIGURE 26
DISTRIBUTION OF TIME SERVED BY
INMATES RELEASED DURING FY 1993

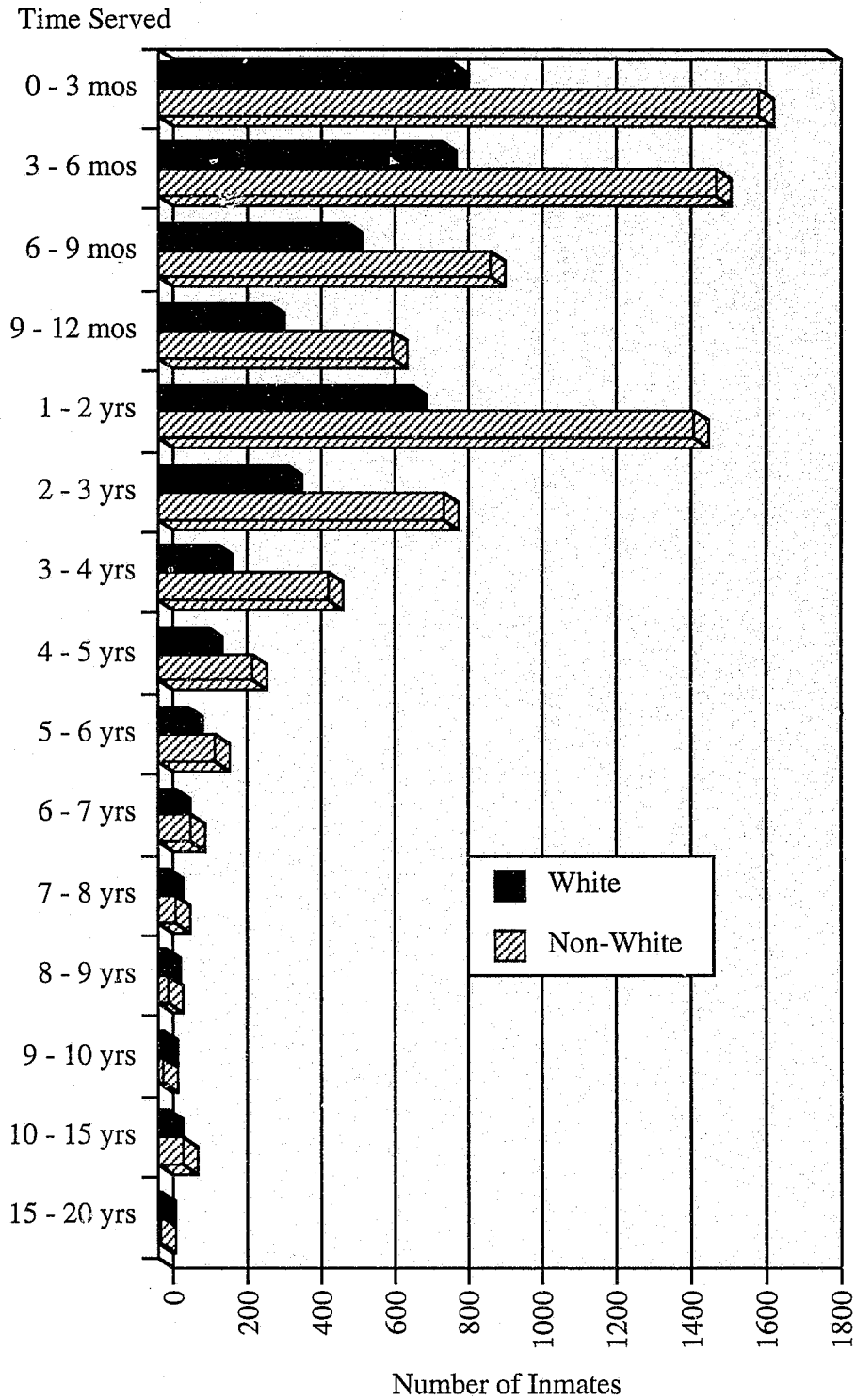


TABLE 25
DISTRIBUTION OF EARNED WORK CREDITS AND TYPE OF RELEASE
OF SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1993

WORK CREDITS EARNED	YOA PAROLE	PAROLED BY SCDPPPS	EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	OTHER RELEASES*	PLACED ON PROBATION	EPA RELEASES	RESTITUTION CENTER	TOTAL
N/A	1,592	0	19	65	1	0	349	2,026
0	0	233	628	344	152	0	0	1,357
1 - 50	0	273	2,256	165	949	0	0	3,643
51 - 100	0	434	604	26	430	1	0	1,495
101 - 150	0	280	384	12	227	0	0	903
151 - 200	0	227	184	15	160	0	0	586
201 - 250	0	208	124	5	81	2	0	420
251 - 300	0	180	106	9	90	1	0	386
301 - 350	0	150	64	12	54	2	0	282
351 - 400	0	94	49	4	30	0	0	177
401 - 450	0	57	48	5	27	1	0	138
451 - 500	0	51	21	2	18	0	0	92
501 - 550	0	43	39	1	16	0	0	99
551 - 600	0	43	25	2	10	0	0	80
601 - 650	0	33	17	1	5	0	0	56
651 - 700	0	21	15	0	5	2	0	43
701 - 750	0	18	11	2	3	0	0	34
751 - 800	0	18	6	1	1	3	0	29
801 - 850	0	8	5	1	2	2	0	18
851 - 900	0	9	12	0	4	0	0	25
901 - 950	0	11	4	0	3	0	0	18
951 - 1000	0	8	4	0	0	1	0	13
1001 - 1050	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	12
1051 - 1100	0	3	1	1	1	1	0	7
1101 - 1150	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
1151 - 1200	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	6
1201 - 1250	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	6
1251 - 1300	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
1301 - 1350	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	8
1351 - 1400	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	9
1401 & over	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	14
TOTAL RELEASES	1,592	2,436	4,649	673	2,271	16	349	11,986
TOTAL WORK CREDITS EARNED	0	532,536	410,046	26,532	233,326	9,202	0	1,211,642
AVERAGE CREDITS EARNED PER INMATE RELEASE**	0	219	89	44	103	575	0	122

* Other releases include inmates discharged by court order, released on appeal bond, discharged upon paying fine or death.

** Inmates who did not participate in motivational work programs, and inmates for whom work credits are not applicable are excluded from the computation of these averages.

TABLE 26
COMMUNITY PROGRAM STATISTICS
FISCAL YEAR 1993

WORK PROGRAM STATISTICS (Inception March 31, 1966)	Inception to 12-31-92	Fiscal Year '93 (7-1-92/6-30-93)
Inmates participating in programs	34,874	2,380
Released from programs after successful completion (goodtime release, parole, etc.)	26,609	1,029
Dismissed from programs from disciplinary, medical, administrative reasons, etc.	8,265	1,275
Active (12-31-92)	991	
EXTENDED WORK PROGRAM STATISTICS (Inception June 13, 1977)		
Inmates participating in programs	6,065	299
Released from programs after successful completion (goodtime release, parole, etc.)	4,161	209
Dismissed from programs from disciplinary, medical, administrative reasons, etc.	1,688	112
Active (12-31-92)	203	
<u>FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>		
WORK PROGRAM		
Total salaries earned	\$111,671,816.51	\$11,592,642.01
Amount disbursed to dependents	12,986,302.71	1,183,382.83
Amount disbursed to inmates	27,469,895.83	2,595,457.17
Amount paid to Department of Corrections for Room, Board, and Transportation (Work Program)	21,309,547.77	2,033,474.74
Amount paid to Department of Corrections for Supervision, (Extended Work Program)	3,241,840.99	303,695.62
State Tax	2,517,855.91	231,852.85
Federal Tax	9,420,617.93	811,484.95
Social Security	8,379,549.28	849,728.79

AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED TO THE VICTIM ASSISTANCE FUND (August 10, 1986)	\$2,290,372.65	\$438,555.54
FURLOUGH PROGRAM (Christmas 1967) 72 hour and optional 48-hour program approvals	27,390	400
WORK CAMP PROGRAM STATISTICS (Inception of Central Monitoring 7-1-91)		
Inmates participating in programs	1,597	782
Released from programs after successful completion (goodtime release, parole, etc.)	412	329
Dismissed from programs from disciplinary, medical, administrative reasons, etc.	935	406
Active (12-31-92)	123	
<u>FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>		
Labor Crews (Assumed Contract/Billing Duties 10-1-91) Amount Billed to Contracting Agencies	\$374,725.06	\$307,911.95

Source: Division of Community Services

TABLE 27
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INMATES ADMITTED TO SCDC
UNDER THE 1975 ARMED ROBBERY ACT AND
THE LIFE SENTENCE WITH 20- AND 30-YEAR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY ACTS
(FISCAL YEARS 1976 - 1993)

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL ADMISSIONS	INMATES SENTENCED UNDER ARMED ROBBERY ACT OF 1975			INMATES SENTENCED TO LIFE WITH PAROLE ELIGIBILITY OF:			
		Number Admitted	Percent of Total Admissions	Average Sentence Length*	20 Years		30 Years	
					Number Admitted	Percent of Total Admissions	Number Admitted	Percent of Total Admissions
1976	5,408	249	4.6	18 years 1 month	N/A**	-	N/A***	-
1977	5,130	243	4.7	22 years 2 months	10	0.2	N/A	-
1978	5,150	218	4.2	19 years 2 months	46	0.9	N/A	-
1979	4,683	202	4.3	21 years 1 month	37	0.8	N/A	-
1980	5,049	191	3.8	22 years	57	1.1	N/A	-
1981	5,511	236	4.3	20 years 6 months	33	0.6	N/A	-
1982	5,830	149	2.6	21 years 10 months	53	0.9	N/A	-
1983	6,378	176	2.8	22 years 8 months	51	0.8	N/A	-
1984	6,209	174	2.8	23 years 3 months	58	0.9	N/A	-
1985	6,750	203	3.0	23 years 8 months	52	0.8	N/A	-
1986	7,397	168	2.3	20 years 8 months	64	0.9	N/A	-
1987	7,952	229	2.9	25 years 1 month	49	0.6	9	0.1
1988	8,502	186	2.2	22 years 4 months	55	0.6	21	0.2
1989	10,471	256	2.4	19 years 7 months	39	0.4	19	0.2
1990	11,095	183	1.6	22 years 7 months	44	0.4	13	0.1
1991	11,433	174	1.5	22 years 8 months	52	0.5	11	0.1
1992	12,084	239	2.0	21 years 4 months	51	0.4	11	0.1
1993	12,279	287	2.3	21 years 7 months	55	0.4	14	0.1

* Excludes life, death and YOA sentences.

** Not Applicable--Act was not legislated until June 8, 1977.

***Effective date June 3, 1986.

TABLE 28
DEATH ROW STATISTICS
FISCAL YEAR 1993

INMATE FLOWS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	
Total Number on Death Row at Beginning of Fiscal Year	25	23	1	0	49
Admitted During Fiscal Year	0	3	0	0	3
Total Loss During Fiscal Year	0	2	1	0	3
Sentence Commuted	0	0	0	0	0
Retried and Released	0	0	0	0	0
Resentenced	0	2	0	0	2
Remanded to county	0	0	1	0	1
Death	0	0	0	0	0
Executed	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number on Death Row at End of Fiscal Year	25	24	0	0	49
Average Age	34 Yrs	33 Yrs	-	-	33 Yrs
Average Time Served	6 Yrs. 4 Mos.	7 Yrs. 4 Mos.	-	-	6 Yrs.10 Mos.

TABLE 29
SHOCK INCARCERATION STATISTICS
FISCAL YEAR 1993

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
			NUMBER	PERCENT
EVALUATION	1148	128	1276	100.0%
Court Ordered	11	2	13	1.0%
Court Recommended	258	16	274	21.5%
SCDC Initiated	879	110	989	77.5%
PARTICIPATION				
PLACEMENTS	779	102	881	100.0%
Court Ordered	10	1	11	1.2%
Court Recommended	166	11	177	20.1%
SCDC Initiated	603	90	693	78.7%
RELEASEES	777	101	878	100.0%
PAROLED	718	89	807	91.9%
Court Ordered	5	1	6	0.7%
Court Recommended	160	10	170	19.3%
SCDC Initiated	553	78	631	71.9%
REMOVED	59	12	71	8.1%
Court Ordered	1	0	1	0.1%
Court Recommended	5	0	5	0.6%
SCDC Initiated	53	12	65	7.4%
Number of Participants on June 30, 1993	193	19	208	-

TABLE 30
DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC EMPLOYEES
BY RACE, SEX, AND TYPE OF POSITION
(AS OF JUNE 16, 1993)

TYPE OF POSITION	White Male		Non-White Male		White Female		Non-White Female		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*
Security **	1,006	17.4	1,558	26.9	291	5.0	655	11.3	3,510	60.6
Non-Security	817	14.1	390	6.7	676	11.7	401	6.9	2,284	39.4
SCDC TOTAL	1,823	31.5	1,948	33.6	967	16.7	1,056	18.2	5,794	100.0

* Percentages are based on the grand total of 5,794 employees as of June 16, 1993.

** Security Personnel includes all uniformed personnel, i.e: correctional officers, correctional officer assistant supervisors, correctional officer supervisors, and chief correctional officer supervisors.

FIGURE 27
SCDC EMPLOYEES BY RACE, SEX, AND TYPE OF POSITION
(AS OF JUNE 16, 1993)

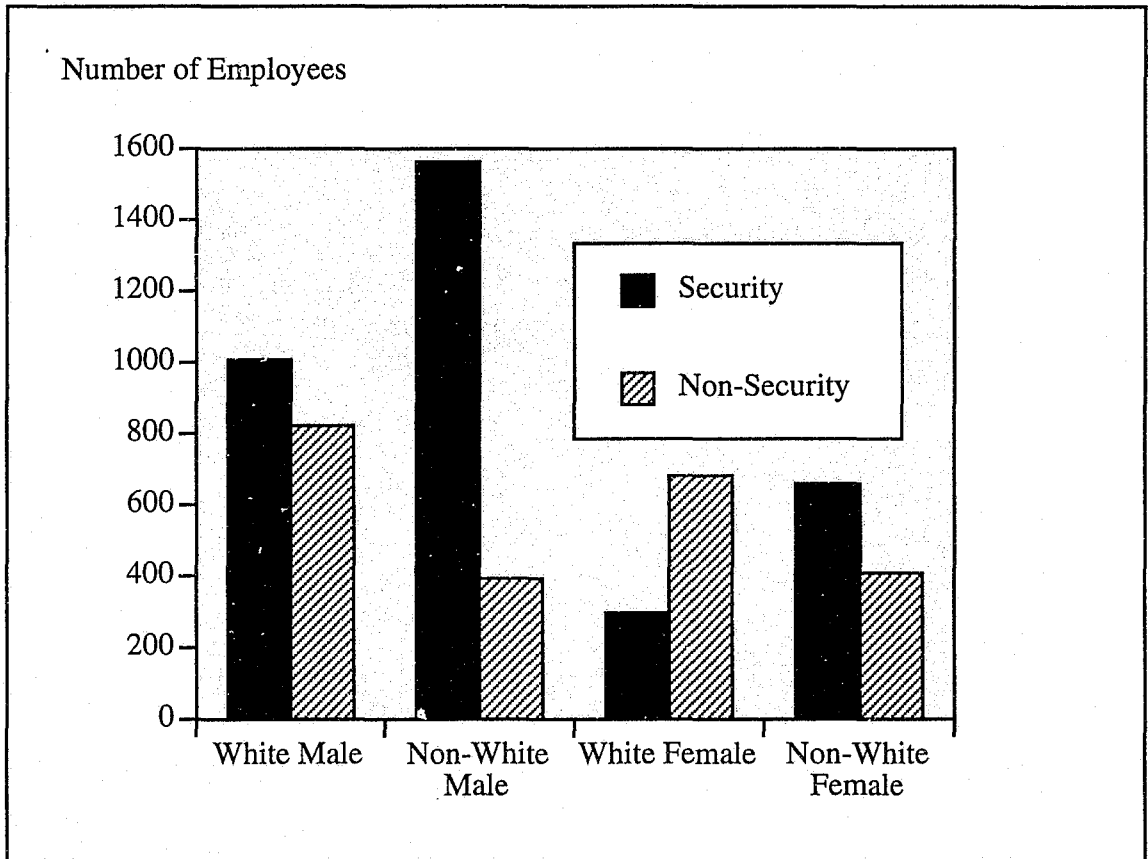


TABLE 31
DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC LINE LEVEL SECURITY STRENGTH BY FACILITY
(AS OF JUNE 16, 1993)*

FACILITIES	NUMBER OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS** AUTHORIZED	NUMBER OF CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS** ACTUALLY ASSIGNED			FISCAL YEAR AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION	NUMBER OF INMATES PER AUTHORIZED CORR. OFFICER**
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL		
APPALACHIAN CORRECTIONAL REGION	812	495	270	765	4,740	5.8
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Center	12	9	3	12	196	16.3
Catawba Work Center	10	10	0	10	177	17.7
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution	93	61	30	91	640	6.9
Dutchman Correctional Institution	108	69	32	101	518	4.8
Givens Youth Correction Center	13	10	2	12	117	9.0
Greenwood Correctional Center	23	13	7	20	162	7.0
Leath Correctional Institution for Women	89	9	78	87	346	3.9
Livesay Work Center	6	4	1	5	94	15.7
Spartanburg Restitution Center	8	3	4	7	51	6.4
McCormick Correctional Institution	190	135	43	178	1,084	5.7
Northside Correctional Institution	43	31	12	43	363	8.4
Perry Correctional Institution	217	141	58	199	992	4.6
MIDLANDS CORRECTIONAL REGION	1,720	1,117	401	1,518	7,503	4.4
Aiken Youth Correction Center	46	27	13	40	280	6.1
Broad River Correctional Institution	239	179	50	229	1,333	5.6
Byrnes Clinic	24	17	7	24	15	0.6
Campbell Work Center	15	11	4	15	241	16.1
Columbia Restitution Center	10	3	5	8	53	5.3
Central Correctional Institution	156	116	36	152	1,312	8.4
Goodman Correctional Institution	55	45	8	53	433	7.9
Kirkland Correctional Institution	216	176	37	213	674	3.1
Lee Correctional Institution	418	221	46	267	0	0.0
Lower Savannah Work Center	15	12	3	15	149	9.9
Lower Savannah Work Camp	12	6	4	10	76	6.3
Manning Correctional Institution	107	81	22	103	736	6.9
State Park Correctional Center	75	34	34	68	357	4.8
Stevenson Correctional Institution	62	42	17	59	247	4.0
Walden Correctional Institution	38	29	8	37	316	8.3
Wateree River Correctional Institution***	105	88	15	103	842	8.0
Watkins Pre-Release Center	21	18	3	21	124	5.9
Women's Correctional Center***	106	12	89	101	315	3.0
COASTAL CORRECTIONAL REGION	731	536	169	705	4,988	6.0
Allendale Correctional Institution	188	122	57	179	1,073	5.7
Coastal Work Center	11	9	1	10	149	13.5
Evans Correctional Institution	187	124	52	176	1,076	5.8
Lieber Correctional Institution	258	216	41	257	1,252	4.9
MacDougall Correctional Institution	61	46	12	58	563	9.2
Palmer Work Center	16	10	6	16	192	12.0
Palmer Work Camp	10	9	0	9	83	8.3
TOTAL	3,263	2,148	840	2,988	16,631	5.1

Source: Division of Personnel Administration

* This date is closest to the end of the period of which information for developing this table is available.

** Supervisors and assistant supervisors are not included in these counts.

*** Shock Incarceration units correctional officers were counted in these facilities.

APPENDICES

- A. STATUTORY AUTHORITY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**
- B. OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION**
- C. YOUTHFUL OFFENDER ACT**
- D. SUPERVISED FURLOUGH**
- E. EARNED WORK CREDIT**
- F. COMMUNITY PROGRAMS**
- G. SHOCK INCARCERATION**
- H. COUNTIES COMPRISING REGIONAL COUNCILS (PLANNING DISTRICTS)**
- I. COUNTIES COMPRISING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS**

APPENDIX A

STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The South Carolina Department of Corrections was created in 1960 (Title 24, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976, as amended) as an administrative agency of the State Government. The Department was charged to "implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system...and the performance of such other duties and matters as may be delegated to it pursuant to law."

The State's policy is expressed in Section 24-1-20: "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 Department of Corrections shall have humane treatment, and be given opportunity, encouragement, and training in the matter of reformation."

Title 24 also provides statutory authority for a Board of Corrections, employment of a general Commissioner, management and control of the prison system, fiscal and procurement activities, and such other matters as are essential to the operation of a modern state prison system. The State Government Accountability and Reform Act of 1993 subsequently abolished the Board of Corrections and placed the Commissioner under the direct management of the executive branch, reporting directly to the Governor.

APPENDIX B OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION

Arson

1st/2nd/3rd Degree
Arson of Residence/Business

Assault

Aggravated Assault/Aggravated
Assault & Battery
Public Officer, With /Without Weapon
Intimidation
Assault & Battery With Intent to Kill
Stalking

Bribery

Bribe Giving/Offering/Receiving
Conflict of Interest
Gratuity Giving/Offering/Receiving
Kickback Giving/Offering/Receiving

Burglary

1st/2nd/3rd Degree
Forcible Entry to Residence/
Non-Residence
Non-Forcible Entry to Residence/
Non-Residence
Possession of Burglary Tools

Commercialized Sex Offenses

Keeping/Frequenting House of Ill Fame
Procurement for Prostitution
Prostitution

Computer Crimes

Conservation

Animals/Birds/Fish
Environment
License Stamp
Animal Fighting or Baiting

Crimes Against Persons

Hazing
Lynching
Civil Rights

Damage to Property

Damage to Personal Property
Damage to Business/Public Property
with Explosive

Dangerous Drugs

Distribution/Sale/Possession/
Trafficking of:
Hallucinogen
Heroin
Opium
Cocaine
Synthetic Narcotics
Marijuana

Amphetamines

Barbiturates
Legend Drugs
Imitation Controlled Substance
Possession of Narcotic Equipment

Drunkenness

Election Laws

Embezzlement

Extortion

Blackmail by Threatening:
Injury to Person
Damage to Property

Family Offenses

Neglect or Non-Support
Cruelty Toward Child/Wife
Bigamy
Contributing to Delinquency of Minor
Criminal Domestic Violence
Child Abuse

Flight/Escape

Flight to Avoid Prosecution
Aiding Prison Escape
Harboring Excapee
Escape or Attempted Escape

Forgery and Counterfeiting

Forgery of Checks/ID Objects
Passing/Distributing Counterfeit Items
Forgery Free Text

Fraudulent Activities

Mail Fraud or Other Swindling
Impersonation
False Statement
Fraudulent Use of Credit Cards
Insufficient Funds for Checks
Dispose of Property under Lien
Food Stamp Fraud

Gambling

Bookmaking
Card/Dice Operation
Possession/Transportation/
Non-Registration of Gambling
Device/Goods
Establish Gambling Place

Health/Safety

Misbranded Drug/Food/Cosmetics
Adulterated Drugs/Food/Cosmetics

Homicide

Willful Killing Family/Non-Family
Willful Killing Public Officer
Negligible Manslaughter W/Vehicle or
Weapon
Manslaughter, Vol. / Invol.
Poisoning
Murder

Immigration

Illegal Entry
False Citizenship
Smuggling Aliens

Invasion of Privacy

Eavesdropping
Divulge Eavesdropping Order
Open Sealed Communication
Trespassing or Wiretapping
Telephone Harassment
Illegal Use of Telephone

Kidnapping

Kidnapping for Ransom
Kidnapping to Sexually Assault
Hostage for Escape
Abduction, No Ransom or Assault
Hijacking Aircraft

Larceny

Without Force
Shoplifting
Housebreaking
Grand Larceny
Pickpocket
Breaking Vehicle and Fraud/Petit Larceny
Credit Card Theft

License Violation

Conducting Funeral Without License

Liquor

Manufacture/Sale/Possession of Liquor

Lottery

Sports Tampering
Transmitting Wager Information

Miscellaneous Crimes

Accessory to a Felony
Criminal Conspiracy
Keeping Child Out of School
Misconduct in Office
Possession of Tools for Crime
Slander/Label
Tattooing
Moral Decency

Obscene Materials

Manufacture/Sale/Mail/Possession
Distribution/Communication of
Obscene Materials

Obstructing Justice

Perjury
Contempt of Court
Misconduct of Judicial Officer
Contempt of Congress/Legislature
Failure to Appear

Obstructing Police

Resisting Officer
Obstructing Criminal Investigation
Making False Report
Evidence Destroying
Refusing to Aid Officer
Unauthorized Communication
with Prisoner
Failure to Report Crime
Threatening Life of Family of
Police Officers

Property Crimes

Trespassing
Unlawful Use of Property
Theft of Cable TV Service

Public Peace

Engaging in/Inciting Riot
Unlawful Assembly
False Fire Alarm
Harassing Communication
Desecrating Flag
Disorderly Conduct
Disturbing the Peace
Curfew Violation
Littering

Robbery

Robbery With or Without Weapon
Purse snatching
Bank Robbery
Highway Robbery
Armed Robbery

Sex Offenses

Fondling of Child
Homosexual Act
Incest with Minor
Indecent Exposure
Bestiality
Peeping Tom
Lewd Act on Child

Sexual Assault

Rape, With or Without Weapon
Sodomy
Statutory Rape
Carnal Abuse
Buggery
Intent to Ravish
Criminal Sexual Conduct

Smuggling

Contraband
In Prison
To Avoid Paying Duty

Stolen Property

Sale of Stolen Property
Transportation of Stolen Property
Receiving/Possession of Stolen Property

Stolen Vehicle

Theft/Sale/Stripping Stolen Vehicle
Receiving Stolen Vehicle
Interstate Transportation of
Unauthorized Use of Vehicle

Tax Revenue

Income/Sale/Liquor Tax Evasion
Tax Evasion

Traffic Offenses

Hit and Run
Transporting Dangerous Material
Felony Driving Under the Influence
Driving Under Influence/Suspension
Habitual Traffic Offenders
Failure to Stop for Officer

Vagrancy**Weapon Offenses**

Altering Weapon
Carrying Concealed/Prohibited
Teaching Use, Transporting or Using
Incendiary Device/Explosives
Firing/Selling Weapon
Threat to Burn/Bomb
Possession in Violent Offense
Discharge Firearm in Dwelling
Possession of Pistol after Conviction

APPENDIX C

YOUTHFUL OFFENDER ACT

In 1968, the General Assembly enacted legislation, commonly referred to as the "Youthful Offender Act," to prescribe for the correction and treatment of youthful offenders (Section 24-19-10 through 24-19-160, Code of Laws of South Carolina 1976). The following is a summary of the Act, with supplemental notes on the administration thereof.

A "youthful offender" is any male or female offender who is at least seventeen but less than twenty-five years of age at the time of conviction.

Within the Department of Corrections, there is a Youthful Offender Section which through the end of the Fiscal Year 1988 carried out three primary functions: presentence investigation services and recommendations to the sentencing court; institutional services and supervision of youthful offenders committed to the Department's care; and aftercare services, i.e., parole of youthful offenders and professional supervision of the parolee. (The Department of Corrections contracted with the S.C. Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services to perform the presentence, parole and aftercare services effective July 1, 1988.)

In the administration of the Act, the courts may release a youthful offender to the Department prior to sentencing for an observation and evaluation period of not more than 60 days. A thorough presentence investigation report is made to the court for use in adjudication and sentencing. The report is a factual and diagnostic case study, which includes a clinical interpretation of the offender's present attitude, feelings, and emotional responses, together with an estimate of his prospects for change.

A youthful offender may be sentenced indefinitely (although the period may not exceed six years) to the custody of the Department. Upon sentencing, the youthful offender undergoes a series of interviews, a medical evaluation, psychological and educational testing, and is given an orientation on confinement within the Department. Youthful offenders are sent to minimum or medium security institutions. Work, education and counseling programs are prescribed, and it is the offender's progress in such programs which ultimately decides when or if he will be moved into pre-release work programs and eventually be paroled.

Parole of youthful offenders after they have served a portion of a court sentence is a conditional release of the offender. He (She) remains under supervision, normally for a minimum of one year. Parole supervisors are responsible for providing constant, direct professional supervision of the youthful offender, as well as for organizing and developing the services of volunteers to assist in the aftercare program. Complaints against parolees are investigated and appropriate action taken when indicated. The Department may revoke an order of parole when the action is deemed necessary, and return the youthful offender parolee to a correctional institution for further treatment. A youthful offender is ultimately discharged unconditionally on or before six years from the date of his/her conviction.

The Act also provides that if the court finds the youthful offender will not derive benefit from treatment, the court may sentence the youthful offender under any other applicable penalty provision. Offenders so sentenced are also placed in the custody of the Department of Corrections.

APPENDIX D

SUPERVISED FURLOUGH

South Carolina enacted a Supervised Furlough Program in 1981, and the General Assembly modified the program in 1983, 1986, 1987, and 1993. Following is a summary of the program as provided for in Sections 24-13-710 and 24-13-720 S.C. Code of Laws.

The S.C. Department of Corrections (SCDC) and the S.C. Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services (SCDPPPS) have developed a cooperative agreement for the operation of the Supervised Furlough I and II Programs. These programs permit carefully screened and selected inmates who have served the mandatory minimum sentence as required by law or have not committed any one of certain specified crimes to be released on furlough prior to parole eligibility or maximum release eligibility under the supervision of the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services. These exclusionary crimes are:

Murder; armed robbery; assault and battery with intent to kill; kidnapping; conspiracy to kidnap; criminal sexual conduct 1st, 2nd, or 3rd degree; assault with intent to commit criminal sexual conduct 1st, 2nd, or 3rd degree; engaging child for sexual performance; lewd act on a child under 14 (attempting or committing); criminal sexual conduct with a minor (attempting or committing); arson 1st degree; drug trafficking section 44-53-370(e); burglary 1st degree; burglary 2nd degree section 16-11-312(b); voluntary manslaughter.

In addition, an inmate must not be serving a sentence enhanced under the habitual offender act section 17-25-45. Neither can he/she be serving on one of the following "old" offenses; (Burglary, amended June 30, 1985, section 16-3-310; rape, repealed in 1977 section 16-3-630); and assault with intent to ravish, repealed section 16-3-640) accessory before the fact or attempt to commit any of the above. Inmates serving a Youthful Offender Act sentence or be imprisoned for contempt of court are also excluded.

The statute further provides that to be eligible for the program, an inmate must:

(1) maintain a clear disciplinary record for at least six months prior to consideration for placement; (2) demonstrate to Department of Corrections officials a general desire to become a law-abiding member of society; (3) satisfy any other reasonable requirements imposed upon him by the Department; and (4) have an identifiable need for and willingness to participate in authorized community-based programs and rehabilitative services. For SFI releases, Section 24-13-710 stipulates that the inmate must have been committed to the State Department of Corrections with a total sentence of five years or less as the first or second adult commitment for a criminal offense for which the inmate received a sentence of one year or more. For SFII releases, Section 24-13-720 stipulates not only that the inmate must have served six months disciplinary free, but also must be within six months of the expiration of sentence.

The Department of Corrections has established certain criteria which must be met by an otherwise eligible individual: no outstanding warrants, holds, wanteds, or detainers; must not have been removed from a designated facility or from participation in the Addictions Treatment Unit or a community program within the six months prior to their eligibility date for supervised furlough or have committed a new offense of 91 days or more while on a community program; must not be released directly from a psychiatric unit; must not have escaped or been returned from escape within six months of eligibility; must not currently be a participant in the Extended Work or Shock Incarceration Programs; must have a residence in

South Carolina verified and approved by the SCDPPPS; must not have a pending major disciplinary action.

When placed in the Supervised Furlough Program, an inmate comes under the supervision of agents of the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services who insure the inmate's compliance with the rules, regulations, and conditions of the program, as well as monitoring the inmate's employment and participation in prescribed and authorized rehabilitative programs. The inmate will stay on the program until parole eligibility or expiration of sentence.

During Fiscal Year 1992-93, SCDC inmates filed suit relating to the eligibility (selection) criteria and exclusion of violent offenders from participation on the Supervised Furlough II Program. While the South Carolina Circuit Court ruled that the South Carolina Department of Corrections could not develop additional criteria nor exclude violent offenders from SFII participation (which allows qualified and carefully screened inmates to serve the last six months of their sentence in the community), the decision was appealed to the South Carolina State Supreme Court and the General Assembly amended legislation in the latter part of FY 1993 to exclude violent offenders from SFII participation and allow SCDC to develop additional eligibility criteria for persons sentenced on or after June 15, 1993. On June 30, 1993, while waiting for a higher court ruling, the Department was developing strategies and analyzing implementation procedures to prepare for a possible release.

APPENDIX E

EARNED WORK CREDIT PROGRAM

The Earned Work Credit (EWC) Program had its beginning in the Litter Control Program, Act 496, 1978, which substantially rewrote Section 24-13-230, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976. Currently, the SCDC Commissioner is authorized to allow a reduction of time served by inmates assigned to a productive duty assignment, or who are regularly enrolled in academic, technical, or vocational training programs.

The Earned Work Credit Program is a behavioral program to accustom inmates to work and instill a work ethic by rewarding those who are productively employed.

The Commissioner has determined the amount of credit to be earned for each duty classification or enrollment and published SCDC Policy 1700.1, which prescribes the guidelines and procedures for the management and administration of the program. At the end of the fiscal year, approximately 260 types of jobs in SCDC institutions were described and approved.

There are four job classification levels. Earned Work Credit is awarded on the basis of these classifications and work performed in the assigned job. An inmate must work at least five hours per day or at least 25 hours per week to be considered "full time" and awarded Earned Work Credits. The job classification levels are:

Level 2: One Earned Work Credit for each two days worked.

Level 3: One Earned Work Credit for each three days worked.

Level 5: One Earned Work Credit for each five days worked.

Level 7: One Earned Work Credit for each seven days worked.

Most of the jobs available to inmates fall into the following broad categories: cafeteria and food service, construction, driving vehicles, education and library, farm work, industrial jobs in prison industries, institutional maintenance, printers and photographers, public works projects, recreation, and staff clerical support. Additionally, some inmates are in community placement (work release, extended work release and supervised furlough) and may be engaged in any one of hundreds of jobs found in their local community.

There are limitations on the Earned Work Credit Program. Some of these are: anyone serving a life sentence for murder, convicted after 5/21/85, with a mandatory twenty years to serve before parole eligibility, is now prohibited from earning credits under the program; educational credits are not available to any individual convicted of a crime designated as violent in Section 16-1-60, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976; persons sentenced under the Shock Incarceration Program, the Youthful Offender Act, and inmates serving sentences under the Interstate Corrections Compact in South Carolina, are not eligible for EWC; the maximum annual credit for both work and educational credits is limited to 180 days.

The profile of inmates at each job classification level of productive work on June 30, 1993, was as follows:

<u>Level</u>		<u>Full Time</u>	<u>Part Time</u>	<u>No. of Inmates</u>
Two:	One day credit for each two days worked	6,038	7	6,045 (31.7%)
Three:	One day credit for each three days worked	4,080	14	4,094 (21.5%)
Five:	One day credit for each five days worked	2,580	53	2,633 (13.8%)
Seven:	One day credit for each seven days worked	1,362	135	1,497 (7.9%)
	Unassigned/Not Earning Credit*	4,773	0	4,793 (25.1%)
Total		18,833	209	19,042 (100.0%)

*Inmates undergoing transfer, reception and evaluation processing, administrative disciplinary action, unassigned, or on Death Row.

Earned Work Credits have the effect of reducing the SCDC population level (by reducing the time served of released inmates) and operational costs. Between July 1, 1992, and June 30, 1993, a total of 11,986 inmates were released from SCDC. Of that number, 8,603 inmates (72%) had their time served reduced via the productive work provisions of the Litter Control Program.

APPENDIX F

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS

30-Day Pre-Release Program

Inmates who complete their sentences or are conditionally paroled, participate in this program. It offers participants a series of pre-release training sessions at the Watkins Pre-Release Center, State Park Correctional Center (women) and the Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Center. Inmates on the 30-Day Pre-Release Program do not work in the community.

Community Work and Educational Programs

Inmates participating in the Short-Term Work Program, Regular Work Program, Educational Program, work in the community during the day and reside in SCDC work centers. These programs have similar selection criteria but differ in terms of the inmates' remaining time to serve before eligibility for parole or other forms of release.

Extended Work Program

This program allows the exceptional work program inmate to continue employment in the community and reside with an approved community sponsor. Program participants continue to be responsible to the work center while under direct supervision of local agents of the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services through a contractual arrangement between the two agencies.

Furlough Program

"AA" custody inmates within the Department are eligible to apply for 72-hour home visit furloughs four times during the year: Easter, July 4th, Labor Day, and Christmas. After an inmate successfully completes four consecutive 72-hour furloughs, he/she may apply for one 48-hour furlough per calendar year.

Furloughs may be granted for inmates to attend the funeral of an immediate family member, visit a critically/terminally ill family member, obtain outside medical services not otherwise available within the Department, contact prospective employers, or secure a suitable residence for use upon release or parole, or participate in educational/training programs in the community.

Restitution Center Program

This program, operated by the Department in agreement with the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services, provides a supervised living environment in community-based Restitution Centers for probationers and parolees while they are gainfully employed, perform free community service work, pay Court/Parole ordered obligations/other costs incurred and participate in various educational and rehabilitative programs in accordance with their individual needs.

Work Camp Program /Labor Crews

The Work Camp Program and Labor Crews are designed to provide a cost effective inmate labor force to contracting agencies, counties, municipalities, public educational facilities and public service districts utilizing minimum security inmates. All labor crews, to include Work Camp labor crews, are utilized by contracting agencies to provide labor for the purpose of public improvement. Inmates assigned to the Work Camp Program are non-violent offenders with a sentence of five years or less with no limiting physical or mental conditions.

Early Release Programs

These programs allow for the early release of inmates from the South Carolina Department of Corrections prior to parole or expiration of sentence in order to alleviate prison overcrowding and to continue treatment in the community while under the supervision of the South Carolina Department of Probation, Pardon and Parole Services. As provided by legislation and those agreements between the SCDC and SCDPPPS, inmates may be released to the Supervised Furlough I, Supervised Furlough II, Emergency Powers Act I, and Emergency Powers Act II, Supervised Furlough II/Emergency Powers Act I and Court Ordered Release Programs.

Community Residential Program

Inmates participating in the work program may be further placed at one of the community residential homes provided under contract with the Alston Wilkes Society, a non-profit eleemosynary organization that assists active inmates and those released from the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

APPENDIX G

SOUTH CAROLINA SHOCK INCARCERATION PROGRAM

The Shock Probation Program was authorized in South Carolina under the Omnibus Criminal Justice Improvements Act of 1986. The law governing this program was repealed in June 1990, when a new, but similar, Shock Incarceration Program was implemented. Previously, judges sentenced offenders directly to the program. The new legislation allows corrections officials to select offenders who have already been sentenced to the Department of Corrections. The purpose of the change was to ensure that the program would reduce prison crowding by diverting young non-violent offenders with no previous incarceration experience from prison. In September, 1992, the law was expanded to increase the age eligibility from 17 - 25 to 17 - 29.

There are two ways an offender can be placed in the Shock Incarceration Program. The first is for the South Carolina Department of Corrections to select qualified participants. Offenders received through reception centers who meet the eligibility criteria and volunteer to participate are reviewed by a Shock Incarceration Screening Committee. Applications and recommendations of the committee are referred to the Director of the Division of Classification for approval. Before the final decision is made, information received from law enforcement officials and victims is considered. To be eligible for Shock Incarceration, an inmate must:

- Be less than 30 at the time of admission to SCDC;
- Be eligible for parole in two years or less, or if unsentenced, subject to being sentenced to five years or more or being revoked from probation;
- Have no violent convictions as defined in Section 16-1-60 or by the Department of Corrections;
- Have no prior incarceration in an adult state correctional facility or Shock Probation Incarceration Program;
- Be physically and mentally able to participate;
- Have no major detainers, wanteds or holds pending.

A second way an offender can be placed in the Shock Incarceration Program is through a court referral. Judges can sentence eligible offenders to the Department of Corrections for a period of 15 working days for evaluation in a South Carolina Department of Corrections' reception center. The Department of Corrections, in conjunction with the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services, prepares a presentence evaluation report for the Judge and returns the offender to court with recommendations for sentencing. Based on these recommendations the judge may sentence an offender to the Shock Incarceration Program. The offender can then be transferred immediately to the South Carolina Department of Corrections. Bedspace is normally available for placement in the program within two weeks of arrival. Judges who do not want to delay sentencing can make a recommendation for the Shock Incarceration Program on the commitment order. These cases are handled through the Department of Corrections selection process and judges are advised of the disposition of each case.

The mission of the Shock Incarceration Program is to change lives by instilling discipline, positive attitude, value, and behavior. The goals are to:

- Deter crime by making a future offense a more onerous threat;
- Habilitate the offender;
- Improve self-esteem, self-control, and ability to cope with challenging and stressful situations by experiencing strict, but not harsh discipline;
- Provide opportunities for self-discipline, hard work, physical well-being, education, counseling, and training to address problems related to criminality such as substance abuse/addiction, and job seeking skills;
- Punish by placing the offender in a more severe alternative than such community sanctions as probation;
- Manage risk by selecting high-risk, non-violent offenders, to age 30, who otherwise would serve a regular incarcerative sentence;
- Reduce crowding and cut costs through this alternative to long-term incarceration.

In Shock Incarceration adult offenders from the ages of 17 to 29 are confined at a South Carolina Department of Corrections facility for 90 days during which time the offender participates in an intensive program of discipline, work, strenuous physical activities and programs. When they successfully complete Shock Incarceration, offenders are automatically paroled and supervised in the community by the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services.

The South Carolina Shock Incarceration Program incorporates approximately seven hours of meaningful employment each day, Monday through Friday. Not only does the Department benefit from the offender's labor at the institution, but numerous city, state, and federal agencies benefit as well. This provides meaningful employment and also creates a sense of acceptance and good feelings from the community.

Squads of offenders have worked on projects cutting trees for fence posts, building and repairing fences, clearing drainage ditches and cleaning trash along public highways, providing labor crews for the local recreation department, as well as grounds maintenance/lawn mowing, and other projects for the institutions. More recent projects have involved the reclamation of the old inmate cemetery on Elmwood Avenue in Columbia, providing assistance to the Department Training Academy in developing an outdoor physical training course, relocation of several state agency offices, and assisting the Clemson Experimental Station in maintaining orchards. During severe emergencies, such as Hurricane Hugo and flooding, they cleared highways and built dams to protect property.

Following a full day of work, offenders participate for three hours in educational programs and study each weekday. The South Carolina Department of Corrections is especially proud of the work being done in the educational sphere and the success in helping many non-high school graduates entering the program earn their High School Equivalency Certificates. FY92-'93 was most successful with a total of 109 GED's being awarded to participants in the Shock Incarceration Program. In addition, offenders participated in *structured programs for substance abuse, life skills and release planning*.

The South Carolina Department of Corrections presently operates a 192-bed Shock Incarceration Unit for males at Wateree River Correctional Institution and a 29-bed Shock Incarceration Unit for females at the Women's Correctional Center. The program has been successful in diverting non-violent offenders from longer prison sentences and as a result saved the South Carolina Department of Corrections 2.6 million dollars in the first year under the new law. In 1991 the Thames Unit for men was doubled in size increasing the project savings to 6 million dollars per year. This doesn't take into account the cost reduction of keeping repeat offenders out of the system or the benefit of the labor that the inmates provide.

During the fiscal year '92-'93 a total of 858 male and female inmates were placed in this program with 788 (92%) successfully completing the program. Upon completion of the third full year of operation it is hoped that accurate data will be available to determine recidivism rate, but initial projections of 15% for males and 9% for women fulfill the goal of reducing returns to traditional incarceration at a much lower rate than those inmates who have not been exposed to the Shock Incarceration Program.

APPENDIX H

SOUTH CAROLINA'S TEN REGIONAL COUNCILS (PLANNING DISTRICTS)

In 1971, local governments throughout the state formed regional councils - sometimes called planning districts - to act on their behalf. The councils provide a variety of services requested by their local governments, including grants administration, economic development assistance, and planning and management assistance. The services vary from region to region, depending on local needs and priorities. The councils do not pass legislation, enforce laws or levy taxes. Their goal is to work with local governments and public agencies to increase efficiency and effectiveness.

Presently, the ten regional councils are composed of the following counties (SCDC correctional regions are noted for reference purposes.)

SCDC Appalachian Correctional Region

1. South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments - Anderson, Cherokee, Greenville, Oconee, Pickens, and Spartanburg.
2. Upper Savannah Council of Governments - Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, and Saluda. (Edgefield county is in the Midlands Correctional Region.)
3. Catawba Regional Planning Council - Chester, Lancaster, York, and Union. (Chester and Lancaster counties are in the SCDC Midlands Correctional Region.)

SCDC Midlands Region

4. Central Midlands Regional Planning Council - Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, and Richland.
5. Lower Savannah Council of Governments - Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, and Orangeburg. (Allendale County is in the SCDC Coastal Correctional Region.)
6. Santee-Lynches Council for Governments - Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, and Sumter. (Clarendon County is in the SCDC Coastal Correctional Region.)

SCDC Coastal Correctional Region

7. Pee Dee Regional Council of Governments - Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion, and Marlboro.
8. Waccamaw Regional Planning and Development Council - Georgetown, Horry, and Williamsburg.
9. Berkeley - Charleston - Dorchester Council of Governments - Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester.
10. Lowcountry Council of Governments - Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, and Jasper.

APPENDIX I

COUNTIES COMPRISING SOUTH CAROLINA JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

The General Assembly has divided the state into sixteen judicial circuits, and prescribed that one judge shall be elected from the first, second, sixth, twelfth, fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth circuits, and two judges shall be elected from each of the others. These judges are elected by the General Assembly for a term of six years, as are six additional circuit judges without regard to county or circuit of residence. The Circuit Court is a general trial court with original jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases. Currently, the sixteen judicial circuits are composed of the following counties:

- 1: Calhoun...Dorchester...Orangeburg
- 2: Aiken...Bamberg...Barnwell
- 3: Clarendon...Lee...Sumter...Williamsburg
- 4: Chesterfield...Darlington...Dillon...Marlboro
- 5: Kershaw...Richland
- 6: Chester...Fairfield...Lancaster
- 7: Cherokee...Spartanburg
- 8: Abbeville...Greenwood...Laurens...Newberry
- 9: Charleston...Berkeley
- 10: Anderson...Oconee
- 11: Edgefield...Lexington...McCormick...Saluda
- 12: Florence...Marion
- 13: Greenville...Pickens
- 14: Allendale...Beaufort...Colleton...Hampton...Jasper
- 15: Georgetown...Horry
- 16: Union...York

Total Number of Documents Printed	<u>455</u>
Cost Per Unit	\$ <u>3.61</u>
Printing Cost - S.C. State Budget & Control Board (up to 255 copies)	\$ <u>941.22</u>
Printing Cost - Individual Agency (requesting over 255 copies and/or halftones)	\$ <u>703.08</u>
Total Printing Cost	\$ <u>1644.30</u>