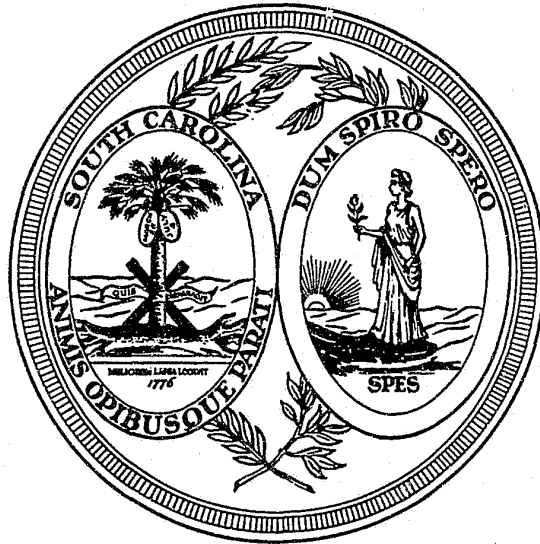


**SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS**



153016

**ANNUAL REPORT
1993-1994**

Printed Under The Direction Of The
State Budget And Control Board

153016

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National Institute of Justice**

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south carolina
department of corrections

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PARKER EVATT, Director

November 1, 1994

NCJRS

FEB 24 1995

ACQUISITIONS

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, 1993, to June 30, 1994.

The Department of Corrections continues to be affected by many factors--a growing inmate population which is younger and more violent, staff shortages, and severe financial restraints. Throughout the year, we have maintained the custody and control of our inmate population. I attribute much of our accomplishment to our Correctional Officers who put their lives on the line on a daily basis. Working in a very stressful and potentially volatile environment at salaries lower than other law enforcement personnel, our officers have maintained order in our prisons.

This past year has been a significant one in the history of the South Carolina Department of Corrections as it ushered in a new era in corrections. The original State Penitentiary, Central Correctional Institution, was closed; and its replacement, Lee Correctional Institution in Bishopville, was opened. This was a major undertaking in that it required the successful transfer of both inmates and employees and approximately half of our institutions. The special task force charged with this mission worked diligently to see the last inmates leave CCI on January 21, 1994.

As our new era in corrections begins, the South Carolina Department of Corrections has taken note of the growing trends for tougher restrictions on inmates. I anticipate greater pressure on the Department of Corrections as new laws and legal compliance requirements are imposed. As Director, I am confident that both the line staff and the leadership of the agency will continue to uphold the highest standards in operating our state's correctional system as we face new challenges.

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

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1993-94**

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

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 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 Director 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 a similar 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 1980's 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 unit for male probationers and a unit for female probationers.

Two restitution centers, one in Columbia and one in Spartanburg, were being managed by the Department of Corrections for the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services until July, 1994.

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 ten new prisons since 1980, and three were under construction (Ridgeland, Trenton, and Turbeville) as Fiscal Year 1993-94 ended.

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 during the past years. 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 previously passed was still not fully funded.

DIRECTORY OF KEY ADMINISTRATORS

(As announced through June 30, 1994)

(*Change from last Annual Report)

Headquarters

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

Correctional Institutions

Appalachian Correctional Region

Regional Administrator	Donald F. Dease
Deputy Regional Administrator	P. Douglas Taylor*
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	Richard E. Smith*
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 Judy Anderson
Aiken Youth Correction Center, Warden George T. Hagan
Broad River Correctional Institution, Warden Charlie J. Cepak*
Byrnes Clinical Center, Warden Vacant
Campbell Work Center, Superintendent George A. Roof
Goodman Correctional Institution, Warden James D. Beam
Kirkland Correctional Institution, Warden Laurie F. Bessinger
Lower Savannah Work Center, Superintendent John H. McCall
Manning Correctional Institution, Warden Rickie Harrison
State Park Correctional Center, Warden Terry R. Candee*
Stevenson Correctional Institution, Warden George Hampton, Jr.
**Trenton Correctional Institution Vacant
Walden Correctional Institution, Warden Ed M. McCrory
Watkins Pre-Release Center, Superintendent Carl J. Frederick
Women's Correctional Center, Warden Mary B. Scott*

Coastal Correctional Region

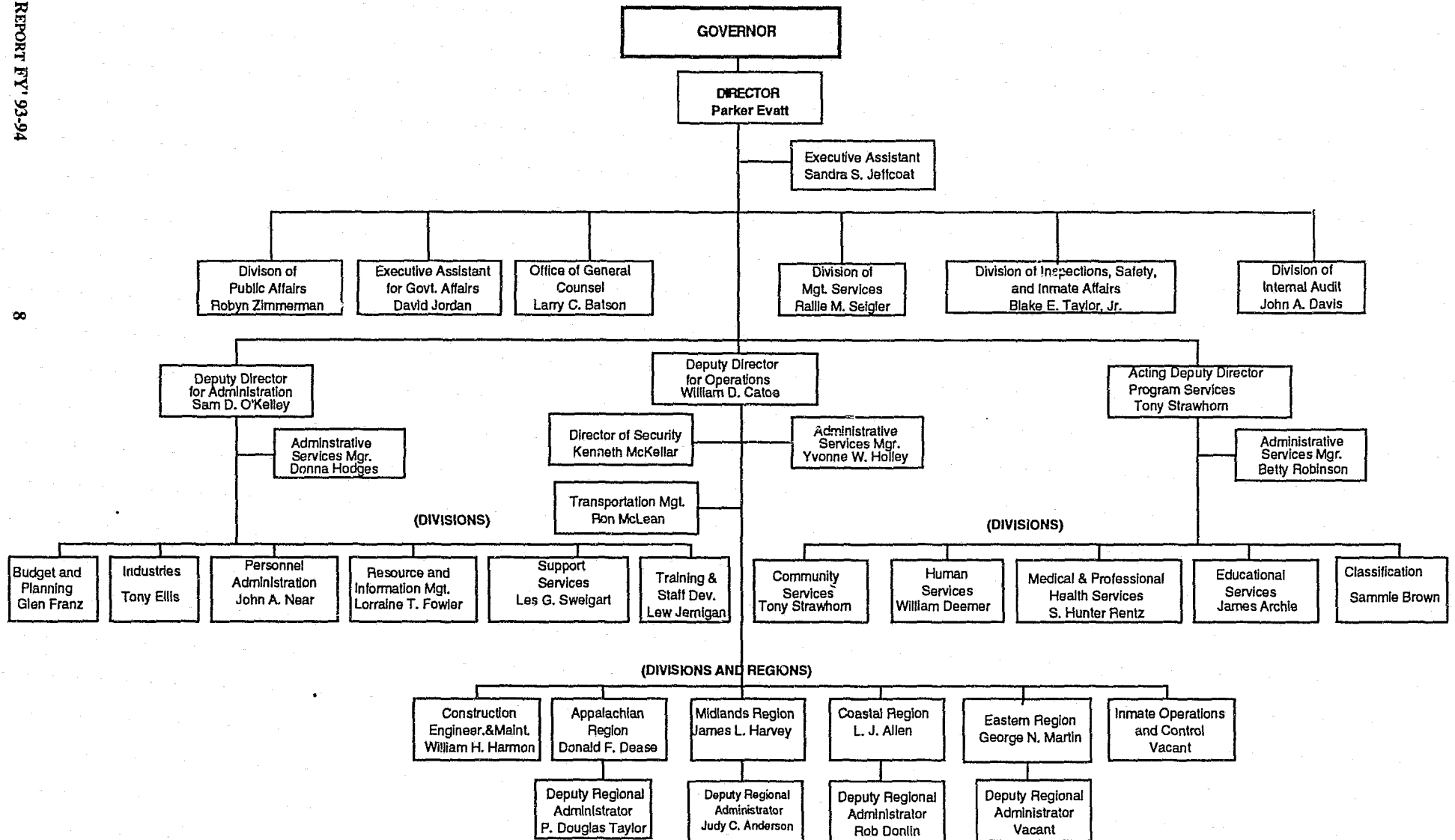
Regional Administrator L. J. Allen
Deputy Regional Administrator Robert W. Donlin*
Allendale Correctional Institution, Warden Geraldine P. Miro*
Coastal Work Center, Superintendent Frank A. Smith
Lieber Correctional Institution, Warden Benjamin Montgomery*
MacDougall Correctional Institution, Warden Edsel T. Taylor
**Ridgeland Correctional Institution Vacant

Eastern Correctional Region

Regional Administrator George N Martin, III*
Deputy Regional Administrator Vacant
Evans Correctional Institution William R. Davis
**Kershaw Correctional Institution Vacant
Lee Correctional Institution William C. Wallace
Palmer Work Center James E. Sligh, Jr.
**Turbeville Correctional Institution Ralph S. Beardsley
Wateree River Correctional Institution John H. Carmichael, Jr.

**Under Construction

Figure 1 South Carolina Department of Corrections Organizational Structure



DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION

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 Director. Other specific staff functions are attached to the Director's Office as described below.

Office of The Director

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

Division of Public Affairs

Responsible for all public information, media contacts, and public relations including 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 Director informed of significant legislation, programs, and procedures.

Office of General Counsel

Provides legal advice to the Director and the Department, and represents the Department and its employees under prescribed circumstances 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 facilities by the Commission on Accreditation; is responsible for 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 organizations and the safety program. Manages the inmate grievance mechanism and furnishes general ombudsman services for the inmate population.

Division of Internal Audit

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 Director for Administration

The Deputy Director 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 Governor, Budget and Control Board, and Legislature, reconciles expenditures with appropriations, and prepares all capital improvement plans and requests for bond approval. 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, agricultural and dairy 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 system; statistical analysis and operations research; fiscal and personnel systems; network operations; telecommunications, and executive information for policy and legislative evaluation.

Division of Training and Staff Development

Provides pre-employment and in-service training for all employees, including LETA certification.

Office of the Deputy Director for Operations

The Office of the Deputy Director 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 Director for Operations are four regional offices for prison operations - Appalachian, Midlands, Coastal, and Eastern, as well as, 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. 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

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 and is responsible for the K-9 Drug Interdiction Program.

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. Also responsible for all radio communications.

Institutional Operations: Regional Offices

Effective July 1, 1994, the state has divided into four geographical regions to facilitate management and operation of facilities. Each of the regions is headed by a Regional Administrator who directs prison operations within his region. The regions are: Appalachian, Midlands, Coastal, and Eastern. Figure 2 outlines the counties which comprised each region in 1993. Figure 2A outlines the four regions set-up effective July 1, 1994. Since three regions were operating in CY 1993, statistics in this annual report adhere to the three regional alignment of Midlands, Coastal, and Appalachian.

Office of the Deputy Director for Program Services

The Office of the Deputy Director 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. Also responsible for the Shock Incarceration Program and all institutional services for inmates sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act.

Division of Human Services

Develops and provides diversified programs and services that focus on changing inmate behavior related to dysfunctional thinking and attitudes. The programs/services include: psychological evaluation, mental health/social work, pastoral care, recreation, horticulture, vocational rehabilitation, and special residential treatment for addicted offenders, sex offenders, and the developmentally disabled.

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 the Byrnes Clinical Center, located at the Department of Mental Health, for general hospital care. The Division operates fifteen dental clinics and the Gilliam Psychiatric Hospital for acute psychiatric care. The Division provides most of the health care services with in-house staff; however, it contracts for certain services at Richland Memorial Hospital and medical coverage at and for geriatric institutions.

Division of Educational Services

Administers and provides academic, literacy, vocational, special and career education and library services to the inmate population at 18 institutions, with satellites at pre-release and work centers. The "Palmetto Unified School District #1" offers a variety of vocational programs, including auto mechanics, carpentry, plumbing, and heavy equipment operation and repair. Academic programs include GED preparation, Level I & Level II, Literacy programs, and High School Diploma opportunities. Post-secondary classes are offered by colleges and universities throughout the state, although no agency funds are used for these classes.

Division of Community Services

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. Also responsible for the formulation, implementation, and interpretation of policies and procedures that guide the agency's pre-release, and work centers, the Work Camp/Labor Crew Program, and various programs within these centers/institutions. SCDC cooperates with the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon 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, 1994. These range in size and function from the largest, Lee Correctional Institution, with a certified safe and reasonable capacity of 1,472, to the smallest, Livesay Work Center, with a safe and reasonable capacity of 96. The thirty-two institutions are spread over four Correctional Regions, and each Region, excluding the Eastern Correctional Region, which was only recently activated has a facility for intake processing for men, 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, 1994, the Department's "safe and reasonable" operating capacity was set at 16,310*. 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 and 2A which includes the realignment of facilities following the activation of the Eastern Region.

*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) FY1994	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 Work/Pre-Release 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	181	86	210%	188	96%
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution	Level 3 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older	641	528	121%	528	121%
Dutchman Correctional Institution	Level 3 (Medium)	Male, ages 17 and older	574	528	109%	528	109%
Givens Youth Correction Center	Level 2 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older--primarily Youthful Offenders, ages 17-25	120	68	176%	123	98%
Greenwood Correctional Center	Level 2 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older	161	144	112%	174	93%
Leath Correctional Institution	Level 3 (Min/Med)	Female, ages 17 and older	362	384	94%	384	94%
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	1,086	600	181%	1,104	98%
Northside Correctional Institution	Level 2 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older	364	382	95%	382	95%
Perry Correctional Institution***	Level 4 & 5 (Med/Max)	Male, ages 17 and older--includes inmates undergoing reception processing	1,081	576	188%	768	141%
Midlands Correctional Region							
Aiken Youth Correction Center	Level 2 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older--primarily Youthful Offenders	327	224	146%	275	119%
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.	1,326	792	167%	1,236	107%
Byrnes Clinical Center **	All levels	Hospitalized inmates	14	-	-	-	-
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	618	1,340	46%	1,383	45%
Goodman Correctional Institution	Level 2 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older	455	283	161%	364	125%
Kirkland Correctional Institution****	Level 4 & 5 (Med/Max)	Male, ages 17 and older	713	448	159%	608	117%
Lee Correctional Institution	Level 4 & 5 (Med/Max)	Male, ages 17 and older	720	1,472	49%	1,472	49%
Lower Savannah Work Center	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older--inmates on work programs	151	45	336%	154	98%
Lower Savannah Work Camp	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older	81	96	84%	96	84%
Manning Correctional Institution	Level 3 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older	754	608	124%	642	117%

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) FY1994	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)	383	370	104%	420	91%
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	266	129	206%	264	101%
Walden Correctional Institution	Level 2 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older	331	246	135%	277	119%
Wateree River Correctional Institution	Level 3 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older	719	456	158%	585	123%
Wateree Shock Incarceration Unit	Level 2 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 to 29	182	192	95%	192	95%
Watkins Pre-Release Center	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older--inmates on pre-release programs	128	144	89%	144	89%
Women's Correctional Center ***	Levels 4 & 5 (Med/Max)	Female, ages 17 and older--includes inmates undergoing reception processing	303	269	113%	323	94%
Women's Shock Incarceration Unit	Level 2 (Minimum)	Female, ages 17 to 29	24	24	100%	25	96%
Coastal Correctional Region							
Allendale Correctional Institution	Level 4 & 5 (Med/Max)	Male, ages 17 and older	1,074	808	133%	1,099	98%
Coastal Work Center	Level 1 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older--inmates on work programs	147	158	93%	158	93%
Evans Correctional Institution	Level 4 & 5 (Med/Max)	Male, ages 17 and older	1,085	808	134%	1,101	99%
Lieber Correctional Institution****	Level 4 & 5 (Med/Max)	Male, ages 17 and older--includes inmates undergoing reception processing	1,257	696	181%	1,196	105%
MacDougall Correctional Institution	Level 3 (Minimum)	Male, ages 17 and older	572	336	170%	576	99%
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	88	96	92%	96	92%

* 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

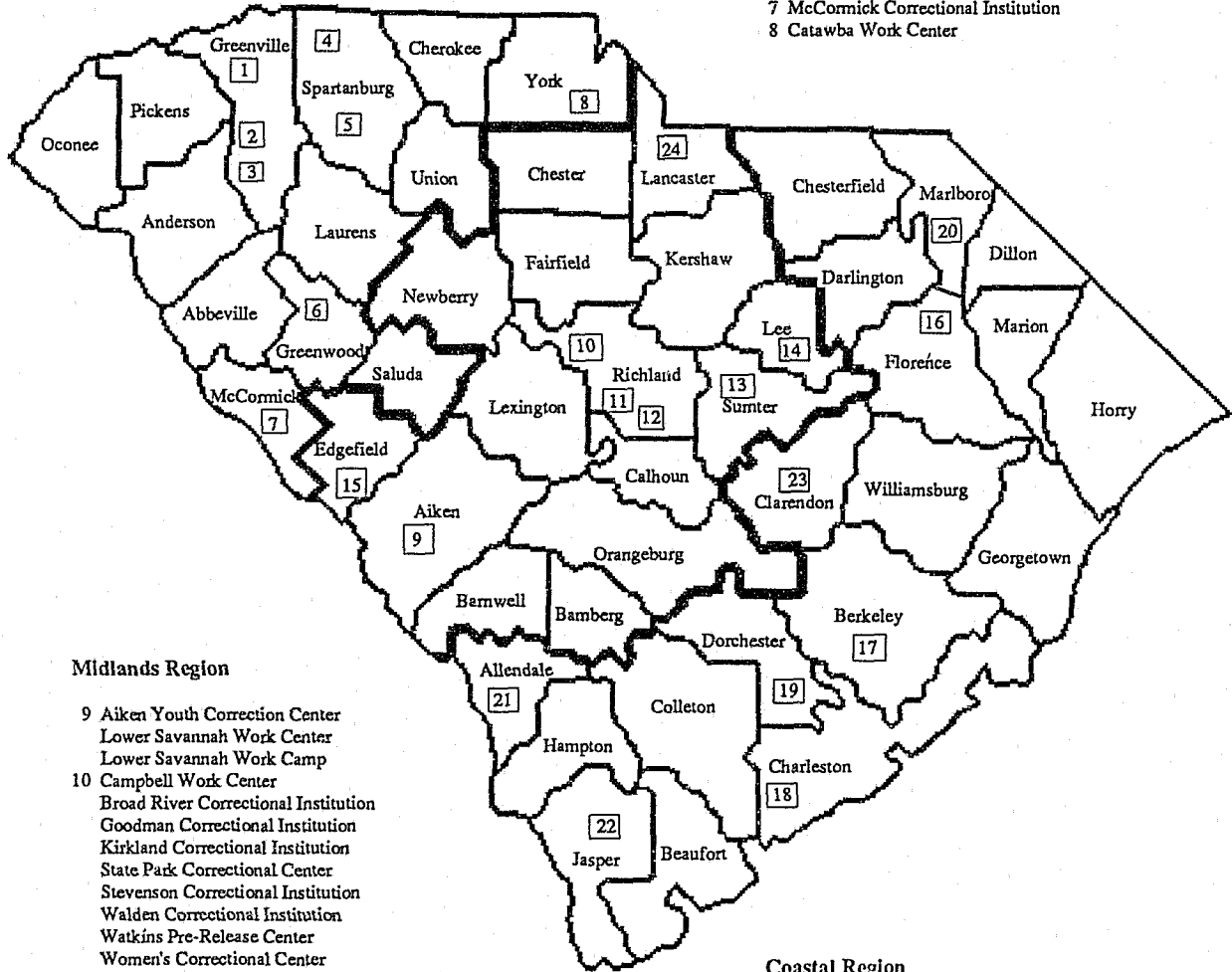
*** These institutions provide intake services for their regions.

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

**FIGURE 2 (SEE 2A FOLLOWING)
LOCATIONS OF SCDC INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS
REGIONAL CONFIGURATION DURING FY 94**

Appalachian Region

- 1 Blue Ridge Work/Pre-Release Center
- 2 Givens Youth Correction Center
- 3 Perry Correctional Institution
- 4 Livesay Work Center
Northside Correctional Center
- 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 Correction 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.)

*Under Construction

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
- 24 *Kershaw Correctional Institution

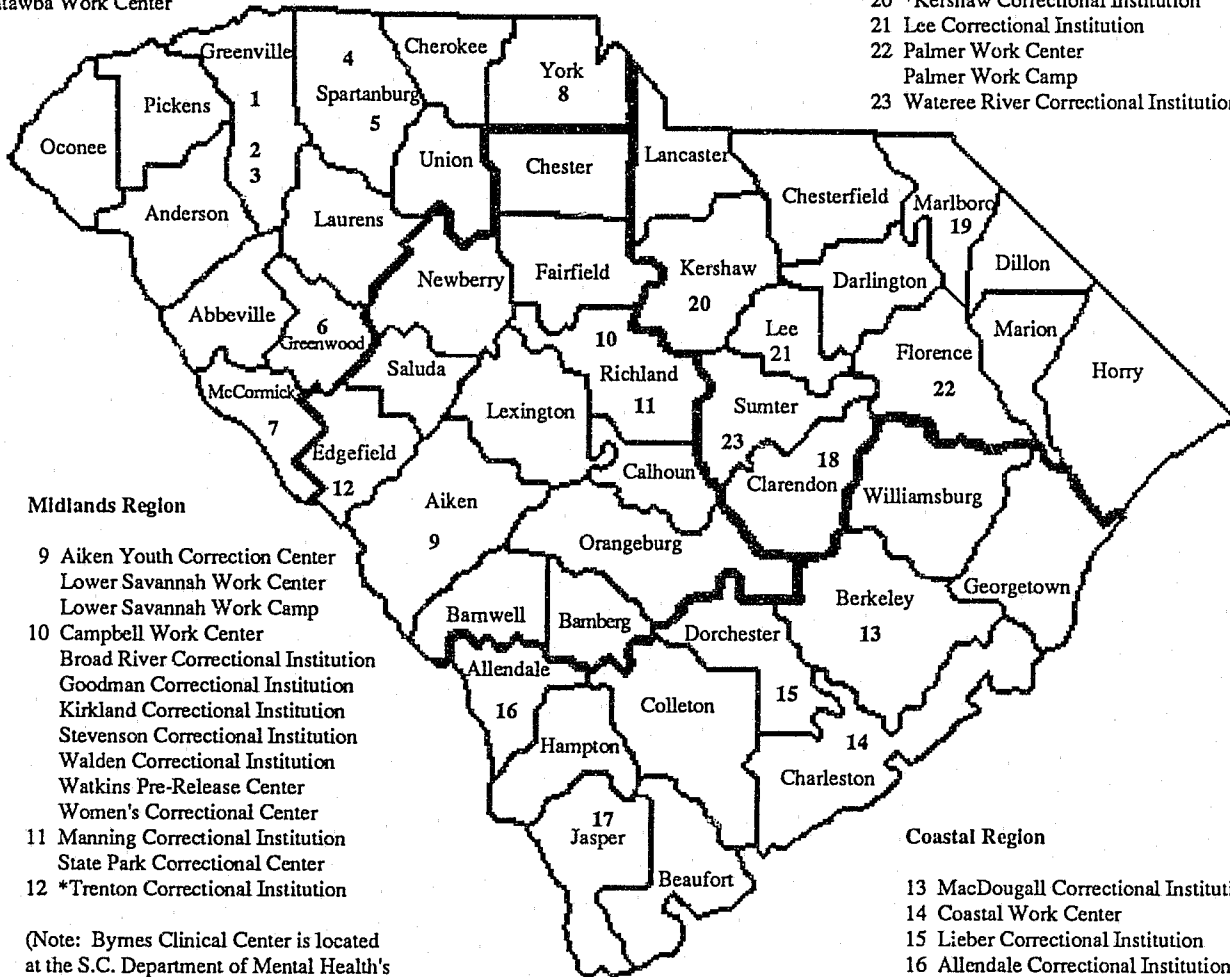
FIGURE 2A
LOCATIONS OF SCDC INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS
REGIONAL CONFIGURATION EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 94

Appalachian Region

- 1 Blue Ridge Work/Pre-Release Center
- 2 Givens Youth Correction Center
- 3 Perry Correctional Institution
- 4 Livesay Work Center
- Northside Correctional Center
- 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

Eastern Region

- 18 *Turbeville Correctional Institution
- 19 Evans Correctional Institution
- 20 *Kershaw Correctional Institution
- 21 Lee Correctional Institution
- 22 Palmer Work Center
- Palmer Work Camp
- 23 Wateree River Correctional Institution



Midlands Region

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

Coastal Region

- 13 MacDougall Correctional Institution
- 14 Coastal Work Center
- 15 Lieber Correctional Institution
- 16 Allendale Correctional Institution
- 17 *Ridgeland Correctional Institution

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

* 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.

1993	
Correctional Officer	Solomon Sainyo
Manager	Dr. Lorraine Fowler
Administrative Support Employee	Sandra Hayes
Supervisor	Daryl Giddings
Program Services Employee	Sandra Hummel
Operational Support Employee	Ronald Jacques

Other winners of these awards in previous years were:

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

<u>EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR</u>	
1990	Louisa Brown
1989	Flora Brooks Boyd
1988	Rickie Harrison
1987	Robert L. Foulks
1986	George A. Roof
1985	Kenneth D. McKellar
1984	Kyuzo Miyaishi (Frankie San)
1983	William T. Cave

<u>CORRECTIONAL OFFICER OF THE YEAR</u>	
	Bill E. Bright
	Terrance Whittaker
	Rose M. Austin
	Carmelita A. Streater
	Joseph M. Cavanaugh
	William F. Gault
	Frank Taylor
	Valerie W. Whitaker

SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS FISCAL YEAR 1993-1994

Central Correctional Institution (CCI) Closing Ushers in New Era of Safer Correctional Facilities

A major era in corrections ended January 21, 1994, when the last 21 inmates left CCI, formerly the old State Penitentiary, and were transferred to Lee Correctional Institution, the newest prison. The inmates' departure symbolized the end of one era and the beginning of a new one for South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC). The violent reputation of inmates and decrepit condition of the prison had made it cost ineffective as well as the most difficult to manage facility of the adult correctional system. During the 127 years of operation, more than 80,000 inmates had been housed at CCI.

The effort to close CCI had begun over two decades ago. The facility had worn out, and maintaining it had been costly. Many of the buildings were condemned and the constant maintenance was quite a problem. The facility, given its physical disrepair and obsolescence, would not have fulfilled its housing function had there not been a dedicated staff. SCDC was fortunate that many CCI staff were willing to put their lives on the line by working under adverse conditions.

The new replacement facility, Lee Correctional Institution in Bishopville, began receiving inmates in November 1993, and the moving process from CCI was completed in February of 1994. Lee is a medium/maximum security facility with a capacity to house 1,472 male inmates and employs over 520 people.

A Tribute To CCI

To mark the historic event of the closure of CCI, and as part of SCDC's ongoing effort to expose correctional issues to the public, an all-out effort was launched by the SCDC staff and the South Carolina Correctional Association members to offer tours of CCI. SCDC staff volunteered their personal time to coordinate visitor activities and to be tour guides for four consecutive weekends. During the tour, in addition to visiting the different sections of the facility, the public had the opportunity to see the Death House Museum. A special effort was made to expose young people to crime and incarceration issues. The public's response was overwhelming. When the last scheduled tour ended, over 38,000 citizens had toured the facility.

As another tribute to CCI, former CCI employees held a reunion March 3, 1994. Nearly 500 former and present employees of CCI attended, taking reminiscent strolls around the old grounds and sharing memories which, for many, marked highlights in their correctional careers.

SCDC Recognized for Plan to Relocate CCI Employees

SCDC received the Human Resource Program of the Year Award for its CCI relocation and staffing of Lee Correctional Institution (LCI). The award, given by the South Carolina Chapter of International Personnel Management Association, recognized SCDC's Division of Personnel Administration's effort to ensure that when the 127-year-old CCI closed down and LCI opened, none of the 500 employees would lose a job.

Because of the need to operate CCI until the last inmate was transferred, as well as the need to hire and train a staff to operate LCI, the conventional Reduction-In-Force plan would not work. The agency felt obliged to protect as many CCI employee jobs as possible. Although SCDC did not have the luxury of additional funds or positions, its human resource staff planned for the transition well in advance. Preparations for the closing of CCI and the

relocation of the staff began almost two years before the institution actually closed. Every CCI employee was contacted regarding options under the plan. The result was that every CCI employee was placed without anyone having to experience a reduction in force. LCI opened in November of 1993, with trained staff on board, and it quickly became operational.

Restitution Centers and Extended Work Programs

During the latter part of the fiscal year, the contract between SCDC and the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services (SCDPPPS) was re-negotiated in order for SCDPPPS to assume from SCDC the management and operation of the two restitution centers with SCDC continuing to provide security staff. SCDPPPS will return to SCDC the supervision responsibility over inmates on the Extended Work Program. Transition for these changes in responsibility was set for July 1, 1994.

Restitution Center Avoids RIF

Since the two Restitution Centers would be transferred to the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services from SCDC, employees at the Columbia and Spartanburg Restitution Centers were subject to undergo a Reduction In Force (RIF) and possible layoff.

Because of the teamwork and cooperation of many SCDC managers, supervisors, and employees, a RIF was avoided. Arrangements were made to reassign several employees at the Restitution Centers to other positions within SCDC. Other employees, affected by the change in jurisdiction, elected to remain in their positions at the Restitution Centers under the new operations by the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services.

Realignment of Correctional Regions

As new facilities were constructed in areas outside the central Midlands Correctional Region, a fourth region, the Eastern Correctional Region, was added in February, 1994. This region was created to provide a more equitable geographic distribution of inmates throughout the state. Mr. George N. Martin, III, is the Regional Administrator, and the regional office, staffed by six employees, is located in a renovated building on the grounds of the Wateree River Correctional Institution.

New Prison

A number of state and local officials joined some 150 citizens at the ground breaking ceremonies May 9, 1994, for the new Kershaw Correctional Institution in Lancaster County. The 1116-bed security level III men's prison will be located 3 miles north of the Town of Kershaw. It will employ approximately 350 people with 65 percent of those positions in security. Estimated construction cost for the Kershaw Correctional Institution is \$42 million. The annual payroll will be approximately \$10.1 million and the annual operating budget is expected to be \$15 million.

Overcrowding Reduction Plan

In October 1993, a federal judge, frustrated by the state's slow pace at instituting prison reforms, ordered South Carolina to develop a plan to permanently eliminate overcrowding in the state's prisons. Representatives from the SC Legislature, Attorney General's Office, SCDPPPS and SCDC met to develop a comprehensive plan to reduce overcrowding. The state plans to open one of two 1,130 bed, minimum-security prisons that will be completed in Ridgeville and Turbeville. That not only brings the state into compliance with the prison population capacity, but should provide a surplus of beds by the end of the year. The plan would expand house arrest and other community alternatives to limit the incarceration of nonviolent offenders so that prison cells would be reserved for repeat, violent offenders. Since plan submission, DPPPS has initiated pre-sentencing investigations of nonviolent offenders to recommend to judges appropriate sentencing alternatives for offenders who are convicted of crimes carrying maximum sentences of 3 to 15 years.

New Financial Reforms Tighten Security and Controls For Prisoners

During the year, "Cashless Canteen" became a reality for three SCDC facilities: Manning, Lee, and Leath Correctional Institutions. After examining the "Cashless Canteen" System in a few states, a pilot project was started at Manning Correctional Institution on October 5, 1993. The staff of Manning Correctional Institution and the Division of Support Services worked closely with the Division of Resource and Information Management to develop procedures to eliminate the use of cash completely. Inmates previously were allowed a limited amount of cash so that they could purchase daily necessities (such as hygiene supplies) from the canteen. To remove cash in the inmate population, purchases are now made by debiting the inmate's financial account. The elimination of cash in the inmate population is crucial to tighten institutional management. In implementing the cashless system, cost-efficient processing equipment is utilized so that canteen operations can be monitored efficiently, allowing audits and reflecting accountability in canteen management. Based on the Manning experience, "Cashless Canteen" was implemented from the very beginning at the new Lee facility and will be phased in at the remaining SCDC institutions.

To support the operations of Cashless Canteens and to reduce (eventually eliminate) cash in institutions, procedural changes were implemented to require that inmate money orders at all institutions must go to the Cooper Trust Fund, fiduciary inmate accounts administered by SCDC. Inmates are not allowed to receive any money (cash, checks, money orders, postal notes, or bank drafts) through the U.S. Post Office mail at the institutions' addresses. The only exception is government checks. These are now deposited directly to the inmate's account in the Cooper Trust Fund. Inmates will be allowed to receive U.S. Post Office and Western Union money orders for deposit to their Cooper Trust Fund accounts when mailed to the SCDC number. Inmates will be notified of any unauthorized mail returned to senders from the SCDC Cooper Trust Fund.

Two Furlough Actions Decided

The Plaintiff Class won favorable decision in the South Carolina Circuit Court and South Carolina Supreme Court on the SF II (early release) issue. However, the legislature amended the statute while the matter was pending in the South Carolina Supreme Court. The amendment changed the criteria for eligibility for early release by limiting the program to "nonviolent" offenders and making early release "discretionary" rather than mandatory for all plaintiffs not serving life and without a disciplinary six months prior to their eligibility date. Plaintiff's counsel disagreed and filed a "sub-class" action on behalf of all inmates who should have been released or would have been eligible for early release under the terms of the

original law. The action is in the form of Habeas Corpus petition civil rights action filed in the Federal Court in January, 1994. A decision favorable to the plaintiff could lead to a substantial increase in the number of early releases under SF II.

New legislation was enacted this fiscal year whereby inmates committed to SCDC with violent offenses as classified under Section 16-1-60 will not be permitted to return to the county of commitment while on furlough except with the written concurrence of the law enforcement agency, the Solicitor's Office involved in the arrest and conviction, and any victims/witnesses or family members who have requested under the Victim Bill of Rights to be notified. This immediately affected twenty-four inmates, some of whom had been participating in the furlough program for several years. Out of these twenty-four inmates, seven were disapproved for continued furlough participation in the committing county.

Sex Offender Registry

In May 1993, legislation was passed to create a sex offender registry to be administered at the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED). SCDC implemented ongoing procedures to inform its releasees who had served time for a sex crime of the registration requirement. SLED and local law enforcement are now being notified of such inmates' releases on an ongoing basis.

Strategic Planning - State Centered Program

Under the joint efforts of the Governor's Office and the criminal justice agencies of this state, South Carolina was one of six states selected to receive a nine-month, \$75,000 planning grant from the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation. Judicial, legislative, classification, public opinion, information systems and community alternatives will be examined to develop strategies to limit imprisonment to the confinement of serious offenders. A range of appropriate sentencing options between prison and traditional probation will be explored. Effective goal-directed policies will reflect a thorough analysis of the offender population, an understanding of a wide variety of policy options, and an awareness of the needs of and the public safety interests of the community.

Treatment Program

SCDC will increase its efforts to develop a residential drug abuse treatment program for inmates with the assistance of a grant for \$648,758 from the Governor's office. This grant represents a portion of the \$6,130,000 awarded to South Carolina by the federal government under the Drug Control and System Improvement Program. Administered by the new Department of Public Safety, the money will be used by SCDC to pay a portion of the costs of construction and equipment for the Appalachian Residential Treatment Unit in the upstate area.

New Programs - Psychiatric for Women, Addictions Treatment and Out for Life

On August 23, 1993, The South Carolina Department of Mental Health (SCDMH) began furnishing the necessary facilities and personnel to provide secure inpatient psychiatric care for a maximum of five adult female SCDC patients. These services are being provided by the forensic unit located in the Cooper Building of the William S. Hall Psychiatric Institute. Through SCDMH's affiliation with the USC School of Medicine's Department of Neuropsychiatry and Behavioral Science, outpatient services will include up to eight hours per week of psychiatric consultation, and post-hospitalization evaluation, counseling, and medication prescriptions to the transitional care unit and the psychiatric outpatients at the

SCDC Women's Correctional Center. For each patient admitted to the forensic unit, SCDC will initiate the appropriate judicial process required by South Carolina law for involuntary admission, treatment, and commitment. For each patient actually housed in the forensic unit, SCDC will pay SCDMH \$35 per day for food, lodging, and security.

Another new program was established in May of 1994 by the S.C. Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services, the S.C. Department of Corrections, S.C. Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services and the S.C. Department of Public Safety. These organizations announced plans to expand residential addictions treatment services to offenders immediately prior to their release and to provide continued treatment services upon their return to the community. This is a concentrated joint effort to break the cycle of crime and addiction by preventing these offenders from cycling repeatedly through the "revolving doors of justice."

Out for Life is a three-year demonstration grant funded by the U.S. Department of Education. The objective of the project is to reduce recidivism through life skills training and community linkages. Life skills training will be offered to inmates within one year of their release date. Each inmate participating in the project will be given a comprehensive assessment that will evaluate life skills deficiencies. Individual service plans will be developed by an Inmate Development Team. The project will be piloted in three site institutions: Leath Correctional Institution in Greenwood, Walden Correctional Institution in Columbia, and Evans Correctional Institution in Bennettsville. A major component of the Pre/Post Release services is the development of a Community Advocacy Center for inmates. Inmates will be provided community resource information through a resource directory. Upon release each inmate will be given a toll free 800 number for post release follow-up and case management services.

Environmental Protection - Expansion of Recycling Efforts

SCDC opened its own Recycling Center in the Broad River Complex. Following the passage of the Solid Waste Policy and Management Act of 1991, SCDC established a Solid Waste Management Office in July of 1992. The need for the recycling center became evident after the Solid Waste Management Office conducted a waste stream analysis and determined that SCDC and its 32 institutions were disposing approximately 1,600 tons of solid waste per month, at a cost of \$500,000 per year. SCDC recycled 50 percent of all its waste and cut waste disposal costs by 20 percent this year alone. The recycling process uses inmate workers and proceeds are reinvested back into the recycling effort.

To ensure the cost effectiveness of its recycling operations, SCDC's Recycling Center offered its services to other state agencies. By year's end, 12 other state agencies were being served and the program was adding others at a rate of 2-3 per month. The recycling center accepts and processes office paper, computer paper, cardboard, newspaper, aluminum, scrap steel, and #10 steel cans from SCDC dining facilities.

SCDC Reaching Out to Promote Crime Prevention and Public Understanding

Two Operation Get Smart teams visited all 46 counties and traveled 80,000 miles within the state to 689 organizations. Over 7,100 presentations were made to 213,000 youths and 21,000 adults. Another crime prevention strategy, Operation Behind Bars, was expanded and is operational at Kirkland Correctional Institution, the Women's Correctional Center, Evans Correctional Institution, Perry Correctional Institution, McCormick Correctional Institution, Manning Correctional Institution, Lieber 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 and adults 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. Approximately 3,700 youths and adults from 23 South Carolina counties participated in this program.

Simultaneously, SCDC Speaker's Bureau, consisting of managers from operations, program services, and administration addressed audiences totaling approximately 200,000 people. These public out-reach programs represent SCDC's commitment to talk with 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 to news media representatives. In order to help dispel public misconceptions about corrections, stories appeared in print and broadcast media concerning prison construction, inmate labor crews, female offenders, shock incarceration, offender education, and the plight of correctional officers' salaries.

Also, in October 1993, the Agency hosted a "Spend A Night in Prison" at the new Lee Correctional Institution in Bishopville. Community leaders, media, legislators, judges, and law enforcement personnel experienced first hand the effect of a night in a prison.

SCDC Employees become Better Leaders

Forty-five Department of Corrections' employees spent last year learning about issues that affect South Carolina through a leadership program called Leadership SCDC. During the graduation ceremony of the first class of Leadership SCDC, Lieutenant Governor Nick A. Theodore congratulated the group for completing the program which was patterned after Leadership South Carolina. Leadership SCDC's purpose is to expose participants to issues such as the economy, health care, education, corrections, law enforcement, and the environment. The primary focus is to develop leadership within the agency and within our communities.

Alex English Reading Improvement Program

SCDC employees showed their support for the Alex English Reading Improvement Program by contributing \$16,116 through the Give-A-Dime for Literacy Campaign. Thirty-four inmate organizations also showed their support by contributing \$4,273. These funds will be used to purchase reading materials and supplies used in the Reading Improvement Program, which has made significant strides in promoting literacy among the inmate population.

On September 29, 1993, 254 inmates who had achieved excellence in the Alex English Reading Improvement Program were recognized during the All Star Luncheon held at Broad River Correctional Institution. Certificates were presented to the inmates recognized during the ceremony. Eau Claire High School Coach George Glymph was the speaker for the occasion.

Inmates Restore Charleston Trolleys

Trolley buses used by the City of Charleston as a part of the City bus system were refurbished by the Vehicle Restoration Plant at Lieber Correctional Institution in Ridgeville, South Carolina. The Vehicle Restoration Plant is part of the Department of Corrections Division of Prison Industries that provides job training skills and productive work for inmates.

The City of Charleston's research indicated that an estimated cost savings of 40% would be realized by having the work accomplished by the Vehicle Restoration Plant. The City's decision was also based on the excellent quality of the work and the short turn-around time involved in returning the vehicles to service.

Master Gardener Program

Twenty-six inmates and two staff members received certificates for completing the Master Gardener Program, a program offered through the Clemson Extension and taught by SCDC Horticulturists. The program has been taught twice a year since 1991 in different prison facilities. The focus of the SCDC program has been vocational, because this locale has jobs for landscapers. Since program initiation, a total of 76 graduates have been certified.

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 1994:

1. Preliminary analysis was performed for an energy management system upgrade at Broad River Correctional Institution; however, it could not be funded. Opportunities are currently being reviewed to perform a complete energy conservation upgrade at this facility, including the energy management system, lighting retrofit, and other energy saving projects.
2. Preliminary audits will be scheduled for each facility to evaluate and prioritize energy conservation opportunities. The major projects that will be considered include upgraded energy management systems and lighting retrofits (T-8 lamps/electronic ballasts).
3. A standby generation agreement was signed with Carolina Power & Light Company (CP&L) at the Lee Correctional Institution to take advantage of the installed standby generation system. The institution has agreed to switch over to standby power when requested by CP&L in exchange for monthly credits on the electric bill. The agreement was effective in February 1994, and almost \$28,000 in credits have been received in just the first four months.
4. 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.

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, system wide, 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 a five (5) year period which 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 Plaintiff's 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 was 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 Plaintiff's 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. After the modification was filed and during the discovery process, the parties began negotiations resulting in a proposed compromise agreement to modify the Decree which was filed in the US District Court on September 2, 1993. This motion was presented to the court on February 9, 1994; however, due to the complexity of the issues, counsels for the parties were instructed to submit briefs so that a decision could be made at a later time. Later the Department reconsidered its position in the matter and sought permission from the Court to withdraw the compromise agreement.

In early 1993, Plaintiff's 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 a recent disciplinary. After a 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 on the change on the SFII law. Pursuant to the Supreme Court ruling the Department began screening inmates for mandatory SFII release. After this ruling, the State petitioned the Court for a rehearing. On November 8, 1993, the Supreme Court issued an opinion indicating that those inmates formerly eligible for release under the former Code Section 24-13-720 were not protected by the ex post facto protection of the Constitution and would have to meet the criteria of the new Statute in order to be released. On January 21, 1994, Plaintiff's Counsel filed its complaint in the US District Court for further review of the ex post facto issue.

In October, 1993, the Court ruled that the State was to finalize a plan for bed space compliance during the 1994 legislative term. Before and during the legislative term, representatives of the Senate, the House, the Budget and Control Board, the Attorney General's Office, the Solicitor's Office, the SC Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services and the SC Department of Corrections met to develop a comprehensive plan. Elements of this plan included diversion to community programs through pre-sentence investigations, limiting admissions to the Department, continuing the early release programs for non-violent offenders, and the opening of new and replacement facilities. At the time of this writing, a hearing on this plan had not been scheduled.

LEGISLATION

The General Assembly ratified several pieces of legislation of significance to the South Carolina Criminal Justice System and the Department of Corrections. A synopsis of this legislation as it may affect the Department in facility 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.4323) Criminal Justice Reform Act Provides for extensive changes in the criminal justice system to include: (A) Adds additional offenses to the listing of crimes defined as violent; (B) Redefines juvenile and the criteria for waiver from Family Court to Circuit Court; (C) Redefines youthful offender; (D) Prohibits a prisoner within the state prison system from wearing any type of jewelry other than watches not exceeding \$35 in value and wedding bands; (E) Prohibits conjugal visits for prisoners except pursuant to written guidelines and procedures promulgated by the Department of Corrections; (F) Prohibits the possession and use of cash by prisoners within the state prison system; (G) Identifies a need for additional local correctional facilities which enable nonviolent offenders to reside in less costly community correctional facilities with the opportunity to make restitution payments, compensate the community for their crimes, and to participate in various programs. Authorizes the Department of Corrections to contract with local governmental entities regarding construction, operation, and ownership of community correction facilities and sets forth those terms required in any such contracts; (H) Adds an additional penalty when a person who has been convicted of a 20-year felony or above is released from prison and commits another felony within a specified time; (I) Authorizes the Director of the South Carolina Department of Corrections to establish a program involving the use of inmate labor in private industry and allows him to enter into contracts with private companies. Amends the Code to provide that articles, products, or services produced pursuant to a contract under this section are exempt from the prohibitions against selling products produced by inmates; (J) Allows administrators to establish, by rules, criteria for a reasonable deduction from money credited to the account of an inmate to repay certain costs including public property willfully damaged by the inmate during his incarceration and searching for and apprehending the inmate when he escapes or attempts to escape; (K) Provides for the Materials and Management Office of the Division of General Services to monitor the cooperation of state agencies in the procurement of goods and services provided by the Department of Corrections. Amends section 24-3-360, regarding requirement that SCDC annually publish catalogs to clarify that it does not prohibit a state office or agency from contracting or requesting SCDC to manufacture or produce articles or products similar to those listed in the catalog.

Note : This legislation had not been signed by the Governor as of the writing of this report.

(H.4464) Sale of Hogs by SCDC Adds hogs to the list of products which may be sold on the open market by SCDC.

(H.4473) Work Release Prohibition from County in Which the Offense Committed Provides that no violent offender or any offender committed for any degree of Criminal Sectional Conduct or Attempted Criminal Sexual Conduct be afforded work release status back to the county in which the offense was committed.

(H.3154) Robbery of Hired Motor Vehicle Operators Provides that a person who threatens, tortures, or exhibits a deadly weapon in the robbery or attempted robbery of a hired motor vehicle operator used for passengers is guilty of a felony with a penalty of no less than 15 years nor more than 25 years incarceration. No part of the sentence may be suspended.

(H.4056) Crime Victim's Advocate Creates the office of Crime Victim's Advocate and defines the powers and duties. The office will determine the validity of complaints concerning possible violation of rights of victims/witnesses.

(H.1262) Limits Furlough Eligibility for Violent Offenders Prohibits SCDC from extending furlough privileges to violent offenders unless the victim/relative, arresting law enforcement agency, and the solicitor provide written recommendations that the offender be permitted to participate in the program.

(S.195) Criminal Domestic Violence Creates the crime of Criminal Domestic Violence of a High and Aggravated Nature. A maximum fine of \$3000 and/or a sentence of ten years is prescribed. All or part of the sentence may be suspended, placing the offender on probation with conditions of counseling.

(S.897) Stalking Increases the penalties for the crime of Stalking. The statutory change provides for penalties for violation of a restraining order to be increased to 3 years imprisonment and fines up to \$5,000 for first offense and 5 years imprisonment and fines up to \$10,000 for second offense.

FISCAL INFORMATION

(Special Note: This information is as of June 30, 1994. 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 \$241,717,863 in state appropriations, federal funds, special revenues, Prison Industries, and canteen funds in Fiscal Year 1993-94. Major expenditures included:

Salaries and fringe benefits of employees	71.4%
Supplies (e.g., food, uniforms, medical, and office)	8.2%
Items for resale by Prison Industries and canteens	5.4%

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 (4.3%)	\$10,275,976
Housing, Care, Security, and Supervision (83.7%)	\$202,308,023
Work and Vocational Activities (6.2%)	\$14,908,832
Inmate Individual Growth and Motivation (2.5%)	\$6,117,191
Penal Facilities and Inspection Services (0.1%)	\$305,043
Palmetto School District One (3.2%)	\$7,802,798

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

Annual per inmate cost in S.C. General Funds	\$12,382
Previous fiscal year (FY 1992-93)	\$12,107
Percentage change	+2.27%
Annual per inmate costs in state, federal, and other funds*	\$12,574
Previous fiscal year (FY 1992-93)	\$12,296
Percentage change	+2.20%

*Excludes capital projects (SCDC and other entities' projects), Prison Industries, Canteen, and over \$1.3 million expended from canteen/telephone revenue funds for agency operations and inmate programs.

TABLE 2
EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1993-94

DESCRIPTION	EXPENDITURE
Personnel Services	\$131,250,203
Contractual Services	\$16,918,434
Supplies.....	\$19,723,105
Fixed Charges	\$1,537,611
Travel	\$216,192
Equipment.....	\$1,690,103
Items for Resale*	\$13,124,688
Case Services	\$7,105,880
Lights/Heat/Power	\$7,895,695
Transportation.....	\$756,384
Employee Benefits	\$41,499,604
Total Expenditures	\$241,717,863

(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 1993-94

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: \$412,645.

Vocational Education Act: To provide vocational training to the underprivileged and furnish skills to prepare them for beneficial employment upon release: \$263,746.

Direct Service Delivery (Public Law 94-142): To provide special education for inmates with learning disabilities, age 21 and under: \$10,145.

Lifelong Learning Funds: Utilized primarily in the development and implementation of a comprehensive elementary academic program: \$473,590.

Lifelong Learning Funds: Used primarily for high school and GED preparation: \$155,897.

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: \$3,619.

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: \$37,993.

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: \$320,000.

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

Residential Addictions Treatment Program: Drug treatment unit to provide services to approximately 1360 inmates annually: \$629,504.

Educational Improvement Act

Equipment to teach Commercial Garment and Apparel Construction at Leath: \$31,710.

Equipment to teach Fashion Merchandising at Leath: \$9,397.

Instructional equipment for Office Supervision and Management course at Leath: \$26,775.

Instructional equipment for the Evans Auto Mechanics Course: \$12,441.

Vocational Horticulture equipment at Manning: \$9,033.

Through the S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control

Solid Waste Reduction: Construct and equip a materials recovery facility: \$100,000.

Recycling Program: Driver, equipment, and supplies: \$100,000.

S.C. Dept. of Social Services

Bright Futures : Aids AFDC parents in obtaining their GED, training them for a career as a correctional professional: \$502,789.

Through the U.S. Department of Education

Out for Life: A comprehensive program to assess needs and enhance life skills among SCDC inmates: \$382,127.

PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTS FISCAL YEAR 1993-94

The Department of Corrections has a continuous need to communicate its policies, 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 Director 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 Director 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

(Prepared by the Division of Public Affairs)

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

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.)

Operation Get Smart. (An inside view of crime and imprisonment. Aimed at educating young people about the consequences of criminal behavior.)

Insider News & Review (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.)

(Prepared by the Division of Classification)

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.)

Issue Oriented Publications

Correctional Officer's Basic Training Manual.

Detailed Budget for 1994 - 95

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 1994 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 1994*

Number of inmates admitted	12,411
Sentenced by courts	80.6%
Probation revocations	7.3%
Parole revocations	11.1%
Other (early release revocations, resentencing, death row)	1.0%
Inmates admitted who were between 17 & 29 years of age	54.5%
Average sentence length	4 Yrs. 10 Mos.

* Excludes life, death, shock incarceration, restitution, and YOA sentences.

Most Serious Offenses (69.6% of the 12,411 admissions)
Percentage sentenced for :

Dangerous Drugs:	22.0%
Traffic Offenses:	13.4%
Burglary:	9.8%
Fraudulent Activities:	6.8%
Larceny:	6.7%
Assault:	5.9%
Robbery	5.0%

Profile of Inmates Released During FY 1994

Number of inmates released	11,843
Inmates who "maxed out"	40.2%
Placed on probation (had split sentence)	17.4%
Paroled by the Youthful Offender Act Board	14.6%
Paroled by the Dept. of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services	18.7%
Emergency Prison Overcrowding Powers Act releases	0.0%
Other	9.0%

Profile of Total Inmate Population as of June 30, 1994

Number of inmates in SCDC jurisdiction	19,800
Average sentence length	12 Yrs. 9 Mos.
Serving Youthful Offender Act sentences	6.3%
With sentences of more than 20 years (including life).....	22.5%
With death sentences	0.3%
White males	28.4%
Non-white males	65.7%
White females	2.0%
Non-white females	3.9%
Average age.....	32
29 years of age or younger	44.2%

Most Serious Offenses (79.1% of the 19,800 inmates)
 Percentage sentenced for:

Dangerous Drugs:	22.3%
Burglary:	15.2%
Homicide:	12.0%
Robbery:	9.9%
Assault:	6.9%
Larceny	6.6%
Sexual Assault:	6.2%

Department of Corrections' Employees (as of June 16, 1994)

Total	5,925
Security personnel.....	3,534
Non-security personnel.....	2,391
Percentage of total who are:	
White males	30.4%
Non-white males	33.7%
White females	16.8%
Non-white females.....	19.1%
Number of inmates per authorized Correctional Officer	5.4

TABLE 3
PER INMATE COSTS* - FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 1994

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 ***
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
1994	12,382	33.92	12,574	34.45

* 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 1984 - 1994**

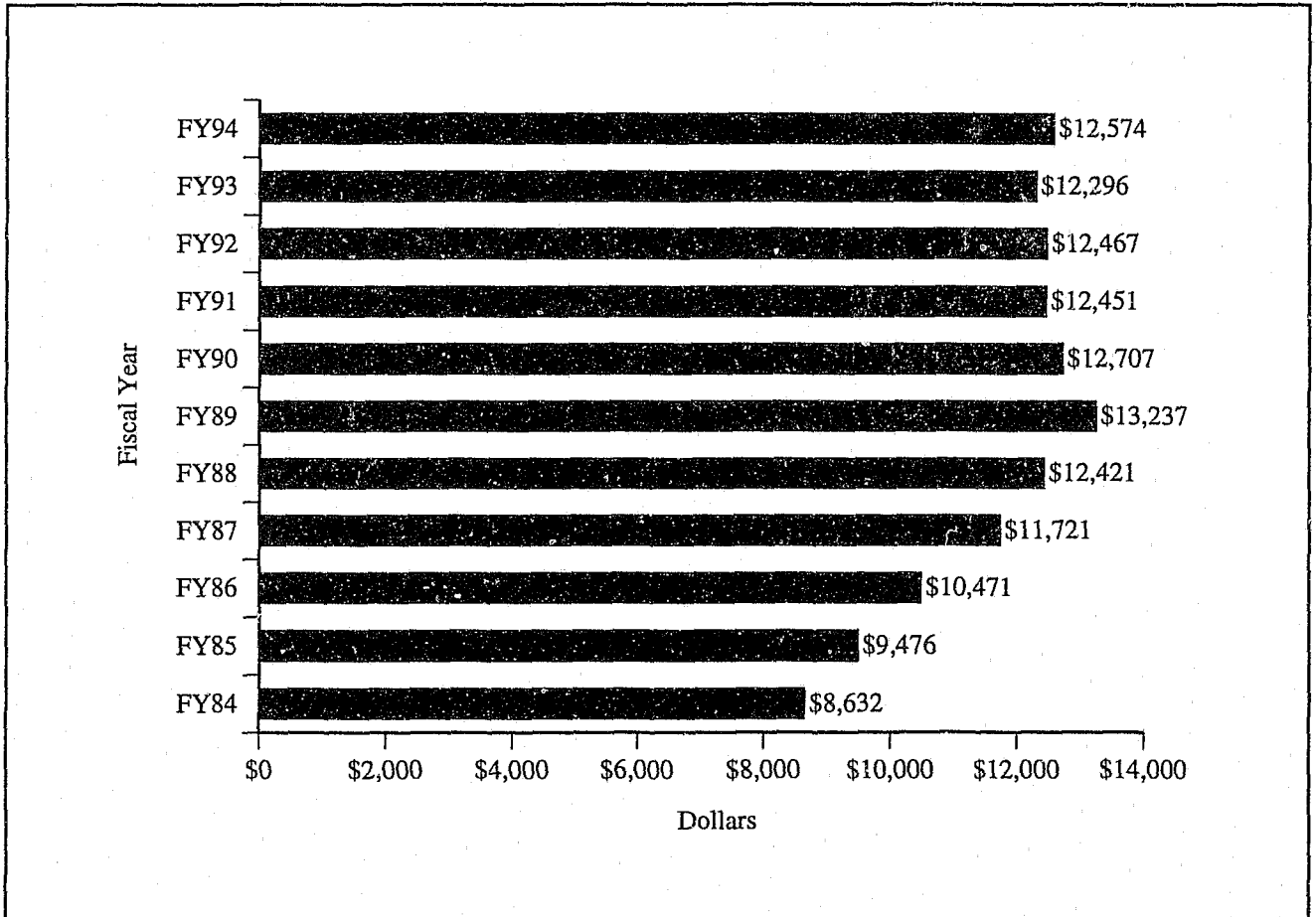


TABLE 4
SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
CALENDAR YEARS 1969 - 1994

CALENDAR YEAR	SCDC FACILITIES	SPECIAL * PLACEMENTS	DESIGNATED FACILITIES **	SCDC *** JURISDICTION	ABSOLUTE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR	PERCENT CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR
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	096	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	13,031	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	16,939	1,490	428	18,859	142	.8
1994	17,306	1,571	431	19,308	449	2.4

* 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 Director'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 facilitating work at the facilities and in the community.

*** 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 - 137(EPA), 95(EPA II).
 CY 1994 - 129(EPA), 29(EPA II).

NOTE: Averages for CY1994 are calculated from January, 1994 - June, 1994, population figures.

FIGURE 4
AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
CALENDAR YEARS 1969 - 1994

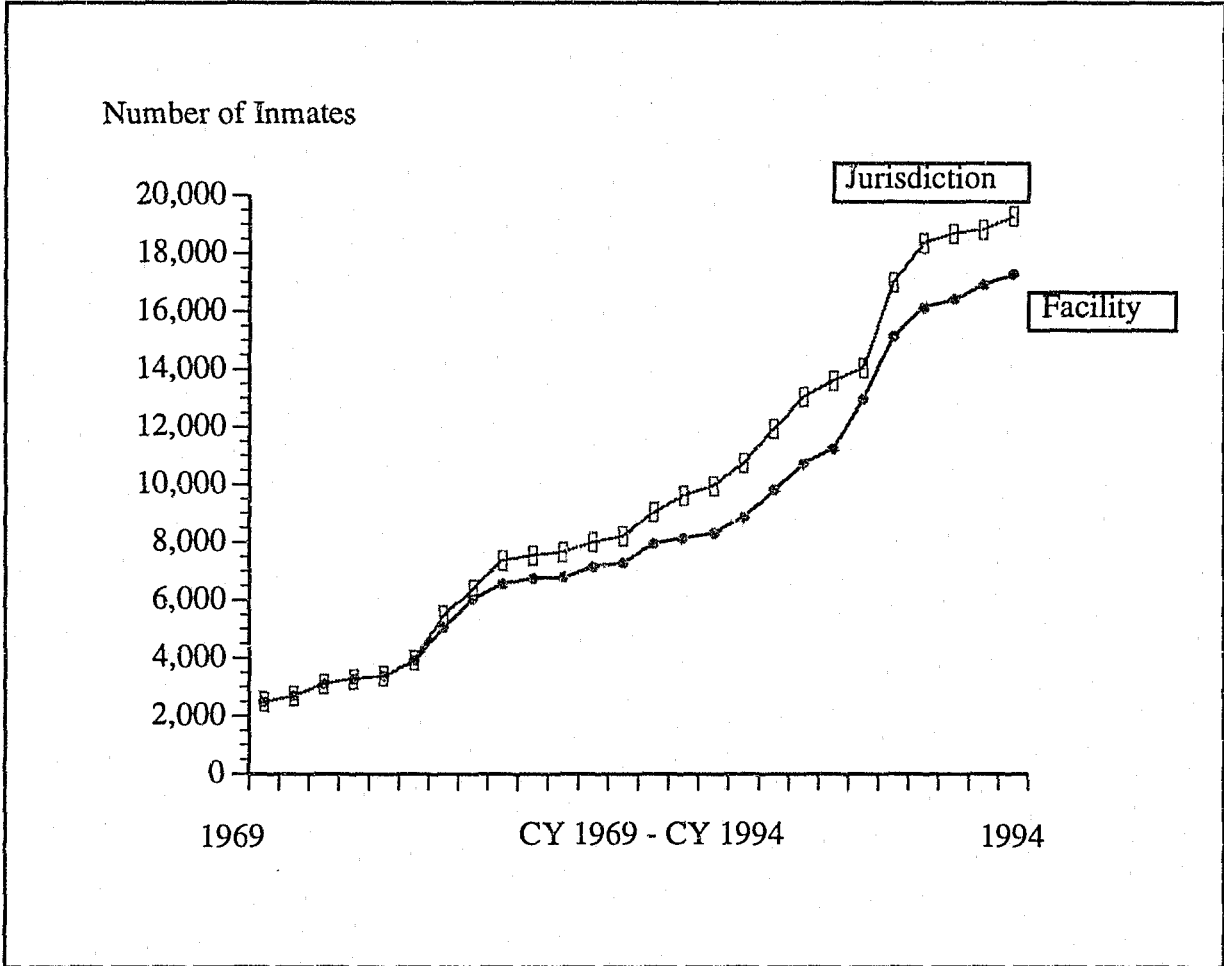


TABLE 5
SCDC AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
FISCAL YEARS 1969 - 1994

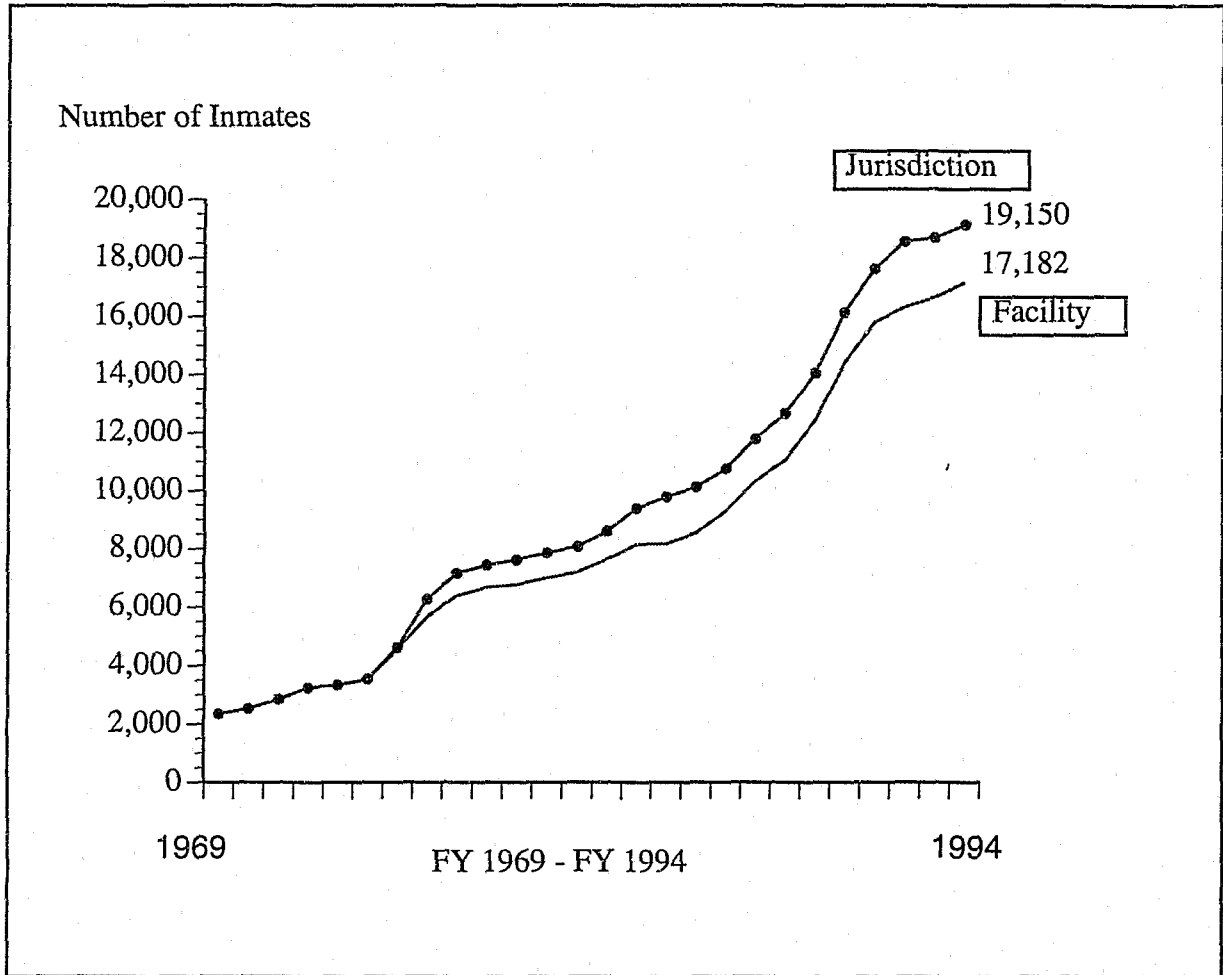
FISCAL YEAR	SCDC FACILITIES	SPECIAL* PLACEMENTS	DESIGNATED FACILITIES **	SCDC *** JURISDICTION	ABSOLUTE CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR	PERCENT CHANGE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR
1969	2,355	--	--	2,355	-23	-1.0
1970	2,537	--	--	2,537	182	7.7
1971	2,859	--	--	2,859	322	12.7
1972	3,239	--	--	3,239	380	13.3
1973	3,341	--	--	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	.7
1994	17,182	1,540	428	19,150	446	2.4

* 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 Director'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 facilitating work at the facilities and in the community.

*** 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); FY 1994 - 131(EPA), 33(EPA II).

FIGURE 5
AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
FISCAL YEARS 1969 - 1994



**TABLE 6
ADMISSIONS TO AND RELEASES FROM SCDC BASE POPULATION
DURING FY 1994**

ADMISSIONS	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
	NUMBER	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT
NEW ADMISSIONS FROM COURT	8892	1113	10005	80.6
Indeterminate Sentence (YOA)*	1312	45	1357	10.9
Straight Sentence (Non-YOA)	7257	1007	8264	66.7
Restitution	323	61	384	3.1
PROBATION REVOCATIONS	842	59	901	7.3
Without New Sentence	431	35	466	3.8
With New Sentence	411	24	435	3.5
PAROLE REVOCATIONS	1287	91	1378	11.1
YOA Without New Sentence	342	13	355	2.9
YOA With New Sentence	123	1	124	1.0
NON-YOA Without New Sentence	451	56	507	4.1
NON-YOA With New Sentence	371	21	392	3.2
EPA REVOCATIONS	3	0	3	0.0
EPA I Without New Sentence	2	0	2	0.0
EPA I With New Sentence	1	0	1	0.0
EPA II Without New Sentence	0	0	0	0.0
EPA II With New Sentence	0	0	0	0.0
RE-SENTENCED**	106	3	109	0.9
DEATH ROW	9	0	9	0.1
OTHER ***	6	0	6	0.0
TOTAL ADMISSIONS	11,145	1,266	12,411	100.0
RELEASES				
EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE/ LESS GOOD TIME	4173	579	4752	40.2
PLACED ON PROBATION	1857	204	2061	17.4
PAROLED BY YOA PAROLE BOARD	1663	68	1731	14.6
PAROLED BY DPPPS****	1978	240	2218	18.7
RE-SENTENCED	81	2	83	0.7
RELEASED TO EPA I	4	0	4	0.0
RELEASED TO EPA II	0	0	0	0.0
DEATH	68	6	74	0.6
DEATH-EXECUTED	0	0	0	0.0
RESTITUTION CENTER	331	62	393	3.3
OTHER *****	444	83	527	4.4
TOTAL RELEASES	10,599	1,244	11,843	100.0

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

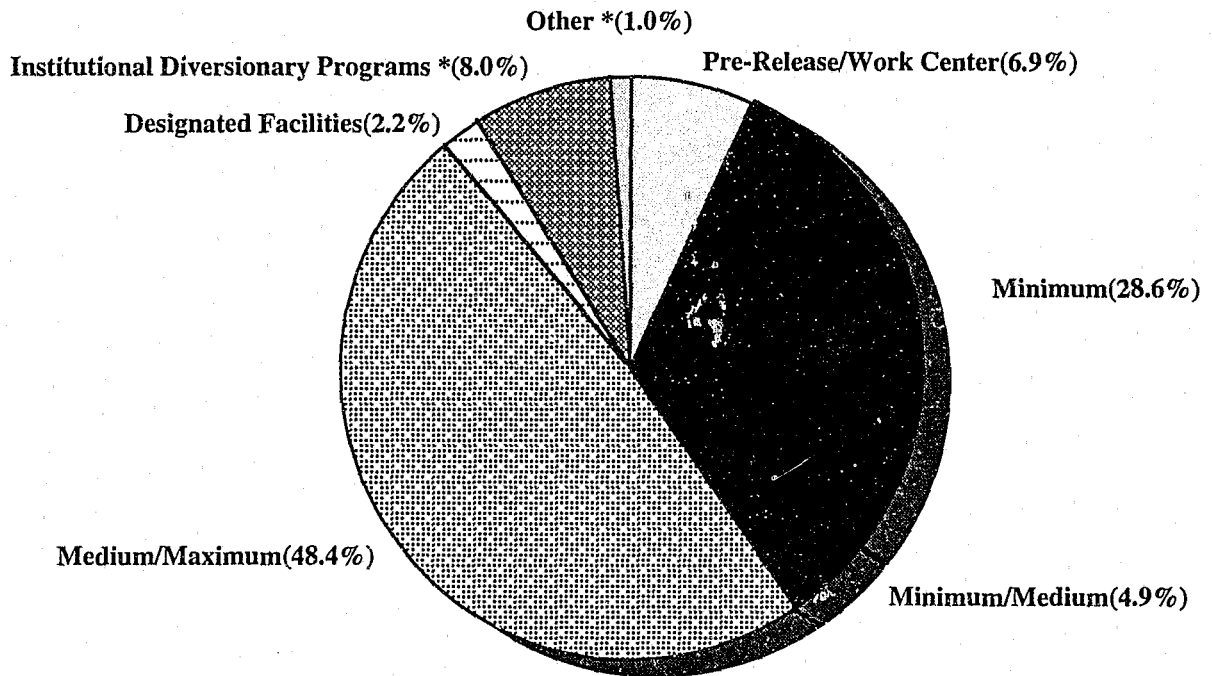
** This includes sixteen re-sentenced YOAs.

*** These inmates include appeal bond denied.

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

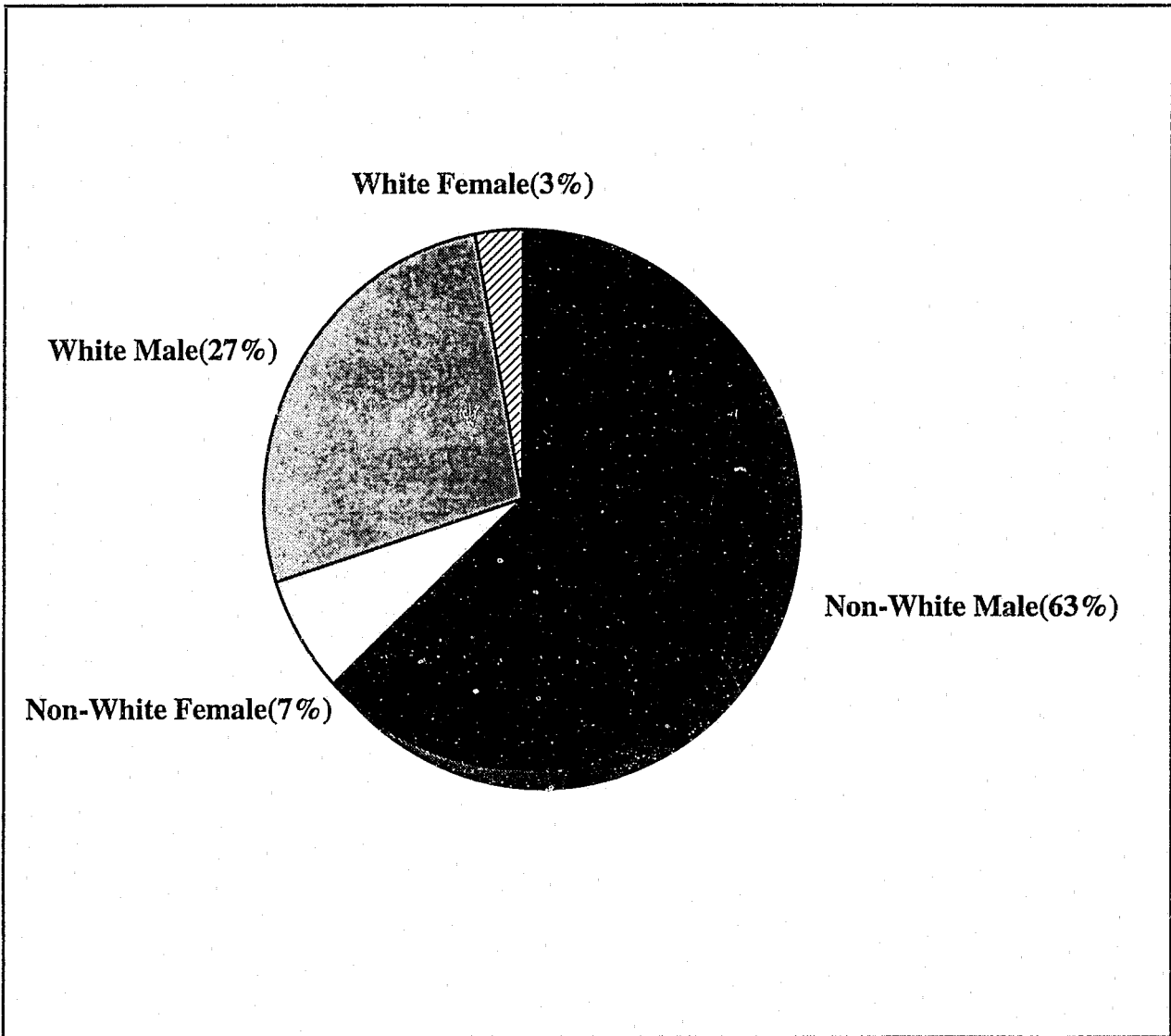
***** These releases include court ordered, paid fine, appeal bond, pardon and remanded to county.

FIGURE 6
DISTRIBUTION OF AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
BY TYPE OF FACILITY
DURING FY 1994



* A listing of Special Placements is given in Table 5.

FIGURE 7
RACE AND SEX OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1994



**TABLE 7
DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION
OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1994**

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**	1824	54.0	2948	37.9	245	57.2	391	46.7	5408	43.6	-
ABBEVILLE	23	0.7	41	0.5	3	0.7	1	0.1	68	0.5	39
ANDERSON	154	4.6	158	2.0	26	6.1	16	1.9	354	2.9	9
CHEROKEE	63	1.9	99	1.3	10	2.3	6	0.7	178	1.4	18
GREENVILLE	755	22.4	1372	17.7	125	29.2	254	30.3	2506	20.2	1
GREENWOOD	57	1.7	189	2.4	7	1.6	25	3.0	278	2.2	13
LAURENS	89	2.6	131	1.7	11	2.6	14	1.7	245	2.0	15
MCCORMICK	5	0.1	15	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.1	21	0.2	46
OCONEE	50	1.5	34	0.4	5	1.2	3	0.4	92	0.7	33
PICKENS	143	4.2	60	0.8	18	4.2	8	1.0	229	1.8	16
SALUDA	11	0.3	44	0.6	0	0.0	4	0.5	59	0.5	40
SPARTANBURG	274	8.1	477	6.1	31	7.2	33	3.9	815	6.6	4
UNION	45	1.3	75	1.0	1	0.2	13	1.6	134	1.1	25
YORK	155	4.6	253	3.3	8	1.9	13	1.6	429	3.5	8
MIDLANDS REGION**	743	22.0	2302	29.6	82	19.2	222	26.5	3349	27.0	-
AIKEN	108	3.2	147	1.9	9	2.1	20	2.4	284	2.3	12
BAMBERG	13	0.4	66	0.8	0	0.0	7	0.8	86	0.7	35
BARNWELL	21	0.6	64	0.8	0	0.0	3	0.4	88	0.7	34
CALHOUN	4	0.1	33	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.2	39	0.3	45
CHESTER	27	0.8	83	1.1	0	0.0	5	0.6	115	0.9	29
EDGEFIELD	10	0.3	31	0.4	1	0.2	2	0.2	44	0.4	43
FAIRFIELD	15	0.4	64	0.8	0	0.0	3	0.4	82	0.7	36
KERSHAW	36	1.1	50	0.6	5	1.2	6	0.7	97	0.8	31
LANCASTER	59	1.7	139	1.8	7	1.6	7	0.8	212	1.7	17
LEE	9	0.3	66	0.8	0	0.0	7	0.8	82	0.7	36
LEXINGTON	150	4.4	177	2.3	17	4.0	10	1.2	354	2.9	9
NEWBERRY	22	0.7	89	1.1	2	0.5	18	2.1	131	1.1	26
ORANGEBURG	40	1.2	227	2.9	4	0.9	16	1.9	287	2.3	11
RICHLAND	135	4.0	763	9.8	24	5.6	70	8.4	992	8.0	2
SUMTER	94	2.8	303	3.9	13	3.0	46	5.5	456	3.7	6

TABLE 7 (CONTINUED)
DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION
OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1994

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**	808	23.9	2519	32.4	101	23.6	225	26.8	3653	29.4	
ALLENDALE	4	0.1	31	0.4	0	0.0	5	0.6	40	0.3	44
BEAUFORT	26	0.8	119	1.5	4	0.9	17	2.0	166	1.3	20
BERKELEY	67	2.0	84	1.1	10	2.3	7	0.8	168	1.4	19
CHARLESTON	139	4.1	669	8.6	26	6.1	38	4.5	872	7.0	3
CHESTERFIELD	22	0.7	71	0.9	2	0.5	1	0.1	96	0.8	32
CLARENDON	12	0.4	61	0.8	0	0.0	8	1.0	81	0.7	38
COLLETON	19	0.6	75	1.0	1	0.2	4	0.5	99	0.8	30
DARLINGTON	53	1.6	175	2.3	8	1.9	24	2.9	260	2.1	14
DILLON	21	0.6	92	1.2	3	0.7	10	1.2	126	1.0	28
DORCHESTER	40	1.2	87	1.1	7	1.6	10	1.2	144	1.2	22
FLORENCE	108	3.2	335	4.3	13	3.0	45	5.4	501	4.0	5
GEORGETOWN	24	0.7	102	1.3	3	0.7	2	0.2	131	1.1	26
HAMPTON	12	0.4	33	0.4	1	0.2	4	0.5	50	0.4	42
HORRY	183	5.4	213	2.7	18	4.2	21	2.5	435	3.5	7
JASPER	9	0.3	43	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.2	54	0.4	41
MARION	18	0.5	109	1.4	0	0.0	9	1.1	136	1.1	24
MARLBORO	30	0.9	112	1.4	4	0.9	6	0.7	152	1.2	21
WILLIAMSBURG	21	0.6	108	1.4	1	0.2	12	1.4	142	1.1	23
OUT OF STATE	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	
TOTAL	3375	100.0	7770	100.0	428	100.0	838	100.0	12411	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 1994
BY COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION

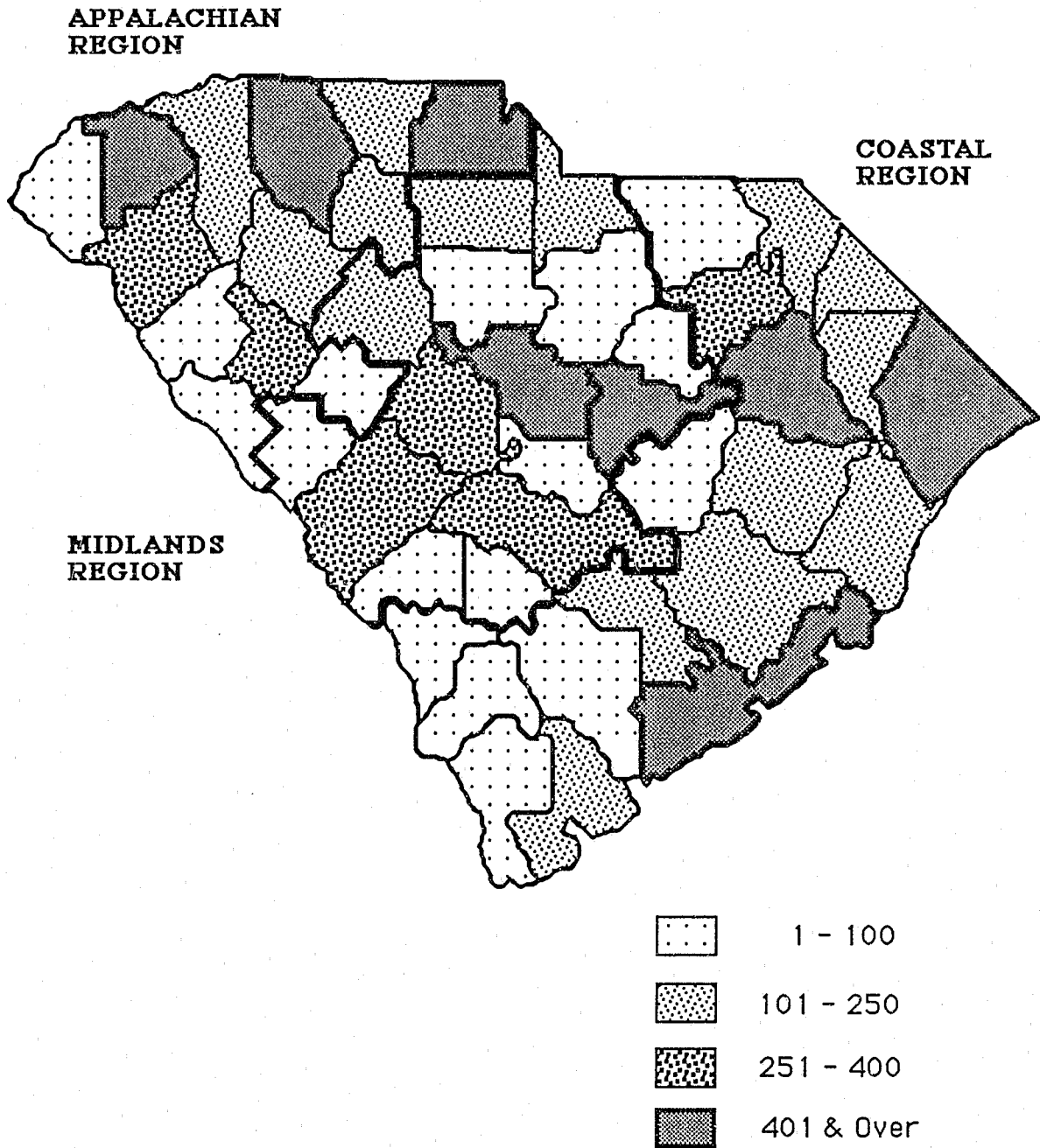


TABLE 8
OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FY 1994

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	654	6.5	4000	21.1	92	7.4	310	15.1	5056	15.6
TRAFFIC OFFENSE	2491	24.8	2308	12.2	162	13.1	58	2.8	5019	15.5
LARCENY	1250	12.4	1844	9.7	111	8.9	321	15.6	3526	10.9
BURGLARY	1201	11.9	1672	8.8	38	3.1	59	2.9	2970	9.2
FRAUDULENT ACTIVITY	880	8.7	966	5.1	448	36.1	526	25.6	2820	8.7
ASSAULT	384	3.8	1157	6.1	22	1.8	78	3.8	1641	5.1
FORGERY/CNTRFTNG	389	3.9	693	3.7	152	12.2	200	9.7	1434	4.4
STOLEN VEHICLE	452	4.5	834	4.4	18	1.5	18	0.9	1322	4.1
ROBBERY	178	1.8	966	5.1	9	0.7	38	1.8	1191	3.7
OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	257	2.6	643	3.4	60	4.8	122	5.9	1082	3.3
OBSTRUCTING POLICE	207	2.1	696	3.7	33	2.7	97	4.7	1033	3.2
WEAPON OFFENSE	134	1.3	660	3.5	4	0.3	22	1.1	820	2.5
FAMILY OFFENSE	191	1.9	399	2.1	13	1.0	34	1.7	637	2.0
STOLEN PROPERTY	128	1.3	328	1.7	6	0.5	13	0.6	475	1.5
DAMAGED PROPERTY	171	1.7	255	1.3	7	0.6	14	0.7	447	1.4
PUBLIC PEACE	129	1.3	232	1.2	11	0.9	30	1.5	402	1.2
HOMICIDE	88	0.9	269	1.4	11	0.9	23	1.1	391	1.2
SEXUAL ASSAULT	187	1.9	164	0.9	2	0.2	0	0.0	353	1.1
DRUNKENNESS	124	1.2	148	0.8	4	0.3	18	0.9	294	0.9
INVASION	70	0.7	152	0.8	2	0.2	11	0.5	235	0.7
SEX OFFENSES	128	1.3	81	0.4	1	0.1	0	0.0	210	0.6
CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY	65	0.6	123	0.6	6	0.5	9	0.4	203	0.6
FLIGHT/ESCAPE	80	0.8	94	0.5	0	0.0	6	0.3	180	0.6
ARSON	55	0.5	40	0.2	3	0.2	3	0.1	101	0.3
KIDNAPPING	22	0.2	59	0.3	2	0.2	2	0.1	85	0.3
LIQUOR	24	0.2	28	0.1	2	0.2	3	0.1	57	0.2
ACCESSORY TO FELONY	31	0.3	21	0.1	2	0.2	0	0.0	54	0.2
COMMERCIALIZED SEX	0	0.0	1	0.0	10	0.8	37	1.8	48	0.1
SMUGGLING	21	0.2	15	0.1	2	0.2	1	0.0	39	0.1
CRIME AGAINST PERSON	13	0.1	20	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	34	0.1
PUBLIC ORDER	6	0.1	20	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	26	0.1
POSSESSION TOOLS	8	0.1	15	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	24	0.1
TAX REVENUE	0	0.0	21	0.1	3	0.2	0	0.0	24	0.1
CONSERVATION	11	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	12	0.0
MISPRISON TO FELONY	1	0.0	10	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	12	0.0
VAGRANCY	2	0.0	9	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	12	0.0
EMBEZZLEMENT	0	0.0	11	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	0.0
LICENSE VIOLATION	7	0.1	2	0.0	1	0.1	0	0.0	10	0.0
NON-SUPPORT/CONT	4	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.0
GAMBLING	2	0.0	6	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	9	0.0
MISCONDUCT IN OF	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
PROPERTY CRIME	1	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
BRIBERY	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
COSMETIC ADULTERY	1	0.0	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
OBSCENE MATERIAL	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
HABITUAL OFFENDER	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
EXTORTION	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
MORAL DECENCY	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
NUMBER OF OFFENSES**	10060	100.0	18978	100.0	1241	100.0	2056	100.0	32335	100.0
NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	3375		7770		428		838		12411	

* 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 1994

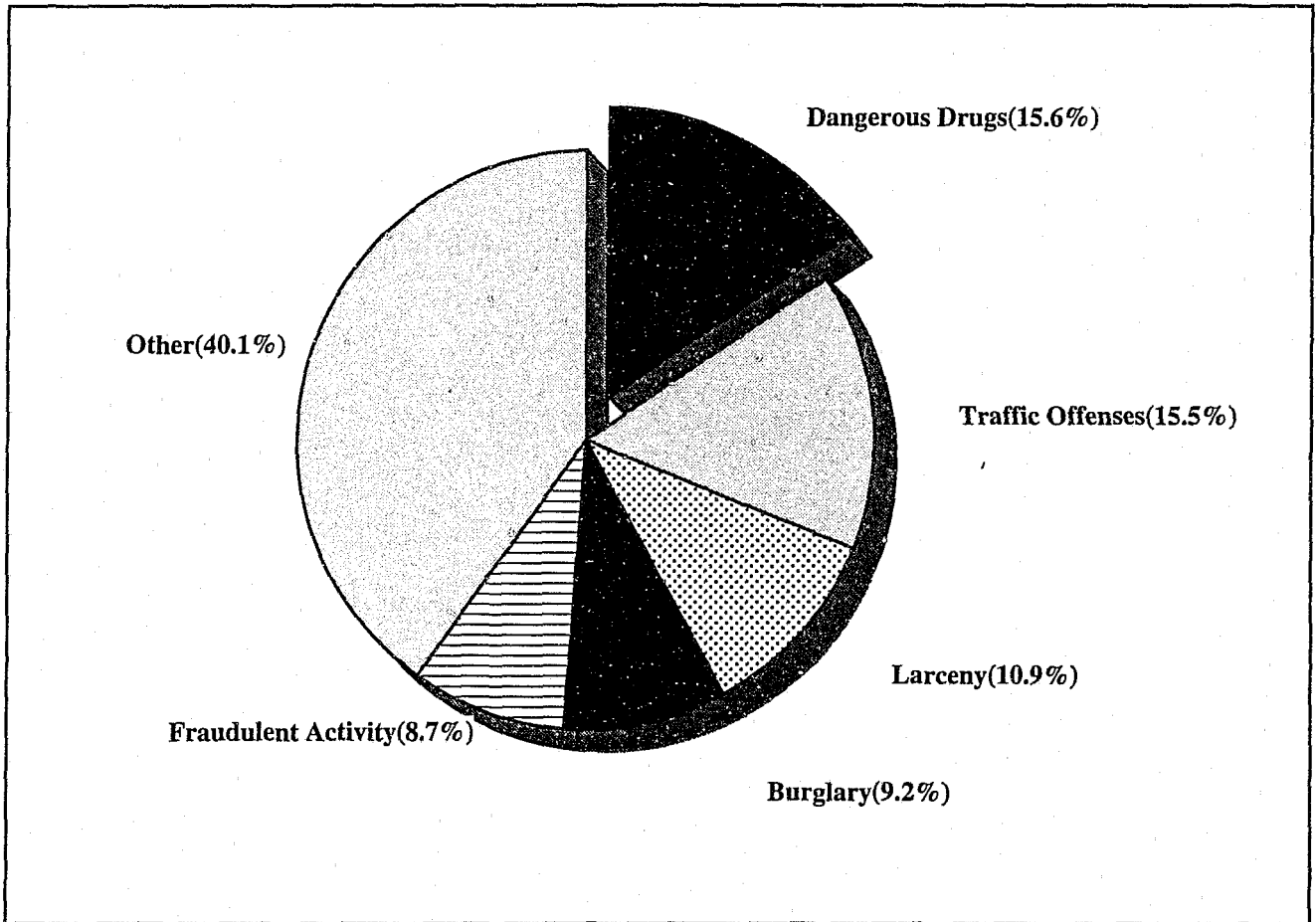


TABLE 9
MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FY 1994

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	303	9.0	2201	28.3	40	9.3	192	22.9	2736	22.0
TRAFFIC OFFENSE	781	23.1	783	10.1	68	15.9	28	3.3	1660	13.4
BURGLARY	436	12.9	730	9.4	17	4.0	32	3.8	1215	9.8
FRAUDULENT ACTIVITY	246	7.3	315	4.1	126	29.4	162	19.3	849	6.8
LARCENY	286	8.5	423	5.4	24	5.6	97	11.6	830	6.7
ASSAULT	156	4.6	532	6.8	7	1.6	36	4.3	731	5.9
ROBBERY	101	3.0	498	6.4	5	1.2	21	2.5	625	5.0
FORGERY/CNTRFTNG	99	2.9	229	2.9	50	11.7	70	8.4	448	3.6
STOLEN VEHICLE	141	4.2	285	3.7	6	1.4	8	1.0	440	3.5
OBSTRUCTING JUSTICE	99	2.9	220	2.8	34	7.9	59	7.0	412	3.3
FAMILY OFFENSE	125	3.7	250	3.2	8	1.9	25	3.0	408	3.3
HOMICIDE	75	2.2	217	2.8	9	2.1	19	2.3	320	2.6
WEAPON OFFENSE	30	0.9	212	2.7	1	0.2	9	1.1	252	2.0
OBSTRUCTING POLICE	35	1.0	155	2.0	7	1.6	29	3.5	226	1.8
SEXUAL ASSAULT	113	3.3	108	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	221	1.8
PUBLIC PEACE	40	1.2	90	1.2	4	0.9	16	1.9	150	1.2
STOLEN PROPERTY	32	0.9	110	1.4	2	0.5	4	0.5	148	1.2
DAMAGED PROPERTY	51	1.5	83	1.1	2	0.5	4	0.5	140	1.1
SEX OFFENSES	64	1.9	51	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	115	0.9
INVASION	28	0.8	66	0.8	2	0.5	6	0.7	102	0.8
CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY	17	0.5	49	0.6	2	0.5	6	0.7	74	0.6
DRUNKENESS	30	0.9	30	0.4	1	0.2	2	0.2	63	0.5
ARSON	19	0.6	21	0.3	2	0.5	3	0.4	45	0.4
FLIGHT/ESCAPE	15	0.4	21	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	36	0.3
ACCESORY TO FELONY	16	0.5	15	0.2	2	0.5	0	0.0	33	0.3
CRIME AGAINST PERSON	7	0.2	10	0.1	1	0.2	0	0.0	18	0.1
KIDNAPPING	2	0.1	15	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	18	0.1
POSSESSION TOOLS	6	0.2	8	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	0.1
PUBLIC ORDER	2	0.1	11	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	13	0.1
SMUGGLING	4	0.1	7	0.1	1	0.2	1	0.1	13	0.1
COMMERCIALIZED SEX	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5	9	1.1	11	0.1
CONSERVATION	7	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	8	0.1
MISPRISON TO FELONY	0	0.0	7	0.1	1	0.2	0	0.0	8	0.1
VAGRANCY	1	0.0	7	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.1
LIQUOR	1	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	5	0.0
LICENSE VIOLATION	2	0.1	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
TAX REVENUE	0	0.0	3	0.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	4	0.0
BRIBERY	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
HABITUAL OFFENDER	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
COSMETIC ADULTERY	0	0.0	1	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
MISCONDUCT IN OF	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
PROPERTY CRIME	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
TOTAL	3376	100.0	7770	100.0	428	100.0	838	100.0	12411	100.0

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

FIGURE 10
MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FY 1994

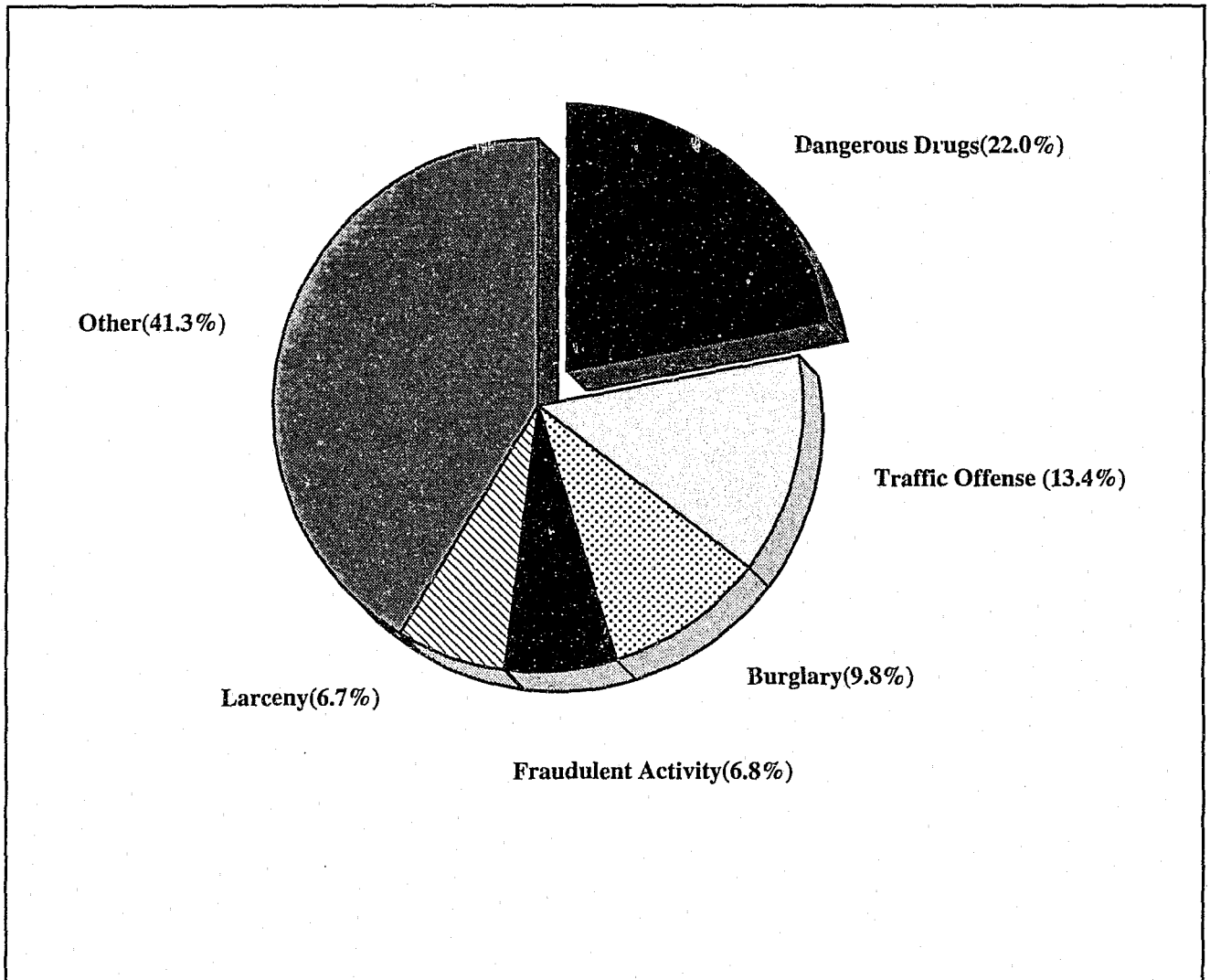


TABLE 10
SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FY 1994

SENTENCE LENGTH	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
YOA	432	12.8	1354	17.4	32	7.5	30	3.6	1848	14.9
RESTITUTION	86	2.5	237	3.1	23	5.4	38	4.5	384	3.1
3 MONTHS OR LESS	218	6.5	450	5.8	43	10.0	105	12.5	816	6.6
3 MONTHS 1 DAY-1 YEAR	613	18.2	1087	14.0	116	27.1	214	25.5	2030	16.4
1 YEAR	370	11.0	546	7.0	40	9.3	54	6.4	1010	8.1
1 YEARS 1 DAY-2 YEARS	334	9.9	661	8.5	62	14.5	104	12.4	1161	9.4
2 YEARS 1 DAY-3 YEARS	278	8.2	554	7.1	41	9.6	81	9.7	954	7.7
3 YEARS 1 DAY-4 YEARS	103	3.1	252	3.2	9	2.1	32	3.8	396	3.2
4 YEARS 1 DAY-5 YEARS	262	7.8	640	8.2	14	3.3	58	6.9	974	7.8
5 YEARS 1 DAY-6 YEARS	81	2.4	209	2.7	9	2.1	19	2.3	318	2.6
6 YEARS 1 DAY-7 YEARS	66	2.0	217	2.8	10	2.3	30	3.6	323	2.6
7 YEARS 1 DAY-8 YEARS	40	1.2	222	2.9	4	0.9	12	1.4	278	2.2
8 YEARS 1 DAY-9 YEARS	37	1.1	91	1.2	1	0.2	5	0.6	134	1.1
9 YEARS 1 DAY-10 YEARS	132	3.9	355	4.6	7	1.6	25	3.0	519	4.2
10 YEARS 1 DAY-20 YEARS	196	5.8	580	7.5	10	2.3	15	1.8	801	6.5
20 YEARS 1 DAY-30 YEARS	80	2.4	194	2.5	4	0.9	9	1.1	287	2.3
OVER 30 YEARS	19	0.6	47	0.6	1	0.2	3	0.4	70	0.6
LIFE W/10 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	7	0.2	23	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	0.2
LIFE W/20 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	15	0.4	34	0.4	2	0.5	4	0.5	55	0.4
LIFE W/30 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	1	0.0	13	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	0.1
DEATH	5	0.1	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.1
TOTAL	3375	100.0	7770	100.0	428	100.0	838	100.0	12411	100.0
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH*	4 YRS 6 MOS		5 YRS 4 MOS		2 YRS 7 MOS		3 YRS 0 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 1994

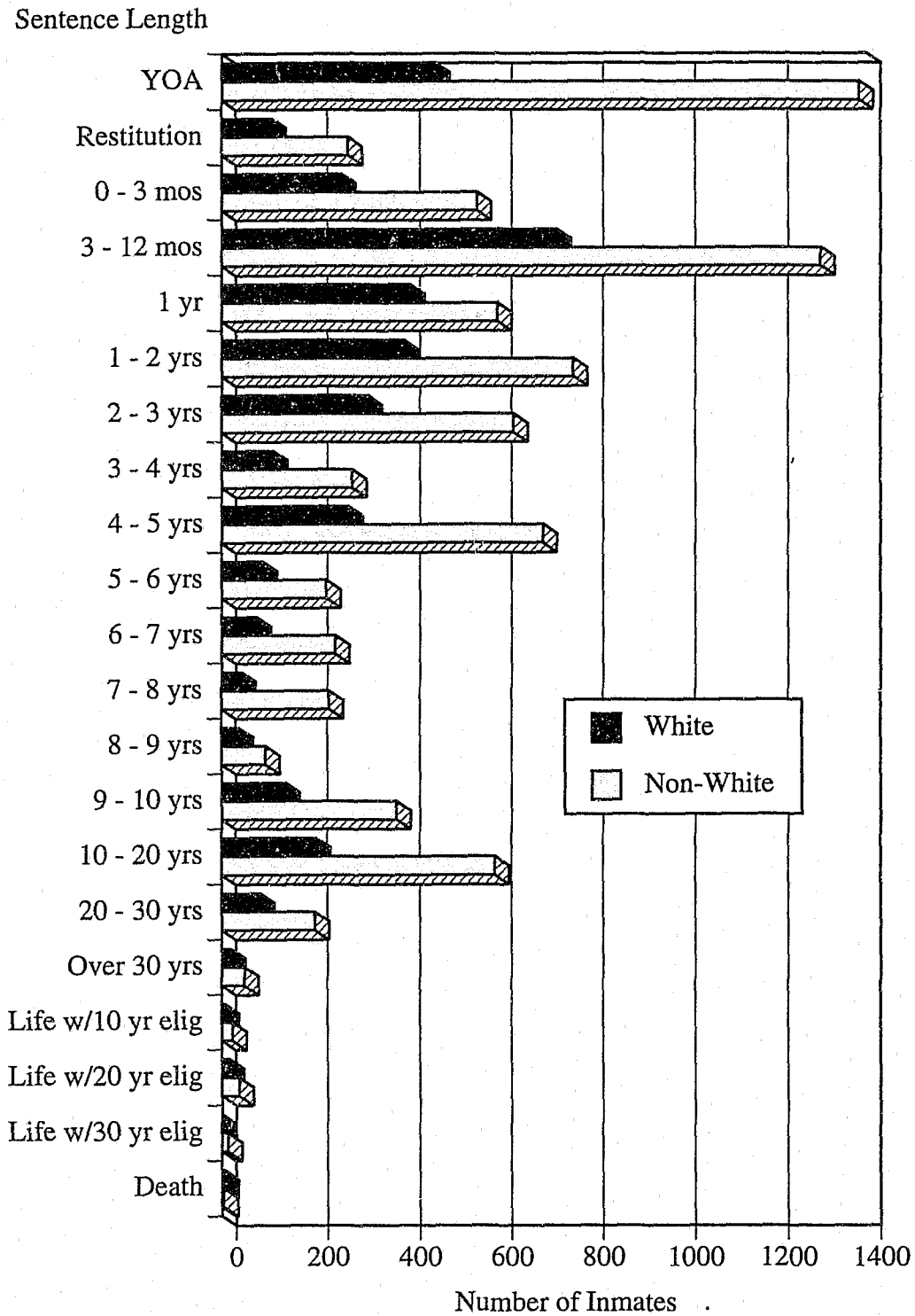


TABLE 11
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1994

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	0	0.0	16	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.2	18	0.1
17-19	277	8.2	974	12.5	24	5.6	32	3.8	1307	10.5
20-24	717	21.2	2004	25.8	87	20.3	143	17.1	2951	23.8
25-29	623	18.5	1555	20.0	95	22.2	228	27.2	2501	20.2
30-34	619	18.3	1349	17.4	92	21.5	214	25.5	2274	18.3
35-39	476	14.1	952	12.3	68	15.9	131	15.6	1627	13.1
40-44	300	8.9	520	6.7	35	8.2	55	6.6	910	7.3
45-49	177	5.2	235	3.0	11	2.6	23	2.7	446	3.6
50-54	100	3.0	86	1.1	11	2.6	8	1.0	205	1.7
55-59	42	1.2	41	0.5	3	0.7	0	0.0	86	0.7
60-64	24	0.7	20	0.3	1	0.2	1	0.1	46	0.4
65-69	13	0.4	11	0.1	1	0.2	0	0.0	25	0.2
70 OR OVER	7	0.2	7	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	15	0.1
TOTAL	3375	100.0	7770	100.0	428	100.0	838	100.0	12411	100.0
SPECIAL GROUPINGS										
17 YEARS	47		208		0		6		261	
18 AND OVER	3328		7546		428		830		12132	
21 AND OVER	2944		6366		389		794		10493	
24 AND UNDER	994		2994		111		177		4276	
62 AND OVER	28		29		2		1		60	
65 AND OVER	20		18		1		1		40	
AVERAGE AGE	31		29		31		30		30	

FIGURE 12
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1994



TABLE 12
DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS
OF INMATES ADMITTED DURING FY 1994

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	1439	42.6	2200	28.3	215	50.2	320	38.2	4174	33.6
II UPPER SAVANNAH	195	5.8	451	5.8	22	5.1	47	5.6	715	5.8
III CATAWBA	286	8.5	550	7.1	16	3.7	38	4.5	890	7.2
IV CENTRAL MIDLANDS	322	9.5	1093	14.1	43	10.0	101	12.1	1559	12.6
V LOWER SAVANNAH	190	5.6	568	7.3	13	3.0	53	6.3	824	6.6
VI SANTEE-LYNCHES	151	4.5	480	6.2	18	4.2	67	8.0	716	5.8
VII PEE DEE	252	7.5	894	11.5	30	7.0	95	11.3	1271	10.2
VIII WACCAMAW	228	6.8	423	5.4	22	5.1	35	4.2	708	5.7
IX BERK.-CHASN.-DORC.	246	7.3	840	10.8	43	10.0	55	6.6	1184	9.5
X LOW COUNTRY	66	2.0	270	3.5	6	1.4	27	3.2	369	3.0
XI OUT OF STATE	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
TOTAL	3375	100.0	7770	100.0	428	100.0	838	100.0	12411	100.0

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

FIGURE 13
COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FY 1994

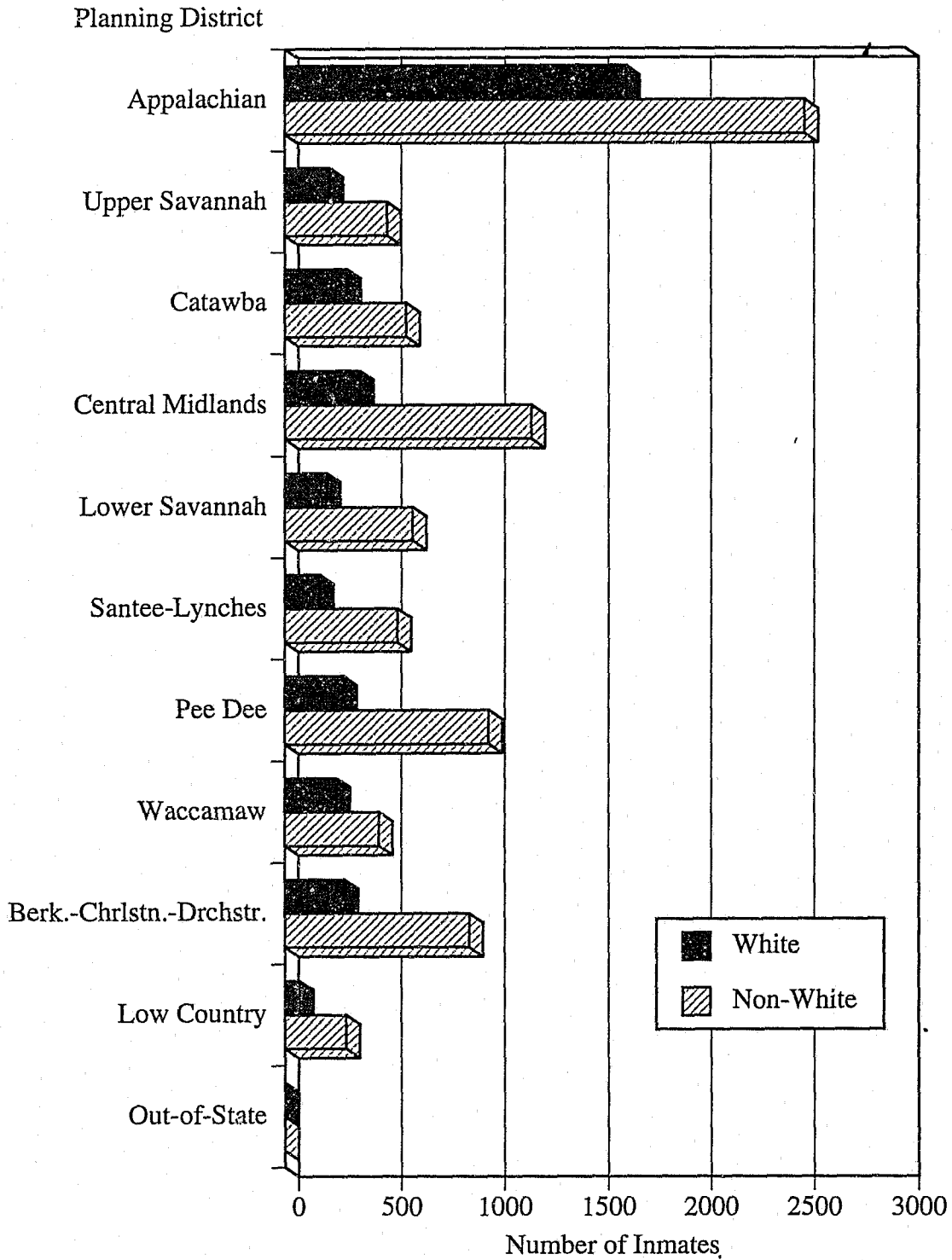


TABLE 13
DISTRIBUTION BY COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF INMATES
ADMITTED DURING FY 1994

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
1	84	2.5	347	4.5	11	2.6	28	3.3	470	3.8
2	142	4.2	277	3.6	9	2.1	30	3.6	458	3.7
3	136	4.0	538	6.9	14	3.3	73	8.7	761	6.1
4	126	3.7	450	5.8	17	4.0	41	4.9	634	5.1
5	171	5.1	813	10.5	29	6.8	76	9.1	1089	8.8
6	101	3.0	286	3.7	7	1.6	15	1.8	409	3.3
7	337	10.0	576	7.4	41	9.6	39	4.7	993	8.0
8	191	5.7	450	5.8	23	5.4	58	6.9	722	5.8
9	206	6.1	753	9.7	36	8.4	45	5.4	1040	8.4
10	204	6.0	192	2.5	31	7.2	19	2.3	446	3.6
11	176	5.2	267	3.4	18	4.2	17	2.0	478	3.9
12	126	3.7	444	5.7	13	3.0	54	6.4	637	5.1
13	898	26.6	1432	18.4	143	33.4	262	31.3	2735	22.0
14	70	2.1	301	3.9	6	1.4	32	3.8	409	3.3
15	207	6.1	315	4.1	21	4.9	23	2.7	566	4.6
16	200	5.9	328	4.2	9	2.1	26	3.1	563	4.5
OUT OF STATE	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
TOTAL	3375	100.0	7770	100.0	428	100.0	838	100.0	12411	100.0

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

FIGURE 14
COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS OF INMATES ADMITTED
DURING FY 1994

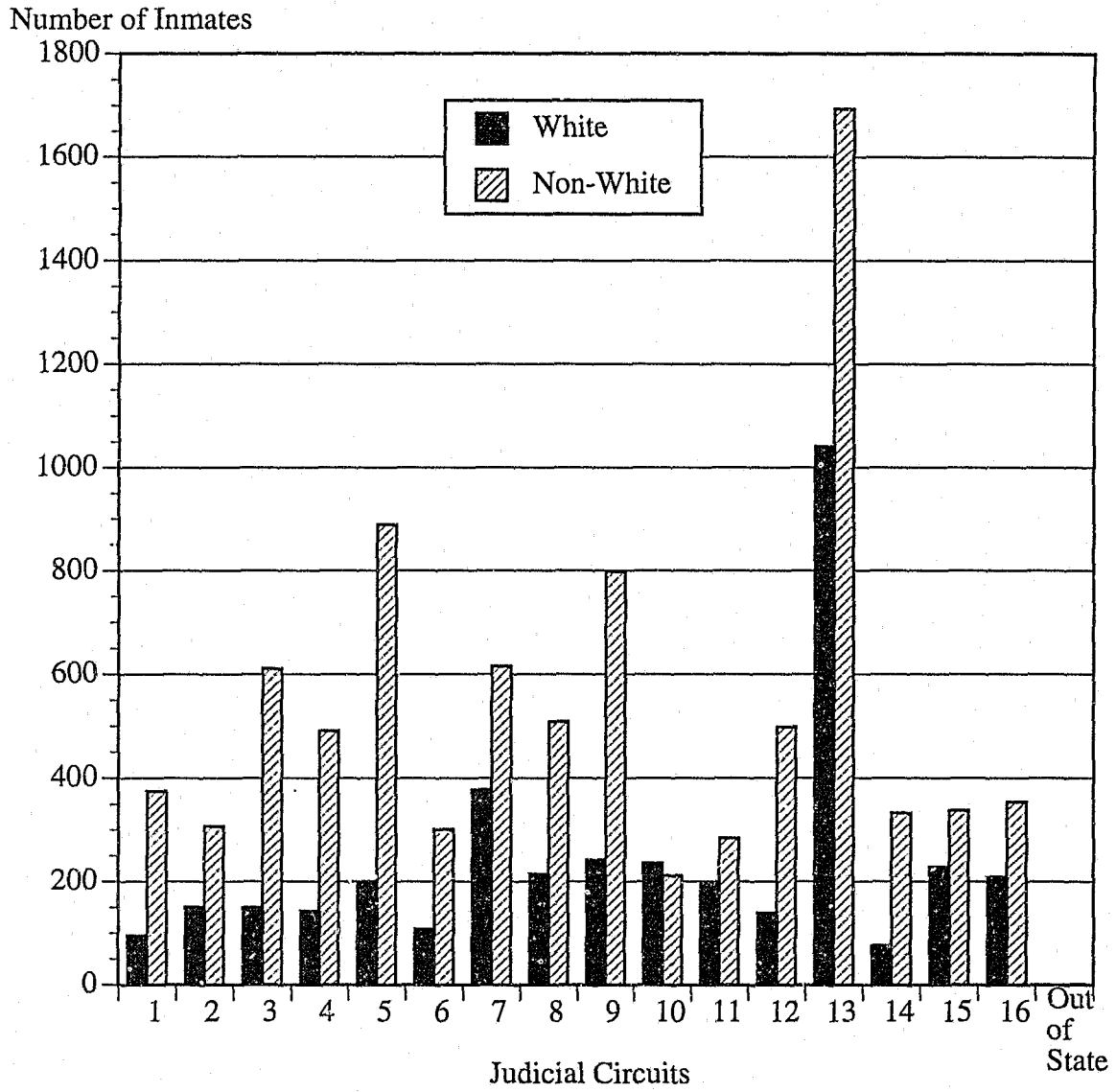


FIGURE 15
RACE AND SEX OF INMATES - AS OF JUNE 30, 1994

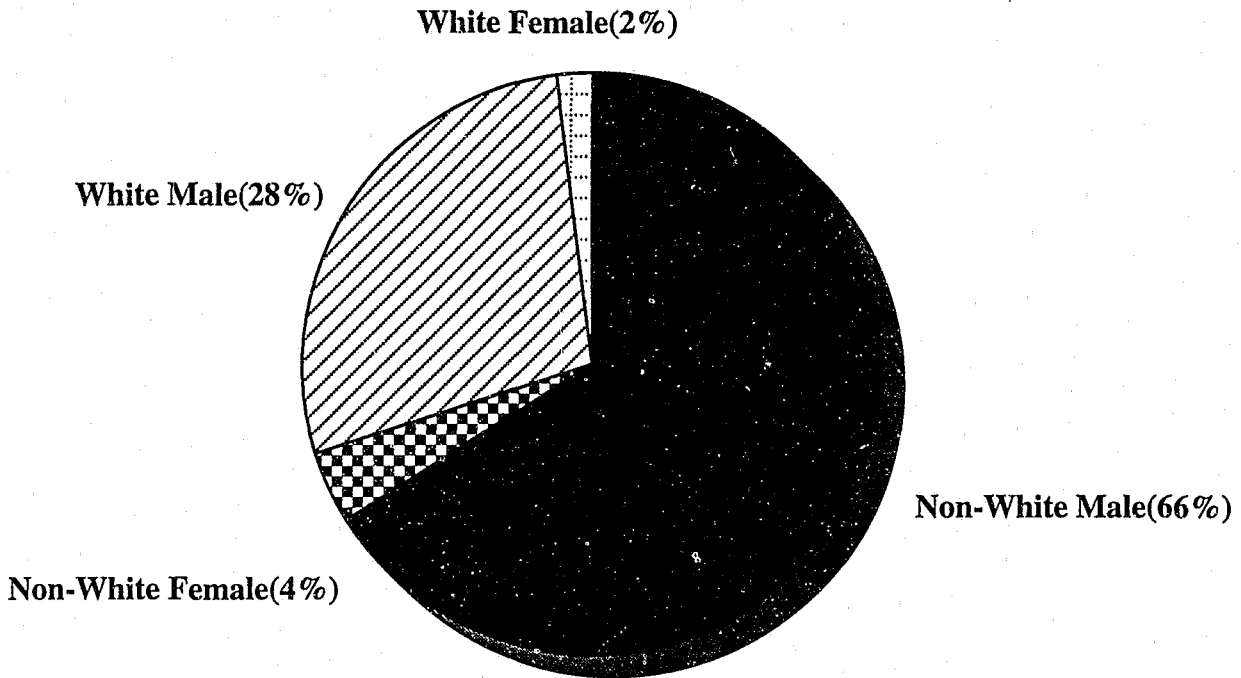


TABLE 14
DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1994)

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**	2623	46.6	3998	30.7	197	50.6	294	37.7	7112	35.9	-
ABBEVILLE	28	0.5	79	0.6	4	1.0	3	0.4	114	0.6	39
ANDERSON	351	6.2	287	2.2	32	8.2	23	2.9	693	3.5	8
CHEROKEE	140	2.5	137	1.1	9	2.3	6	0.8	292	1.5	20
GREENVILLE	782	13.9	1443	11.1	77	19.8	151	19.4	2453	12.4	1
GREENWOOD	82	1.5	267	2.1	6	1.5	17	2.2	372	1.9	14
LAURENS	106	1.9	214	1.6	9	2.3	11	1.4	340	1.7	17
MCCORMICK	15	0.3	31	0.2	2	0.5	2	0.3	50	0.3	46
OCONEE	125	2.2	54	0.4	11	2.8	2	0.3	192	1.0	30
PICKENS	218	3.9	114	0.9	12	3.1	9	1.2	353	1.8	16
SALUDA	18	0.3	61	0.5	2	0.5	3	0.4	84	0.4	44
SPARTANBURG	410	7.3	738	5.7	18	4.6	45	5.8	1211	6.1	4
UNION	63	1.1	110	0.8	6	1.5	5	0.6	184	0.9	32
YORK	285	5.1	463	3.6	9	2.3	17	2.2	774	3.9	6
MIDLANDS REGION**	1397	24.8	4149	31.9	97	24.9	257	32.9	5900	29.8	-
AIKEN	210	3.7	345	2.7	10	2.6	26	3.3	591	3.0	11
BAMBERG	17	0.3	108	0.8	1	0.3	7	0.9	133	0.7	36
BARNWELL	29	0.5	108	0.8	1	0.3	6	0.8	144	0.7	35
CALHOUN	8	0.1	48	0.4	0	0.0	4	0.5	60	0.3	45
CHESTER	52	0.9	152	1.2	4	1.0	3	0.4	211	1.1	26
EDGEFIELD	19	0.3	74	0.6	0	0.0	3	0.4	96	0.5	41
FAIRFIELD	23	0.4	83	0.6	0	0.0	6	0.8	112	0.6	40
KERSHAW	61	1.1	125	1.0	7	1.8	6	0.8	199	1.0	29
LANCASTER	91	1.6	157	1.2	4	1.0	7	0.9	259	1.3	22
LEE	18	0.3	100	0.8	0	0.0	10	1.3	128	0.6	38
LEXINGTON	296	5.3	308	2.4	26	6.7	19	2.4	649	3.3	10
NEWBERRY	45	0.8	130	1.0	3	0.8	14	1.8	192	1.0	30
ORANGEBURG	79	1.4	465	3.6	6	1.5	31	4.0	581	2.9	12
RICHLAND	304	5.4	1464	11.3	25	6.4	75	9.6	1868	9.4	2
SUMTER	145	2.6	482	3.7	10	2.6	40	5.1	677	3.4	9

TABLE 14 (CONTINUED)
DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITTING COUNTY AND CORRECTIONAL REGION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1994)

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**	1596	28.4	4846	37.3	95	24.4	229	29.4	6766	34.2	
ALLEDALE	10	0.2	74	0.6	0	0.0	3	0.4	87	0.4	43
BEAUFORT	66	1.2	279	2.1	2	0.5	12	1.5	359	1.8	15
BERKELEY	117	2.1	165	1.3	8	2.1	5	0.6	295	1.5	19
CHARLESTON	339	6.0	1324	10.2	29	7.5	34	4.4	1726	8.7	3
CHESTERFIELD	55	1.0	152	1.2	2	0.5	3	0.4	212	1.1	25
CLARENDON	24	0.4	155	1.2	0	0.0	5	0.6	184	0.9	32
COLLETON	37	0.7	135	1.0	0	0.0	7	0.9	179	0.9	34
DARLINGTON	122	2.2	306	2.4	4	1.0	16	2.1	448	2.3	13
DILLON	51	0.9	143	1.1	1	0.3	13	1.7	208	1.1	28
DORCHESTER	98	1.7	156	1.2	6	1.5	9	1.2	269	1.4	21
FLORENCE	159	2.8	581	4.5	18	4.6	52	6.7	810	4.1	5
GEORGETOWN	35	0.6	209	1.6	1	0.3	9	1.2	254	1.3	23
HAMPTON	14	0.2	77	0.6	0	0.0	2	0.3	93	0.5	42
HORRY	327	5.8	372	2.9	21	5.4	25	3.2	745	3.8	7
JASPER	27	0.5	99	0.8	0	0.0	6	0.8	132	0.7	37
MARION	36	0.6	203	1.6	1	0.3	14	1.8	254	1.3	23
MARLBORO	46	0.8	161	1.2	1	0.3	3	0.4	211	1.1	26
WILLIAMSBURG	33	0.6	255	2.0	1	0.3	11	1.4	300	1.5	18
OUT OF STATE	12	0.2	10	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	0.1	-
TOTAL	5628	100.0	13003	100.0	389	100.0	780	100.0	19800	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, 1994)

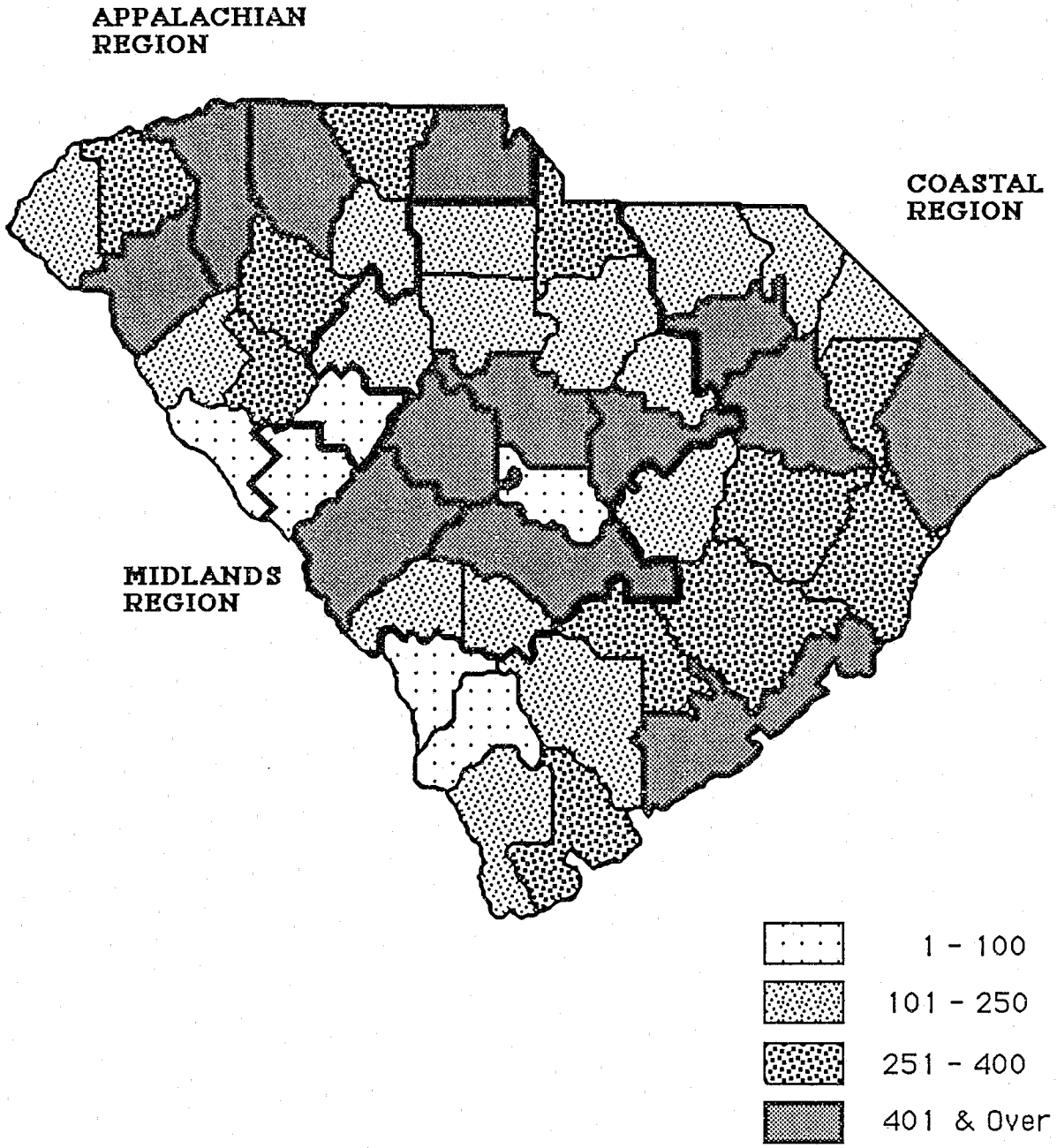


TABLE 15
TYPE OF OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1994)

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	1229	6.1	7520	19.9	125	9.2	477	22.8	9351	15.2
BURGLARY	3301	16.4	5105	13.5	51	3.8	75	3.6	8532	13.9
LARCENY	3292	16.4	4700	12.5	122	9.0	399	19.1	8513	13.9
TRAFFIC OFFENSE	2467	12.3	2078	5.5	112	8.3	25	1.2	4682	7.6
ROBBERY	884	4.4	3444	9.1	34	2.5	69	3.3	4431	7.2
ASSAULT	1083	5.4	2841	7.5	36	2.7	96	4.6	4056	6.6
FRAUDULENT ACTIV	1169	5.8	1113	2.9	411	30.3	327	15.6	3020	4.9
HOMICIDE	881	4.4	1600	4.2	72	5.3	116	5.6	2669	4.4
FORGERY/CNTRFTNG	735	3.7	1368	3.6	234	17.3	208	10.0	2545	4.2
STOLEN VEHICLE	913	4.5	1522	4.0	16	1.2	19	0.9	2470	4.0
SEXUAL ASSAULT	906	4.5	1092	2.9	5	0.4	0	0.0	2003	3.3
WEAPON OFFENSE	338	1.7	1221	3.2	6	0.4	28	1.3	1593	2.6
OBSTRUCTING POLI	284	1.4	824	2.2	13	1.0	47	2.2	1168	1.9
STOLEN PROPERTY	257	1.3	604	1.6	8	0.6	12	0.6	881	1.4
FLIGHT/ESCAPE	412	2.0	380	1.0	5	0.4	12	0.6	809	1.3
DAMAGED PROPERTY	291	1.4	382	1.0	7	0.5	10	0.5	690	1.1
FAMILY OFFENSE	174	0.9	290	0.8	10	0.7	44	2.1	518	0.8
CRIMINAL CONSPIR	179	0.9	277	0.7	21	1.5	17	0.8	494	0.8
KIDNAPPING	215	1.1	250	0.7	8	0.6	5	0.2	478	0.8
OBSTRUCTING JUST	115	0.6	296	0.8	19	1.4	46	2.2	476	0.8
SEX OFFENSES	316	1.6	143	0.4	2	0.1	1	0.0	462	0.8
ARSON	145	0.7	118	0.3	5	0.4	6	0.3	274	0.4
SMUGGLING	161	0.8	109	0.3	2	0.1	2	0.1	274	0.4
PUBLIC PEACE	85	0.4	144	0.4	0	0.0	10	0.5	239	0.4
INVASION	102	0.5	98	0.3	2	0.1	5	0.2	207	0.3
ACCESORY TO FELO	55	0.3	53	0.1	8	0.6	2	0.1	118	0.2
DRUNKENESS	40	0.2	50	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.1	92	0.2
CRIME AGAINST PE	19	0.1	26	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	46	0.1
POSSESSION TOOLS	19	0.1	23	0.1	1	0.1	0	0.0	43	0.1
COMMERCIALIZED S	0	0.0	2	0.0	15	1.1	22	1.1	39	0.1
LIQUOR	16	0.1	18	0.0	1	0.1	2	0.1	37	0.1
TAX REVENUE	1	0.0	19	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.0	24	0.0
OBSCENE MATERIAL	16	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.0
MISPRISON TO FEL	2	0.0	13	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.0
PROPERTY CRIME	3	0.0	7	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	0.0
CONSERVATION	8	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	0.0
EXTORTION	6	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	0.0
GAMBLING	3	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	8	0.0
MISCONDUCT IN OF	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.0
VAGRANCY	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	5	0.0
BRIBERY	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
HABITUAL OFFENDE	1	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
COSMETIC ADULTER	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
EMBEZZLEMENT	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.0
KEEP CHILD FROM	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
LICENSE VIOLATIO	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
MORAL DECENCY	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
PUBLIC ORDER	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
NUMBER OF OFFENSES**	20134	100.0	37746	100.0	1355	100.0	2090	100.0	61325	100.0
NUMBER OF OFFENDERS	5628		13003		389		780		19800	

* 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, 1994)

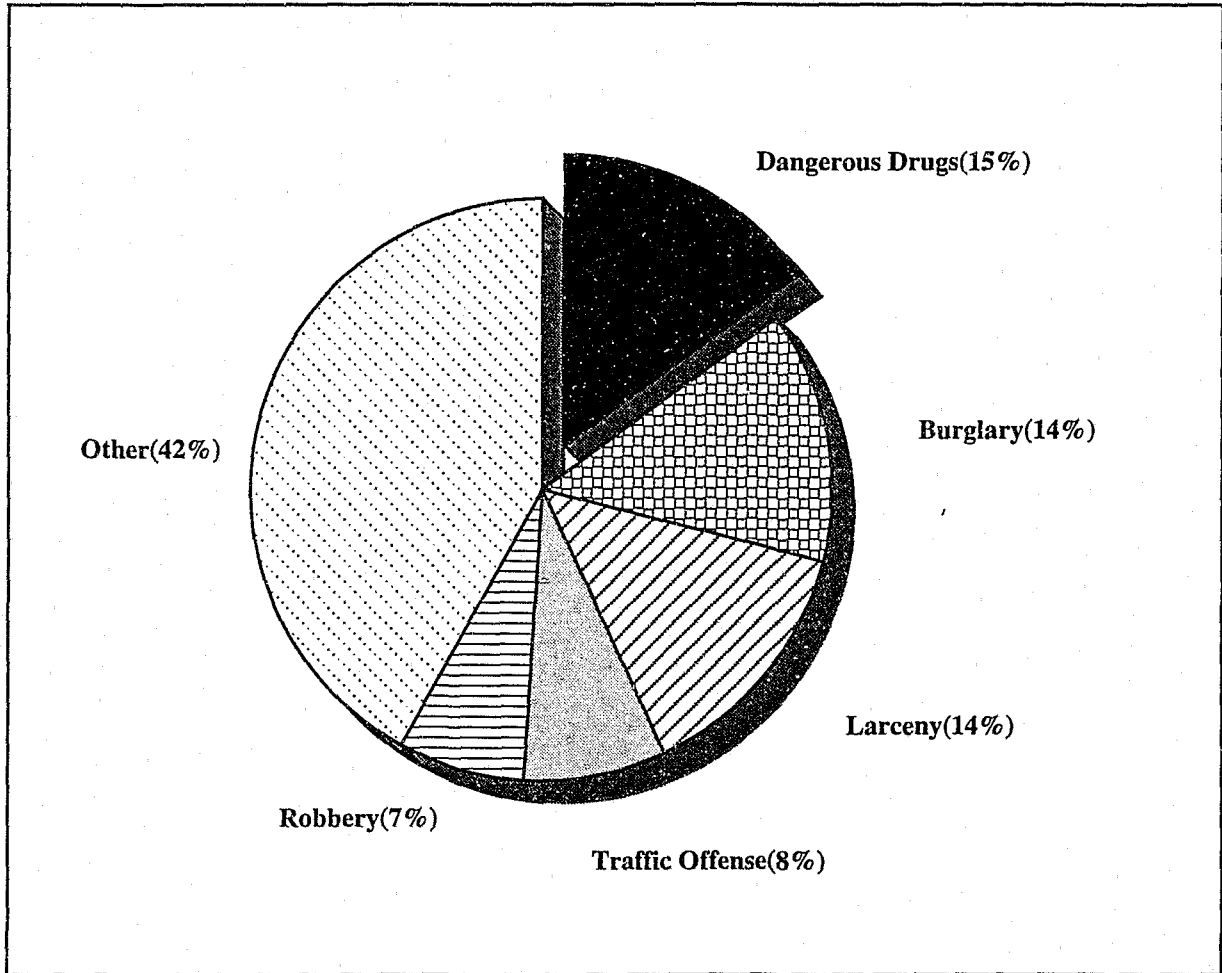


TABLE 16
MOST SERIOUS OFFENSE DISTRIBUTION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1994)

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	480	8.5	3625	27.9	55	14.1	253	32.4	4413	22.3
BURGLARY	1091	19.4	1861	14.3	19	4.9	39	5.0	3010	15.2
HOMICIDE	789	14.0	1426	11.0	61	15.7	103	13.2	2379	12.0
ROBBERY	358	6.4	1568	12.1	16	4.1	27	3.5	1969	9.9
ASSAULT	330	5.9	978	7.5	18	4.6	44	5.6	1370	6.9
LARCENY	464	8.2	727	5.6	22	5.7	92	11.8	1305	6.6
SEXUAL ASSAULT	556	9.9	666	5.1	2	0.5	0	0.0	1224	6.2
TRAFFIC OFFENSE	479	8.5	323	2.5	34	8.7	6	0.8	842	4.3
FRAUDULENT ACTIV	160	2.8	187	1.4	74	19.0	68	8.7	489	2.5
STOLEN VEHICLE	169	3.0	302	2.3	4	1.0	8	1.0	483	2.4
FORGERY/CNTRFTNG	114	2.0	248	1.9	46	11.8	65	8.3	473	2.4
KIDNAPPING	122	2.2	146	1.1	7	1.8	3	0.4	278	1.4
FAMILY OFFENSE	50	0.9	132	1.0	4	1.0	26	3.3	212	1.1
SEX OFFENSES	138	2.5	70	0.5	1	0.3	1	0.1	210	1.1
STOLEN PROPERTY	52	0.9	139	1.1	1	0.3	6	0.8	198	1.0
WEAPON OFFENSE	29	0.5	165	1.3	1	0.3	3	0.4	198	1.0
DAMAGED PROPERTY	47	0.8	81	0.6	1	0.3	2	0.3	131	0.7
OBSTRUCTING POLI	30	0.5	92	0.7	3	0.8	6	0.8	131	0.7
ARSON	44	0.8	52	0.4	2	0.5	4	0.5	102	0.5
OBSTRUCTING JUST	16	0.3	60	0.5	7	1.8	13	1.7	96	0.5
CRIMINAL CONSPIR	16	0.3	41	0.3	5	1.3	3	0.4	65	0.3
ACCESORY TO FELO	19	0.3	27	0.2	2	0.5	1	0.1	49	0.2
INVASION	23	0.4	14	0.1	1	0.3	1	0.1	39	0.2
FLIGHT/ESCAPE	10	0.2	18	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	29	0.1
SMUGGLING	12	0.2	13	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	0.1
DRUNKENESS	8	0.1	10	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	19	0.1
PUBLIC PEACE	3	0.1	16	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	0.1
MISPRISON TO FEL	1	0.0	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	0.0
COMMERCIALIZED S	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5	2	0.3	4	0.0
CONSERVATION	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
CRIME AGAINST PE	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
POSSESSION TOOLS	2	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
TAX REVENUE	0	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.3	1	0.1	4	0.0
HABITUAL OFFENDE	1	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
OBSCENE MATERIAL	3	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
EXTORTION	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
GAMBLING	1	0.0	0	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
LICENSE VIOLATIO	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
LIQUOR	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
MISCONDUCT IN OF	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
PROPERTY CRIME	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
VAGRANCY	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
TOTAL	5628	100.0	13003	100.0	389	100.0	780	100.0	19800	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, 1994)

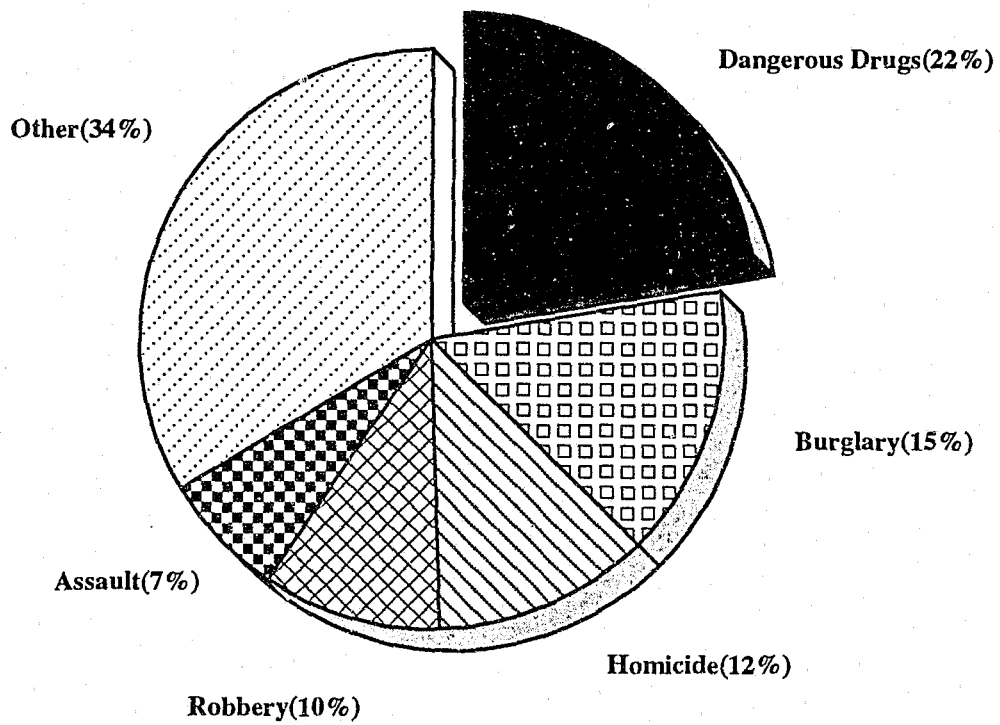


TABLE 17
SENTENCE LENGTH DISTRIBUTION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1994)

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	37	0.7	143	1.1	7	1.8	13	1.7	200	1.0
RESTITUTION	20	0.4	76	0.6	8	2.1	11	1.4	115	0.6
YOA	291	5.2	915	7.0	16	4.1	21	2.7	1243	6.3
3 MOS. OR LESS	30	0.5	46	0.4	1	0.3	9	1.2	86	0.4
3 MOS. 1 DY-1 YR	117	2.1	271	2.1	29	7.5	52	6.7	469	2.4
1 YEAR	170	3.0	280	2.2	19	4.9	25	3.2	494	2.5
1 YR. 1 DY-2 YRS.	287	5.1	552	4.2	41	10.5	78	10.0	958	4.8
2 YR. 1 DY-3 YRS.	348	6.2	652	5.0	45	11.6	86	11.0	1131	5.7
3 YR. 1 DY-4 YRS.	177	3.1	395	3.0	17	4.4	46	5.9	635	3.2
4 YR. 1 DY-5 YRS.	433	7.7	1111	8.5	27	6.9	94	12.1	1665	8.4
5 YR. 1 DY-6 YRS.	204	3.6	453	3.5	13	3.3	44	5.6	714	3.6
6 YR. 1 DY-7 YRS.	155	2.8	436	3.4	19	4.9	42	5.4	652	3.3
7 YR. 1 DY-8 YRS.	159	2.8	528	4.1	11	2.8	22	2.8	720	3.6
8 YR. 1 DY-9 YRS.	103	1.8	293	2.3	6	1.5	11	1.4	413	2.1
9 YR. 1 DY-10 YRS.	490	8.7	1168	9.0	26	6.7	52	6.7	1736	8.8
10 YR. 1 DY-20 YRS	1079	19.2	2849	21.9	42	10.8	90	11.5	4060	20.5
20 YR. 1 DY-30 YRS.	670	11.9	1458	11.2	23	5.9	41	5.3	2192	11.1
OVER 30 YRS.	257	4.6	510	3.9	3	0.8	3	0.4	773	3.9
LIFE W/10 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	199	3.5	303	2.3	6	1.5	8	1.0	516	2.6
LIFE W/20 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	325	5.8	466	3.6	29	7.5	29	3.7	849	4.3
LIFE W/30 YR PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	43	0.8	63	0.5	1	0.3	3	0.4	110	0.6
LIFE W/NON-PAROLE ELIGIBILITY	4	0.1	8	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.1
DEATH	30	0.5	27	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	57	0.3
TOTAL	5628	100.0	13003	100.0	389	100.0	780	100.0	19800	100.0
AVERAGE SENTENCE LENGTH*	13 YRS. 5 MOS.		12 YRS. 11 MOS.		7 YRS. 6 MOS.		7 YRS. 2 MOS.		12 YRS. 9 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, 1994)

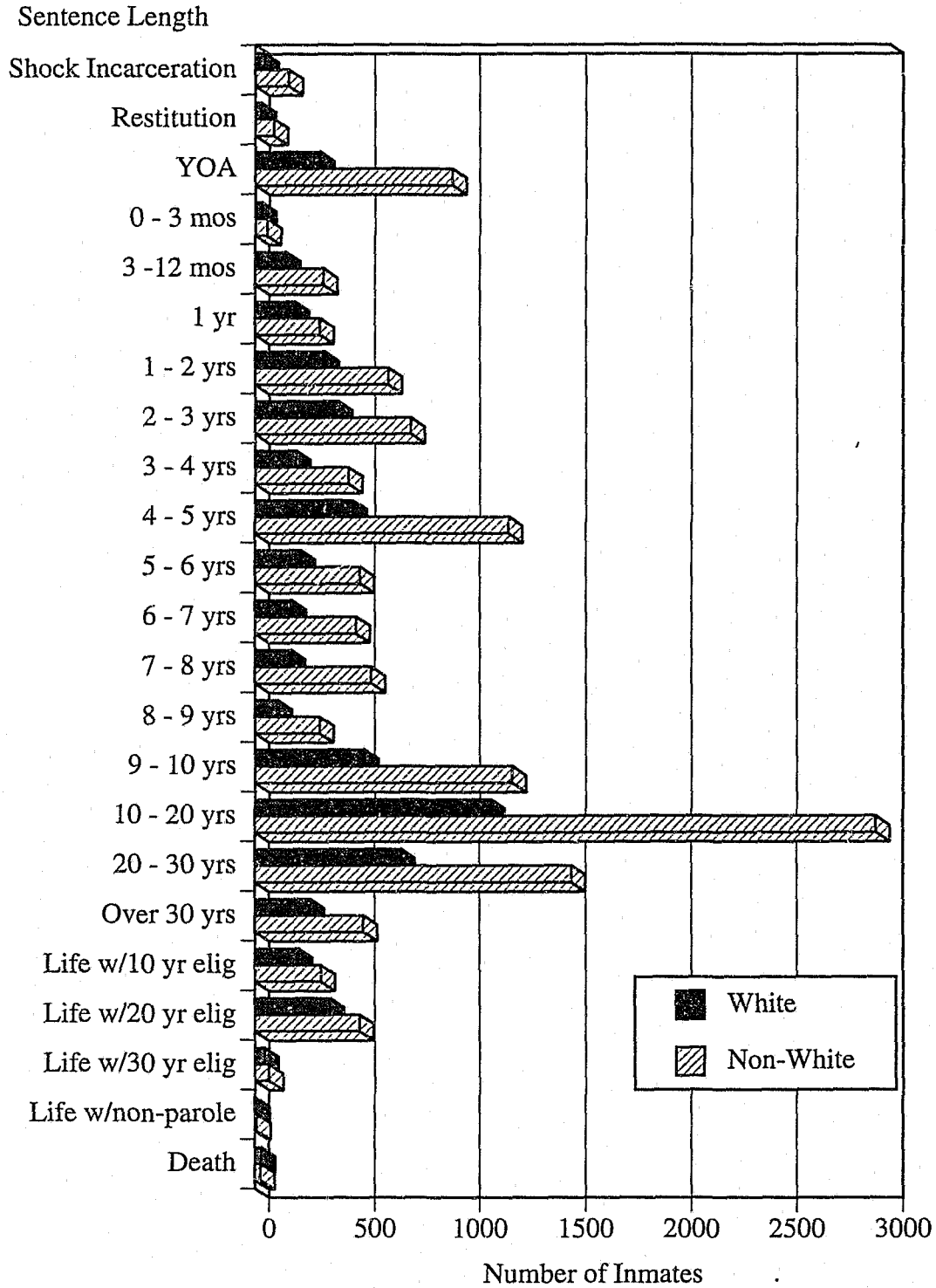


TABLE 18
AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1994)

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	7	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	0.0
17-19	177	3.1	663	5.1	14	3.6	16	2.1	870	4.4
20-24	854	15.2	2728	21.0	29	7.5	86	11.0	3695	18.7
25-29	1049	18.6	2845	21.9	91	23.4	187	24.0	4172	21.1
30-34	1137	20.2	2699	20.8	82	21.1	223	28.6	4141	20.9
35-39	940	16.7	1975	15.2	75	19.3	137	17.6	3127	15.8
40-44	637	11.3	1125	8.7	45	11.6	66	8.5	1873	9.5
45-49	408	7.2	532	4.1	29	7.5	40	5.1	1009	5.1
50-54	208	3.7	241	1.9	13	3.3	13	1.7	475	2.4
55-59	103	1.8	84	0.6	6	1.5	8	1.0	201	1.0
60-64	57	1.0	56	0.4	4	1.0	3	0.4	120	0.6
65-69	34	0.6	21	0.2	1	0.3	1	0.1	57	0.3
70 OR OVER	24	0.4	29	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	53	0.3
TOTAL	5628	100.0	13003	100.0	389	100.0	780	100.0	19800	100.0
SPECIAL GROUPINGS										
17 YEARS	15		73		0		6		94	
18 AND OVER	5613		12923		389		774		19699	
21 AND OVER	5318		11888		373		754		18333	
24 AND UNDER	1031		3396		43		102		4572	
62 AND OVER	81		82		3		1		167	
65 AND OVER	58		50		1		1		110	
AVERAGE AGE	34		31		34		33		32	

* This distribution reflects the age of inmates as of June 30, 1994.

FIGURE 20
AGE OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1994)

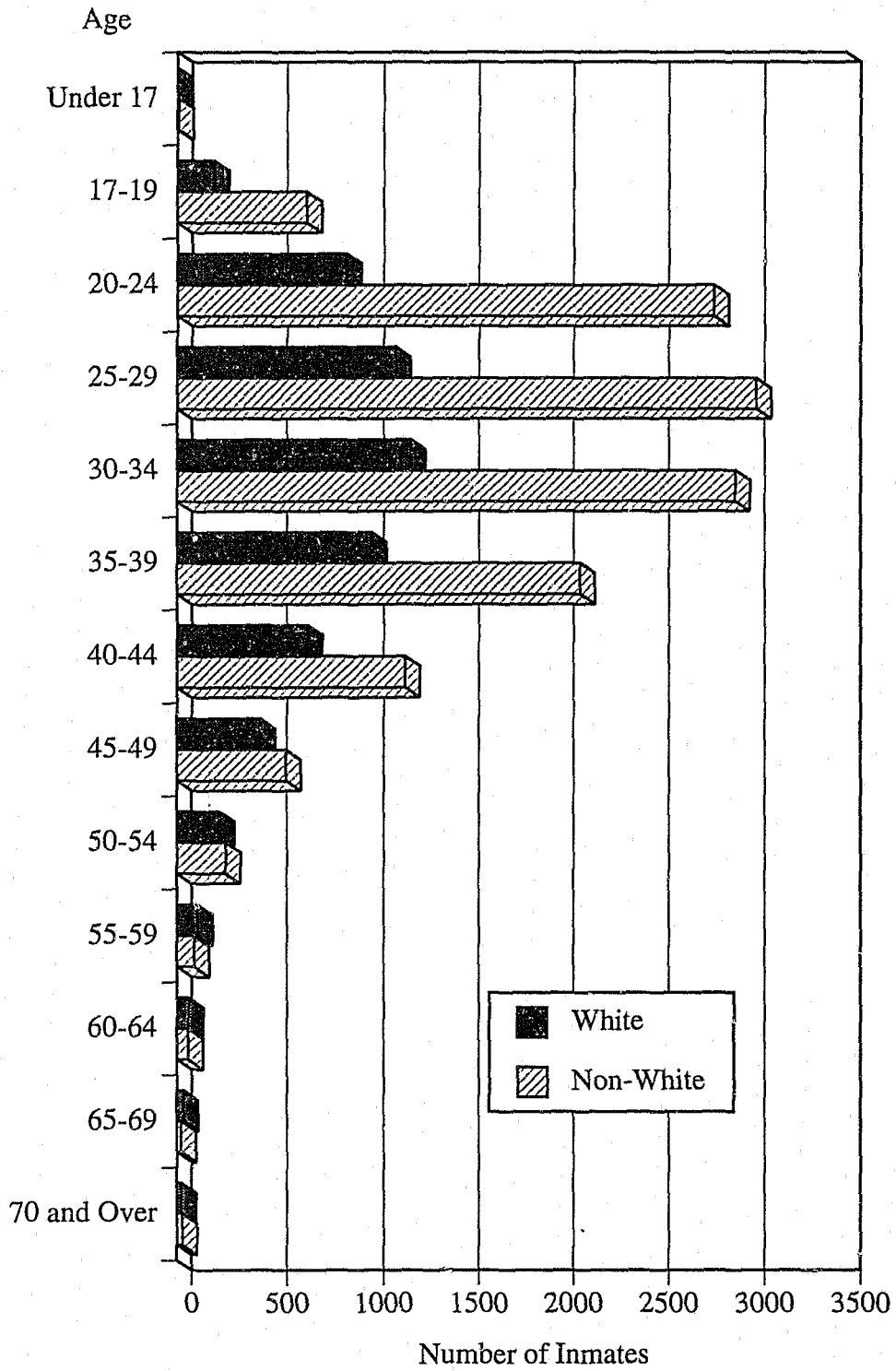


TABLE 19
AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1994)

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	12	0.2	53	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.4	68	0.3
17-19	441	7.8	1512	11.6	20	5.1	23	2.9	1996	10.1
20-24	1253	22.3	3462	26.6	59	15.2	122	15.6	4896	24.7
25-29	1172	20.8	2935	22.6	91	23.4	212	27.2	4410	22.3
30-34	1021	18.1	2242	17.2	82	21.1	203	26.0	3548	17.9
35-39	744	13.2	1466	11.3	60	15.4	117	15.0	2387	12.1
40-44	451	8.0	760	5.8	45	11.6	57	7.3	1313	6.6
45-49	264	4.7	304	2.3	16	4.1	26	3.3	610	3.1
50-54	141	2.5	149	1.1	11	2.8	13	1.7	314	1.6
55-59	67	1.2	61	0.5	3	0.8	2	0.3	133	0.7
60-64	35	0.6	31	0.2	2	0.5	1	0.1	69	0.3
65-69	17	0.3	19	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1	37	0.2
70 OR OVER	10	0.2	9	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	0.1
TOTAL	5628	100.0	13003	100.0	389	100.0	780	100.0	19800	100.0
SPECIAL GROUPINGS										
17 YEARS	77		299		2		7		385	
18 AND OVER	5539		12651		387		770		19347	
21 AND OVER	4908		10728		363		735		16734	
24 AND UNDER	1706		5027		79		148		6960	
62 AND OVER	40		47		0		1		88	
65 AND OVER	27		28		0		1		56	
AVERAGE AGE	31		28		32		31		29	

FIGURE 21
AGE AT TIME OF ADMISSION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1994)

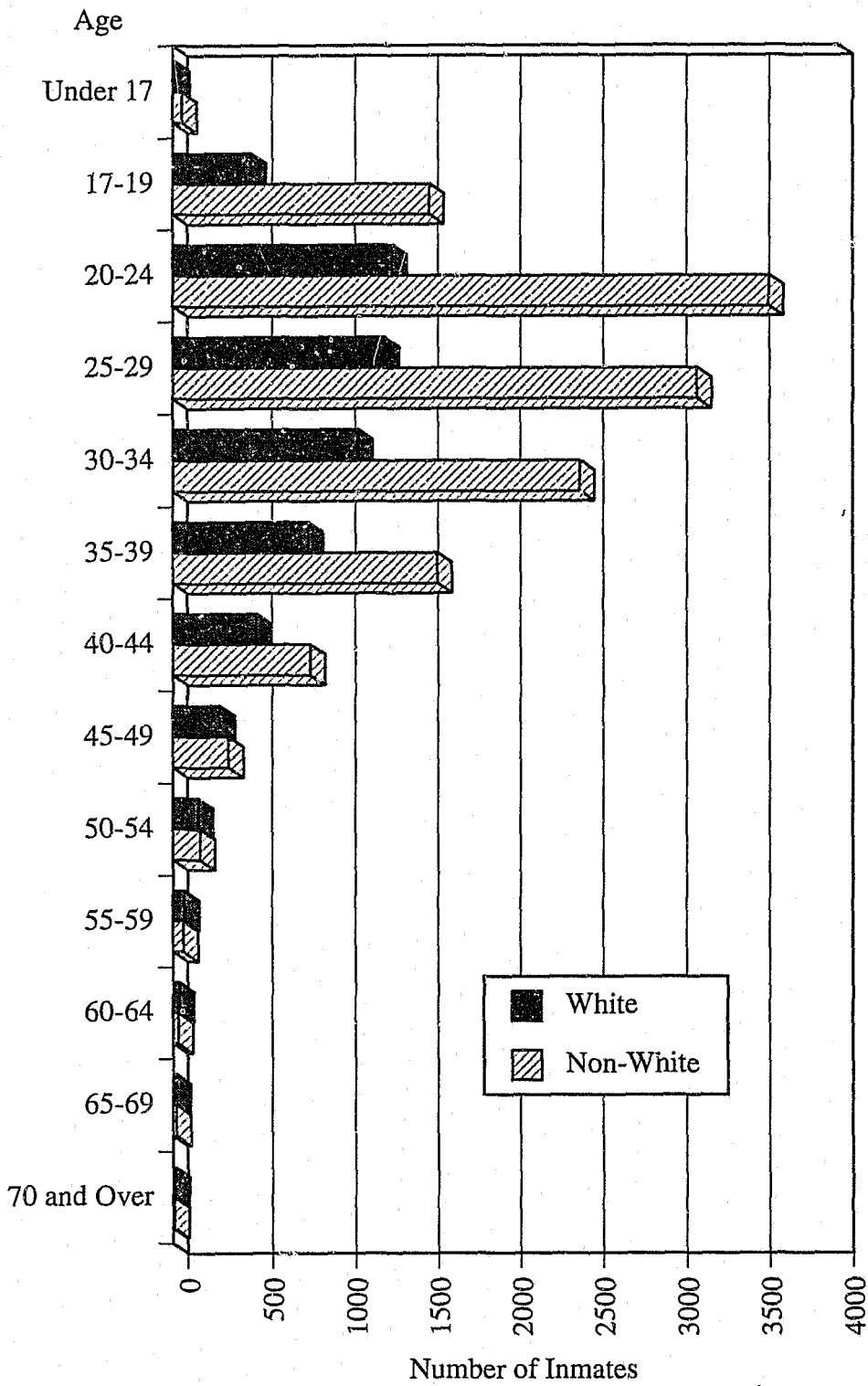


TABLE 20
SECURITY LEVEL DISTRIBUTION
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1994)

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	159	8.5	322	11.1	2	1.8	1	0.4	484	9.4
A MINIMUM	527	28.3	1010	34.9	58	52.3	136	51.7	1731	33.7
B MEDIUM	740	39.8	981	33.9	46	41.4	112	42.6	1879	36.6
C CLOSE	259	13.9	343	11.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	602	11.7
M MAXIMUM	3	0.2	12	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.3
INTAKE	53	2.8	84	2.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	137	2.7
PROTECTIVE	20	1.1	4	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	24	0.5
ADMIN SEG.	99	5.3	139	4.8	5	4.5	14	5.3	257	5.0
TOTAL	1860	100.0	2895	100.0	111	100.0	263	100.0	5129	100.0
MIDLANDS REGION										
AA TRUSTY	136	6.9	364	6.4	60	28.2	81	21.4	641	7.8
A MINIMUM	815	41.2	2727	48.2	64	30.0	120	31.7	3726	45.3
B MEDIUM	671	33.9	1682	29.7	51	23.9	100	26.5	2504	30.4
C CLOSE	186	9.4	449	7.9	21	9.9	29	7.7	685	8.3
M MAXIMUM	52	2.6	78	1.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	130	1.6
INTAKE	45	2.3	134	2.4	11	5.2	38	10.1	228	2.8
PROTECTIVE	8	0.4	7	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.2
ADMIN SEG.	64	3.2	215	3.8	6	2.8	10	2.6	295	3.6
TOTAL	1977	100.0	5656	100.0	213	100.0	378	100.0	8224	100.0
COASTAL REGION										
AA TRUSTY	79	6.7	206	6.2	1	0.0	0	0.0	286	6.3
A MINIMUM	206	17.4	707	21.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	913	20.1
B MEDIUM	586	49.4	1637	48.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	2223	49.0
C CLOSE	196	16.5	490	14.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	686	15.1
M MAXIMUM	2	0.2	13	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	0.3
INTAKE	31	2.6	106	3.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	137	3.0
PROTECTIVE	17	1.4	2	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	0.4
ADMIN SEG.	69	5.8	188	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	257	5.7
TOTAL	1186	100.0	3349	100.0	1	100.0	0	100.0	4536	100.0
OTHER LOCATIONS*										
AA TRUSTY	203	33.6	351	31.8	44	62.3	87	72.4	685	35.8
A MINIMUM	267	44.1	521	47.2	9	13.2	30	10.3	827	43.3
B MEDIUM	81	13.4	115	10.4	2	3.8	11	13.8	209	10.9
C CLOSE	16	2.6	21	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	37	1.9
M MAXIMUM	4	0.7	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.3
INTAKE	4	0.7	13	1.2	1	20.8	0	3.4	18	0.9
PROTECTIVE	2	0.3	1	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.2
ADMIN SEG.	8	1.3	4	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	0.6
RESTITUTION	20	3.3	76	6.9	8	0.0	11	0.0	115	6.0
TOTAL	605	100.0	1103	100.0	64	100.0	139	100.0	1911	100.0
SCDC TOTAL										
AA TRUSTY	577	10.3	1243	9.6	107	27.5	169	21.7	2096	10.6
A MINIMUM	1815	32.2	4965	38.2	131	33.7	286	36.7	7197	36.3
B MEDIUM	2078	36.9	4415	34.0	99	25.4	223	28.6	6815	34.4
C CLOSE	657	11.7	1303	10.0	21	5.4	29	3.7	2010	10.2
M MAXIMUM	61	1.1	104	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	165	0.8
INTAKE	133	2.4	337	2.6	12	3.1	38	4.9	520	2.6
PROTECTIVE	47	0.8	14	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	61	0.3
ADMIN SEG.	240	4.3	546	4.2	11	2.8	24	3.1	821	4.1
TOTAL	5628	100.0	13003	100.0	389	100.0	780	100.0	19800	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, 1994)

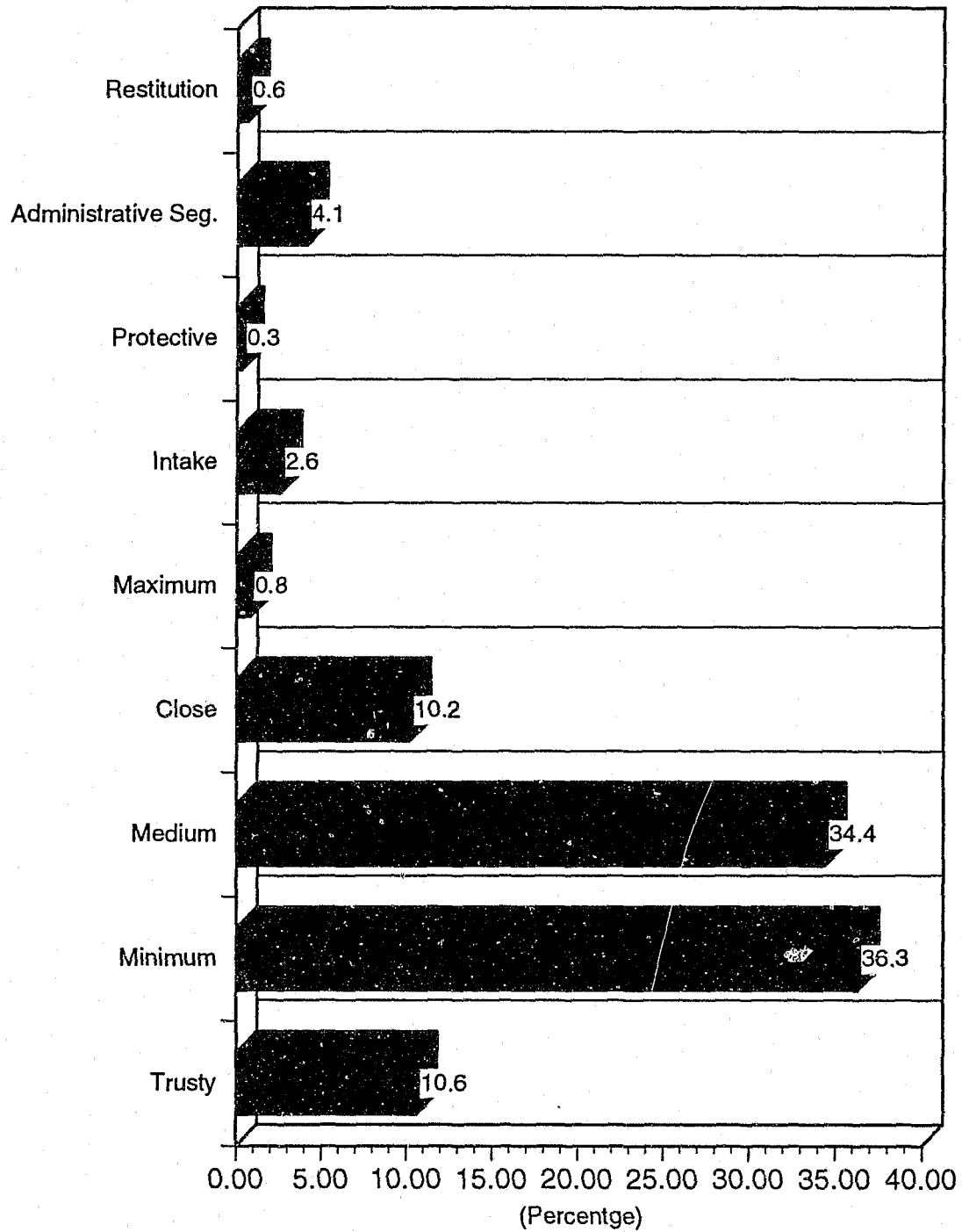


TABLE 21
COMMITTING PLANNING DISTRICTS
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1994)

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	2026	36.0	2773	21.3	159	40.9	236	30.3	5194	26.2
II UPPER SAVANNAH	268	4.8	726	5.6	23	5.9	39	5.0	1056	5.3
III CATAWBA	491	8.7	882	6.8	23	5.9	32	4.1	1428	7.2
IV CENTRAL MIDLANDS	668	11.9	1985	15.3	54	13.9	114	14.6	2821	14.2
V LOWER SAVANNAH	353	6.3	1148	8.8	18	4.6	77	9.9	1596	8.1
VI SANTEE-LYNCHES	248	4.4	862	6.6	17	4.4	61	7.8	1188	6.0
VII PEE DEE	469	8.3	1546	11.9	27	6.9	101	12.9	2143	10.8
VIII WACCAMAW	395	7.0	836	6.4	23	5.9	45	5.8	1299	6.6
IX BERK.-CHASN.- DORC.	554	9.8	1645	12.7	43	11.1	48	6.2	2290	11.6
X LOW COUNTRY	144	2.6	590	4.5	2	0.5	27	3.5	763	3.9
XI OUT OF STATE	12	0.2	10	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	0.1
TOTAL	5628	100.0	13003	100.0	389	100.0	780	100.0	19800	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, 1994)

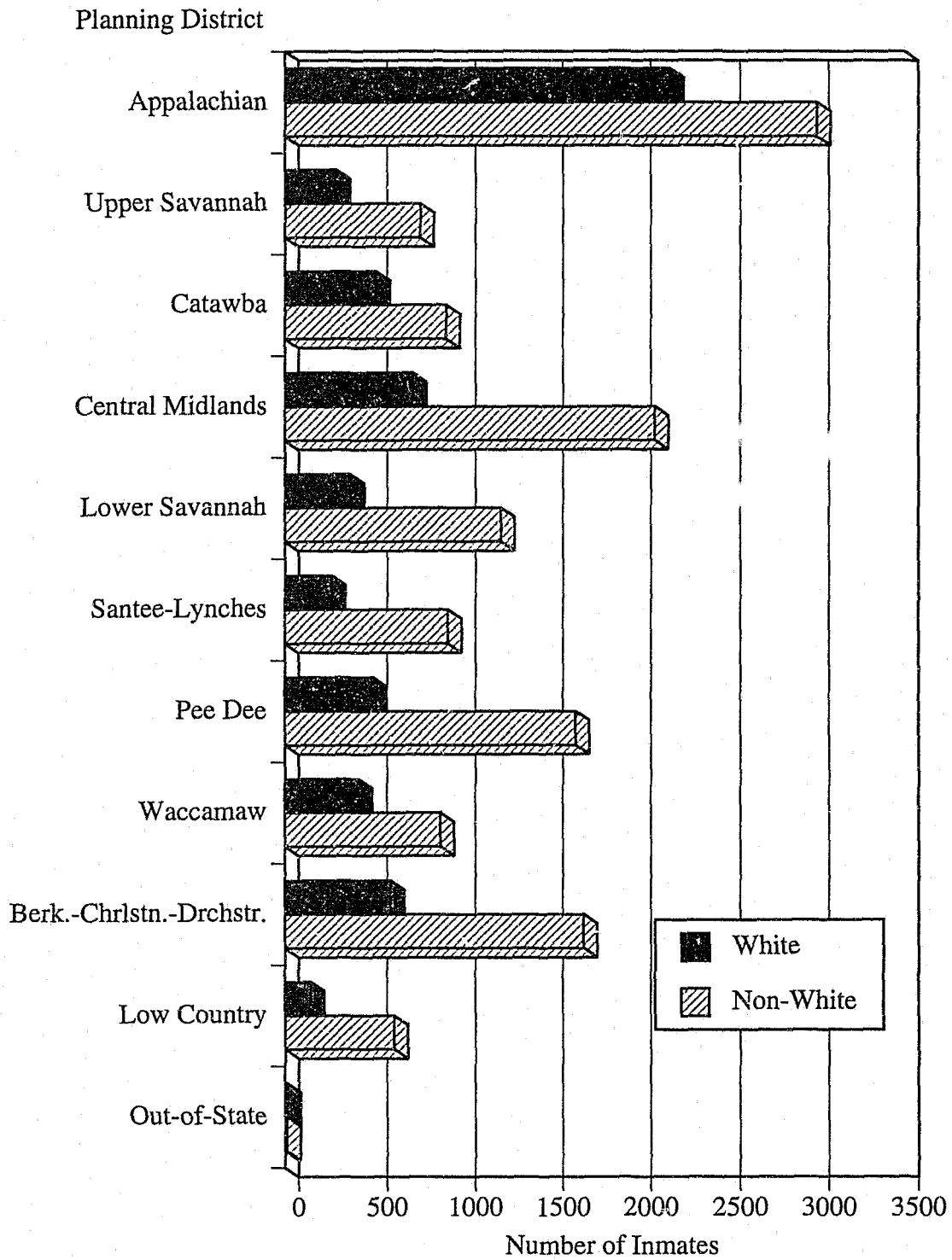


TABLE 22
COMMITTING JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1994)

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT*	WHITE MALE		NON-WHITE MALE		WHITE FEMALE		NON-WHITE FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
1	185	3.3	669	5.1	12	3.1	44	5.6	910	4.6
2	256	4.5	561	4.3	12	3.1	39	5.0	868	4.4
3	220	3.9	992	7.6	11	2.8	66	8.5	1289	6.5
4	274	4.9	762	5.9	8	2.1	35	4.5	1079	5.4
5	365	6.5	1589	12.2	32	8.2	81	10.4	2067	10.4
6	166	2.9	392	3.0	8	2.1	16	2.1	582	2.9
7	550	9.8	875	6.7	27	6.9	51	6.5	1503	7.6
8	261	4.6	690	5.3	22	5.7	45	5.8	1018	5.1
9	456	8.1	1489	11.5	37	9.5	39	5.0	2021	10.2
10	476	8.5	341	2.6	43	11.1	25	3.2	885	4.5
11	348	6.2	474	3.6	30	7.7	27	3.5	879	4.4
12	195	3.5	784	6.0	19	4.9	66	8.5	1064	5.4
13	1000	17.8	1557	12.0	89	22.9	160	20.5	2806	14.2
14	154	2.7	664	5.1	2	0.5	30	3.8	850	4.3
15	362	6.4	581	4.5	22	5.7	34	4.4	999	5.0
16	348	6.2	573	4.4	15	3.9	22	2.8	958	4.8
OUT OF STATE	12	0.2	10	0.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	22	0.1
TOTAL	5628	100.0	13003	100.0	389	100.0	780	100.0	19800	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, 1994)

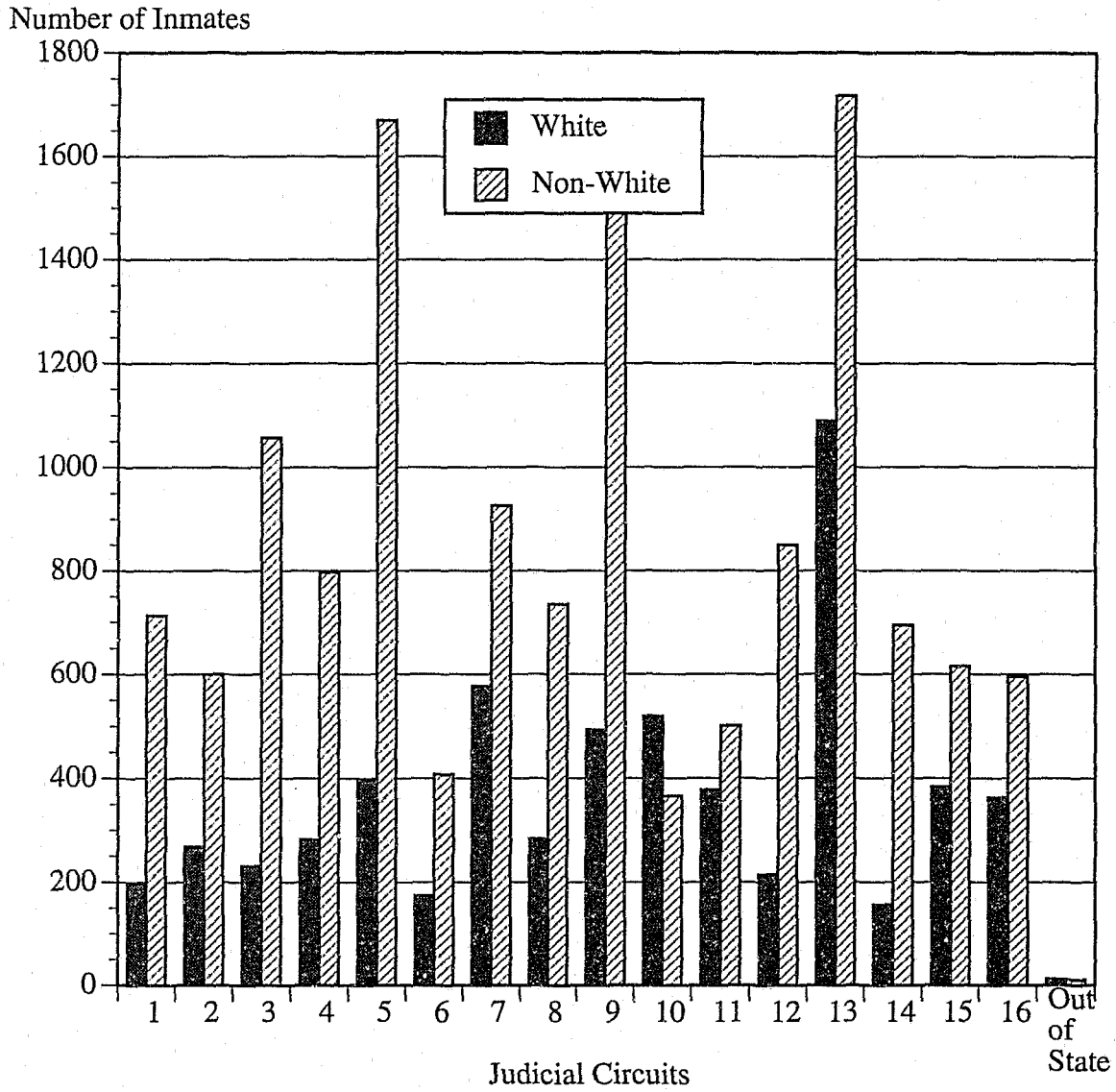


TABLE 23
REMAINING TIME TO SERVE BEFORE EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE
OF SCDC TOTAL INMATE POPULATION
(AS OF JUNE 30, 1994)

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	37	0.7	143	1.1	7	1.8	13	1.7	200	1.0
RESTITUTION	20	0.4	76	0.6	8	2.1	11	1.4	115	0.6
YOA	291	5.2	915	7.0	16	4.1	21	2.7	1243	6.3
3 MOS. OR LESS	582	10.3	1229	9.5	69	17.7	152	19.5	2032	10.3
3 MOS. 1 DAY-6 MONTHS	344	6.1	660	5.1	37	9.5	72	9.2	1113	5.6
6 MOS. 1 DAY-9 MONTHS	258	4.6	581	4.5	17	4.4	39	5.0	895	4.5
9 MOS. 1 DAY-1 YEAR	218	3.9	526	4.0	23	5.9	47	6.0	814	4.1
1 YR. 1 DAY-2 YEARS	725	12.9	1602	12.3	60	15.4	143	18.3	2530	12.8
2 YR. 1 DAY-3 YEARS	547	9.7	1302	10.0	31	8.0	72	9.2	1952	9.9
3 YR. 1 DAY-4 YEARS	409	7.3	1031	7.9	25	6.4	50	6.4	1515	7.7
4 YR. 1 DAY-5 YEARS	333	5.9	902	6.9	14	3.6	38	4.9	1287	6.5
5 YR. 1 DAY-6 YEARS	246	4.4	695	5.3	9	2.3	24	3.1	974	4.9
6 YR. 1 DAY-7 YEARS	191	3.4	508	3.9	7	1.8	16	2.1	722	3.6
7 YR. 1 DAY-8 YEARS	162	2.9	371	2.9	7	1.8	9	1.2	549	2.8
8 YR. 1 DAY-9 YEARS	107	1.9	293	2.3	7	1.8	9	1.2	416	2.1
9 YR. 1 DAY-10 YEARS	114	2.0	240	1.8	2	0.5	5	0.6	361	1.8
10 YR. 1 DAY-15 YEARS	284	5.0	733	5.6	11	2.8	15	1.9	1043	5.3
15 YR. 1 DAY-20 YEARS	70	1.2	173	1.3	2	0.5	2	0.3	247	1.2
20 YR. 1 DAY-25 YEARS	48	0.9	79	0.6	1	0.3	1	0.1	129	0.7
25 YR. 1 DAY-30 YEARS	13	0.2	38	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.1	52	0.3
OVER 30 YRS	28	0.5	39	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	67	0.3
LIFE/DEATH	601	10.7	867	6.7	36	9.3	40	5.1	1544	7.8
TOTAL	5628	100.0	13003	100.0	389	100.0	780	100.0	19800	100.0
AVERAGE TIME TO SERVE*	4 YRS. 1 MOS.		4 YRS. 2 MOS.		2 YRS. 5 MOS.		2 YRS. 2 MOS.		4 YRS.	

* 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, 1994)

Remaining Time to Serve

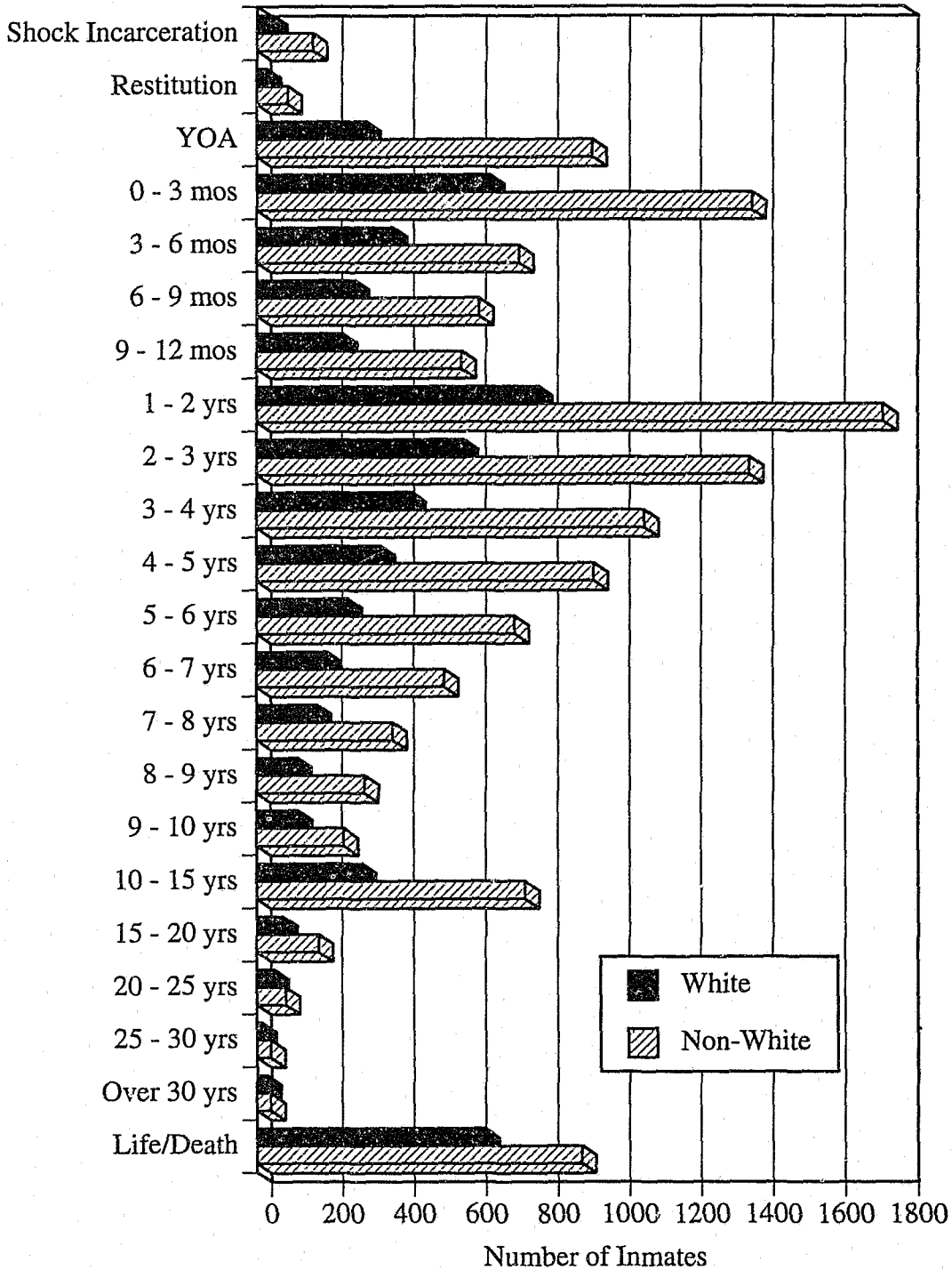


TABLE 24
DISTRIBUTION OF TIME SERVED
BY SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1994

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	740	21.5	1345	18.8	121	29.9	242	28.8	2448	20.7
3 MONTHS 1 DAY-6 MONTHS	672	19.6	1417	19.8	110	27.2	184	21.9	2383	20.1
6 MONTHS 1 DAY-9 MONTHS	419	12.2	856	11.9	47	11.6	99	11.8	1421	12.0
9 MONTHS 1 DAY-1 YEAR	250	7.3	543	7.6	25	6.2	61	7.3	879	7.4
1 YEAR 1 DAY- 2 YEARS	594	17.3	1297	18.1	54	13.3	156	18.6	2101	17.7
2 YEARS 1 DAY- 3 YEARS	272	7.9	663	9.3	33	8.1	56	6.7	1024	8.6
3 YEARS 1 DAY- 4 YEARS	151	4.4	345	4.8	4	1.0	18	2.1	518	4.4
4 YEARS 1 DAY- 5 YEARS	94	2.7	223	3.1	5	1.2	10	1.2	332	2.8
5 YEARS 1 DAY- 6 YEARS	67	2.0	159	2.2	2	0.5	8	1.0	236	2.0
6 YEARS 1 DAY- 7 YEARS	45	1.3	89	1.2	2	0.5	3	0.4	139	1.2
7 YEARS 1 DAY- 8 YEARS	45	1.3	71	1.0	1	0.2	0	0.0	117	1.0
8 YEARS 1 DAY- 9 YEARS	31	0.9	46	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.1	78	0.7
9 YEARS 1 DAY-10 YEARS	16	0.5	21	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	37	0.3
10 YEARS 1 DAY-15 YEARS	32	0.9	74	1.0	1	0.2	1	0.1	108	0.9
15 YEARS 1 DAY-20 YEARS	4	0.1	12	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	16	0.1
20 YEARS 1 DAY-25 YEARS	1	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
25 YEARS 1 DAY-30 YEARS	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
OVER 30 YEARS	1	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
TOTAL	3435	100.0	7164	100.0	405	100.0	839	100.0	11843	100.0
AVERAGE TIME SERVED*	1 YR. 7 MOS.		1 YR. 7 MOS.		0 YRS 11 MOS		0 YR. 11 MOS.		1 YR. 6 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 1994

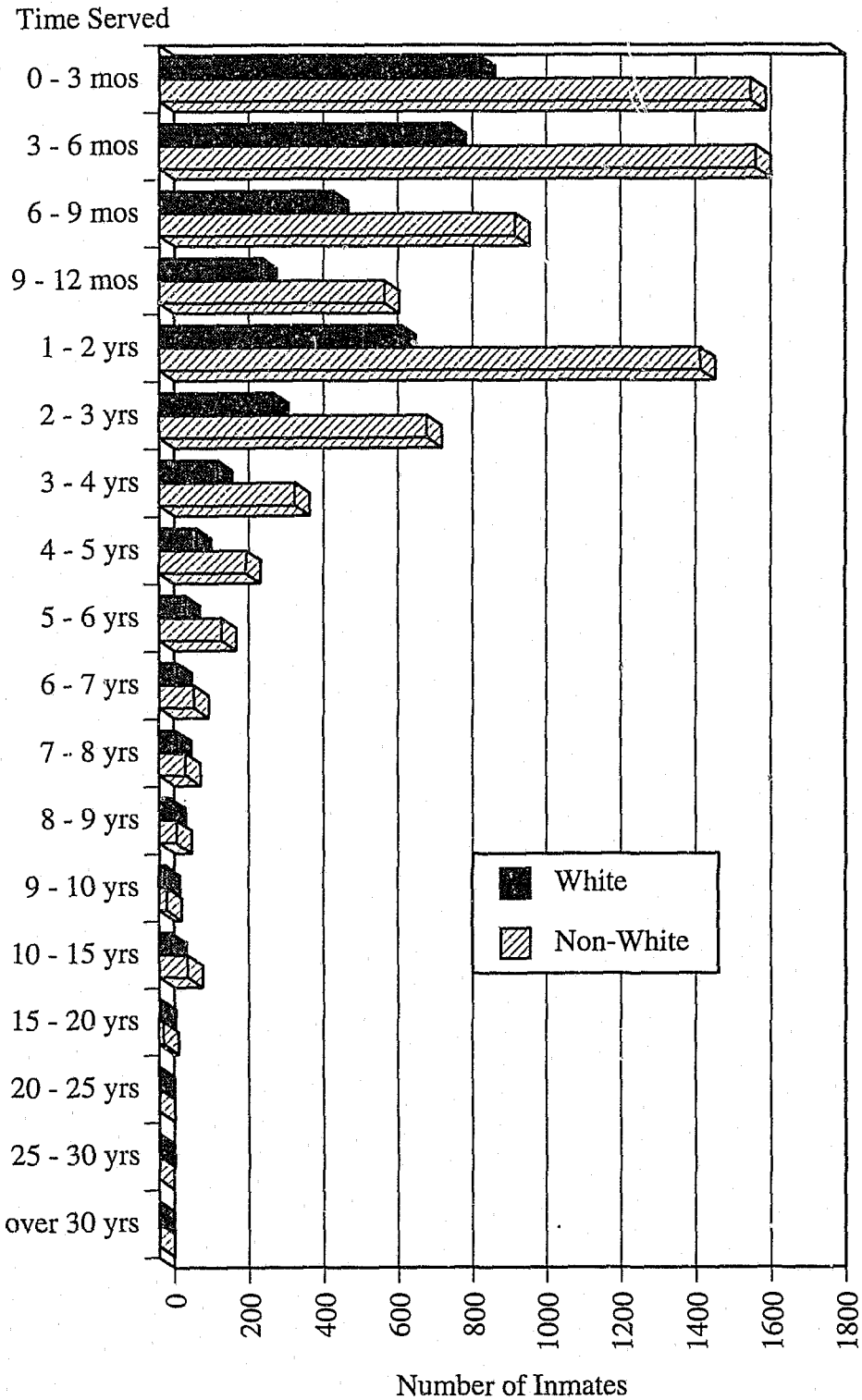


TABLE 25
DISTRIBUTION OF EARNED WORK CREDITS AND TYPE OF RELEASE
OF SCDC INMATES RELEASED DURING FISCAL YEAR 1994

WORK CREDITS EARNED	YOA PAROLE	PAROLED BY SCDPPS	EXPIRATION OF SENTENCE	OTHER RELEASES*	PLACED ON PROBATION	EPA RELEASES	RESTITUTION CENTER	TOTAL
N/A	1,731	0	10	84	1	0	393	2,219
0	0	254	627	374	156	0	0	1,411
1 - 50	0	230	2,347	144	791	0	0	3,512
51 - 100	0	428	604	23	388	0	0	1,443
101 - 150	0	261	377	10	232	0	0	880
151 - 200	0	179	207	8	168	0	0	562
201 - 250	0	165	136	4	92	0	0	397
251 - 300	0	144	93	4	76	0	0	317
301 - 350	0	102	69	7	48	1	0	227
351 - 400	0	88	51	3	31	0	0	173
401 - 450	0	70	35	4	21	0	0	130
451 - 500	0	50	24	4	9	0	0	87
501 - 550	0	40	23	0	9	0	0	72
551 - 600	0	21	16	3	13	0	0	53
601 - 650	0	18	14	2	11	0	0	45
651 - 700	0	25	21	1	4	0	0	51
701 - 750	0	21	17	0	4	0	0	42
751 - 800	0	15	10	1	1	0	0	27
801 - 850	0	15	18	2	3	0	0	38
851 - 900	0	18	10	2	0	0	0	30
901 - 950	0	11	6	1	1	1	0	20
951 - 1000	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	12
1001 - 1050	0	8	5	1	1	0	0	15
1051 - 1100	0	6	2	0	0	1	0	9
1101 - 1150	0	10	8	0	0	0	0	18
1151 - 1200	0	7	4	1	1	0	0	13
1201 - 1250	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	7
1251 - 1300	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
1301 - 1350	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	5
1351 - 1400	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	4
1401 & over	0	14	7	0	0	1	0	22
TOTAL RELEASES	1,731	2,216	4,752	684	2,061	4	393	11,843
TOTAL WORK CREDITS EARNED	0	502,930	428,762	27,166	212,364	3,973	0	1,175,195
AVERAGE CREDITS EARNED PER INMATE RELEASE**	0	227	90	45	103	993	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 1994

WORK PROGRAM STATISTICS (Inception March 31, 1966)	<u>Inception to 06-30-94</u>	<u>Fiscal Year '94 (7-1-93/6-30-94)</u>
Inmates placed in programs	37,953	2,378
Released from programs after successful completion (goodtime release, parole, etc.)	28,831	1,157
Dismissed from programs for disciplinary, medical, administrative reasons, etc.	9,122	485
Active participants on June 27, 1994	1,079	
EXTENDED WORK PROGRAM STATISTICS (Inception June 13, 1977)		
Inmates placed in programs	6,461	260
Released from programs after successful completion (goodtime release, parole, etc.)	4,433	182
Dismissed from programs for disciplinary, medical, administrative reasons, etc.	1,841	93
Active participants on June 30, 1994	187	
<u>FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>		
WORK PROGRAM		
Total salaries earned	\$125,403,448.38	\$10,303,817.77
Amount disbursed to dependents	14,533,766.19	1,204,451.73
Amount disbursed to inmates	30,349,472.02	2,179,368.59
Amount paid to Department of Corrections for Room, Board, and Transportation (Work Program)	23,691,051.65	1,789,739.92
Amount paid to Department of Corrections for Supervision (Extended Work Program)	3,609,341.50	265,391.14
State Tax	2,792,488.58	206,076.38
Federal Tax	10,381,832.16	721,267.25
Social Security	9,433,734.90	788,242.02

AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED TO THE VICTIM ASSISTANCE FUND (Inception August 10, 1986)	\$2,959,899.70	\$452,625.22
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FURLOUGH PROGRAM (Inception Christmas 1967) 72 hour and optional 48-hour program approvals	27,737	299
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WORK CAMP PROGRAM STATISTICS
(Inception of Central Monitoring 7-1-91)

Inmates placed in programs	2,838	820
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Released from programs after successful completion (goodtime release, parole, etc.)	988	388
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Dismissed from programs for disciplinary, medical, administrative reasons, etc.	1,048	83
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Active participants on June 30, 1994	189	
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FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Labor Crews (Contract/Billing Since 10-1-91) Amount Billed to Contracting Agencies	\$674,564.25	\$299,839.19
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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 - 1994)

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
1994	12,411	303	2.4	22 years 11 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 1994**

INMATE FLOWS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
	White	Non-White	White	Non-White	
Total Number on Death Row at Beginning of Fiscal Year	25	24	0	0	49
Admitted During Fiscal Year	5	4	0	0	9
Total Loss During Fiscal Year	0	1	0	0	1
Sentence Commuted	0	0	0	0	0
Retried and Released	0	0	0	0	0
Resentenced	0	0	0	0	0
Remanded to county	0	1	0	0	1
Death	0	0	0	0	0
Executed	0	0	0	0	0
Total Number on Death Row at End of Fiscal Year	30	27	0	0	57
Average Age	35 Yrs	33 Yrs	-	-	34 Yrs
Average Time Served	6 Yrs. 3 Mos.	7 Yrs. 4 Mos.	-	-	6 Yrs.9 Mos.

TABLE 29
SHOCK INCARCERATION STATISTICS
FISCAL YEAR 1994

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
			NUMBER	PERCENT
EVALUATION	1151	126	1277	100.0%
Court Ordered	4	0	4	0.3%
Court Recommended	331	5	336	26.3%
SCDC Initiated	816	121	937	73.4%
PARTICIPATION				
PLACEMENTS	765	98	863	100.0%
Court Ordered	3	0	3	0.4%
Court Recommended	221	2	223	25.8%
SCDC Initiated	541	96	637	73.8%
RELEASEES	777	101	878	100.0%
PAROLED	715	94	809	92.1%
Court Ordered	8	0	8	0.9%
Court Recommended	191	5	196	22.3%
SCDC Initiated	516	89	605	68.9%
REMOVED	62	7	69	7.9%
Court Ordered	0	0	0	0.0%
Court Recommended	17	0	17	2.0%
SCDC Initiated	45	7	52	5.9%
Number of Participants on June 30, 1994	189	19	208	-

TABLE 30
DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC EMPLOYEES
BY RACE, SEX, AND TYPE OF POSITION
(AS OF JUNE 16, 1994)

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 **	963	16.3	1,595	26.9	297	5.0	679	11.5	3,534	59.6
Non-Security	837	14.1	403	6.8	697	11.8	454	7.7	2,391	40.4
SCDC TOTAL	1,800	30.4	1,998	33.7	994	16.8	1,133	19.1	5,925	100.0

* Percentages are based on the grand total of 5,925 employees as of June 16, 1994.

** 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, 1994)

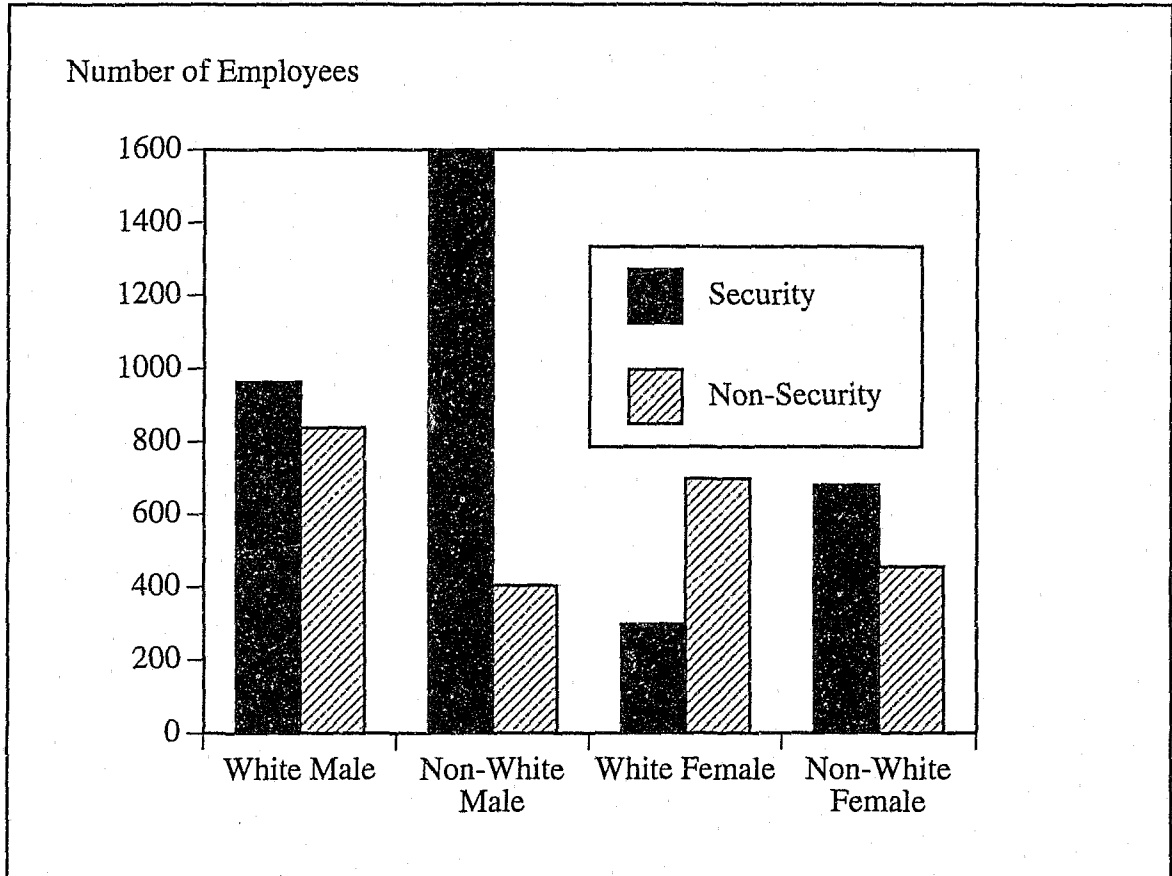


TABLE 31
DISTRIBUTION OF SCDC LINE LEVEL SECURITY STRENGTH BY FACILITY
(AS OF JUNE 16, 1994)*

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	819	460	259	719	4,911	6.0
Blue Ridge Pre-Release/Work Center	12	8	3	11	196	16.3
Catawba Work Center	10	8	0	8	181	18.1
Cross Anchor Correctional Institution	93	58	24	82	641	6.9
Dutchman Correctional Institution	118	69	32	101	574	4.9
Givens Youth Correction Center	13	9	3	12	120	9.2
Greenwood Correctional Center	21	16	4	20	161	7.7
Leath Correctional Institution for Women	90	6	77	83	362	4.0
Livesay Work Center	14	6	2	8	94	6.7
Spartanburg Restitution Center	8	5	3	8	51	6.4
McConaughy Correctional Institution	189	127	48	175	1,086	5.7
Northside Correctional Institution	43	25	13	38	364	8.5
Perry Correctional Institution	208	123	50	173	1,081	5.2
MIDLANDS CORRECTIONAL REGION	1,613	1,097	410	1,507	7,791	4.8
Aiken Youth Correction Center	46	27	12	39	327	7.1
Broad River Correctional Institution	277	202	58	260	1,326	4.8
Bymes Clinic	26	19	7	26	14	0.5
Campbell Work Center	17	12	5	17	241	14.2
Columbia Restitution Center	8	4	4	8	55	6.9
Central Correctional Institution	14	11	2	13	618	44.1
Goodman Correctional Institution	58	46	10	56	455	7.8
Kirkland Correctional Institution	267	207	47	254	713	2.7
Lee Correctional Institution	307	229	62	291	720	2.3
Lower Savannah Work Center	16	15	1	16	151	9.4
Lower Savannah Work Camp	11	6	4	10	81	7.4
Manning Correctional Institution	124	87	21	108	754	6.1
State Park Correctional Center	80	35	37	72	383	4.8
Stevenson Correctional Institution	67	48	17	65	266	4.0
Walden Correctional Institution	44	32	10	42	331	7.5
Wateree River Correctional Institution***	110	80	22	102	901	8.2
Watkins Pre-Release Center	20	14	4	18	128	6.4
Women's Correctional Center***	121	23	87	110	327	2.7
COASTAL CORRECTIONAL REGION	742	533	174	707	4,416	6.0
Allendale Correctional Institution	188	120	59	179	1,074	5.7
Coastal Work Center	23	12	4	16	147	6.4
Evans Correctional Institution	186	124	52	176	1,085	5.8
Lieber Correctional Institution	258	211	41	252	1,257	4.9
MacDougall Correctional Institution	62	49	11	60	572	9.2
Palmer Work Center	15	9	6	15	192	12.8
Palmer Work Camp	10	8	1	9	88	8.8
TOTAL	3,174	2,090	843	2,933	17,117	5.4

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 provided statutory authority for a Board of Corrections, employment of a general Director, 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 Director 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
Crack Cocaine
Methaqualone

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
Accepting Fee for Adoption

Flight/Escape
Flight to Avoid Prosecution
Aiding Prison Escape
Harboring Escapee
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
Financial Transaction Card 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
Homicide by Child Abuse

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
Purchase of Alcohol by a Minor

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/Libel
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 Exploitation of Minor

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

Spying/ Sabotage/Treason

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
Driving Without a License

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 and the 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/her 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/she 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; assault with intent to ravish, repealed section 16-3-640; and accessory before the fact or attempt to commit any of the above. Inmates serving a Youthful Offender Act sentence and those 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/her 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 inmate: 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 the inmate's 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, Addictions Treatment Unit, or Shock

Incarceration Programs; and must have a residence in South Carolina verified and approved by the SCDPPPS; and 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 ensure 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.

On August 26, 1993, as a result of a suit filed by SCDC inmates during the previous fiscal year relating to the eligibility (selection) criteria and exclusion of violent offenders from participation on the Supervised Furlough II (SFII) Program, the South Carolina State Supreme Court ruled that all inmates, sentenced prior to the June 15, 1993, legislative change to Section 24-13-720 (i.e. SFII) of the law, shall be released if they met the minimum basic requirements of that section (i.e., not serving a life sentence, within six(6) months of expiration of sentence and have maintained a clear disciplinary record for at least six (6) months prior to placements on the program). In September 1993, 190 inmates were released as ordered; however, on November 8, 1993, the South Carolina State Supreme Court further clarified that there was no ex post facto violation in applying the amended statute's criteria (i.e., June 15, 1993, revision to Section 24-13-720) to individuals who committed offenses before its effective date. Therefore, the SCDC discontinued any further court ordered early releases under SFII.

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 Director 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 Director has determined the amount of credit to be earned for each duty classification or enrollment and has 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, education, 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 or 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, 1994, 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	6,203	18	6,221 (31.4%)
Three:	One day credit for each three days worked	4,156	57	4,213 (21.3%)
Five:	One day credit for each five days worked	2,521	87	2,608 (13.2%)
Seven:	One day credit for each seven days worked	1,261	139	1,400 (7.1%)
	Unassigned/Not Earning Credit*	5,358	0	5,358 (27.0%)
Total		19,499	301	19,800 (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, 1993, and June 30, 1994, a total of 11,843 inmates were released from SCDC. Of that number, 8,213 inmates (69.3%) 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, and 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 48-hour home visit furloughs four times during the year: Easter, July 4th, Labor Day, and Christmas.

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.

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 eight 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 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. 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 estimated savings to 6 million dollars per year. This does not 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 FY93-94 a total of 863 male and female inmates were placed in this program. In the same period, 809 Shock Incarceration participants completed the program and were paroled. Most current recidivism data show that about 16% female and 25% male participants had returned to SCDC after serving their sentences in 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:

1. 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 SCDC Midlands Correctional Region.)
3. Catawba Regional Planning Council - Chester, Lancaster, York, and Union. (Chester and Lancaster counties are in the SCDC Midlands Correctional 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.
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>\$ 3.49</u>
Printing Cost - S.C. State Budget & Control Board (up to 255 copies)	<u>\$ 909.84</u>
Printing Cost - Individual Agency (requesting over 255 copies and/or halftones)	<u>\$ 679.64</u>
Total Printing Cost	<u>\$ 1589.48</u>