

ATTACHMENT 2

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF CORRECTIONS
AND THE
COMMISSIONER
OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FOR THE
PERIOD JULY 1, 1974 TO JUNE 30, 1975



PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
STATE BUDGET AND CONTROL BOARD

36962

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ACQUISITIONS

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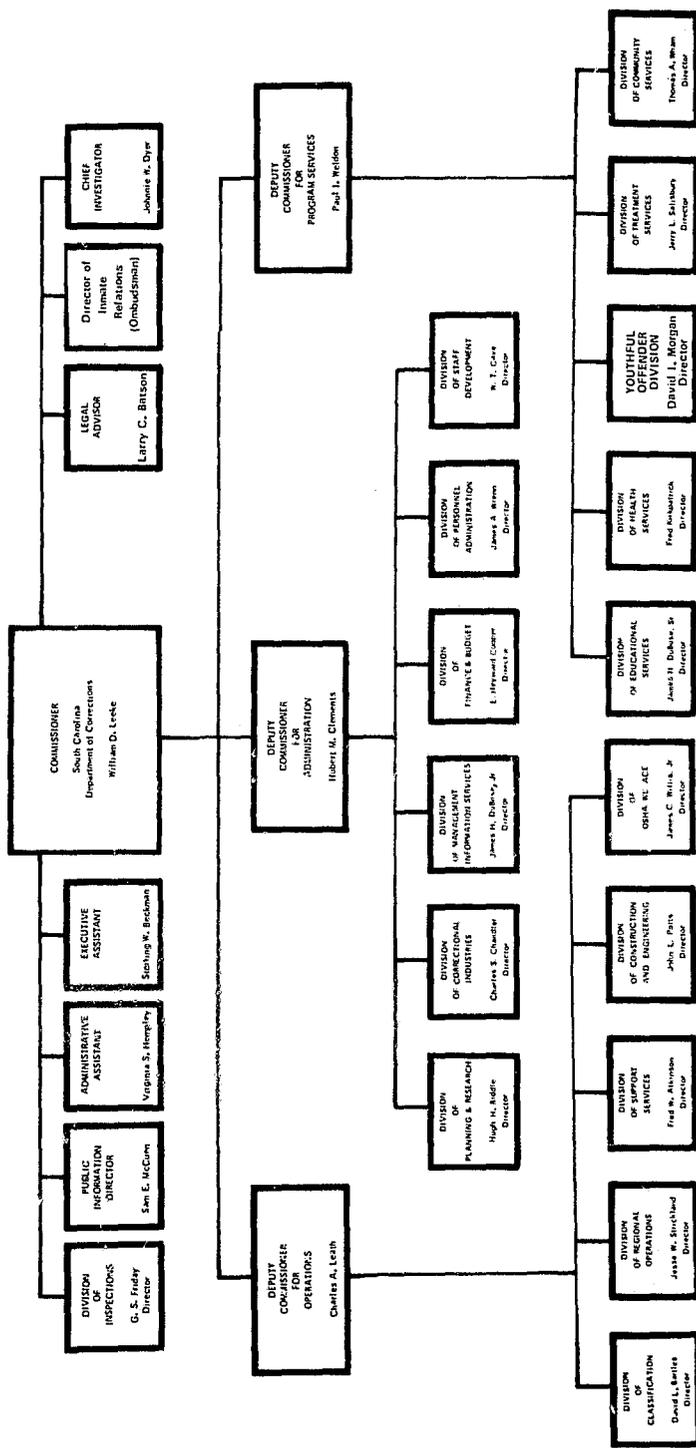
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SOUTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS

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ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



South Carolina Department of Corrections

STATUTORY AUTHORITY

The South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) was created in 1960 by Section 55-292, South Carolina Code of Laws as follows: "There is hereby created as an administrative agency of the State government the Department of Corrections. The functions of the Department shall be to implement and carry out the policy of the State with respect to its prison system, as set forth in 55-291, and the performance of such other duties and matters as may be delegated to it pursuant to Law."

Section 55-291 as referred to in Section 55-292 sets out the Declaration of Policy as follows: "It shall be the policy of this State in the operation and management of the Department of Corrections to manage and conduct the Department in such a manner as will be consistent with the operation of a modern prison system and with the view of making the system self-sustaining, and that those convicted of violating the law and sentenced to a term in the State Penitentiary shall have humane treatment, and be given opportunity, encouragement and training in the matter of reformation."

Further significant statutory authority was provided the Department by Section 14, Part II, the permanent provisions of the 1974-75 General Appropriations Act which was signed on June 28, 1974. Section 14 is, in effect, an amendment of Section 55-321 and places all prisoners convicted of an offense against the State in the custody of the Department when their sentences exceed three months. The text of the statute is as follows:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 55-321 of the 1962 Code, or any other provision of law, any person convicted of an offense against the State of South Carolina shall be in the custody of the Board of Corrections of the State of South Carolina, and the Board shall designate the place of confinement where the sentence shall be served. The Board may designate as a place of confinement any available, suitable and appropriate institution or facility, including a county jail or work camp whether maintained by the State Department of Corrections or otherwise, but the consent of the officials in charge of the county institutions so designated shall be first obtained. Provided, that if imprisonment for three months or less is ordered by the court as the punishment, all persons so convicted shall be placed in the custody, supervision and control of the appropriate officials of the county wherein the

sentence was pronounced, if such county has facilities suitable for confinement.”

This statute was amended by an added provision in the 1975-76 General Appropriations Act to provide for notification to the Department of Corrections of the closing of county prison facilities as follows: “Section 14, Part II, of Act 1136 of 1974 is amended by adding the following proviso at the end thereof: Provided, further, that the Department of Corrections shall be notified by the county officials concerned not less than six months prior to the closing of any county prison facility which would result in the transfer of the prisoners of the county facility to facilities of the Department.”

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Corrections in South Carolina has evolved, over the years, from autonomous county-operated prison systems to State administered institutions; from a single State penitentiary to a network of penal facilities throughout the State; from a punishment-oriented philosophy to a philosophy emphasizing humane treatment, rehabilitative services, and community-based correctional programs. During Fiscal Year (FY) 1975, the South Carolina Department of Corrections has been involved in ongoing efforts to upgrade and expand correctional services throughout the State based on this philosophy. The following summary of significant developments/events in this evolution during the last several decades provides a perspective for the current efforts of the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

Dual Prison System

Prior to 1866, persons sentenced to imprisonment by the courts of South Carolina were kept in jails maintained by the county in which they were convicted. As a humane alternative to the cruelties which had prevailed under county supervision of convicts, in 1866 the General Assembly passed an act to establish a State penitentiary and transfer the control of convicted and sentenced felons from the counties to the State. The State Penitentiary, now known as the Central Correctional Institution (CCI), was completed and became operational in 1869. This single structure remained the State's entire correctional system until facilities at other locations were added several decades later.¹

¹ CCI has undergone considerable renovations over the last century and presently remains the major element in SCDC's network of 30 institutions and centers.

Although the Act of 1866 stripped the counties of their responsibility for handling felons, shortly thereafter economic reasons—mainly the counties' demand for labor for building and maintaining roads—prompted the reversal of this provision. The counties sought access to convict labor through several pieces of legislation enacted between 1885 and 1930. Thus, by 1930 county supervisors assumed full authority to choose to retain convicts for road construction or to transfer them to the State, and the dual prison system in South Carolina was in full swing.

In the midst of the political and legal developments concerning State and county jurisdiction over convicts, the State Penitentiary expanded and experienced changes which reflected the evolution of correctional philosophy from retribution and punishment to humane treatment and rehabilitation. Accomplishments of historical significance ranged from segregation of young boys from older prisoners in 1893 to the establishment of a chair factory as the first prison industry in 1917. As rehabilitation gained emphasis, many services and programs were opened to inmates. By the end of its first century in existence, the State system included in its operations recreation, religious services, basic educational and vocational schools, and provision for good behavior time reduction, etc.

Creation of SCDC

Despite the notable improvements in the State system, overcrowding and alleged mismanagement prevailed and, followed by a surge of public interest, the Legislature appointed a committee in 1959 to conduct an investigation of the situation. As a result of this investigation, the State correctional system was reorganized and the Department of Corrections was created through legislative action in 1960. This reorganization produced the most progressive decade in correctional reform in South Carolina, leading to improved treatment programs and a system of decentralization, but the autonomy of the State and local systems remained intact and the dual prison system in South Carolina continued.

Efforts to Regionalize and Eliminate the Dual Prison System

Problems inherent in the dual prison system became increasingly evident as crime soared in the 1960's. The most critical problems concerned the absence of adequate planning and programming, inefficiency of resource utilization, inequitable distribution of rehabilitative services, and security and administrative problems in the State institutions resulting from overcrowded conditions. There-

fore, system reform in the State's total adult correctional system was necessary, and it was during Fiscal Years 1973 and 1974 that significant progress was made toward system consolidation.

The major impetus for this system consolidation was the Adult Corrections Study—a twelve-month study of the entire criminal justice system in the State, conducted by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs (OCJP) and completed in May 1973—which recommended, basically, elimination of the dual prison system in favor of a system of regionalized, community-based corrections, administered by Regional Corrections Coordinating Offices (RCCO's) throughout the State, with the Department of Corrections responsible for all long-term (sentenced to 30 days or more) offenders. Although some specific recommendations were later modified, the overall concept of the Adult Corrections Study was adopted as policy by the South Carolina State Board of Corrections and steps were immediately taken to implement the concept of regionalization.

In July 1973, a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) grant for the implementation of a model adult correctional system in South Carolina was approved, and in October the Upper Savannah Planning District was selected as the site for this pilot project. Subsequently, in January 1974, Mr. Blake E. Taylor was appointed as the Regional Correctional Administrator (RCA). After two months of administrative preparations, the first RCCO was established in Greenwood. Simultaneous to the implementation of this pilot project, the Department of Corrections also assumed custody of long-term prisoners and acquired prison work camps from a few counties in the State. By the end of FY 1974, in addition to progress in the six-county Upper Savannah Region, five counties had either completed the transfer or endorsed a plan to be implemented shortly after; plans for two other counties had been completed pending further decisions.

Recognizing the potential impact that implementation of the Adult Corrections Study recommendations could have on the existing structure of SCDC, an organizational management study of the Department was conducted and recommendations were made for the optimum reorganization of SCDC to accommodate the regionalization of departmental operations. By the end of FY 1974, the Department had adopted the recommended new organizational structure with minor modifications and initial steps towards reorganization were made. As a result of this study, the Department

was also considering a reduction in the number of Correctional Regions, from the ten originally recommended by the Adult Corrections Study to four.

In concert with the efforts to implement the Adult Corrections Study recommendations during 1974, the Department launched an endeavor to phase out the overcrowded and outdated CCI. In November 1973, a five-year Capital Improvements Plan for the phase-out of CCI was presented to the State Budget and Control Board. The plan proposed a number of regional, community-based facilities to be located throughout the State, and the Department requested \$37.5 million over the five-year period to assist in completing the phase-out.

Also by the close of FY 1974, the Department's second RCA was appointed, for the Appalachian Region, and the General Assembly had passed a statute placing all offenders receiving sentences in excess of three months in the custody of the Department and appropriated \$1.5 million to the Department to aid implementation.

FY 1975 PROGRESS IN CONSOLIDATION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA ADULT CORRECTIONS SYSTEM

During the twelve-month period in FY 1975, the South Carolina Department of Corrections experienced a tremendous increase in inmate population, and overcrowded conditions prevailed in all SCDC institutions. As the population continued to rise at an unprecedented rate, the Department continued its vigorous efforts to expand its spatial capabilities; increase efficiency through its new organizational structure; and upgrade its services through the regionalization of adult corrections and elimination of the dual prison system. Several developments/events occurred which not only had a significant impact on the current activities of the Department but also will, in the long-run, have a significant impact on the entire adult corrections system in South Carolina.

Surveys of County Prison Systems

During FY 1975, efforts toward regionalization of adult corrections and elimination of the dual prison system were accelerated by SCDC assumption of long-term prisoners (mostly sentenced to over three months) and acquisition of prison facilities from a number of counties throughout the State. During Fiscal Years 1973 and 1974, prisoners and/or facilities were acquired by the Department from Florence, Aiken, and Spartanburg Counties. Primarily as a

result of actions begun during FY 1974, ten additional counties, including all six in the Upper Savannah Planning District, terminated their prison operations and transferred eligible inmates to SCDC by November 1, 1974.

To advance the efforts of regionalization even further, in early FY 1975 the Department established in its Division of Planning and Research a three-man county prison survey team to develop regional implementation plans.² Specific responsibilities of the team were: surveying the remaining county prison systems in the State; making recommendations for the transfer of county inmates serving sentences in excess of three months to SCDC authority; determining the feasibility and appropriateness of SCDC assuming responsibility for the county prison facilities; and developing Master Plans, based on the county survey reports, for the timely, orderly implementation of regionalized SCDC operations throughout the State.

During the period from September 1974 through May 1975, on-site surveys of the thirty-three county prison systems remaining open at the time were conducted and reports prepared for each of those counties. The results of the county surveys indicated that most of the county facilities were unsuitable for long-term SCDC use for one or more of the following reasons: small inmate capacities; unsatisfactory physical conditions; and/or lack of appropriate facilities for providing services and programs normally made available to SCDC inmates. In combination, these factors would require the Department to expend exorbitant amounts of money to realize a minimal number of additional bedspaces. In addition, SCDC assumption of some of the facilities was considered infeasible because some counties have no other location for holding pre-trial, pre-sentence, and short-term offenders.

Of the thirty-three counties surveyed, seven county prison facilities were considered suitable for SCDC use, including those in Anderson, Charleston, Horry, Lexington, Pickens, Chester, and Sumter Counties. While the Sumter and Lexington County facilities were acquired by the Department during the Fiscal Year, SCDC acquisition of any of the others considered suitable was not realized because of the lack of SCDC funds and/or lack of willingness on the part of the counties to relinquish the facilities.

² This effort was supported by a \$50,000 LEAA Action Grant, subcontracted to SCDC by OCJP in the Governor's Office.

County Prison Systems Closed

By the close of FY 1975, a total of 18 counties had closed their prison systems. In accordance with the provisions in the 1974-75 General Appropriations Act,³ a county's prison system is considered closed if it has transferred its inmates serving sentences of more than three months to the South Carolina Department of Corrections. However, if its facility(ies) is (are) designated as suitable to hold State inmates, a limited number of offenders with sentences in excess of three months may still be retained therein.⁴ The 18 counties which had closed their prison systems according to this definition had transferred a total of 532 inmates to SCDC at the time of closure. Out of this number, 432 were transferred from 15 counties in FY 1975. Details of the chronology and statistics concerning individual county closures are presented in Appendix D, pages 81 and 82. Also, at the close of the Fiscal Year, Charleston, Hampton, and Kershaw were planning to close their prison operations for inmates sentenced to more than three months.

Designation of County Facilities to House State Inmates

Transfer of eligible inmates⁵ from the remaining counties has not been completed due, in part, to the extremely overcrowded conditions in SCDC institutions. As a temporary measure to alleviate the overcrowded conditions, however, SCDC has undertaken to designate some county facilities⁶ to house SCDC inmates (as provided for in Section 14, Part II of the 1974-75 General Appropriations Act). As of June 30, 1975, 19 county prison facilities and two county jails have been designated, as illustrated in Figure 2, page 22. Counties designated to house SCDC inmates are designated, in most cases, for a period of one year, and it is anticipated that a county so designated will not terminate its prison operations during the time that the designation agreement is in effect. As space in SCDC institutions becomes available, it is anticipated that some counties will close their prison operations and transfer their eligible inmates to SCDC.

Acquisition of Additional County Facilities

As a result of negotiations between SCDC and county officials, nine county prison facilities were acquired by the Department during FY 1975, as follows: Greenville—Central Camp, Maximum Se-

³ As quoted in paragraph 3, pages 9 and 10.

⁴ As inmate staff in county facilities or for other local assignments.

⁵ That is, inmates with sentences of more than three months.

⁶ Include county prisons, combined jail/prisons and/or jails.

curity Jail, Oaklawn Camp, and Travelers Rest Camp; Greenwood—Greenwood County Prison; Laurens—Laurens County Prison; Cherokee—Cherokee County Prison Camp; Lexington—Lexington County Detention Center; Sumter—Sumter County Prison. These facilities netted the Department 458 design capacity spaces at the date of acquisition. Including the four facilities acquired during FY 1974 (one from Aiken and three from Spartanburg), SCDC had gained a total of 13 county prison facilities by the end of FY 1975. Although they yielded a total gain in design capacity spaces of 626 at the time of acquisition, subsequent renovation of some of the facilities and the closing of one (New Prospect Correctional Center) reduced the total gain in bedspaces to 566.⁷

In addition to the county facilities, the Department also acquired a portion of the Columbia City Jail, for use as a Reception and Evaluation (R & E) Center Annex, through a two-year lease agreement for the period November 1, 1974 to October 31, 1976. Acquisition of this facility provided the Department with an additional 80 design capacity spaces.

Development of Regional Master Plans

One of the major steps toward implementation of regionalization of adult corrections in South Carolina during FY 1975 was the alignment of contiguous planning districts into Correctional Regions. While the Adult Corrections Study suggested that an RCCO be established in each of the ten planning districts, considering factors such as economic feasibility, geographic distribution of offenders, and consultants' recommendations, an internal management review resulted in the Department's proposal to reduce the number of RCCO's from ten to four.

The Department proposed to regionalize initially by establishing four Correctional Regions, as follows: (1) Appalachian, to be made up of the six counties in the Appalachian Planning District; (2) Upper Savannah, to be made up of the six counties in the Upper Savannah Planning District; (3) Midlands, to be made up of the eight counties in the Catawba and Central Midlands Planning Districts; and (4) Coastal, to be made up of the 26 counties comprising the Lower Savannah, Santee-Wateree, Pee Dee, Waccamaw, Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester, and Low Country Planning Districts.⁸ The Department further proposed that when sufficient cor-

⁷ Reductions were as follows: Greenwood—2; Laurens—10; Northside—10; New Prospect—38, for a total loss of 60 spaces.

⁸ For the counties comprising planning districts and Correctional Regions, see Appendix B, page 79.

rectional facilities were developed in the Coastal Correctional Region to warrant two RCCO's, it would be divided into Upper Coastal (Santee-Wateree, Pee Dee, and Waccamaw Planning Districts) and Lower Coastal (Lower Savannah, Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester, and Low Country Planning Districts) Correctional Regions. Moreover, the Upper Savannah and Midlands Regions would later be consolidated into a single Midlands Correctional Region. This proposal was accepted by OCJP in October 1974, and departmental planning efforts directed toward regionalization continued on the basis of the final four-region alignment illustrated in Appendix B, page 79.

With geographical areas of the Correctional Regions established, the Department recognized the need for comprehensive planning to ensure a smooth transition from the existing dual prison system to regionalized corrections throughout the State, and the county prison survey team was assigned the responsibility of developing Regional Master Plans to the year 1982 for this purpose, based on the individual county survey reports. The recommendations in these Master Plans take into consideration the current status of implementation of the regional concept, including county prison closures and designation agreements; present and projected inmate population; offender characteristics; available and needed correctional programs and services; and existing and needed facilities, in each of the four Correctional Regions. Based on these considerations, the Regional Master Plans include implementation schedules for the timely, orderly regionalization of SCDC operations and a proposed service delivery network, including locations for appropriate regional facilities.

Since analysis of inmate data showed no significant difference between SCDC inmates and those held in county-operated facilities or from one Region to another, programs and services required for the inmate population are considered essentially the same throughout the State. Therefore, the Master Plans suggest that most programs now offered by SCDC will be appropriate to regional correctional centers and partial residential centers in the future. The plans also suggest that greater emphasis on community involvement in the correctional process could result in truly community-based, rehabilitative correctional programs in each of the Correctional Regions. The suitability of both community and institutional programs for the future are to be determined through an ongoing assessment process.

Analysis of projected inmate population and SCDC spatial capabilities (assuming that all existing facilities are retained and proposed SCDC construction is completed) indicated that by 1982, as now, there will be a severe shortage of space in SCDC institutions in each of the four Correctional Regions. Possible alternatives to alleviate the anticipated shortage of space (assuming no change in programs to reduce the inmate population) were presented for each Region. These recommended alternatives assumed completion of all the facilities proposed in the Five-Year Capital Improvements Plan for the phase-out of CCI^o and the use of SCDC facilities at design capacity. The facilities recommended in the Master Plans to meet SCDC facility requirements by 1982, in addition to those proposed in the Capital Improvements Plan, include 12 new community pre-release centers; three 30-day pre-release centers; and 11 Regional Correctional Centers (RCC). Additionally, it was recommended that the design capacity of some of the facilities proposed in the Capital Improvements Plan be increased.

The implementation schedules proposed in the Master Plans consider the phased termination of the remaining county prison operations (or the limiting of county operations to holding inmates sentenced to three months or less) by July 1979, and the construction of the new SCDC regional facilities included in the plans as soon as new capital improvements appropriations and project initiation authority can be obtained.

SCDC Regional Operations

Two RCCO's, Upper Savannah and Appalachian, were in operation in FY 1975. The Upper Savannah RCCO, presently located in Greenwood, became operational in late FY 1974 to administer SCDC institutions and programs serving the Upper Savannah Planning District, which was initially established as a separate Correctional Region. Upper Savannah is planned to be phased out as a separate Correctional Region, at which time it will be consolidated with the Midlands Correctional Region. The Appalachian RCCO, located in Spartanburg, was established in accordance with the Department's ultimate four-region configuration and initiated operations at the beginning of FY 1975.

Each of the RCCO's, supported by federal funds, is under the direction of a Regional Correctional Administrator and consists of three coordinators, one each for Institutional Operations, Intake

^o See FY 1974 Annual Report, pages 26 through 28 for details of this Plan. Subsequent revisions are described in page 28 of this report.

Services, and Program Services. The RCCO's are responsible for administration of all SCDC facilities in the area; development, coordination, and support of regional correctional programs within their respective Regions; and for coordination with the Department's central headquarters in Columbia. In carrying out these responsibilities, the RCA's participate in negotiations with county officials for the termination of county prison operations and actively seek community involvement in the development and service delivery of community-based, rehabilitative correctional programs.

Upper Savannah RCCO

Significant progress in the implementation of a regional correctional program has been made in the Upper Savannah Correctional Region since the RCCO was established in FY 1974 as a pilot project to serve the six-county area consisting of Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, and Saluda Counties. During the first half of FY 1975, the RCA successfully negotiated with county officials for the phasing out of the six county prison camps in the region, two of which (Greenwood and Laurens) were acquired by SCDC for use as RCC's. During its first year in operation, the Upper Savannah RCCO was responsible for a combined average daily population of approximately 100 inmates in the Greenwood and Laurens Correctional Centers. This figure represents a combined operational level of 113.6% of the design capacity.¹⁰ Funds for the construction of a new RCC in Greenwood, as proposed in the Five-Year Capital Improvements Plan and scheduled for FY 1975, have been appropriated by the General Assembly, and architectural plans are currently being prepared.

Among the basic advantages of regionalized correctional facilities and programs are the increased opportunities for effective and efficient utilization of local community resources to provide more rehabilitative services to inmates. This was illustrated by the several community-based services and programs for the inmates which the Upper Savannah RCCO secured without cost to SCDC. For example, three Adult Basic Education teachers have been provided to the Greenwood Correctional Center by Piedmont Technical College and two have been provided to the Laurens Correctional Center by the Laurens County School District. Vocational training classes for inmates at both centers are held at Piedmont Technical College, and carefully selected inmates are permitted to attend the college on a full-time basis. Other community-based agencies and

¹⁰ See Table 2 on pages 39 and 40 for breakdown by individual facility.

groups which provide correctional services and programs include addictions outreach workers, the South Carolina Arts Commission, Alston Wilkes Society, Department of Social Services, Vocational Rehabilitation Department, the local community action agency, churches, volunteers, and Alcoholics Anonymous.

During FY 1975, the Upper Savannah RCCO Staff also became actively involved with the regional office of the South Carolina Probation, Parole and Pardon Board, the Laurens County Detoxification Center, and the Vocational Rehabilitation Juvenile Pre-Sentence Investigation Project, in the establishment of diversionary programs within the Region.

Appalachian RCCO

The Appalachian Correctional Region is the six-county area in upper South Carolina which includes the counties of Spartanburg, Greenville, Cherokee, Anderson, Oconee, and Pickens. The need for an RCCO in this Region was established during FY 1974, based on the high concentration of offender population in the Region¹¹ and the termination of prison operations in Spartanburg County, and Greenville and Cherokee Counties' plans to do the same. In June 1974, Mr. Charles A. Livesay was appointed Regional Correctional Administrator of the Region, to assume office at the beginning of FY 1975.

By the close of FY 1975, three of the six counties in the Appalachian Region had terminated county prison operations and transferred a total of eight facilities to the State.¹² One of these facilities, the New Prospect Correctional Center, was closed on January 1, 1975 and that operation was transferred to the Northside facility. Excluding the New Prospect facility, the Appalachian RCCO was assigned the responsibility for ten SCDC facilities¹³ during its first year of operation.

Despite the acquisition of county prison facilities, SCDC institutions in the Appalachian Region remained overcrowded during FY 1975. While the total design capacity of the facilities was 619 dur-

¹¹ As of June 28, 1974, 29.9% of the total inmate population were from the Appalachian Region; as of June 30, 1975, this percentage had increased to 32.2%.

¹² Spartanburg—Nov. 1973—Northside, Duncan and New Prospect Correctional Centers; Greenville—July 1974—Hillcrest, Oaklawn, Travelers Rest and Maximum Security Detention Center (now the Intake Service Center); and Cherokee—Nov. 1974—Cherokee County Prison Camp.

¹³ The seven county facilities acquired and in use, plus Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center, Piedmont Community Pre-Release Center, and Givens Youth Correction Center.

ing the Fiscal Year, the average population in the Region for the year was 642. This represents an operational level of 104% of the design capacity.¹⁴ Funds for the construction of additional facilities proposed for the Appalachian Correctional Region in the Five-Year Capital Improvements Plan, scheduled for FY 1975 (a permanent RCCO and two RCC's), have been appropriated by the General Assembly, and architectural plans are currently being prepared. Spartanburg County recently deeded approximately six acres to the Department to be used for the construction of the RCCO. However, the funds and project initiation authority have not yet been received by the Department.

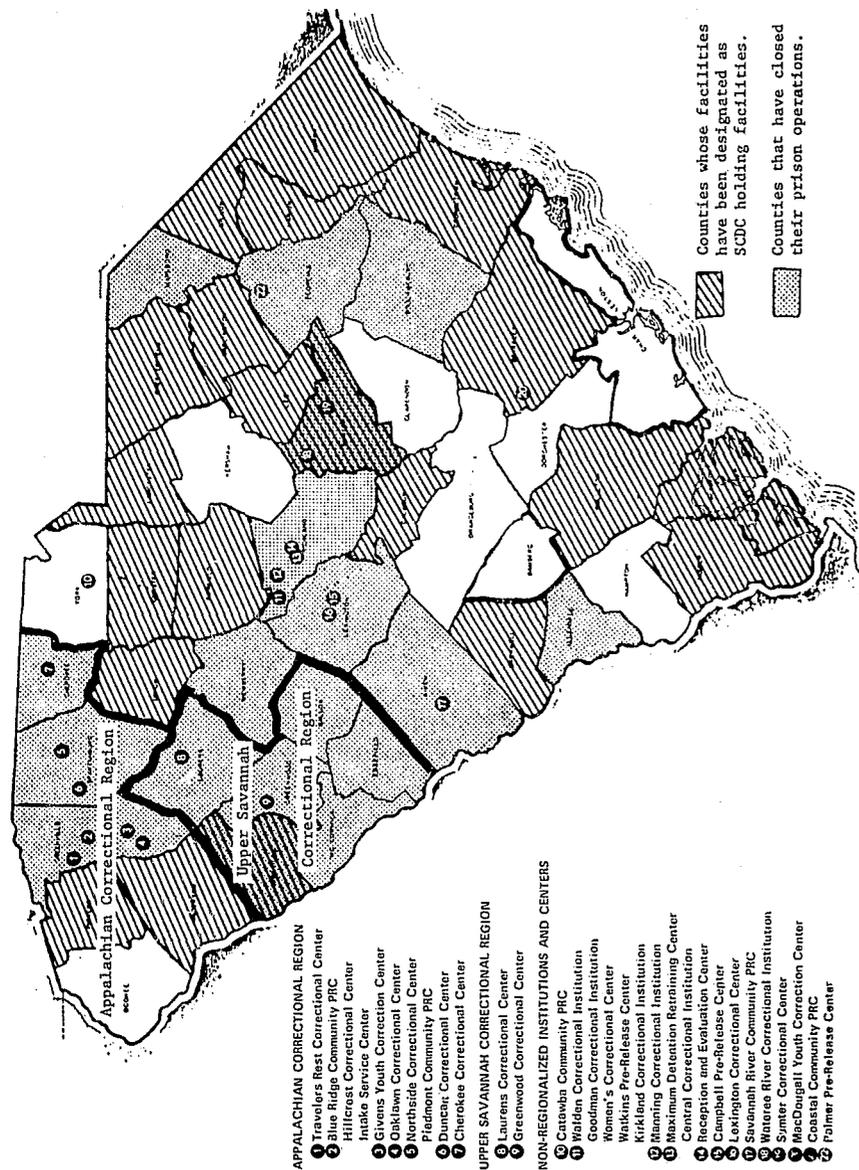
Program services within the Region were initiated and expanded during the RCCO's first year in operation and include Vocational Rehabilitation assistance; educational opportunities; Alcoholics Anonymous programs; counseling, religious, and medical services; and recreational activities. An eight-week "Arts in Prison" program was conducted by the South Carolina Arts Commission during May and June. These programs were made available to all inmates in the Region.

Although a totally regionalized program cannot be achieved in the Region until the three counties still operating county prisons terminate their operations and overcrowded conditions are alleviated with additional facilities, substantial progress toward full implementation of regionalized corrections has been made in the Appalachian Correctional Region.

As a result of the aforementioned activities, the structure of the adult corrections system in South Carolina at the end of FY 1975 was considerably different from that of twelve months ago. A summary of the status of the system as of June 30, 1975, reflecting the progress of system consolidation is illustrated in Figure 2, page 22.

¹⁴ Overcrowding was worse in the fourth quarter when the average daily population for the Region was 709, 114.5% of design capacity.

FIGURE 2
STATUS OF COUNTY CLOSURES, DESIGNATIONS AND REGIONALIZATION
AS OF JUNE 30, 1975



FY 1975 INTERNAL DEVELOPMENTS

Although SCDC continued its earlier endeavors to implement regionalization and phase out CCI during FY 1975, these efforts were severely handicapped by an unprecedented influx of offenders through the State correctional system. A 53 percent increase in SCDC inmate population compared to a 21 percent increase in bedspaces,¹⁵ in conjunction with an operational budget deficit and lack of immediately available appropriated funds to continue construction of new facilities, forced SCDC into a management-by-crisis situation in which primary attention was focused on stopgap measures to sustain operations so that its statutory responsibilities could be met.

Escalating Inmate Population¹⁶

The number of inmates under the jurisdiction of the Department increased by 53 percent over the twelve-month period from June 30, 1974 to June 30, 1975. The SCDC inmate population on June 30, 1974 totaled 3,693 and it increased to 5,658 (including 5,398 in SCDC facilities and 260 in county facilities designated to house State inmates) on June 30, 1975. From July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975, the population rose at an increasing rate, resulting in a significant rise in average daily population, as illustrated below in Table 1.

TABLE 1
SCDC AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION
FIRST-FOURTH QUARTERS FY 1975

Quarters in FY 1975	Average Total Daily Population	Absolute Increase Over Previous Quarter	Percentage Increase Over Previous Quarter
1st	4,029	341	9.2%
2nd	4,391	362	9.0%
3rd	4,706	315	7.2%
4th	5,340	634	13.5%

For the twelve-month period, the average daily population was 4,618, an absolute increase of 1,083 inmates over the average daily population of 3,535 in FY 1974. This represents a 30.6 percent increase in average daily population from FY 1974 to FY 1975, and

¹⁵ Percentage computed from population and bedspace figures on June 30, 1974 and June 30, 1975.

¹⁶ Details of statistics summarized in the following paragraphs are presented in Tables 4 through 11 in the Statistical Section.

is the largest known yearly increase in average daily population in SCDC history.¹⁷

Among the evident causes of the unprecedented increase in SCDC inmate population are:

(1) *Increase in admissions:* SCDC received 2,644 more inmates (an increase of 79.7%) in FY 1975 than in FY 1974. Admissions from courts more than doubled (an increase of 116.2%), and transfers from counties were 87.4 percent higher in FY 1975 than in FY 1974.

(2) *SCDC received more inmates than it lost in FY 1975:* SCDC received 5,961 inmates and lost 3,946 in the twelve-month period, indicating the large flow of offenders through the State correctional system.

(3) *County prison closures:* The termination of county prison operations and the placement of adult offenders serving sentences in excess of three months to SCDC facilities offer partial explanations for the increase in admissions. By the close of FY 1975, 18 counties had closed their prison operations. The total number of inmates transferred to the Department at the time of closure of the 15 counties which closed operations in FY 1975 was 430.

(4) *Decline in total number who made parole:* In FY 1975, 574 SCDC inmates were paroled by the South Carolina Probation, Pardon and Parole Board, as compared to 715 paroled in FY 1974. Youthful offenders paroled in FY 1975 totaled 564, while 558 were paroled in FY 1974. The total number of inmates paroled in FY 1975, therefore, was 1,138, a decrease of 135, or 11 percent, from the 1,273 paroled in FY 1974.¹⁸

The continued rapid growth in the inmate population, for whom the Department must house, clothe, feed, treat, supervise, and subsequently return to society, represents the fundamental development underlying the major internal efforts of SCDC during FY 1975. These efforts included an all-out attempt to acquire additional bedspace through short-term and long-range projects; active quest for fiscal relief; revision of plans for phasing out CCI; and planned curtailment of spending to the lowest possible level to reduce anticipated deficits. These efforts are described in greater detail in the following sections.

¹⁷ Table 4, page 60 in the Statistical Section provides average SCDC population figures from calendar years 1955 to 1975.

¹⁸ Table 6, page 63 in the Statistical Section provides SCDC parole statistics for FY 1971 through FY 1975.

Efforts to Increase Bedspace

The enormous population increase resulted in severely overcrowded conditions throughout SCDC institutions during FY 1975, and the Department continually sought ways to expand bedspace. Among the alternatives employed by the Department to increase bedspace were maximizing use of existing facilities by double-decking, renovations, and realignment of space use; leasing additional facilities; opening of new facilities; utilizing facilities turned over by the counties; and revising capital improvements plans. Examples of these alternatives which were executed during the Fiscal Year are described below.

The R & E Center, designed to hold 100 inmates and already double-decked before the unprecedented increase in intake occurred, had to be relieved through leasing of adjacent property and using other SCDC facilities as holding areas. The Lexington and Sumter Correctional Centers and the Kirkland Correctional Institution (KCI) were used as holding areas for the R & E Center for a great part of the Fiscal Year. Additional space was provided through a ten-month (March 26, 1974 - January 15, 1975) lease on the Richland County Detention Center and a two-year (November 1, 1974 - October 31, 1976) lease on a portion of the Columbia City Jail.

The opening of new facilities is partly reflected in the use of KCI as a holding area for the R & E Center, as alluded to above. KCI was designed as a medium security facility, originally intended to provide 448 additional bedspaces to relieve the prevailing overcrowded conditions in CCI. However, although it was only partially completed during the Fiscal Year, it became operational on January 25, 1975 to hold offenders awaiting institutional assignment. During the Fiscal Year, the Palmer Pre-Release Center was also completed and began housing inmates on April 23, 1975. This facility has a design capacity of approximately 50 inmates for work release programs.

SCDC also had to use available county facilities temporarily, with minimal renovations, to expand the Department's spatial capabilities. These included facilities actually acquired by the Department and those designated to house State inmates. When space could be provided elsewhere, unsuitable facilities would be closed and inmates transferred to more suitable facilities. For example, the New Prospect Correctional Center was closed on January 5, 1975, at which time inmates housed there were transferred to the

Northside facility. Because of the critically overcrowded conditions, it is anticipated that designation agreements may be extended beyond the initial one-year period.¹⁹

In addition to the new facilities which opened during FY 1975, a few other construction projects designed to provide additional space were underway during the Fiscal Year. Construction of the Campbell Pre-Release Center (replaces Mid-State Community Pre-Release Center), designed to house approximately 100 work release inmates, was in progress. Also, construction of two new dormitories to house 100 additional inmates at Goodman Correctional Institution and four new buildings to house 72 additional inmates at the Women's Correctional Center was in progress, as well, but the additional bedspaces these projects would provide were not realized by the end of the Fiscal Year.

Other renovation and new construction projects, as long-term solutions to the problem of overcrowding, were being planned. New facilities or renovations to existing facilities which would net the Department an additional 757 design capacity spaces, were in the design stage by the end of FY 1975.²⁰ However, since normal, permanent-type construction requires 30 to 36 months to plan, design, and construct, it will be some time before these bedspaces are actually available.

Emergency measures to alleviate the existing overcrowded conditions were also being considered. These included the use of abandoned Army barracks at Fort Jackson, pre-engineered facilities, and pre-fabricated facilities. These alternatives were considered because of the abbreviated construction time they offered; they could be completed in 12 to 18 months compared to the 30 to 36 months required for normal, permanent-type construction.

Although long-term projects which would meet part of the Department's bedspace needs were initiated, and certain short-term expansion arrangements were implemented, these measures could not meet the bedspace needs of the growing inmate population in FY 1975; therefore, SCDC had to resort to overcrowding its existing facilities, as mentioned earlier. Out of the Department's 30 institutions and centers, 14 were more than 100 percent full, their average occupancy ratios ranging from 102.5 percent to 188 per-

¹⁹ For details of county prison facilities and designation agreements, see Appendix C and D, pages 80-82.

²⁰ Includes 250-man Upper Savannah RCC; 250-man Greenville RCC; 250-man Spartanburg RCC; renovation of existing Greenwood Correctional Center to house approximately 50 inmates; and renovation of existing Laurens Correctional Center to house approximately 45 inmates.

cent of design capacity.²¹ Another eight facilities were 90 percent to 100 percent full,²² while, excluding the two newly opened community pre-release centers, the other six SCDC facilities had average daily occupancy ratios of from 52.4 percent to 88.9 percent. Since these are average ratios, they do not reflect the periodic highs which demonstrate even worse conditions.

To summarize, SCDC's design capacity was 3,354 as of June 30, 1974. During FY 1975 the Department netted 704 additional spaces through the various means described above. Although the resultant capacity of 4,058 on June 30, 1975 represents a 21 percent increase in design capacity spaces, its significance is diminished when compared to the absolute increase of 1965 inmates between June 30, 1974 and June 30, 1975. As a result, though emergency measures were considered and long-range plans were initiated, the only immediate solution available to SCDC during the Fiscal Year was to operate the majority of its facilities above design capacity levels.

Supplemental Appropriations Request During FY 1975

The escalating inmate population proved not only a tremendous burden on the Department's facilities, but also a constant strain on financial resources. During the Fiscal Year, departmental expenditures for food, clothing, renovations, and emergency medical care to meet the needs of an average of 4618 inmates a day soared beyond projected levels. This, together with spiraling inflation, necessitated supplemental appropriations for FY 1975. The Department submitted its projected deficit to the State Budget and Control Board on October 29, 1974, and requested \$1,494,698 in supplemental funds for the Fiscal Year. This request was considered during the 1975 session of the General Assembly and \$1,000,000 was authorized in the 1974-75 Supplemental Bill for State Agencies signed on April 9, 1975.

Delay in Phase-Out of CCI

Another impact of the dramatic increase in inmate population was the necessary revision of SCDC's plans to phase out CCI. The first formal plan for the phase-out of CCI was submitted to

²¹ They were R & E, MDRC, CCI, MCI, WRCI, WCC, MYCC, SCC, Lexington, Hillcrest, Travelers Rest, Oaklawn, Greenwood and Laurens (See Glossary of Abbreviations in Appendix A). Individual average occupancy is shown in Table 2, pages 39-40.

²² They were: WCI, GCI, COPRC, WPRC, GYCC, Duncan, Northside and BRPRC.

the Governor in November 1973, and the Department requested that a total of \$37.5 million be made available over a five-year period to help accomplish this enormous task. The plan proposed a combination of regional and community-based facilities to be located throughout the State which would provide for a total residential capacity of 1,874 inmates. In response to the Department's proposal, the General Assembly authorized the issuance of capital improvements bonds in the amount of \$7.5 million for FY 1975, by Act approved August 22, 1974.

Early in FY 1975, in light of county prison closures and increasing SCDC inmate population, it became evident that the original Five-Year Capital Improvements Plan for the phase-out of CCI needed to be revised. On October 29, 1974, the Commissioner presented to the State Budget and Control Board a revised capital improvements plan which included the following major revisions:

- (1) Two additional regional correctional centers,
- (2) A reduction in beds in the originally proposed 120-bed hospital to 80 beds,
- (3) A 100-bed addition to Goodman Correctional Institution in place of the 100-bed dormitory originally proposed for Givens Youth Correction Center,
- (4) Four regional Intake Service Centers in place of the 200-bed Reception and Diagnostic Center which was originally proposed,
- (5) Administrative office space for four RCCO's, and
- (6) An addition to the Department's warehouse complex.

The October 29, 1974 revised proposal was also favorably received and the request was recommended to the General Assembly for its consideration. On May 30, 1975, the General Assembly authorized the issuance of additional capital improvements bonds in the amount of \$30 million and provided that the issuance of these bonds be limited to \$7.5 million during each of Fiscal Years 1976, 1977, 1978 and 1979.

Although the issuance of capital improvements bonds totaling \$37,500,000 has been authorized by the General Assembly, the Department has not received the funds nor the project initiation authority required to permit construction of the new facilities planned for initiation during Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976. However, authority was given to continue with projects already under contract. Of the projects presented in the plan to phase-out CCI, this authority permitted funds to be used for the addition to Good-

man Correctional Institution, for an addition to the warehouse complex, and for architectural program and design fees for the hospital complex and three regional correctional centers.

By the close of the Fiscal Year, as the Department struggled to meet bedspace needs, alleviate overcrowded conditions, and make budgetary ends meet, it was apparent that the phase-out of CCI would be delayed.

Other Efforts to Cope With the Impact of Increasing Inmate Population

The FY 1975 experience made apparent the profound impact on the correctional system, as well as the fiscal implications, of an ever-increasing inmate population. Although the associated immediate problems had been the primary concern at both the management and operational levels, it also became imperative that long-range alternatives be developed to minimize similar impacts in the future. Based on this premise, SCDC initiated certain measures as preliminary steps in the development of such alternatives.

One such measure was the initiation of a continuing research project on alternatives to incarceration. This project, begun in January 1975, is an ongoing attempt to find ways to reduce the inmate population of the Department through diversionary and other programs.

Another effort undertaken which focuses on the future relates to fiscal responsibility. Analysis of appropriated funds available, current level of expenditures, and projected minimal needs made it clear that the FY 1975 budget deficit would continue and increase in FY 1976. Accordingly, an effort was initiated at the management level, at the close of FY 1975, to find ways to keep SCDC spending during the upcoming Fiscal Year at the lowest practical level. On June 16, 1975, an internal Task Force was appointed to analyze the Department's existing or proposed expenditures for the next Fiscal Year and to bring the anticipated deficiency in the operating budget to the lowest possible level without seriously jeopardizing either security or essential programs and services. The Task Force, designated Task Force 16, was directed to present its findings and recommendations to the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners no later than July 16, 1975.

In summary, while FY 1975 witnessed considerable progress toward consolidation of the corrections system in South Carolina, it also marked a unique period in the history of the Department.

The dynamics of an inmate population increasing at unprecedented rates, the resultant and further deterioration in overcrowded situations, and the constant strain on financial resources highlighted the events of the Fiscal Year. At the end of FY 1975, the dimensions of these circumstances suggested that they would continue to dictate the direction of SCDC efforts in Fiscal Year 1976.

CHANGES IN LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Act No. 237 (R321, H2650)

Section 9 of the 1975-76 Appropriations Act amends Section 14, Part II, of Act 1136 of 1974 by adding the following provision at the end thereof: "Provided, further, that the Department of Corrections shall be notified by the county officials concerned not less than six months prior to the closing of any county facility which would result in the transfer of the prisoners of the county facility to facilities of the Department."

Act No. 285 (R398, 531)

This Act, signed on June 24, 1975 and which may have impact on the South Carolina Department of Corrections, relates to sentencing of armed robbers. It provides: (1) for a mandatory ten year minimum sentence with seven years having to be served before parole eligibility; (2) for under twenty-one year old offenders sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act, a three year minimum sentence, all of which must be served; (3) that no person between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five sentenced under the Act may be sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act; (4) that it shall be a misdemeanor for anyone to carry a concealed weapon anywhere other than on his own premises; and (5) that a person convicted of attempted robbery shall be sentenced to a term of not more than twenty years at the discretion of the judge.

Act No. 72 (R101, H2425)

This Act, signed into law on March 20, 1975, provides that reference to the penitentiary shall mean the Department of Corrections and reference to the Director of the Department of Corrections shall mean the Commissioner of Corrections.

Act No. 1294 (R1487, H3297)

Part I of this Act amends Act No. 1377 of the 1968 Acts, authorizing the issuance of capital improvement bonds. Among other

agencies, the Department of Corrections was authorized \$7,500,000 from bond issues of capital improvements for relocation of the present Central Correctional Institution. This Act was approved August 22, 1974.

Act No. 225 (R305, H2535)

This Act amends an Act of 1968, as amended by an Act of 1974, which authorizes certain state agencies to issue bonds. A. 225 authorizes the issue of \$30 million of capital improvements bonds for SCDC facilities expansion over the next four years, as follows:

1975-76	.....	\$7,500,000.00
1976-77	.....	7,500,000.00
1977-78	.....	7,500,000.00
1978-79	.....	7,500,000.00

ORGANIZATION, FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

During FY 1975, the South Carolina Department of Corrections completed its transition into a new organizational structure as recommended in an Organization Management Study completed in early June 1974.²³ Organizational units and their functions and programs are described in the following synopsis. The 30 Institutions and centers are listed under the Division of Regional operations which has overall responsibility for a majority of them.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

The Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections has the overall responsibility for the agency, supervising all staff functions and insuring that all departmental policies are practiced and maintained. While three Deputy Commissioners are in charge of three major functions—Administration, Program Services, and Operations—the Commissioner immediately supervises such functions as public information and legal matters pertaining to the agency. Two program functions which also are directly overseen by the Commissioner are the Ombudsman Program and the Division of Inspections.

Ombudsman Program—The Ombudsman Program provides the mechanism through which inmate grievances are constructively resolved, thereby alleviating the need for judicial intervention. This program is headed by the Director of Inmate Relations who is

²³ See page 8 for chart illustrating departmental organization.

assisted by Inmate Liaison Officers. The latter's major duties are to represent inmates in cases involving infractions of rules and interviewing inmates in regard to their complaints and grievances.

Division of Inspections—This Division was established as a result of an Act passed in 1967 which provides for the inspection of every penal facility in all 46 counties of the State at least once a year. In 1970, an Amendment to this Act provided procedures for the enforcement of minimum standards. If a jail or prison does not maintain minimum standards, the Commissioner of the Department of Corrections has the authority to advise improvement and ultimately close the prison or jail if unsatisfactory conditions persist.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR ADMINISTRATION

The Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Administration has the major responsibility of coordinating all Department-wide activities pertaining to Planning and Research, Management Information Services, Correctional Industries, Finance and Budget, Personnel Administration, Staff Development and other related administrative activities.

Special studies involving nationwide research efforts and having broad system impact are administered directly by this office. Such projects ongoing in FY 1975 were Continuation of the Court Decisions Research Project, Correctional Industries Feasibility Study, and Management Training Evaluation.

Continuation of the Court Decisions Research Project—This 18-month project which commenced in October 1973, was supported by \$90,000 awarded by LEAA. One objective was to update *The Emerging Rights of the Confined*, a publication which the Department of Corrections had previously completed as a result of its first Court Decisions Research Project. Other major objectives include publishing a nationally circulated quarterly journal to provide correctional administrators and concerned individuals with timely information on case law and problems and issues which might lead to litigation.

During the Fiscal Year, three issues of the quarterly, *RESOLUTION of Correctional Problems and Issues*, were published and circulated among correctional professionals in the nation. These issues focused on general correctional issues, juvenile justice, and administrative remedies for inmate grievances. A fourth issue, focusing on equal employment opportunity and affirmative action

in corrections, was in preparation at the end of the Fiscal Year. At the close of FY 1975, a special issue entitled *Recent Developments in Correctional Case Law* was also ready for publication. This volume includes an analysis and practical summary of more than 450 court decisions pertinent to corrections which have been rendered between January 1972, and Spring of 1975. It updates the legal trends presented in *The Emerging Rights of the Confined* which was published by SCDC in 1972.

Correctional Industries Feasibility Study—The Department of Corrections initiated this \$181,829 project in June 1973, with these objectives: to survey the market potential for new correctional industries which will provide inmates with meaningful vocational and on-the-job training; to examine the possibilities of providing inmates with competitive minimum wages; to explore the feasibility of restitution by inmates; and to study the legal constraints to and implications of the above.

During FY 1975, four publications were prepared under this project as a result of market research activities. They were:

- (1) *The Correctional Industries Feasibility Study Market Research Phase—Phase I, The Business Audit*,
- (2) *The Correctional Industries Feasibility Study—Phase II, The Market Opportunity Analysis*,
- (3) *A Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations*, and
- (4) *An Important Message to Private Industry from the South Carolina Department of Corrections*.

A film, entitled "The Victim" was produced to present the economic cost of crime, and to demonstrate possible savings and advantages to victims by involving inmates in productive work and allowing them to earn competitive wages. This film was shown by the project staff to various public groups, as well as national organizations in criminal justice.

This project also coordinated its efforts with those of the Legislature such as in the Office of Senate Research and Administration's study of victim restitution and a proposed victim compensation bill. Further, several industries were contacted to explain the concept of competitive wages and work for inmates and to obtain a partner for the establishment and operation of a pilot program.

Management Training Evaluation—This project, which was initiated in July 1973 to evaluate the Department's Management Training Program, continued during the Fiscal Year. Project ac-

tivities climaxed in a series of meetings between 125 SCDC top and middle managers and the evaluation consultants, Educational Planning, Engineering and Auditing, Inc. of Georgia, in April 1975. As a result of these meetings and an interchange of ideas, SCDC's future training needs were identified. Based on these needs, SCDC developed a proposal to continue further management training, to be implemented with federal funds if such are available.

This Management Training Evaluation Project was completed by the production of two reports, authored by Educational Planning, Engineering and Auditing, Inc. They are respectively entitled: "Management Training Program Case Study" and "Assessment of Training Needs."

The five Divisions under the Deputy Commissioner for Administration are as follows:

Division of Planning and Research

The mission of this Division is to assist in defining the goals and objectives of the South Carolina Department of Corrections; prepare plans to implement these goals and objectives; provide top management with decision-making information; prepare and manage Federal grants; and to respond to requests for materials/information regarding SCDC, both from within and from outside the Department.

This Division consists of a planning and program development branch, a research and statistics branch, and a grants management branch. The addictions project is a special branch of this Division and is supported by formula funds available through the Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. The Project Administrator functions as the Department's representative in reviewing all formula grant applications relating to alcohol and drug addictions.

Besides ongoing support to SCDC management and operations as defined in its mission, the Planning and Research Division initiated/completed several major projects during the Fiscal Year, including:

- (1) Two studies relating to offender cohorts who were released from SCDC and subsequently returned were initiated but not completed during the Fiscal Year.
- (2) The Division of Planning and Research was designated the Departmental Forms Control Office in April, 1975.

(3) Four Master Plans were developed for the following Correctional Regions:

- a. Midlands Correctional Region—March 15, 1975
- b. Upper Coastal Correctional Region—April 15, 1975
- c. Appalachian Correctional Region—May 2, 1975
- d. Lower Coastal Correctional Region—June 23, 1975

An overall Master Plan summarizing the four Regional plans was also being developed by the close of FY 1975.

- (4) A revised SCDC Policies and Procedures manual was compiled and distributed. The Division retains proponentcy for the manual and reviews all proposed new policies before they are forwarded to the Commissioner for approval.
- (5) Four issues of the Quarterly Statistical Report were distributed during FY 1975. Since this represents a systematic approach to maintain SCDC operational data, a wider range of statistics were available, enabling more extensive statistical analysis of SCDC operations.
- (6) Two supplements to the Directory of Reference Materials in the Resource Center were prepared to accommodate the additional resource materials which accumulated during FY 1975.

Division of Correctional Industries

This Division seeks to educate and train inmates in desirable work habits and skills that will be useful to them in finding employment upon their release from prison. Goods produced are sold to State and tax-supported agencies, institutions and political subdivisions. Profits from sales are returned to the Department's general fund for inmate upkeep. Industry activities eliminate idleness among inmates and constitute a source of income for the Department.

Existing industries in the South Carolina Department of Corrections are laundry operations, apparel manufacturing, automobile tag production, furniture refurbishing and upholstering, metal and wood furniture manufacturing, metal signs manufacturing, and bookbinding. An average of about 600 inmates were employed by Correctional Industries during the 1975 Fiscal Year.

Division of Finance and Budget

This Division's responsibilities include developing and administering the agency budget; accounting for all receipts and disbursements; and procurement of all supplies, goods and services. De-

velopment of fiscal policy and procedures, as well as financial reports for management, are other major activities. During FY 1975 this Division was involved in pursuing ways to lower operating costs and reduce the budget deficit.

Division of Personnel Administration

A primary function of this Division is to ensure adequate employee staffing through the Department's internal promotional system and external recruitment. Employee relations and benefits programs are also administered by this Division. During FY 1975 this Division processed approximately 2,252 external applications and hired 793 new recruits.

Division of Staff Development

The objectives of this Division are to identify training needs, and to develop, implement, and evaluate training programs for employees of the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

The following is an outline of courses taught by the training staff of this Division:

<i>Training Program</i>	<i>Target Group</i>	<i>Length of Training</i>
(1) SCDC Orientation	All employees (when hired)	40 hours—security 32 hours—nonsecurity
(2) Basic Correctional Officer Training	Correctional Officer	200 hours (includes 40 hours, above)
(3) Supervisory Course	Correctional Supervisors	40 hours
(4) Extra Agency Workshop and Conference	Middle and Upper Management	40 hours, each, approx.
(5) Search and Shake-down Procedures	Correctional Officers (female) and Secretaries	8 hours
(6) Jail and Prison Management	County and city correctional employees	40 hours

Division of Management Information Services

This Division is responsible for the planning and implementation of a sound information processing system, both manual and automated, as appropriate, to meet the needs of the Department. In order to accomplish this, the Division determines and maintains the information needs of each organizational unit within the Department. The Division has developed into two branches, the Data Processing Center and the Corrections Information System (CIS) Development Branch. The Data Processing Center has implemented three new systems this Fiscal Year: (1) the Accounts Payable System, (2) the Inmate Payroll System, (3) the Jail Inspections Information System. The CIS Development Branch has completed

the SCDC CIS Implementation Plan and submitted a discretionary grant request to LEAA for monies to implement the proposed system.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR OPERATIONS

The mission of the Office of the Deputy Commissioner for Operations includes developing, prescribing and directing the implementation of operating policies and procedures; managing all security, safety and logistical operations in SCDC to insure the security and welfare of all adult male and female inmates incarcerated in the Department; insuring the safety of all employees working in a penal environment; and insuring the safety and protection of all inmates. This Office is also responsible for managing statewide SCDC logistical operations and for providing maximum coordinated support for treatment/rehabilitative programs and services.

Under the supervision of this Office are five Divisions, as follows:

Division of Classification

This Division provides a system of comprehensive inmate classification through administration of receiving and intake procedures; testing and evaluation; appropriate institutional assignment; and treatment programming. It is responsible for inmate record-keeping functions and related classification requirements in all Department of Corrections facilities.

Division of Regional Operations

The Division of Regional Operations provides direction and coordinates all administration and operations to insure that all inmates in the custody of SCDC are secured and held in custody until released by competent authority; provides direction and coordinates all operations to insure the safety of all employees who work in a penal environment, as well as of all adult male and female inmates incarcerated in the Department's institutions and facilities throughout the State; and provides maximum support for all classification, assignment, treatment, and rehabilitation programs and services for all inmates in all institutions.

Directly responsible to the Division Director are Regional Correctional Administrators, each of whom is responsible for overall coordination and administration of facilities, inmates, and pro-

grams²⁴ in the Regions. Before statewide regionalization is completed, all institutions except community pre-release centers, not yet assigned under a Regional Correctional Administrator, operate under the direct supervision of the Director, Division of Regional Operations.

As of June 30, 1975, there were a total of 30 facilities under the Department of Corrections. Out of these, eight are community pre-release or work release centers, six of which are supervised by the Division of Community Services. Two RCCG's were operational as of this date—one in Greenwood, for the Upper Savannah Region, and the other in Spartanburg, for the Appalachian Region. All of the Department's facilities are listed and described in Table 2, pages 39 through 40. Figure 3 on page 41 shows their locations.

Division of Support Services

The mission of this Division is to provide statewide logistical support for all institutions and facilities, including production operations on three institutional farms; operation of an Abattoir/Butcher School; operation of all kitchens and cafeterias; receipt, storage, and delivery of perishable and nonperishable commodities and supplies; and accountability for and maintenance of all assigned State vehicles, vehicle equipment and State radios and radio equipment.

Division of Construction and Engineering

This Division is responsible for providing direction, coordination, and supervision of all engineering, construction, major repair, and major maintenance activities for all departmental institutions, centers and facilities throughout the State.

²⁴ Except community programs; i.e., pre-release, work-release, work-study release, furlough and passes. These programs remain the responsibility of the Division of Community Services, in the office of Deputy Commissioner, Program Services.

TABLE 2
INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
AS OF JUNE 30, 1975

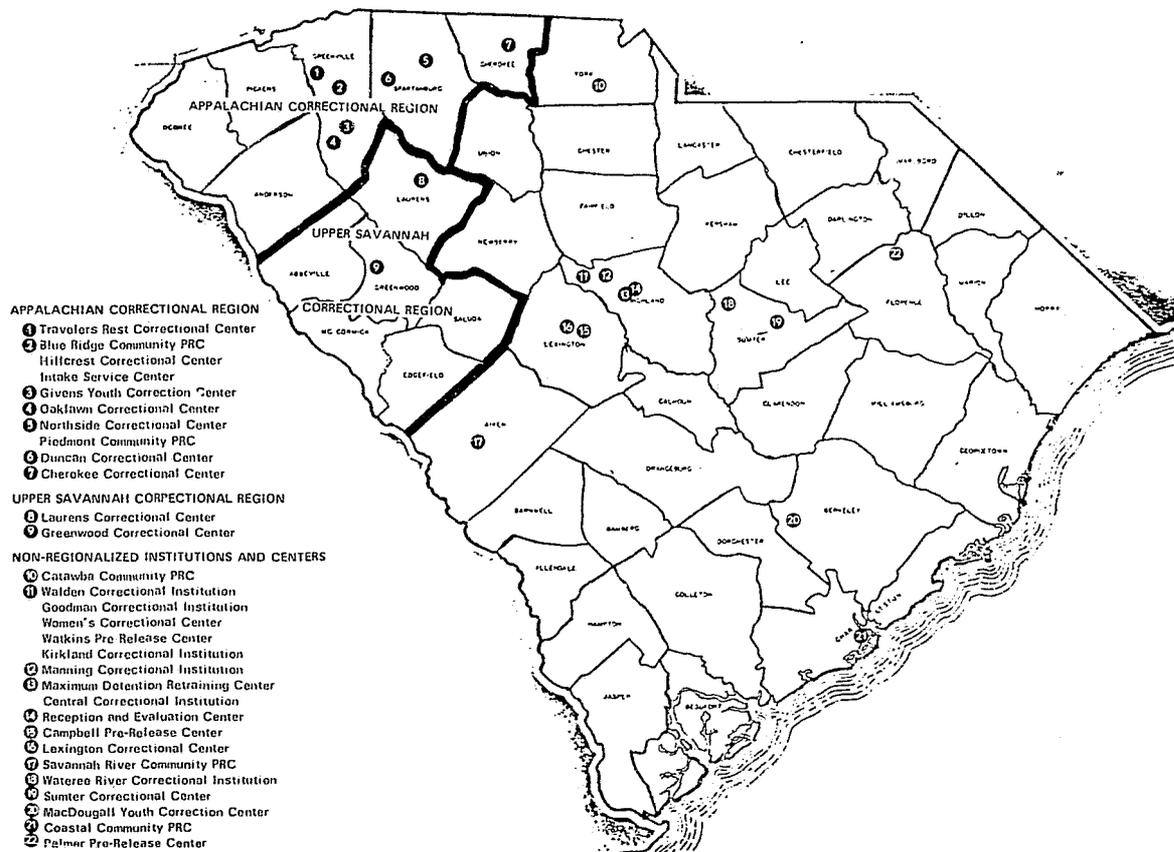
Institutions and Centers	Key to Location Map (Figure 3)	Degree of Security	Characteristics of Inmates (Sex and Age)	Design Capacity (a)	Average Daily Population FY 1975	Avg. Daily Popul. as Percentage of Design Capacity
NON-REGIONALIZED INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS (b)						
Reception and Evaluation Center (c)	14	Maximum	Male, all ages	180 (d)	239 (e)	132.8
Maximum Detention Retraining Center	13	Maximum	Male, all ages	80	99	123.8
Central Correctional Institution	13	Maximum/	Male, all ages	1,100	1,598	145.3
		Medium				
Manning Correctional Institution	12	Medium	Male between ages of 17 to 25	300	388	129.3
Walden Correctional Institution	11	Minimum	Male—trustee grade inmate—all ages	98	92	93.9
Goodman Correctional Institution	11	Minimum	Male—geriatric and handicapped	84	82	97.6
Women's Correctional Center	11	Minimum	Female, all ages	96	168	175.0
Wateree River Correctional Institution	18	Minimum	Male, all ages	240	343	142.9
Kirkland Correctional Institution (f)	11	Medium	Male, all ages—holding status before institutional assignment	448	350 (g)	78.1
MacDougall Youth Correction Center	20	Minimum	Male—first offenders between ages 17 to 25	240	302	125.8
Lexington Correctional Center (h)	16	Minimum	Male, all ages—holding status before institutional assignment	40	60 (g)	150.0
Sumter Correctional Center (h)	19	Medium	Male, all ages—holding status before institutional assignment	50	94 (g)	188.0
Coastal Community PRC	21	Minimum	Male, all ages—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	62	56	90.3
Watkins Pre-Release Center	11	Minimum	Male, all ages—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	129	123	95.3
Campbell Pre-Release Center (i)	15	Minimum	Male, all ages—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	54	48	88.9
Catawba Community PRC	10	Minimum	Male, all ages—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	50	38	76.0
Savannah River Community PRC	17	Minimum	Male, all ages—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	50	25	50.0
Palmer Pre-Release Center (j)	22	Minimum	Male, all ages—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	50	22 (k)	44.0

TABLE 2—Continued
INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
AS OF JUNE 30, 1975

<i>Institutions and Centers</i>	<i>Key to Location Map (Figure 3)</i>	<i>Degree of Security</i>	<i>Characteristics of Inmates (Sex and Age)</i>	<i>Design Capacity (a)</i>	<i>Average Daily Population FY 1975</i>	<i>Avg. Daily Popul. as Percentage of Design Capacity</i>
APPALACHIAN CORRECTIONAL REGION						
Intake Service Center	2	Maximum	Male, all ages	42	22	52.4
Givens Youth Correction Center	3	Minimum	Males between ages 17 to 25	76	74	97.4
Duncan Correctional Center	6	Minimum	Male, all ages	40	39	97.5
Hillcrest Correctional Center	2	Minimum	Male, all ages	60	92	153.3
Travelers Rest Correctional Center	1	Minimum	Male, all ages	50	77	154.0
Oaklawn Correctional Center	4	Minimum	Male, all ages	60	88	146.7
Cherokee Correctional Center	7	Minimum	Male, all ages	56	44 (1)	78.6
Northside Correctional Center (m)	5	Minimum	Male, all ages	30	28 (g)	93.3
Piedmont Community PRC	5	Minimum	Male, all ages—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	90	71	78.9
Blue Ridge Community PRC	2	Minimum	Male, all ages—inmates on work release or accelerated pre-release programs	115	107	93.0
UPPER SAVANNAH CORRECTIONAL REGION						
Greenwood Correctional Center	9	Minimum	Male, all ages	48	59	123.0
Laurens Correctional Center	8	Minimum	Male, all ages	40	41 (1)	102.5

- (a) As of June 30, 1975.
 (b) Some of these institutions/centers eventually will be incorporated into correctional regions as regionalization of the SCDC continues.
 (c) Continued rapid admissions necessitated the Department's use of other facilities as holding areas for inmates before their institutional assignment procedures were completed. During FY 1975, the Department's Lexington Correctional Center, Kirkland Correctional Institution, and Sumter Correctional Center were concurrently used as holding areas. The Richland County Detention Center was also leased as an annex to the R & E Center during the first half of FY 1975 while the Columbia City Jail was leased in December, 1975 for a period of two years.
 (d) The design capacity for the R & E Center reflected here is the total of the R & E Center proper (100) and the leased annex, Columbia City Jail (80). Design capacities of other holding areas are shown in individual listings below.
 (e) This is the average daily population housed in the R & E Center and the leased annex, Columbia City Jail.
 (f) The Kirkland Correctional Institution is a partially completed new facility opened in January, 1975. It is presently being used to house inmates who have completed reception and evaluation processing but due to overcrowding, are awaiting institutional assignment.
 (g) Based upon statistics of the last 6 months of FY 1975 during which this facility was operational.
 (h) These facilities are being used as holding facilities to accommodate the overcrowding of the R & E Center.
 (i) Mid-State Community Pre-Release Center was renamed Campbell Pre-Release Center on June 27, 1975.
 (j) The Palmer Pre-Release Center began housing inmates on April 23, 1975.
 (k) Based upon statistics of the last three months of FY 1975 during which this facility was operational.
 (l) Based upon statistics of the last nine months of FY 1975 during which this facility was operational.
 (m) New Prospect Correctional Center was closed on January 5, 1975 at which time the inmates housed there were transferred to Northside Correctional Center which began operation on that same date.

FIGURE 3
INSTITUTIONS AND CENTERS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
AS OF JUNE 30, 1975



**Division of Occupational Safety and Health, Workmen's
Compensation, and Allocation and Conservation of Energy
(OSHA/WC/ACE)**

The OSHA/WC/ACE Division directs and coordinates all necessary orientation and training, conducts necessary inspections, and provides technical assistance to ensure Department-wide compliance with the Occupational Safety and Health Act. It also directs, coordinates, and manages the administration of all Workmen's Compensation claims and related actions as well as the Allocation and Conservation of Energy program for the Department.

**OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR
PROGRAM SERVICES**

This Office is administratively responsible for developing program and treatment policy, monitoring performance of the delivery system, and providing technical expertise for planning and design of new programs.

Youthful Offender Division

This Division was created in 1968 to provide specialized care of youthful offenders, i.e. offenders between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one (extended to twenty-five with offender consent), serving an indeterminate sentence.²⁵ The program essentially operates as a micro-correctional system within the Department. The Division provides the youthful offender a complete range of administrative, evaluative, and supervisory services. It also has authority for the parole and aftercare of all offenders sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act.

The Youthful Offender Division is functionally divided into three branches: Pre-sentence Investigation, Institutional Services, and Parole and Aftercare. Within the context of these branches there are established three Division Boards: (a) The Division Assignment Board, to determine the institutional placement and plan a program of treatment for the committed youthful offender, (b) The Division Parole Board, to determine the initial release date as well as any subsequent release date of all youthful offenders, and (c) The Division Revocation Board, to determine parole revocation.

Released youthful offenders are normally placed under the supervision of the Parole and Aftercare Services for a period of one year. Numerous Parole Supervisors throughout the State are re-

²⁵ The Youthful Offender Act which provides indeterminate sentencing is described in footnotes 1-3 on page 62.

sponsible for providing constant professional supervision for the youthful offenders, as well as for organizing and developing a volunteer program utilizing volunteers to assist in the aftercare supervision in their respective areas. The State Parole Coordinator provides supervision, guidance, and direction to the Parole Supervisors in their designated areas of the State.

Division of Health Services

The Department of Corrections operates a 70-bed general infirmary and a 36-bed psychiatric unit (cellblock) at the Central Correctional Institution; a 12-bed nursing care facility at the Women's Correctional Center; and seven clinics (medical and dental) at key locations in the State. Another 20-bed infirmary at Kirkland Correctional Institution has not been officially opened due to shortage of staff.

In addition to sick call for general medical and dental problems, general surgery, orthopedic surgery, internal medicine, psychiatry, and optometry services are provided by the Department. Primary medical care (sick call) is provided at various institutions throughout the State. Patients requiring diagnostic work-ups, definitive treatment or hospitalization are referred to the central medical facility. Patients requiring services not available at the central infirmary are referred to State operated clinics, hospitals, or private institutions.

Professional staff consists of three full-time physicians, two dentists, two pharmacists, and five registered nurses. Consultants in general surgery, orthopedic surgery and internal medicine visit the central infirmary on a regular basis. Contract physicians and dentists are utilized at various institutions around the State, as required, to conduct sick call.

Division of Educational Services

The major thrust of this Division is to upgrade the inmate's academic and/or vocational competency in order that he/she will find it easier and more satisfying to attempt reintegration into society. Inmates with less than a fifth grade achievement level are required to enroll in an adult basic education class. This program is provided through the cooperation and assistance of the Adult Education Division and the Office of Economic Opportunity. Inmates are able to complete high school work through the State High School Program. Upon passing the State examination, certificates of high school equivalency are given. For inmates with a

high school education, the Department provides opportunities for further advancement at the college level.

The Department offers a variety of vocational and technical training programs, including: welding, radio and television repair, barbering, brick masonry, auto mechanics, fender and body repair, heavy equipment operation and repair, dental prosthetics, and computer technology. Funding is provided through numerous inter-agency agreements and federal grants.

Division of Community Services

This Division is geared to afford an inmate the opportunity to gain employment while still incarcerated, thus becoming an asset to the State rather than a liability. During the inmate's critical transition from maximum incarceration to release, the Community Services Division enables the inmate to prepare for his release in order to avoid his returning to prison. This mission of Community Services is accomplished through four types of programs available to eligible inmates, as follows:

30-Day Pre-Release Program—A large percentage of all inmates who are released from the Department of Corrections, including those being assigned to the Accelerated Pre-Release and Work Release Programs, participate in the 30-Day Pre-Release Program at the Watkins Pre-Release Center. This program, initiated in October 1964, offers participants a series of pre-release training sessions designed to facilitate their integration into the free community. Volunteer speakers from the community instruct the inmates in such topic areas as employment, family, finances, law, and community services.

120-Day Accelerated Pre-Release Program—The 120-Day Program was established in January 1968, encompassing the last 120 days of incarceration and incorporating work release principles. This program permits selected inmates to live in a community pre-release center under supervisory control while working in the community using skills which they have learned or improved while incarcerated.

Work Release Program—The South Carolina Department of Corrections started its work release program in March 1966, to provide selected inmates with a longer period of transition and gainful employment in the community. Inmates participating in this program are transported daily to jobs in private business within the community, and are returned at night to community centers. Wages

earned by these inmates are used to pay for their room, board, and transportation costs, and to send home to support families, or for purchasing personal items. A similar but less extensive work release program exists for female inmates. Presently, the Department has community pre-release/work release centers located in or near population centers of the State.

Educational Release Program—Selected inmates are enrolled in a technical or higher education curriculum. They also work part-time or full-time while learning and are expected to reimburse the Department for room and board either then or at a later date.

To support the community pre-release, work release, and work study release programs, job developers are assigned to the centers to maintain close contact with the local industry and business community to provide job placement for inmate participants in the Program.

Also administered by this Division are the Furlough and Pass programs. Furloughs and passes allow inmates to be away from the institution for a short period of time. Furloughs of 72-hour duration are scheduled for Christmas, Labor Day, and Easter. Passes of shorter duration are now being used as an incentive measure at the community pre-release centers. Passes are discretionary and are of eight and 24-hours duration.

Division of Treatment Services

This Division is charged with the responsibility of assisting the individual offender in the areas of sociological, psychological, and religious adjustment. The specific service areas include the following:

Pastoral Services—Religious programs and counseling interviews conform with the inmate's schedule of rehabilitative treatment. Each unit of the Department has some form of chapel for regular Sunday services. This service functions to encourage inmates to integrate the principles of good moral conduct and citizenship into the total life of the institution to which they are assigned and to continue these same principles into life after release.

Psychological Services—Psychologists provide counseling services for inmates needing such treatment. Counseling sessions may be held on an individual or group basis. Psychologists in this Division also conduct tests, the results of which are often used by the treatment staff of other programs.

Recreational Services—Competitive athletic activities are organized at all institutions by the recreation staff. Athletic fields and equipment are maintained at each major institution, ranging from softball to weightlifting and boxing. Also available are hobby and handicraft programs.

Social Work and Counseling Services—The South Carolina Department of Corrections has several social workers who provide counseling and referral services to inmates, and provide family counseling to some extent.

Special Programs—Several programs are offered to meet the special needs and interests of individuals, as follows:

- (1) Drug Abuse Treatment Program—This program seeks to provide overall rehabilitation for inmates with drug-related problems. The staff consists of social workers; counselors; a physician; art, drama, music, and recreational therapists; and paraprofessionals. The program is available to any inmate who has or has had a problem with drug abuse. All inmates participate on a voluntary basis and do not receive any special privileges not given to other inmates. The Drug Abuse Program seeks to help each individual with his/her individual needs to return to society as a productive drug-free resident.
- (2) Mental Retardation Program—After an eight-month project to examine the problem of retardation among the inmate population, a special Mentally Retarded Offender Project was initiated. The staff includes a psychologist, a clinical social worker, and a social worker in addition to the Project Administrator. Inmates regarded as mildly retarded are retained by the Department of Corrections and are placed in a special unit. The Department of Corrections works cooperatively with the Department of Mental Retardation to provide proper placement, evaluation, and treatment of the severely retarded. This project, which began June 30, 1974, will continue to be funded by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare through September 30, 1975.
- (3) Volunteer Services—This Program was set up by the State for the Department of Corrections in April 1974. Initially begun in 1969, the Program was sponsored in cooperation with the Alston Wilkes Society. Citizen volunteers are se-

lected and student interns are recruited to work in conjunction with their major field of study within the Department. This Program also generally sponsors activities and supports a working relationship with the outside community.

- (4) Horticulture Training Program—This therapeutic and vocational training program was originally developed to meet the interests of inmates at Goodman Correctional Institution, a facility for the aged and handicapped. Supported by action grants from LEAA and funded, in part, by the Coastal Plains Regional Commission, this project provides on-the-job vocational training in horticulture and greenhouse management. In November 1974, this program was extended to female inmates of the Department.
- (5) Arts-in-Prison Program—Through assistance from the South Carolina Arts Commission, funds were obtained for a series of studio workshops in painting, drawing, design, graphic art, small sculpture, and printmaking.

TABLE 3
EXPENDITURES OF THE
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FY 1975

<i>Expenditure Category</i>	<i>Personal Service</i>	<i>Other Operating Expenses</i>	<i>Total</i>
I. Administration	\$ 1,955,808.65	\$ 490,245.71	\$ 2,446,054.36
II. Institutional Operations (1)	5,600,430.26	3,493,154.67	9,093,584.93
III. Community Correction Centers (2) ..	771,915.15	685,822.45	1,457,737.60
IV. Youthful Offender Division	197,353.35	51,596.80	248,950.15
V. Planning Division (3)	983,027.92	152,068.10	1,135,096.02
VI. Assumption of County Prison Operations (4)	842,145.35	821,078.38	1,663,223.73
VII. Special Items			58,149.42
VIII. Permanent Improvements			5,870,935.76
IX. Federal Funded Projects			2,266,621.29
GRAND TOTAL (SCDC)			\$24,240,353.26

- (1) Grouped under this category were the following SCDC institutions: WCC, R&E, WRCI, MCI, GCI, CCI, WCI, GYCC, MYCC, and KCI. The Stoney Psychiatric Center and hospital are also included.
- (2) In FY 1975 the community centers of SCDC totalled eight. They were BRPRC, PCPRC, COPRC, CAPRC, WPRC, Campbell PRC, SRPRC, Palmer PRC.
- (3) Included under Planning Division were expenditures on the following programs: agriculture, pastoral care, athletics, education and comprehensive drug abuse treatment program. (NOTE: Planning Division, as used here, has no relation to the Division of Planning and Research described on pages 37 and 38.)
- (4) This category sums up the amount spent during the Fiscal Year on staffing and operating facilities turned over to SCDC by counties. These facilities included: Duncan, New Prospect, Hillcrest, Intake Service Center, Oaklawn, Travelers Rest, Northside, Cherokee, Laurens, Greenwood, Sumter and Lexington.

FEDERAL AND STATE ASSISTANCE BEING RECEIVED BY
OR APPROVED FOR THE SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
DURING FY 1975

THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
(ACTION GRANTS)

- (1) *Jail Management Seminar*
Purpose: To provide jail management training for local sheriffs, chiefs of police, selected supervisors, and chief jailors through a 3-day seminar.
Project Period: February 1, 1975 to June 30, 1975—\$9,720
- (2) *Goodman Horticulture Training Program*
Purpose: To provide a therapeutic and vocational training program for inmates at Goodman Correctional Institution and Women's Correctional Center, on-the-job vocational training in horticulture and greenhouse management.
Project Period: November 1, 1974 to October 31, 1975—\$26,717
- (3) *Legal Resource Material Additions*
Purpose: To make available a law library of comprehensive and current legal materials for the unrestricted use of inmates.
Project Period: April 1, 1973 to September 30, 1974—\$40,275
- (4) *Continued Expansion of a Research Program for the SCDC*
Purpose: To continue and expand services offered by the Research Division of the SCDC.
Project Period: April 1, 1973 to November 30, 1974—\$74,798
- (5) *Expansion of the Recreation Program in the SCDC*
Purpose: To employ three recreational specialists for the Department and to purchase a limited amount of recreational equipment.
Project Period: September 1, 1973 to August 31, 1974—\$30,000
September 1, 1974 to August 31, 1975—\$23,529
- (6) *Ombudsman Program*
Purpose: To establish a system through which inmate grievances and potential inequities in corrections can be solved.
Project Period: March 1, 1974 to October 31, 1974—\$29,125
October 1, 1974 to September 30, 1975—\$39,564

- (7) *SCDC Occupational Health and Safety Program (OSHA)*
Purpose: To provide a specialized full-time officer to inspect conditions associated with departmental operations and to develop improved health and safety procedures.
Project Period: December 1, 1973 to November 30, 1974—\$36,204
December 1, 1974 to November 30, 1975—\$20,658
- (8) *Improvement at CCI*
Purpose: To provide a library by renovating existing space at CCI. To provide a waiting room for inmates seeking medical assistance.
Project Period: July 1, 1973 to September 30, 1974—\$18,951
- (9) *Implementation of a Management Information Program*
Purpose: To provide a comprehensive management information system for the Department.
Project Period: January 1, 1973 to March 31, 1975—\$76,951
- (10) *Continuation of a Higher Education Program for Offenders*
Purpose: To continue the college program for inmates.
Project Period: January 1, 1974 to December 31, 1974—\$25,000
September 1, 1974 to August 31, 1975—\$23,884
- (11) *Youthful Offender Program*
Purpose: To continue the volunteer program for youthful offenders on parole, providing an effective system of community supervision.
Project Period: October 1, 1973 to October 31, 1974—\$80,000
November 1, 1974 to October 31, 1975—\$81,028
- (12) *Development of a Comprehensive Inmate Classification System*
Purpose: To develop comprehensive evaluation procedures for rapid assignment of all offenders to individually prescribed treatment programs.
Project Period: June 1, 1973 to October 31, 1974—\$32,325
November 1, 1974 to October 31, 1975—\$57,364

(13) *GYCC Cottage Counselor Program*

Purpose: To allow offenders assigned to GYCC to participate in counseling groups and community involvement by providing for half-time college-age student counselors to lead counseling groups and escort offenders to community activities.

Project Period: May 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975—\$16,286

(14) *Expansion and Improvement of Community Centers*

Purpose: To provide for programs and services for offenders in community-based institutions.

Project Period: August 1, 1973 to August 31, 1974—\$173,236

(15) *Expansion and Improvement of Vocational Training Program*

Purpose: To provide courses in form carpentry and pipefitting to inmates in high-security institutions.

Project Period: December 1, 1973 to February 28, 1975—\$64,728

(16) *Management Training Program*

Purpose: To design an efficient management system for the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

Project Period: July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1975—\$54,306

(17) *Appalachian Regional Corrections Coordinating Office*

Purpose: To provide for the Appalachian regional offices of the South Carolina Department of Corrections to coordinate and supervise regional correctional activities.

Project Period: July 1, 1974 to July 31, 1975—\$118,657

(18) *Women's Work Training Release Program*

Purpose: To continue the Work Training Release Programs for Women by utilizing community resources.

Project Period: July 1, 1974 to July 31, 1975—\$25,000

THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
(DISCRETIONARY GRANTS)

(1) *A Correctional Industries Feasibility Study*

Purpose: To study Department of Corrections' industries and devise program for improvement.

Project Period: June 15, 1973 to December 12, 1975—\$181,829

(2) *Organization Management Study*

Purpose: To develop an administrative and organization structure for the Department which will facilitate the implementation of the decentralization and expanded responsibilities recommended by the South Carolina Adult Corrections Study.

Project Period: May 1, 1974 to April 30, 1975—\$30,000

(3) *Regional Corrections Coordinating Office*

Purpose: To provide for Upper Savannah regional offices of the South Carolina Department of Corrections to coordinate and supervise regional correctional activities.

Project Period: May 1, 1974 to October 31, 1975—\$135,000

(4) *Regional Correctional Facility Complex*

Purpose: To provide for regional facilities of the Department in the Upper Savannah Correctional Region.

Project Period: May 1, 1974 to April 15, 1976—\$500,000

(5) *Development of Regional Implementation Plans*

Purpose: To provide implementation schedules for the Regional Corrections Coordinating Offices throughout the State and other regional correctional facilities.

Project Period: August 1, 1974 to October 31, 1975—\$50,000

(6) *Criminal Justice Academy Training*

Purpose: To provide for agency operated training programs for correctional personnel.

Project Period: June 1, 1974 to September 30, 1975—\$95,584

THE LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION
(TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS)

Continuation of the Court Decisions Research Project

Purpose: To continue a previous project funded by the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, objectives being to update research findings in "The Emerging Rights of the Confined" and to develop research and reporting procedures.

Project Period: October 15, 1973 to September 30, 1975—\$105,000

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CORRECTIONS

Management Training Program Evaluation

Purpose: To evaluate Management Training Program for the Department of Corrections.

Project Period: July 1, 1973 to June 30, 1975—\$25,000

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

Evaluation and Rehabilitation Services for the Mentally Retarded Adult Offender

Purpose: To provide mental retardation services within the Department of Corrections.

Project Period: June 30, 1974 to September 30, 1975—\$69,648

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Comprehensive Drug Abuse Treatment and Prevention Program

Purpose: To provide comprehensive rehabilitation services for drug addicts in an adult correctional system, as well as providing a large scale prevention-oriented education program.

Project Period: July 1, 1973 to September 30, 1974—\$414,918

SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSION ON ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE

Alcohol Addictions Grant

Purpose: To represent the agency on Interagency Committees and Advisory Councils of State Plans related to substance abuse, for identifying, stimulating and enlarging upon the most appropriate role in substance abuse control and prevention, for assuring that the programs and services of the Department of Corrections are coordinated for optimum functioning within the agency, and its sub-state-level components.

Project Period: July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975—\$32,342

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES SERVICES ACT

Symposium on the Mentally Retarded

Purpose: The goal of the symposium is to provide a format for the exchange of ideas and address both problems and programs associated with mental retardation and the Criminal Justice System.

Project Period: February 1, 1975 to June 30, 1975—\$4,000

THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

(1) Title I—*Education Funds for Disadvantaged Youth*

Purpose: To supplement and upgrade the educational programs existing within the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

Project Period: July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975—\$378,345

(2) *Adult Basic Education*

Purpose: To provide staff, institutional supplies, materials, textbooks, audio visual aids, and other educational material for the Education Division of the South Carolina Department of Corrections.

Project Period: July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975—\$126,660

(3) *Special Vocational Programs—Welding and Carpentry—Givens Youth Correctional Center*

Purpose: To provide welding and carpentry vocational training courses for inmates assigned to Givens Youth Correctional Center.

Project Period: July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975—\$26,956

(4) *Special Vocational Programs—Auto Mechanics—Central Correctional Institution*

Purpose: To provide an auto mechanics course for inmates assigned to the Central Correctional Institution.

Project Period: July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975—\$20,022

(5) *Special Vocational Programs—Carpentry—MacDougall Youth Center*

Purpose: To provide a carpentry course for inmates assigned to MacDougall Youth Center.

Project Period: July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975—\$17,624

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LIBRARY

Book Collection and Improvement Grant

Purpose: To provide for the purchase of periodicals and rebinding of standard books.

Project Period: July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975—\$9,290

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE and THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Manpower Development and Training Vocational Courses

Purpose: To provide vocational training in both welding and heavy equipment operations.

Project Period: July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975—\$188,798

SOUTH CAROLINA ARTS COMMISSION

(1) *Mosaic Mural for Manning Correctional Institution*

Purpose: To make a mosaic mural for Manning Correctional Institution and Headquarters.

Project Period: October 1, 1973 to June 30, 1975—\$2,500

(2) *Arts-in-Prison Program*

Purpose: To provide art, music and craft classes to inmates at the various institutions.

Project Period: August 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975—\$23,348

TOTAL—\$3,615,170

PUBLICATIONS/DOCUMENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Regular Reports

Annual Report of the Board of Corrections and the Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Corrections

Annual Report, Division of Community Services

Monthly Report to the Board of Corrections

Quarterly Statistical Report, Division of Planning and Research

Newsletters

Intercom, quarterly newsletter prepared by the Department's Public Information Director for employees, inmates, and related organizations

About Face, bi-monthly newsletter prepared by the Department of Corrections' inmates

CCI Industrial Safety Bulletin, presented by Central Correctional Institution Prison Industries Safety Committee

Information Brochures

Adult Corrections in South Carolina, Office of Public Information, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1975

Community Centers Resident Guide

First Grade Through College—Informational Report of the Division of Educational Services, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1975

Inmate Guide, revised 1972

Internship Practicum, Work Study Programs

Project Transition: It's Up to You

Showing the Way Through Work Release

South Carolina Department of Corrections Youthful Offender Division Brochures

Treatment Services: A Guide to Therapeutic Treatment Services Within the South Carolina Department of Corrections

Corrections Volunteer Program, Volunteer Services Program

Special Reports/Manuals/Periodicals

South Carolina Department of Corrections Policies and Procedures Manual, revised, Division of Planning and Research, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1975

South Carolina Department of Corrections: A History, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1969

Causes, Methods, and Preventive Measures of Riots and Disturbances in Correctional Institutions, prepared for the American Correctional Association by the South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1970

Emerging Rights of the Confined, South Carolina Department of Corrections, distributed by the Correctional Development Foundation, Columbia, South Carolina, 29202, 1972

The Mentally Retarded Adult Offender: A Study of the Problem of Mental Retardation in the South Carolina Department of Corrections, Division of Planning and Research, 1973

Collective Violence in Correctional Institutions: A Search for Causes, Collective Violence Research Project, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1973

Inmate Grievance Procedures, Collective Violence Research Project, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1973

A Proposed Program for the Mentally Retarded Adult Offender in the South Carolina Criminal Justice System, Division of Planning and Research, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1974

Classification in Institutional Corrections in South Carolina, Dr. W. Hardy Wickwar and Robert White, 1974

The Correctional Industries Feasibility Study Market Research Phase prepared for the South Carolina Department of Corrections by Vismor, McGill and Bell, Inc., 1974

Phase I—The Business Audit

Phase II—The Market Opportunity Analysis

A Summary of Conclusions and Recommendations

An Important Message to Private Industry from the South Carolina Department of Corrections

Comprehensive Drug Abuse Treatment Program Final Report, Division of Treatment Services, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1974

Operational Manual, Community Pre-Release Programs, Division of Community Programs, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1970

RESOLUTION of Correctional Problems and Issues; This quarterly journal continues the research efforts of a previous project

which resulted in the publication of *The Emerging Rights of the Confined* in 1972. Subscription rates are \$10.00 per year (\$6.00 for students). Four issues of the journal have been published; they focus respectively on juvenile justice, administrative remedies for inmate grievances, and equal employment opportunity and affirmative action in corrections.

Recent Developments in Correctional Case Law; This monograph was published by the South Carolina Department of Corrections as a part of the Continuation of the Court Decisions Research Project, 1975

South Carolina Department of Corrections Standards and Goals, South Carolina Department of Corrections Standards and Goals Committee, 1975

South Carolina Department of Corrections' Directory of Reference Materials in the Resource Center and Supplements, Division of Planning and Research, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1974 and 1975

Purchasing Procedures — A Development Guide for Handling Purchasing Papers, Division of Finance and Budget, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1975

Diet Manual, Division of Support Services, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1975

Planning Documents

Master Plan, Appalachian Correctional Region, Implementation Schedule 1975-1982. Division of Planning and Research, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1975

Master Plan, Lower Coastal Correctional Region, Implementation Schedule 1975-1982. Division of Planning and Research, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1975

Master Plan, Midlands Correctional Region, Implementation Schedule 1975-1982. Division of Planning and Research, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1975

Master Plan, Upper Coastal Correctional Region, Implementation Schedule 1975-1982. Division of Planning and Research, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1975

Master Plan, South Carolina Department of Corrections, Correctional Regions, Implementation Schedule 1975-1982. Division of Planning and Research, South Carolina Department of Corrections, 1975

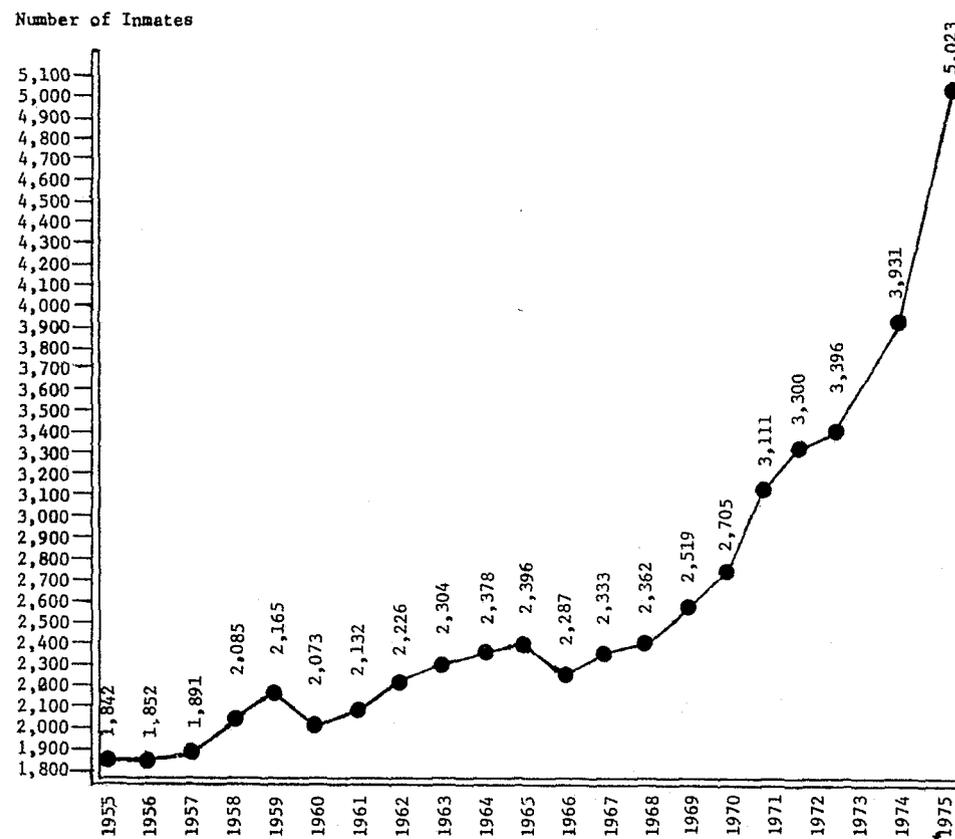
STATISTICAL SECTION

TABLE 4
AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION
1955-1975
(CALENDAR YEARS)

Year	Average Population	Index 1955 = 100	Percentage Increase Over Previous Year
1955	1,842	100	
1956	1,852	100.54	+ 0.54%
1957	1,891	202.66	+ 2.11%
1958	2,085	113.19	+10.26%
1959	2,165	117.53	+ 3.84%
1960	2,073	112.54	- 4.25%
1961	2,132	115.74	+ 2.85%
1962	2,226	120.85	+ 4.41%
1963	2,304	125.08	+ 3.50%
1964	2,378	129.10	+ 3.20%
1965	2,396	130.08	+ 0.76%
1966	2,287	124.16	- 4.55%
1967	2,333	126.66	+ 2.01%
1968	2,362	128.23	+ 1.24%
1969	2,519	136.75	+ 6.65%
1970	2,705	146.85	+ 7.38%
1971	3,111	168.89	+15.00%
1972	3,300	179.15	+ 6.08%
1973	3,396	184.36	+ 2.91%
1974	3,931	213.4	+15.8 %
1975*	5,023	272.7	+27.8 %

* (Based on 6 months statistics.)

FIGURE 4
AVERAGE INMATE POPULATION—1955-1975
(CALENDAR YEARS)



*Average Inmate Population for 1975 is based on 6 months statistics.

TABLE 5
FLOW OF OFFENDERS THROUGH THE
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FY 1974 and FY 1975

Source	FY 1974	FY 1975	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
TOTAL RECEIVED	3,317	5,961	2,644	79.7
RECEIVED THROUGH RECEPTION AND EVALUATION CENTER	2,713	4,913	2,200	81.1
From Courts	1,272	2,750	1,478	116.2
Transfer from Counties	444	832	388	87.4
Youthful Offender Act 5.b ¹	120	187	67	55.8
Youthful Offender Act 5.c ²	639	920	281	44.0
Youthful Offender Act 5.d ³	0	0	0	0
Parole Revocation	33	58	25	75.8
Revoked Suspended Sentence	60	84	24	40.0
Women ⁴	145	(181) ⁵	(36) ⁵	24.8
Transfer from Department Of Youth Services	0	0	0	—
Transfer, Interstate Corrections Compact	0	6	6	—
TOTAL LOSS	3,044	3,946	902	29.6
NET GAIN/LOSS	273	2,015	—	—

Source: Computed from Daily Strength Report and Monthly Report from Reception and Evaluation Center.

¹ Youthful Offender Act 5.b: This section allows the court to release the youthful offender (age 17 to 21, extended to 25 with consent) to the custody of the Department's Youthful Offender Division prior to sentencing for an observation and evaluation period of not more than sixty days.

² Youthful Offender Act 5.c: Pursuant to this section, the court can, without his consent, sentence the youthful offender indefinitely to the custody of the Department's Youthful Offender Division for treatment and supervision until discharge. The period of such custody will not exceed six years. If the offender is twenty-one years of age, but less than twenty-five years of age, he may be sentenced in accordance with the above procedure if he consents thereto in writing.

³ Youthful Offender Act 5.d: This section provides that if the court shall find that the youthful offender will not derive benefits from treatment, it may sentence the youthful offender under any other applicable penalty provision.

⁴ Female offenders are initially received through the Reception and Evaluation Center for photographing and fingerprinting only; they are transferred to the Women's Correctional Center for evaluation.

⁵ This number represents the total number of female inmates received by SCDC during the entire fiscal year 1975. However, when totalling the number of inmates received during this fiscal year, this number appearing in parenthesis should not be included to avoid double counting of some female inmates. This is because during the last two quarters of FY 1975, in source reports, female inmates were also included in the other categories as appropriate (e.g., transfer from counties, parole revocation, etc.). This practice was different from that in the past when female inmates were not counted in the other categories.

⁶ Losses include straight time release, released through Youthful Offender Act 5b, 5c, and 5d, transfer to county, escapes, and deceased, etc.

TABLE 6
SCDC INMATES PAROLED
FY 1971 - FY 1975

Fiscal Year	Number Paroled by YOD	Number Paroled by SCPP&P Board	Total Number Paroled from SCDC	Index 1971 =100	Percentage Change from Previous Year
1971	504	299	803	100	—
1972	641	391	1,032	128	29%
1973	687	489	1,176	146	14%
1974	558	715	1,273	158	8%
1975	564	574	1,138	142	-11%

Source: SCDC's Youthful Offender Division and Records Office
 South Carolina Probation, Parole and Pardon Board

TABLE 7
PER INMATE COSTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FY 1971 - FY 1975

FISCAL YEAR	1970-1971	1971-1972	1972-1973	1973-1974	1974-1975
Cost Per Capital per annum					
Based on State Appropriations plus Other Revenue	\$1,782	\$1,953	\$2,420	\$3,077	\$3,396
Based on State Appropriations plus Other Revenue and Federal Funds	\$1,886	\$2,419	\$3,146	\$3,709	\$4,111

Source: South Carolina State Budget

TABLE 8

COMPARISON OF INMATE POPULATION
CHARACTERISTICS
FY 1972 - FY 1975

CHARACTERISTIC	June 16, 1972		June 18, 1973		June 28, 1974		June 27, 1975	
	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.
TOTAL POPULATION ..	3,325	....	3,375	....	3,646	....	5,574	....
Race and Sex								
White	1,458	43.84	1,427	42.28	1,551	42.53	2,434	43.86
Male	1,408	42.34	1,376	40.77	1,499	41.11	2,373	42.57
Female	50	1.50	51	1.51	52	1.42	61	1.09
Nonwhite	1,867	56.15	1,948	57.71	2,095	57.46	3,140	56.33
Male	1,756	52.81	1,849	54.78	1,985	54.44	3,011	54.01
Female	111	3.33	99	2.93	110	3.01	129	2.31
Age								
Under 19	202	6.07	136	4.02	152	4.16	130	2.33
19-21	690	20.75	622	18.42	611	16.75	750	13.45
22-24	648	19.48	649	19.22	690	18.92	832	14.92
25-27	457	13.74	508	15.05	561	15.38	701	12.57
28-30	321	9.65	307	9.09	361	9.90	492	8.82
31-35	308	9.26	313	9.27	354	9.70	471	8.44
Over 35	699	21.02	840	24.88	917	25.15	2,198	39.43
Sentence Length								
Youthful Offender Act ..	634	19.06	572	16.94	498	13.65	763	13.68
1-3 years	729	21.65	661	19.58	745	20.43	1,355	24.30
4-5 years	354	10.64	374	11.08	418	11.46	593	10.63
6-10 years	670	20.15	711	21.06	802	21.99	1,149	20.61
11-20 years	445	13.38	527	15.61	602	16.51	953	17.09
21-29 years	129	3.87	142	4.20	173	4.74	225	4.57
Life/30 years & Over ..	369	11.09	371	10.99	407	11.16	498	8.93
Offenses								
Assaults	384	11.54	349	10.34	371	10.17	544	9.75
Auto	71	2.13	68	2.01	66	1.81	112	2.00
Burglary	307	9.23	258	7.64	247	6.77	417	7.48
Drug Law	231	6.94	295	8.74	367	10.06	426	7.64
Liquor	32	.96	52	1.54	62	1.70	169	3.03
Forgery/Fraud	130	3.90	126	3.73	122	3.34	173	3.10
Homicide	621	18.67	635	18.81	675	18.51	879	15.76
Kidnapping	5	.15	6	.17	8	.21	8	.14
Larceny	842	25.32	812	24.05	860	23.58	1,488	26.69
Robbery	484	14.55	565	16.74	642	17.60	1,010	18.11
Sex	138	4.15	115	3.40	134	3.67	176	3.15
Arson/Conspiracy	34	1.02	32	.94	32	.87	45	.80
Against Confine	13	.39	20	.59	14	.38	54	.96
Weapons	12	.36	14	.41	19	.52	23	.41
Family	8	.24	4	.11	10	.27	22	.39
Miscellaneous	10	.30	16	.47	17	.46	26	.46
Previous Commitments								
None	1,692	50.88	1,892	56.05	2,125	58.28	3,840	68.89
1 to 3	1,246	37.47	1,172	34.72	1,255	34.42	1,497	26.85
Over 3	384	11.54	303	8.97	266	7.29	235	4.21

TABLE 8—Continued

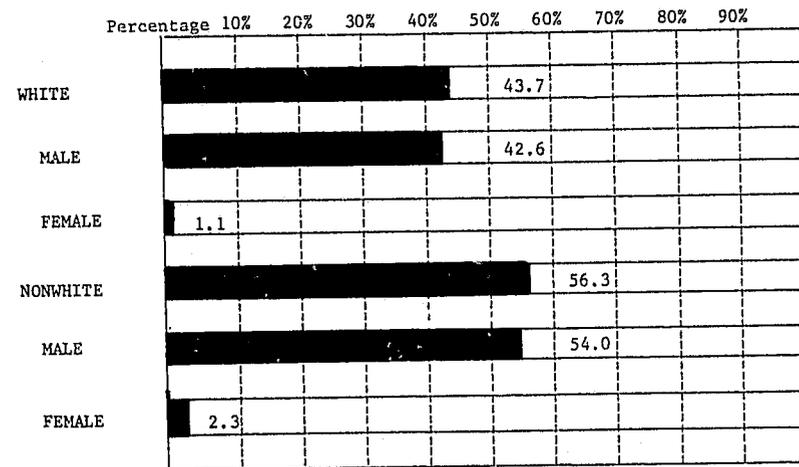
COMPARISON OF INMATE POPULATION
CHARACTERISTICS
FY 1972 - FY 1975

CHARACTERISTIC	June 16, 1972		June 18, 1973		June 28, 1974		June 27, 1975	
	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.
Residence Age 16-18								
Rural	1,415	42.55	1,703	50.45	1,705	46.76	2,177	39.05
Urban	1,910	57.44	1,672	49.54	1,941	53.23	3,397	60.94
Age Leaving Home								
Under 16	550	16.54	629	18.63	747	20.48	1,871	33.56
16-18	1,328	39.93	1,118	33.12	1,743	47.80	2,541	45.58
19-21	569	17.11	627	18.57	553	15.16	610	10.94
Over 21	162	4.87	191	5.65	135	3.70	106	1.90
Still at Home	716	21.53	810	24.00	468	12.83	446	8.00
Criminal History in Data								
Yes	995	29.92	937	27.76	866	23.75	1,974	35.41
No	2,330	70.07	2,438	72.23	2,780	76.24	3,600	64.58
Occupation of Parents								
None	107	3.21	72	2.12	63	1.71	55	.98
Skilled	921	27.69	626	18.54	402	11.02	274	4.91
Unskilled	541	16.27	571	16.91	337	9.24	430	7.71
Labor	960	28.87	764	22.63	1,586	43.49	2,181	39.12
Professional	63	1.89	138	4.08	77	2.11	84	1.50
Unknown	733	22.04	1,204	35.67	1,181	32.39	2,550	45.74
Occupational Information								
Number of Jobs 2 Years Prior to Arrest								
None	499	15.00	658	19.49	846	23.20	2,560	45.92
One	1,206	36.27	1,027	30.42	1,016	27.86	1,310	23.50
2-5	1,507	45.32	1,604	47.52	1,730	47.44	1,670	29.96
Over 5	113	3.39	86	2.54	54	1.48	34	.60
Employed at Arrest								
Yes	1,399	42.07	1,286	38.10	1,057	28.99	908	16.28
No	1,926	57.92	2,089	61.89	2,589	71.00	4,666	83.71
Months Employed in 2 Years Prior to Arrest								
None	499	15.00	658	19.49	846	23.20	2,560	45.92
1-6	545	16.39	406	12.02	413	11.32	515	9.23
7-12	594	17.86	560	16.59	718	19.69	960	17.22
13-18	476	14.31	531	15.73	739	20.26	706	12.66
19-24	1,211	36.42	1,220	36.14	930	25.50	833	14.94
Age First Arrested								
Under 16	810	24.36	827	24.50	848	23.25	1,949	34.96
16-18	1,340	40.30	1,210	35.85	1,371	37.60	1,596	28.63
19-21	539	16.21	624	18.48	760	20.84	1,128	20.23
22-25	292	8.78	352	10.42	326	8.94	487	8.73
Over 25	344	10.34	362	10.72	341	9.35	414	7.42
Condition at Crime This Charge								
Normal	2,061	61.98	2,164	64.11	2,288	62.75	2,847	51.07

TABLE 8—Continued
COMPARISON OF INMATE POPULATION
CHARACTERISTICS
FY 1972 - FY 1975

CHARACTERISTIC	June 16, 1972		June 18, 1973		June 28, 1974		June 27, 1975	
	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.
Drink/drunk	926	27.84	718	21.27	651	17.85	872	15.64
Under Influence of Drugs	209	6.28	180	5.33	217	5.95	199	3.57
Other	125	3.75	296	8.77	489	13.41	1,648	29.56
Educational Level								
Grades Completed								
None and Unknown	168	5.05	349	10.34	514	14.09	2,055	36.86
1-5	363	10.91	322	9.54	310	8.50	340	6.09
6-9	1,463	44.00	1,347	39.91	1,339	36.72	1,444	25.90
10-12	1,225	36.84	1,231	36.47	1,355	37.16	1,580	28.34
College 1-4	106	3.18	126	3.73	128	3.51	155	2.78
Vocational	100	3.00	120	3.55	120	3.29	150	2.69
Number of Alcohol/ Narcotic Arrests								
Alcohol								
None	2,487	74.79	2,720	80.59	2,619	71.83	4,225	75.79
1-2	490	14.73	388	11.49	743	20.37	1,021	18.31
3-5	184	5.53	151	4.47	212	5.81	266	4.77
Over 5	160	4.81	99	2.93	71	1.94	54	.96
Narcotic								
None	2,991	89.95	2,983	88.38	3,083	84.83	4,978	89.30
1-2	315	9.47	355	10.51	511	14.01	542	9.72
3-5	10	.30	16	.47	35	.95	43	.77
Over 5	5	.15	4	.11	6	.16	3	.05

FIGURE 5
DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION
BY RACE AND SEX
JUNE 27, 1975



N = 5,574

FIGURE 6
DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION BY RACE
JUNE 1972 - JUNE 1975

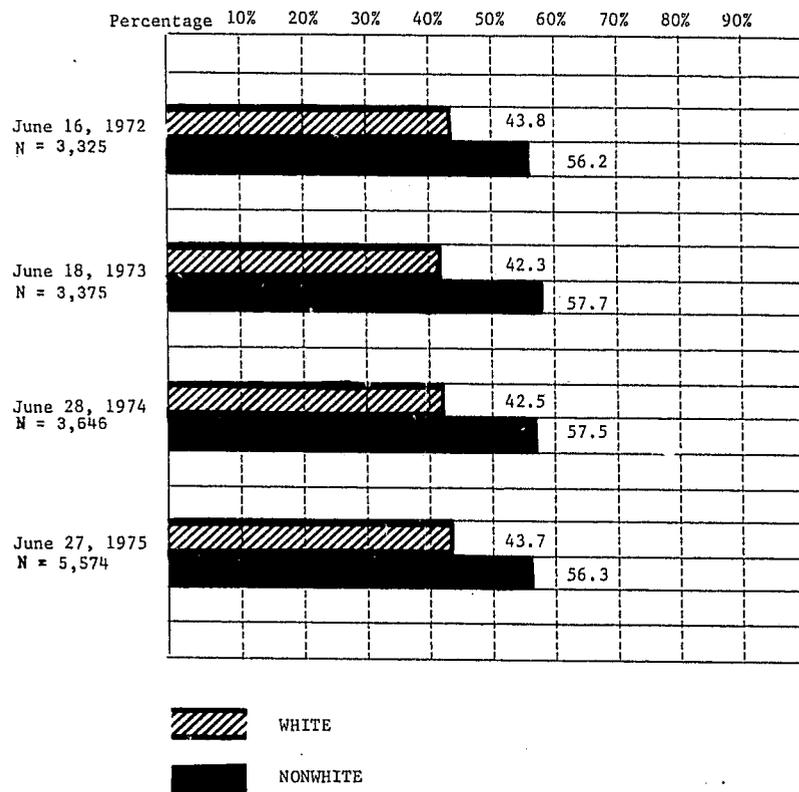


FIGURE 7
DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION BY AGE
JUNE 27, 1975

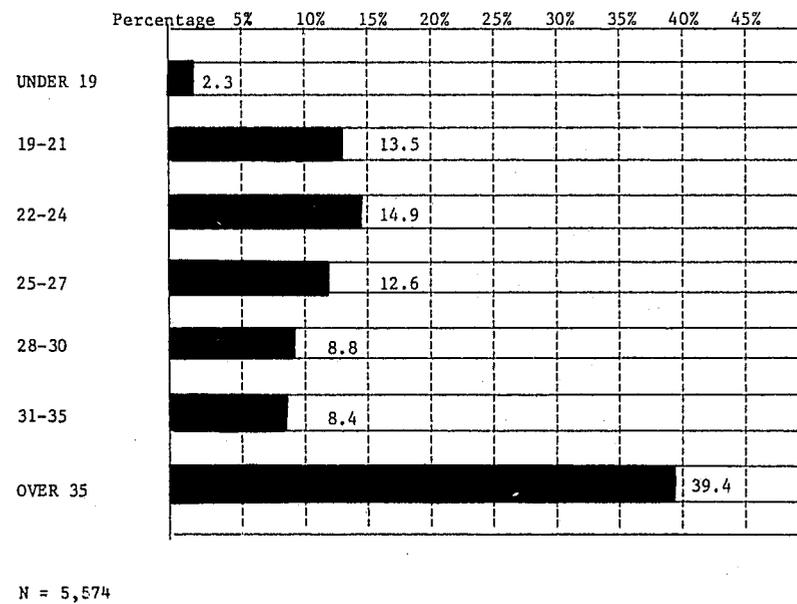
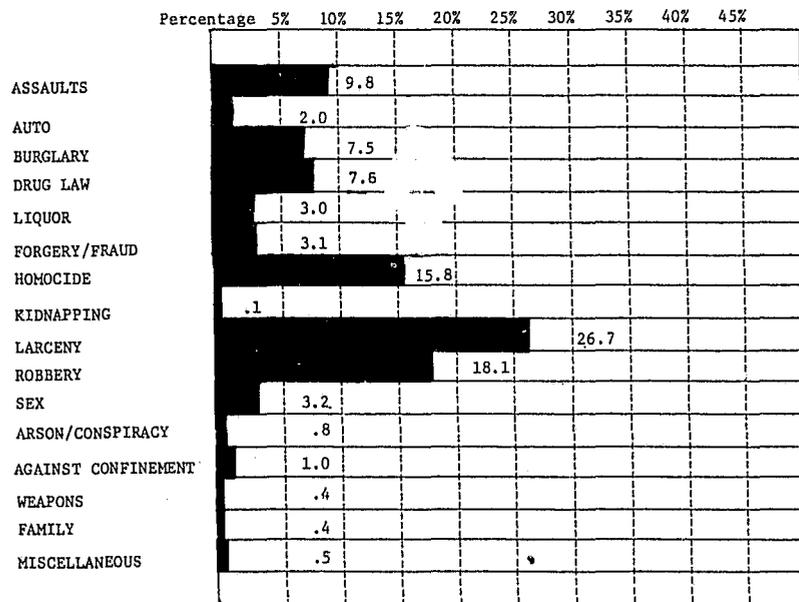


FIGURE 8
DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION
BY TYPE OF OFFENSE
JUNE 27, 1975



N = 5,574

FIGURE 9
DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION
BY NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS
JUNE 1972 - JUNE 1975

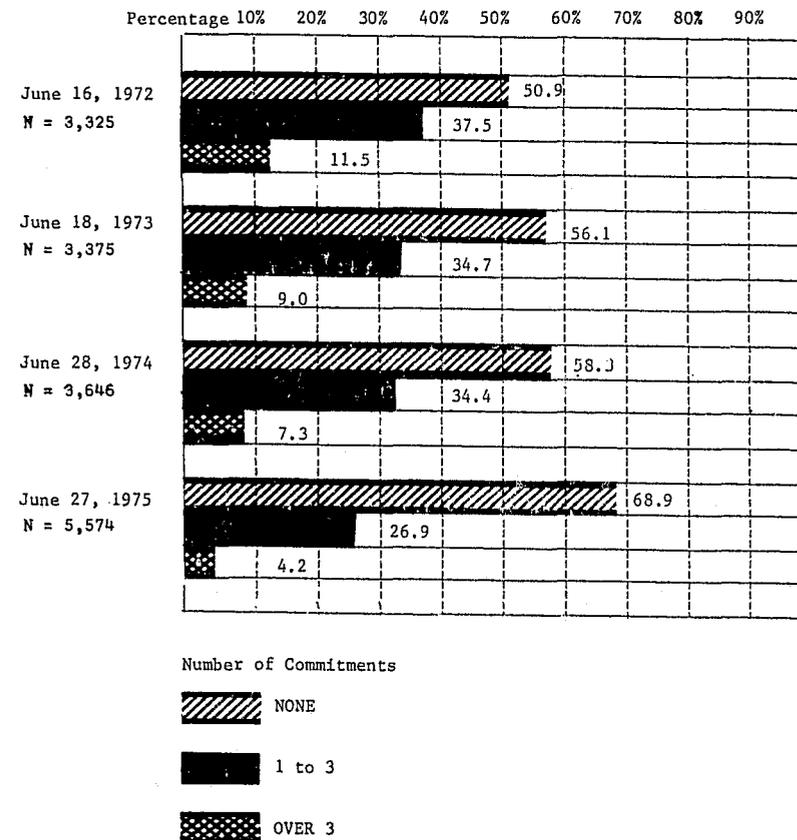
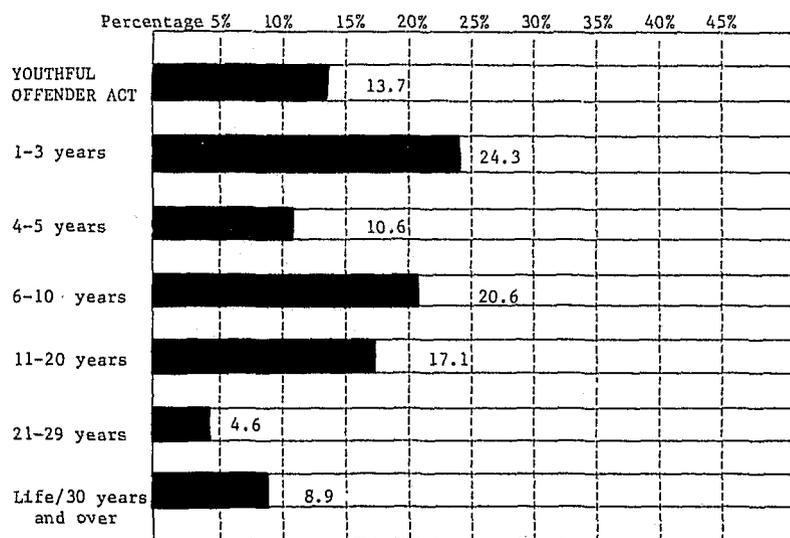


FIGURE 10
DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION
BY SENTENCE LENGTH
JUNE 27, 1975



N = 5,574

TABLE 9
YOUTHFUL OFFENDER DIVISION STATISTICS
FY 1975

Presentence Investigation

Youthful Offenders Committed Under Section 5.b 171

Final Court Disposition:

Probation 96
 5.c Sentence 61
 Regular Sentence 14

Youthful Offenders Placed on Probation as Result
 of Presentence Investigation Who Subsequently
 Returned to Department of Corrections 4

Institutional Services

Total Number Admitted July 1, 1974 - June 30,
 1975 875

Institutional Assignment (Monthly Average) 604
 Work Release 44
 Educational Furlough 2
 Work Study 0
 Midlands Retardation Center 1
 South Carolina State Hospital (Monthly Average) 0
 Psychiatric Care (CB No. 2) (Monthly Average) . 12
 Vocational Training (Monthly Average) 88.66
 Adult Basic Education (Monthly Average) 342.42
 Number Escaped 18
 Number Apprehended 19
 Number at Large 4
 Number Reviewed or Re-reviewed 589
 Number Denied Release at First Review 95
 Total Number of Extensions 115
 Average Length of Extensions 3.4 months
 Average Length of Sentence 11 months

Parole and Aftercare

Total Number Paroled 648
 Total Number Revocations 24
 Total Number Resentenced 74
 Total Number Recidivists 98
 Total Cases Receiving Services and Supervision . 1,335

TABLE 9—Continued
YOUTHFUL OFFENDER DIVISION STATISTICS
FY 1975

<i>Parolee Contact:</i>	
By Office Visits	2,131
By Field Contacts	5,440
By Telephone	8,701
By Mail	1,531
By Pre-Release Interviews	1,294
By Parole Instructions	624
By Pre-Release Investigations	666
Brochures Delivered	507
Other (Jail Contacts, etc.)	521
<i>Assistance Rendered:</i>	
Entering Military Service	3
Entering Job Corps	8
Entering Vocational Training	84
Entering Academic Training	50
Securing Job (Full and Part-Time)	818
<i>Community Contacts:</i>	
Courts	441
Law Enforcement	923
Attorneys	110
Prospective	692
Vocational Rehabilitation	634
Employment Agencies	329
O.E.O. Programs	58
Social Agencies	283
Public Schools	44
Interested Citizens	968
One-To-One Volunteers Secured	355
Specialist Volunteers Secured or Retained	177
Cases Terminated From Supervision	472
Cases As Of June 30, 1975	512
Total Average Monthly Caseload	600
Total Average Monthly Caseload Per Area Parole Supervisor	90
Approximate Cost Per Parolee Supervised	\$300

Source: SCDC's Youthful Offender Division

TABLE 10
SELECTED COMMUNITY PROGRAMS STATISTICS

	Work Release Program (Since Program's Inception)	120-Day Accelerated Pre-Release Program (Since Program's Inception)	Total (Since Program's Inception)
Approved/Placed on Programs .	1,393	2,388	3,781
Presently on Programs	212	111	323
Released/Paroled from Programs	902	1,908	2,810
Removed from Programs	279	369	698
Total Loss	1,181	2,277	3,458

Source: Reports from the Division of Community Services

TABLE 11

**COMPARISON OF SELECTED FY 1974 AND FY 1975
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS STATISTICS**

I. 120-DAY ACCELERATED PRE-RELEASE, WORK RELEASE, WORK-STUDY RELEASE AND FEDERAL REFERRAL PROGRAMS¹

Financial Statistics	FY 1974	FY 1975	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total Salaries Paid ..	\$ 1,298,531.06	\$ 1,371,879.10	\$73,348.04	5.6
Disbursed to Inmates .	500,519.80	538,363.10	37,843.30	7.6
Disbursed to Dpdnts.	165,048.47	214,558.96	49,510.49	30.0
Income to S. C. Dept. of Corrections	320,826.56	326,054.21	5,227.65	1.6
Inmate Flows				
Admitted During FY .	803	855	52	6.5
Dismissed from Prgm.	126	153	27	21.4
Released from SCDC	482	356	-126	-26.1
Paroled	198	176	-22	-11.1
Pardoned	1	10	9	900.0
Total Loss	830	695	-135	-16.3
Number in Program at End of Fiscal Year .	944	1,119	175	18.5

II. 30-DAY PRE-RELEASE PROGRAM

Inmate Flows	FY 1974	FY 1975	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Admitted during FY .	1,083	1,455	372	34.3
Dismissed from Prgm.	30	11	-19	-63.3
Released from SCDC	566	930	364	64.3
Paroled	110	65	-45	-40.9
Pardoned	0	0	0	—
Transfers to other programs ²	342	345	3	.9
Other	7	16	9	128.6
Total Loss	1,055	1,367	312	29.6

Source: Reports from the Division of Community Services

¹ Federal Bureau of Prisons may refer some of their inmates to the South Carolina Department of Corrections who are (1) legal residents of South Carolina and (2) who meet all the criteria for this Department's Work Release Program.

² 120-Day accelerated pre-release, work release, work-study release and federal referral programs.

APPENDIX

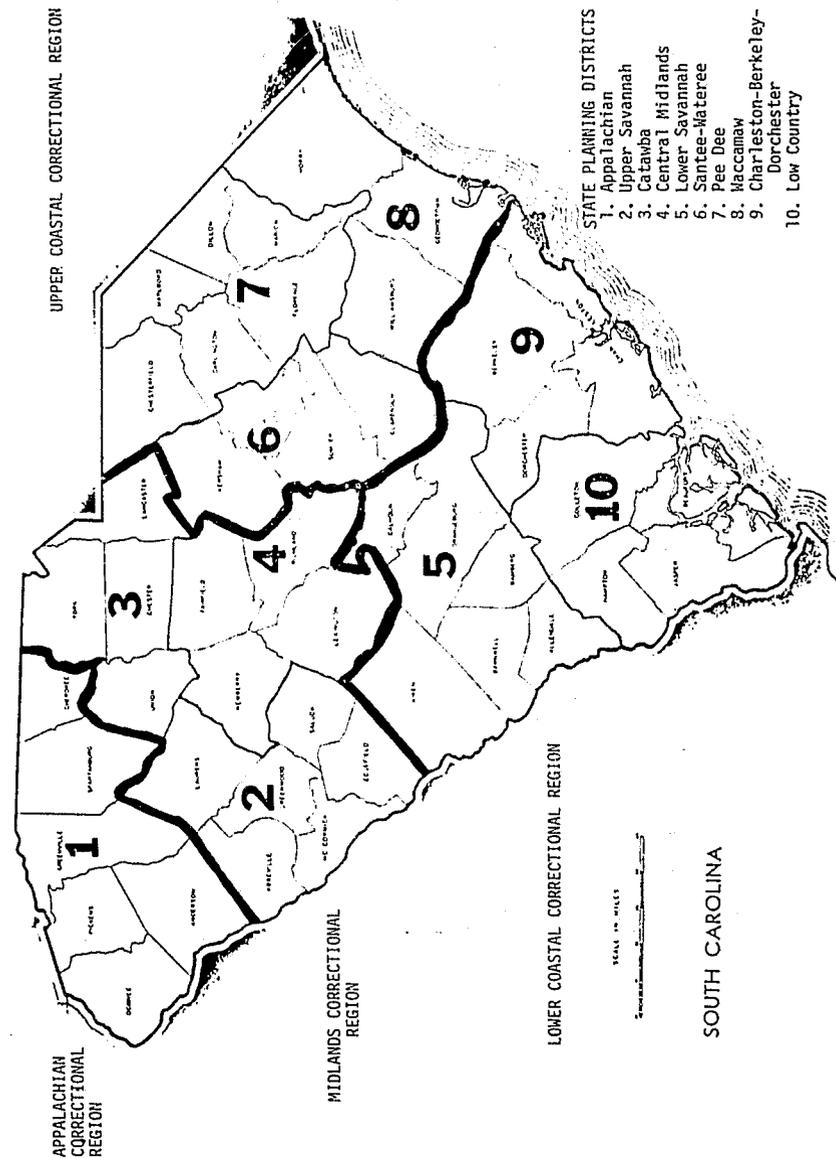
- A. Glossary of Abbreviations
- B. South Carolina State Planning Districts and Ultimate Configuration of Correctional Regions
- C. Status of County Prison Operations as of June 30, 1975
- D. Chronology and Statistics on County Closures of Prison Operations (Through June 30, 1975)

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS *

- BRPRC—Blue Ridge Community Pre-Release Center
- CCI—Central Correctional Institution
- CIS—Corrections Information System
- CAPRC—Catawba Community Pre-Release Center
- COPRC—Coastal Community Pre-Release Center
- FY—Fiscal Year
- GCI—Goodman Correctional Institution
- GYCC—Givens Youth Correction Center
- ISC—Intake Service Center
- KCI—Kirkland Correctional Institution
- LEAA—Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
- MCI—Manning Correctional Institution
- MDRC—Maximum Detention Retraining Center
- MYCC—MacDougall Youth Correction Center
- OCJP—Office of Criminal Justice Programs
- OSHA/WC/ACE—Occupational Safety and Health Act/Workmen's Compensation/Allocation and Conservation of Energy
- PCPRC—Piedmont Community Pre-Release Center
- PRC—Pre-Release Center
- R & E—Reception and Evaluation Center
- RCA—Regional Correctional Administrator
- RCC—Regional Correctional Center
- RCCO—Regional Corrections Coordinating Office
- SCC—Sumter Correctional Center
- SCDC—South Carolina Department of Corrections
- SRPRC—Savannah River Community Pre-Release Center
- WCC—Women's Correctional Center
- WCI—Walden Correctional Institution
- WPRC—Watkins Pre-Release Center
- WRCI—Wateree River Correctional Institution

* This Glossary is not intended to represent a complete list of abbreviations of all SCDC facilities; rather, it includes only those abbreviations of facilities and terms actually used in this report.

**FIGURE 11
SOUTH CAROLINA PLANNING DISTRICTS AND ULTIMATE
CONFIGURATION OF CORRECTIONAL REGIONS**



**STATUS OF COUNTY PRISON OPERATIONS AS OF
JUNE 30, 1975**

Abbeville	Closed July 1974 °	Hampton	Open °°
Aiken	Closed September 1973	Horry	Designated 4-15-75— 10-14-76
Allendale	Closed April 1975	Jasper	Designated 5-15-75— 5-14-76
Anderson	Designated 5-1-75—4-30-76	Kershaw	Open
Bamberg	Open °°	Lancaster	Designated 6-1-75—5-31-76
Barnwell	Designated 4-1-75—3-31-76	Laurens	Closed October 1974
Beaufort	Designated 5-1-75—4-30-76	Lee	Designated 5-15-75— 5-14-76
Berkeley	Designated 6-1-75—5-31-76	Lexington	Closed December 1974
Calhoun	Designated 6-1-75—5-31-76	Marion	Designated 5-15-75— 5-14-76
Charleston	Designation Proposed °°	Marlboro	Closed June 1975
Cherokee	Closed November 1974	McCormick	Closed August 1974
Chester	Designated 5-1-75—4-30-76	Newberry	Closed July 1974
Chesterfield	Designated 5-1-75—4-30-76	Oconee	Designation Proposed
Clarendon	Designation Proposed	Orangeburg	Designation Proposed
Colleton	Designated 4-1-75—3-31-76	Pickens	Designated 6-15-75— 4-30-76
Darlington	Designated 4-1-75—3-31-76	Richland	Closed August 1974
Dillon	Designated 5-15-75— 5-14-76	Saluda	Closed September 1974
Dorchester	Designation Proposed °°	Spartanburg	Closed November 1973
Edgefield	Closed July 1974	Sumter	Closed January 1975 °
Fairfield	Designated 4-15-75— 4-14-76	Union	Designated 5-15-75— 5-14-76
Florence	Closed May 1973	Williamsburg	Closed December 1974
Georgetown	Designated 4-15-75— 4-14-76	York	Designation Proposed
Greenville	Closed July 1974		
Greenwood	Closed August 1974		

° County Jail has been designated.

°° These county prisons were subsequently designated shortly after the close of the Fiscal Year.

**CHRONOLOGY AND STATISTICS ON COUNTY CLOSURES
OF PRISON OPERATIONS
(THROUGH JUNE 30, 1975)**

Effective Date of Transfer	County	Number of Inmates Transferred	Facilities Acquired By SCDC	Number of Bedspaces Added to SCDC Capacity °	Other Comments
May 28, 1973	Florence	10	None	None	
Sept. 12, 1973	Aiken	10	Aiken County Prison	50	Aiken County Prison was turned over to SCDC and renovated as Savannah River Com. PRC.
Nov. 15, 1973	Spartanburg	82	Three county prison camps	118	The facilities made available to the SCDC became regional facilities of the Appalachian Region. They are: (1) Northside Correctional Center; (2) New Prospect Correctional Center; (3) Duncan Correctional Center. All of these are minimum security facilities. New Prospect presently is closed with no immediate plans for it to become operational.
July 1, 1974	Greenville	196	Three county prison camps and one maximum security facility	212	The facilities made available to the SCDC became regional facilities of the Appalachian Region. They are: 1. Hillcrest Corr. Center 2. Intake Service Center 3. Travelers Rest Corr. Center 4. Onk Lawn Correctional Center The Intake Service Center is a maximum security institution whereas the others are minimum security facilities.
July 1, 1974	Abbeville	14	None	0	
July 8, 1974	Newberry	7	None	0	
July 10, 1974	Edgefield	5	None	0	
Aug. 8, 1974	Greenwood	30	Greenwood County Prison Camp	50	This facility is now the Greenwood Correctional Center of the Upper Savannah Region.
Aug. 14, 1974	Richland	38	None	0	
Aug. 23, 1974	McCormick	7	None	0	
Sept. 30, 1974	Saluda	5	None	0	
Oct. 1, 1974	Laurens	29	Laurens County Prison Camp	50	This facility is now the Laurens Correctional Center of the Upper Savannah Region.
Nov. 1, 1974	Cherokee	23	Cherokee County Prison Camp	56	This facility is now the Cherokee Correctional Center of the Appalachian Region.
Dec. 15, 1974	Lexington	13	Lexington County Prison	40	

**CHRONOLOGY AND STATISTICS ON COUNTY CLOSURES
OF PRISON OPERATIONS—Continued**

Effective Date of Transfer	County	Number of Inmates Transferred	Facilities Acquired By SCDC	Number of Bedspaces Added to SCDC Capacity °	Other Comments
Dec. 31, 1974	Williamsburg	9	None		
Jan. 15, 1975	Sumter	39	Sumter County Prison	50	This facility is now the Sumter Correctional Center and presently is primarily housing inmates awaiting assignment to other institutions.
April 30, 1975	Allendale	2	None	0	
June 27, 1975	Marlboro	15	None	0	
TOTAL	18	34		626	

Source: Compiled based on information from:

1. Reception and Evaluation Center
2. Appalachian RCCO
3. Upper Savannah RCCO
4. Division of Community Services
5. Division of Inspections

° Number of bedspaces added to SCDC capacity at the date of acquisition

END

7/20/75