South Carolina Department of Corrections

HENRY McMASTER, Governor
BRYAN P. STIRLING, Director

February 19, 2020

Mr. Edward R. Tallon, Sr.
South Carolina House of Representatives
Post Office Box 11867
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

RE: Follow-up to January 7, 2020 Subcommittee meeting

Dear Representative Tallon:

Please see below and attached response to your questions.

Inmate Information Transmission

1. Please confer with applicable parties (e.g., Court Administration, prosecutors, etc.) and update the "Flow of Sentencing Information and Inmate Health Records" summary attached to accurately describe the current way information flows between the parties.

- Please see attached Flow of Sentencing Information and Inmate Health Records.

2. Do all local facilities participate in the training SCDC offers to jail personnel to ensure awareness of necessary information SCDC needs when an inmate is transferred from the courts to SCDC?

- This training is offered to all counties; however, it is not a mandated training. Not all counties participate. SCDC is preparing to offer again in March 2020.

3. Do all local facilities bring the information necessary for SCDC to provide for the health, safety, and welfare of inmates in their custody?

- No.

Recidivism

4. Does SCDC currently have a way, or know of any other entity that has a way, to inform the General Assembly of the number of individuals incarcerated as juveniles who are later convicted and incarcerated as adults at an SCDC facility or local detention center? If so, is this information reported regularly anywhere?

- SCDC does not have access to juvenile incarceration data for privacy reasons and is not able to inform the General Assembly of the number of individuals incarcerated as juveniles who are later convicted and incarcerated as adults at an SCDC facility or local detention center. SCDC recommends checking with the State Law Enforcement Division and/or the State Judicial Department to see if they have complete incarceration data regarding both juvenile and adult offenders. According to the Department of Juvenile Justice Data Resource Guide, available online at https://djj.sc.gov/research-and-data/publications-documents, SCDJJ defines its Annual Recidivism Rate as: Youth who are adjudicated for a new offense within one year of completing Arbitration, Probation, or Commitment. This rate includes only those youths who were subsequently adjudicated (convicted) in the juvenile justice system. It does not include those who were subsequently convicted in the adult system.

5. Does SCDC currently have a way, or know of any other entity that has a way, to inform the General Assembly of the number of individuals incarcerated at SCDC who are later convicted and incarcerated

in a local detention facility? If so, is this information reported regularly anywhere?

- SCDC does not maintain data regarding individuals incarcerated in local detention facilities and is not able to inform the General Assembly of the number of individuals incarcerated at SCDC who are later convicted and incarcerated in a local detention facility. SCDC recommends checking with the State Law Enforcement Division and/or the State Judicial Department to see if they have complete incarceration data for adult offenders.

Local Facilities

6. What are the benefits and drawbacks of processing the release of the inmate at the local jail instead of SCDC?

- Benefits
  - It saves the county from transporting the inmate that is going to be released anyway.
  - Inmate is already home (county of offense) and does not require making necessary arrangements to obtain transportation to get back home.
  - SCDC defrays costs associated with processing the inmate and providing a bus ticket back home.
- Drawbacks
  - None

7. As a follow up to a prior letter (January 16, 2020 – Question 10), please provide a framework and statutory or proviso language for expanding remote release from counties.[i]

- Please see attached Mandatory Remote Release.

8. Please explain concerns SCDC has, if any, about publishing online the written report on conditions of each jail facility inspected by SCDC pursuant to standards for inspections of local confinement facilities established with Association of Counties.[ii]

- SCDC would not be able to publish online its written reports regarding conditions at each local detention facility inspected due to the fact that such documentation often includes details pertaining to security matters. While general information in the reports would be accessible under the Freedom of Information Act, some material would have to be redacted prior to disclosure. This must be determined on a case by case basis each time that a request is received. It would not be feasible to post the inspection reports on a website.

9. Please share any concerns SCDC has about compiling the following information it receives electronically from local detention facilities, with information about its facilities, into a searchable electronic format that it publishes, once a year, online. This information includes:
   (a) average daily inmate population; (b) current number of security employees; (c) current number of non-security staff broken down by general function (e.g., administration, support, treatment, and program); and (d) current number of vacant positions in all categories.[iii]

- Inmate population information could be disclosed if it were actually being submitted electronically on a routine basis, but that is not the case at this time. The raw data received could be converted into a consolidated report which includes rated capacity by categories, average daily population figures, and high-count numbers, just as it was done in the past when Inspections was adequately staffed. When additional personnel are added, it will be possible once again to conduct all inspections as required and to develop the documentation which comes from that into a format which is helpful to everyone who needs it going forward. That would be true of all information which is not protected.

Employees

10. Does SCDC perform regular training or testing for employees to ensure all are current on the information they are required to enter into SCDC databases, including how, when, and where to enter it?

- No.

11. For each of the last three years, how many employees has SCDC given a Warning Notice of Substandard Performance, drafted a work improvement plan for, and held regularly scheduled meetings with during the warning notice period to discuss the employee's progress toward improving the performance?

- 9 employees have been entered showing substandard job performance
    - 2017 – 2
    - 2018 – 1
    - 2019 – 6
- There is a means of tracking if employees have been given substandard performance via SCDC Disciplinary Action System, offense code 100 – Substandard Job Performance. However, there is not a means of tracking the meetings held during the warning period to discuss the employee's progress towards improvement. Within the last year, this system has been given the capability of writing notes for the pending action. This requires SCDC to educate managers that they need to make notations for any meeting to discuss the employee's progress.

12. Is there a standard operating procedure outlining the duties and standard procedures for each SCDC deputy director? If not, why not? If so, what information does it include, and how often is it updated?

- SCDC has policies that direct standard operating procedures; however, this process has made SCDC realize that job specific standard operating procedures need to be developed for all positions within the Agency. A Succession Planning Committee has been developed and will begin working on this task.

13. As a follow up to SCDC's response in a prior letter (January 16, 2020 – Question 33) about how it tracks which employee recruitment methods are most effective, do any of the methods identified assess the suitability of SCDC employment for the individual applicant (e.g., is there a personality test or other tool to attempt to better determine whether an applicant will be a good fit for working within SCDC)?[iv]

- SCDC Selection Process is as follows:
    - Complete Correctional Officer candidate application (both preliminary and supplemental).
    - BCI/NCIC records check- conducted by SCDC Recruitment Branch.
    - Background Investigation- regarding past employment record, education, criminal history, consumer credit history, community reputation, military service, and overall character.
    - Verensics Integrity Testing- pre-employment integrity assessment. Similar to behavioral assessment but focuses specifically on risk. In conjunction with the background check this test allows SCDC to see potential candidate fit. You can review more about Verensics testing at: www.verensics.com.
    - Oral Interview Panel- Applicants that successfully pass all the above will appear before the interview panel which will ask a series of questions administered by departmental members and conducted in a fair and impartial manner.

14. How many voluntary exit interviews were conducted during the last three years and what were the results of those interviews?

- When an employee separates from the Agency, they are provided an exit interview form during the clearance process, completion is not mandatory. If they complete the form, it is sent to Division of Human Resources and reviewed. Once received a copy is provided to the Deputy Director for whom the employee worked, and a copy is provided to RIM for entry into Survey Monkey. 4,338 employees left the Agency 2017-2019. 944 (22%) exit interviews were entered in Survey Monkey. A dashboard summary of the results are available at: https://gcc01.safelinks.protection.outlook.com/?url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.surveymonkey.com%2Fstories%2FSMJLZTL779%2F&data=02%7C01%7CWilson.Christel%40doc.sc.gov%7C4b8b753d8a854147042d08d7aa93da0c%7C016767516a6a4955802dbfea0c5a764c%7C0%7C0%7C637165424300476805&sdata=7q0l%2FL3xnEU1MpZUlN%2FlhV8w11aHPmRLMRAbjpw%2B884%3D&reserved=0.

15. Please provide information on deliverables the agency does not currently have sufficient staff to fully provide and the number of staff needed. Please provide the information in a format similar to below. The agency may include multiple deliverables in the same row of the chart. See, December 11, 2019 meeting, Agency Handout-Staffing summary and details for previous related information provided to Subcommittee.

Deliverable Description and Number from PER	Statutorily Required? If yes, applicable statute	Current number of employees staffing	Number of employees needed to fully staff
Management Review Program	No	0	2
Detention Center Facility Inspections	Yes; Sections _____	?	?

- Please see attached additional needs to perform deliverables.

16. Please provide a salary comparison for law enforcement officers at SCDC and the following: local entities; other state agencies; federal agencies; and private entities. The comparison should consider geographic locations comparable to the SCDC facilities and comparable classifications.

- Please see attached Salary Comparison for Law Enforcement Officers.

Facilities and Data System

17. Please provide a copy of SCDC's permanent improvement plan.

- Please see attached 2019 Comprehensive Permanent Improvement and 2019 CPIP.

18. Please provide a chart which lists the date each SCDC building was constructed and date each major element, within each facility, was fully replaced (e.g. roof, boiler, windows, etc.)

- Please see attached HLOC Information Institutions.

19. Will the Division of Quality and Improvement and Risk Management (QIRM)continue after no longer required with the mental health lawsuit implementation and, if so, please explain differences in responsibilities for personnel within the Management Review Program, if fully staffed, and personnel within QIRM.[v]

- Yes.

20. Please explain the potential benefits of the new case system SCDC is seeking and limitations of the current system.[vi]

- The Agency needs an automated inmate risk/needs assessment system with integrated case planning and program scheduling components. This will aid in the evaluation of programs and in the reduction of recidivism by providing targeted rehabilitative services to inmates. The system, which is currently utilized in Tennessee, will accommodate multiple assessment tools of various types such as criminogenic risks/needs, mental health, drug dependency, etc. for the entire inmate population or specific subpopulations such as females or youth, and factor in all the assessment data to recommend a customized case plan for each inmate. The case plan will automatically generate a recommended program schedule based on the priorities of the inmate's identified needs and the available slots in the appropriate programs. The system will maintain a complete program inventory, including the efficacy of the program for each criminogenic risk/need and complete session information including location, meeting times, available slots, and waiting lists. Complete records of inmate attendance will be included with reason codes for authorized absence such as sick, lockdown for staff shortage, leader unavailable, out of institution, etc. In addition to documentation of program participation, the case plan will include documentation of certifications, on the job training, veteran status, etc. as well as documentation of assistance and services rendered by program staff such as arrangements for public assistance, housing, continuation of health/mental health care, etc.
- The current system tracks minimal data regarding inmate program participation, with only the program name, start/end dates, and program completion status recorded. The risk/needs assessment, customized case planning, program evaluation and scheduling capabilities described above are not available in the current system.
- A funding request for a new assessment, case management system, will be requested during the next budget cycle. SCDC continues to assess our needs.

Product Sales

21. Does SCDC evaluate customer satisfaction from those who purchase products from SCDC? If so, how and what have the results been? If not, why not?

- Yes, SCDC sends out customer satisfaction surveys through Constant Contact annually. The survey was conducted in December of 2019 to 900 contacts and only 11 responded. Industries received 10 positive responses and 1 negative response. During the open survey period, surveys are sent to all constant contact members as well as included as an active link on sales communications.

22. Is SCDC aware of any previous collaborations between agencies that sell products to the public (e.g., DJJ, SCDC, etc.) to discuss opportunities for leveraging resources to increase marketing of the products and improve the ease in which the public, and other entities within state and local government, can purchase the products, potentially through a central online webpage? Would SCDC oppose such a collaboration?

- There have not been collaborative conversations between SCDC's Prison Industries and DJJ as the programs are operated under different provisions and often the products overlap (ex. re-upholstery). Industries has worked with other state entities (statehouse gift shop, state museum, etc.) in an effort to expand product reach and market penetration. Industries is diligent to increase market knowledge and welcomes any opportunity to expand our programs. Industries will pursue a conversation with DJJ to see if there are any synergies to expand and support each agency.

23. What is SCDC's position, if any, on that State Fiscal Accountability Authority's recommendation, in SFAA's January 13, 2020 letter to the Subcommittee, that the General Assembly consider repealing Section 24-3-330(b) which relates to the Division of Procurement's responsibility to monitor cooperation of state offices, departments, institutions and agencies in the procurement of goods from SCDC?

- SCDC has no position on their recommendation.

Health Services

24. How many staff would SCDC need to perform the following:
    a. Audits for quality of medical or mental health clinical assessments[vii]; or
    b. Audits to determine if clinical and medical guidelines are met (e.g., sample review of records like the review the Chief of Psychology performed after SCDC discovered there was intermittent use of Nutraloaf as a behavioral modification by mental health staff over the last year)

- In order to perform audits sufficient to monitor the quality of physical and mental health care in the SCDC system we would need to create a Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) branch of the Health Services Division with two additional FTEs in each SCDC Region (6.0 total) consisting of a Registered Nurse (RN) with a background in clinical quality improvement to review and assess clinical, nursing, and dental care; and a masters level Qualified Mental Health Professional (QMHP) to assess behavioral care. Additionally, SCDC would need a CQI Director with a background and/or professional degree in both physical and behavioral health care to plan, manage, and monitor the activities of the CQI team. The CQI team would be required to visit the sites in their regions continuously to review aspects of health care delivery and documentation to ensure clinical and medical guidelines are met. The CQI Director would report directly to the Deputy Director of Medical Services with clinical input and guidance from the Chief Health Services Officer.
- This type of program has been utilized in other correctional systems and has proven to be an invaluable tool for a system to improve health services delivery, achieve accreditation, and lower potential risk of adverse litigation.
- State correctional systems that outsource their health services to vendors or other agency partners usually have their own staff that are responsible for performing audits of the services rendered by the vendor/partner to ensure they meet their expectations. Examples of these are Alabama, Tennessee and Florida Department of Corrections, which audit their outsourced private vendors, Georgia and Texas Department of Corrections/Dept of Criminal Justice which audit their university system partners, and North Carolina Department of Public Safety which self-operates, and audits their own provision of health services by their department's staff.
- The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control inspects the functions/units that are licensed by them as follows:

- Regional Infirmaries/Pharmacies (Annually by Labor, Licensing and Regulation)
- Regional Infirmaries at select institutions (Fire/Safety Inspections, Every 2 years)
- Gilliam Psychiatric Hospital (Every 2 years)
- Central Laboratory at Kirkland Reception and Evaluation Center (Every 2 years)

- The South Carolina Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulations (SCLLR) conducts monthly inspections on our Central Office Annex Pharmacy, which is licensed through them. SCLLR also conducts annual inspections of the medication rooms at each SCDC institution. They are permitted as "non-dispensing drug outlets."

25. What would the agency need to track inmate requests for medical treatment in an electronic system?[viii]

- SCDC is currently in the process of evaluating a mobile digital solution that will allow the Agency to integrate medical-based requests into the NextGen Electronic Medical Record (EMR). By leveraging the patient portal and adopting it to fit appropriate security measures for a correctional environment, the Agency will be able to grant the inmate tablets and kiosks access while providing each inmate patient with a unique and secure login to the portal in compliance with Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) requirements. The secure access patient portal's capacity to manage messaging requests will provide the Agency the ability to track request timeframes and contents, response timeframes and contents, and in turn, patient care and request outcomes by an electronic means. To manage the inclusion of this process into the workflow, additional medical and administrative resources may be required to assist in the triage, response, and reporting aspects of program at both the local facility and central levels. The Agency's discovery and evaluation phase has begun with working with both the EMR vendor, Nextgen, and our tablet project management vendor, Global TelLink (GTL), in hopes that a collaborative effort will ensure timely success. An initial kick-off call was completed on January 22, 2020, to align project goals and scope out the process for development and implementation. Over the coming months, our Health Information Technology Division of Resource Information Management will be working closely with both vendors to work towards the successful development of a solution and with positive testing outcomes, deploy that solution to our population.

26. What is the status of plan to provide a seamless transition for inmates who are under the care of a mental health professional upon the release of the inmate?[ix]

- When an inmate is 120 days from release, our Qualified Mental Health Professionals (QMHPs) screen each individual to determine if he/she will qualify for specific aid/benefits (e.g., SSI, SSDI) after their release into the community. QMHP's then schedule any necessary mental health appointments for the releasing inmate in the community and apply for all applicable benefits. The QMHPs also coordinate with our Reentry Division to ensure the releasing inmates are enrolled to receive all resources they will need to help succeed in community placement upon release, including, but not limited to: special housing, Food Stamps, Medicaid/Medicare, and funding sources to pay for the continuation of their medication.
- While the process (above) helps ensure we manage a seamless transition for our inmates with mental health issues, the SCDC is currently working with Department of Mental Health to establish a more robust, formal collaboration with them to establish practices which ensure active communication between Department of Mental Health and SCDC as inmates are released and after they re-enter the community. The goal is to create a communication feedback for both entities that allows us to track the inmates into their community placement and gauge the success of their transition. SCDC just created a Deputy Director for Behavioral Health. The collaboration with S.C. Department of Mental Health will fall under their purview.

Programs

27. As a follow up to a prior letter, does SCDC recommend expansion of the Department of Employment and Workforce programs?[x] If so, please explain the expansion recommended and the potential benefits of expansion. If not, please explain why not.

- Every inmate who goes through a reentry location has the benefit of participating in the DEW program learning how to conduct web-based job searches, using a computer to create a resume, as well as soft

skills that include interviewing skills and dressing for success. SCDC would like to add instruction in computer basics and keyboarding to the reentry process that will enhance the potential for successful employment.

- Yes, SCDC has a Memorandum of Understanding in place for all reentry facilities as follows: Manning, Camille Graham, Lieber and Kershaw. SCDC is in the hiring process to place staff at Kershaw. SCDC would like to expand service to Lieber for the "Going Home for Good" reentry program recently established there.

28. As a follow up to SCDC's response in a prior letter about which prison industries are, and are not, financially self-sustaining, please provide the data supporting the conclusion that the various facilities are or are not self-sustaining.[xi]

- Please see attached Year End Financials.

29. Is SCDC aware of any states that have a state vendor preference for companies that employ formerly incarcerated individuals?

- SCDC is not aware of any states that give this preference. In South Carolina, preference is given for the following: resident vendor, South Carolina End Product, and United States End Product.

30. Since SCDC provides educational, vocational, and on the job training to individuals while incarcerated,
    a. What methods does SCDC utilize, if any, to track the number of individuals who obtain employment immediately upon release from prison or within a certain period of time?

- For returning citizens who participate, and are employed through the DEW program, reports are received on their employment from the Employer Quarterly Report, employers must file with DEW. However, if they didn't participate then SCDC has no mechanism for capturing employment, post-release. SCDC also relies on data provided by community partners such as Goodwill Industries and REEMERGE.

    b. What methods do other states utilize to track this type of information?

- SCDC knows Ohio and Arkansas have web-based community platforms that provide access to Agency partners and connect a returning citizen to area service providers. This type system allows community partners to securely access a shared data base, independently, without compromising information from other partners.
- Formally incarcerated individuals are assigned log in credentials so they may log in and self-report, as well. The services may come for partners such as DSS, Veterans Affairs, transitional housing partners, substance abuse and mental health service providers, employers, shelters, etc.

    c. Has SCDC ever communicated with the Department of Employment and Workforce (DEW) about the potential of tracking this information through employer filings?

- Yes, DEW currently provides data to SCDC on those returning citizens who are employed through the DEW program. However, SCDC plans to contact DEW about Returning Citizens who are not employed through the DEW Program.

31. How many different programs does SCDC currently offer inmates across all of SCDC's facilities? Does SCDC have reliable data on recidivism, by individual program? Does SCDC have a uniform method by which it evaluates the impact made by, or resources required to offer, each of the programs?

- Information provided to the HLOC in June 2019 indicated there were approximately 1,715 programs provided by Programs, Reentry, and Rehabilitative Services' staff, chaplains, volunteers, and inmates in 21 institutions. This data does not include programming by the Young Offender Parole and Reentry Services Division, or programming delivered by Mental Health and Substance Abuse staff. The total number of programs offered across SCDC is unknown at this time.
- The Palmetto Unified School District provides academic instruction in 12 schools, GED instruction in 21 schools, Special Education instruction in 6 schools, and 14 different vocational occupational fields of instruction, creating 40 vocational courses in various schools, as well as WorkKeys/WIN certification in all schools. There are also 12 occupational fields for earning certification through the Department of Labor Apprenticeships, and 307 different occupational levels of On the Job Training (OJT), certificates.

- There is no data on recidivism, by individual program. There is no instrument for measuring outcomes of programs. Resources for programs vary based on the nature of the individual programs, who delivers the program, whether it is volunteer programming, or evidence-based programming.
- No, SCDC does not have a uniform method by which it evaluates the impact made by, or resources required to offer each of the programs.

32. SCDC previously stated its plan to perform a program audit to ensure that each program being offered has a curriculum, is being administered appropriately, and has a test to ensure information has been comprehended.[xii] Will SCDC perform any regular evaluations of programs to measure the outcomes they are achieving and/or determine which will continue or be discontinued? If so, does the agency know what criteria it will utilize during these regular evaluations and if so, please provide that criteria?

- Programs offered through the District's CTE/Vocational programs are equipped with curricula provided by the SC Department of Education as well as the NCCER standards. Programs are evaluated with the NCCER standards, the instructional delivery, the number of inmates meeting the criteria from year to year, and the quality of finished products.
- Without a comprehensive Risk Needs Assessment tool that tracks program participation, long term offender behavior, and program outcomes, SCDC would struggle, because of staffing shortages, to adequately evaluate program efficacy, manually. Nonetheless, some specific programs will be tracked and evaluated, and manually entered into a custom created, program specific database, from paper evaluations.
- A funding request for a new assessment, case management system, will be requested during the next budget cycle. SCDC continues to assess our needs.

33. Has the contract with the Department of Health and Environmental Control to enable electronic payment for birth certificates been finalized? If so, when (month and year) was it finalized? If not, what is the current status?

- No, the contract has been approved and signed by SCDC's Director and sent to the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC). SCDC is awaiting DHEC's approval and signature.

Sentencing, Risk Assessment, and Release

34. Please provide the status of the risk assessment tool that will be common across SCDC and the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon (PPP), which Dr. Austin testified the agencies were working on during the October 23, 2019 subcommittee meeting.

- SCDC is fully involved in implementing the new classification system. The risk assessment tool created by Dr. Austin will be implemented in the second phase of implementation. It is a web-based tool designed to assess offenders' criminogenic needs and risk of recidivism.)

35. Please explain potential benefits of having a common risk assessment tool (CRAT) or any drawbacks from prior use of one.

- The benefits of utilizing a risk assessment tool at the front end of incarceration is that it provides an inmate's current risk to recidivate and indicates areas that require development/improvement. This allows inmates to complete these programs over the course of their incarceration; thereby, reducing the risk to recidivate. There are no drawbacks to both agencies utilizing the same tool.

36. What steps are remaining before the CRAT is finalized and implemented?

- SCDC reached out to PPP to discuss their Risk Assessment Tool and our proposed tool. SCDC intends to include Dr. Austin in the dialogue once a point of contact is established. After SCDC discussed with PPP they will identify steps that still need to be taken.

37. What other states utilize a CRAT?

- Please see attached Risk-Needs Assessment and Caseload Management Software Results.

38. Is SCDC in support of judges utilizing sentencing ranges? If so, please explain how SCDC would see the system working from the sentence to release, along with potential benefits and risks of using sentencing ranges.

- Please see attached Sentencing Ranges.

39. Please provide an updated Entry to Release Timeline to incorporate the changes anticipated with the new classification system (e.g., reentry programs starting from day one, etc.).

- The new classification system will not have an impact on the Entry to Release Timeline.

Impact of Input

40. Please provide a list of internal changes SCDC has made during the oversight study process (e.g., classification system, release date calculations and audits to prevent future occurrences of early release and release after maxout date; adding Test for Adult Basic Education (TABE) back to the inmate intake process, etc.)

- Police Services added a field to the arrest history in our case management system to document the final outcome of our criminal arrests.
- TABE testing at R&E was reinstated.
- As a response to the error releases that were discovered earlier this year, coupled with several other error releases that have happened recently, several sections have joined together in an effort to improve our processes and greatly reduce the number of error releases. RIM, General Counsel's Office, Classification and Inmate Records and the Office of the DDO have been working together, along with external entities, to examine how error releases occur then find remedies for occurrences.
- Listed below are the results, thus far, from these joint efforts:
- **SCDC and SCDPPPS:**
    - SCDPPPS and SCDC officials met in February 2019 to discuss the communication of SCDPPPS' questioning of discrepancies with SCDC sentence interpretations. It was agreed that any discrepancies would be worked through between the legal offices of both agencies.
- **GENERAL COUNSEL'S OFFICE:**
    - The General Counsel's Office, working in concert with RIM, is creating a CDR Code/SCDC Offense Code cross reference table. This table will contain the most commonly used CDR Codes and correlate them with the proper SCDC Offense Code (new SCDC Offense Codes will be created as needed). Once completed, RIM will use this table to streamline the entry of convictions by auto-populating the SCDC Offense Code and Statute when one of the CDR codes in the table is entered. This table will also be used to run reports to help the IRO identify any convictions entered in the past where the SCDC Offense Code entered was not consistent with the CDR Code.
    - The General Counsel's Office has agreed to hire an employee, who is knowledgeable of SC Laws, and assign them to the Inmate Records Office. This employee will be on-site to address sentencing issues, research discrepancies with court officials, and conduct training in the proper interpretation of sentencing sheets.
- **Inmate Records Office (IRO):**
    - Historically, inmates pending release from SCDC had their records audited by one records analyst to ensure accuracy. Now, each record must be audited by two records analysts prior to release.
    - Although a general practice, it has now been mandated that all sentencing questions be forwarded to the General Counsel's Office for review.
    - Ancillary duties of the Release Section Record Analysts are being re-assigned to other staff. Duties such as NCIC checks, sex offender registry processing, will be assigned to other employees so the release auditors can focus solely on auditing records of inmates scheduled to be released.
    - On Monday August 5, 2019, SCDC initiated a conviction audit of every inmate in the SCDC. All institutional classification staff were trained/refreshed on how to audit conviction data. When institutional classification staff find concerns/discrepancies during their audit, they send an email to the Inmate Records Office documenting their concerns. These concerns are expediently researched and, if necessary, modifications are made to the inmate's conviction record.

- With a population count of more than 18,000 inmates, we anticipate that this audit will be completed in six weeks.

- **Resource and Information Management (RIM):**
  - Implemented programming to require release audit entries by 2 different records analysts for inmate to be changed to release status.
  - Further restricted access to over-ride certain fields such as mandatory service requirement, no parole indicator, etc. on the conviction record.
  - Implemented programming to store/display a complete audit trail of every change made to a conviction record (who, what, when).
  - Implemented programming to use the CDR Code/SCDC Offense Code cross reference table to streamline the entry of convictions by auto-populating the SCDC Offense Code and Statute when one of the CDR codes in the table is entered.
  - Generates a series of reports that cross check sentence entries for possible discrepancies. Examples are:
  - 1 - Non-TIS CDR Codes with a mandatory service requirement entered.
  - 2 - TIS CDR Codes with no mandatory service requirement entered.
  - 3 - Non-TIS SCDC Offense Codes with a mandatory service requirement entered.
  - 4 - TIS SCDC Offense Codes with no mandatory service requirement entered (this started shortly after the first set of error releases).
  - 5 - SCDC Offense Codes with incompatible CDR Codes entered (once the cross-reference table is completed by General Counsel).
  - These reports will be generated on a regular basis for auditing by the IRO and/or General Counsel's Office.
  - In light of a recent error release involving a "DAY-FOR-DAY" release, RIM has placed a block/edit on the automated system to prevent the adjustment of an inmate's "DAY-FOR-DAY" flag in the release screening system and prevent entry of an authorized release date that is prior to the system computed release date for this type release.

- **SC COURTS ADMINISTRATION:**
  - SCDC has entered into dialogue with SC Courts Administration concerning accessing their court data and use it to compare with our data entries to look for discrepancies. We have been granted access to download general sessions court dispositions and are testing with the data, with the goal of generating an exception report of conviction records where the CDR Code entered does not match the CDR Code on corresponding indictment.

- **TEXAS DOC DIALOGUE:**
  - As a result of dialogue held with several Texas DOC officials on Tuesday 07/30/2019, referencing their error release issues in 2007, SCDC began implementing a "double-blind-entry" process for sentencing sheets. This process will require a records analyst to review the sentencing sheets and enter the information into our database, then a 2nd records analyst will review the sentencing sheets and enter the same data, without being able to see what the 1st analyst entered. Once both sets of data are entered, the computer will identify discrepancies between the two analysts' entries, if any, and submit these discrepancies for reconciliation.
  - The Texas DOC also implemented a direct path for inmates to communicate with their Central Records Office, any concerns they have about their release date computations. They created a "Time Dispute Resolution Form" for inmates to express their concerns. SCDC will look at some version of this process for our agency.

41. Please provide information in the cells highlighted in the attached Excel spreadsheet and answer, within the chart, any questions in all caps to update SCDC's implementation status of recommendations from the LAC audit requested by the Committee.

- Please see updated LAC Recommendations.

42. Please provide examples of issues investigated and changes made, based on input the agency received from members of the public. Please include examples from input received during the oversight process

as well as examples from input received via communication directly between the member of the public and the agency via phone, email, in-person, etc.

- All SCDC staff assist members of the public on a regular basis. Most of the time they just want someone to listen to them and be kind. SCDC Institutions are often more difficult to reach because of the nature of their jobs. Below are some examples from all Deputy Director areas:
    - Inmate's fiancé (now wife) calls regularly with questions about SCDC policy or who at SCDC to contact for a particular issue. Most recently she has been checking in on the status of a grievance her husband filed. Also, a few months back when they got married she called to find out where she needed to send their marriage license to have our records updated accordingly. She calls at least once a month.
    - The uncle of one of our inmates sent SCDC a letter via the FOIA email requesting that SCDC transport his nephew to the hospital to see the inmate's mother who is terminally ill. Since it was not a FOIA issue SCDC responded and referred him to the Chaplain at his nephew's institution, that is who policy says processes these types of requests. Due to the mother being hospitalized out of state, SCDC would not be able to allow the visit per our policy. The uncle was notified, and the policy was explained. The uncle was understandably disappointed, but he was appreciative to have an actual human being speak to him about it. He was provided with direct contact information for the Chaplain.
    - Wife of a (now former) inmate called with questions about the logistics of getting her husband released to their home out of state. SCDC was able to explain the specifics of our release process (two days a month: first day those with rides, second day those being given bus tickets) and how to figure out exactly which dates those two days would fall on. SCDC talked with her about the possibility that her husband's projected release date could move and how that could potentially happen. SCDC also put her in contact with someone at SCDPPPS so that they could work on getting his parole transferred to their home state/area prior to his release.
    - The cousin of an inmate, who was actually a former inmate himself, called SCDC about a few issues with his cousin. He was concerned that his cousin was not receiving recreation and that this was complicating his diabetes. He was also concerned about his access to the law library. SCDC was able to contact the law librarian and get some more detailed information for him. The Warden's office was notified, regarding the recreation that the cousin stated impacted the inmate's diabetes.
    - SCDC also assist attorneys and judges with sentencing questions fairly regularly. For example, in early December of last year SCDC received a call from a defense attorney's office. They were working on a plea for a client. Everyone was in agreement on a short sentence and the attorney believed that his client had enough jail time credits and time previously spent in SCDC (it was a probation violation) on that offense to cover the entire sentence. SCDC reviewed it and found that he was correct. SCDC talked to our Inmate Records Office to make sure how they needed to complete the sentencing sheet to ensure he received all of the credits to which he was entitled (the attorney proposed writing in a number of jail time days but that would prevent the client from getting credit for earned work and education credits he got while in SCDC the first time). SCDC relayed the direction from the Inmate Records Office to the attorney. SCDC received another call from the Defense attorney a few weeks later. His client had been sentenced and brought to SCDC. They expected him to be processed and then immediately released (once SCDC calculated his sentence). But we had his projected release date as April of 2020. SCDC was able to work with the attorney to figure out what had gone wrong. SCDC then sent a detailed explanation of what was needed and why to the attorney which he shared with the Solicitor and Judge. SCDC was able to get a corrected sentencing sheet done and down to Inmate Records. The Inmate Records Office graciously prioritized the recalculation and that gentleman was released that day. The inmate was home in time for Christmas.
    - SCDC learned of a Prison Rape Elimination Act allegation through a letter/testimony provided by one of the speakers during HLOC oversight. The PREA allegation was received by the institution but an incident report was not forwarded by the institution to the Prison Rape

Elimination Act Coordinator pursuant to the process established for routing. When the Prison Rape Elimination Act Coordinator learned of the matter, he contacted the institution, determined the error and forwarded the matter to SCDC Police Services for a full investigation of the Prison Rape Elimination Act allegation.

- Medical Services and Behavioral Health frequently receives contacts by inmates' family members, advocates or attorneys regarding issues requiring immediate follow up. The Deputy Director for Medical Services and the Director for Mental Health Services has provided individuals with their direct contact so they may reach out to them directly.
- Recently an inmate was released with only 5 days of psychotropic medications an the 30-day prescription was missing. The Deputy Director was able to work through the issue with psychiatry to the prescription called in to the pharmacy of the released citizen would not have a lapse in medication.
- During the weekend the Deputy Director for Medical Services was contacted by a family regarding an inmate's hospitalization. She was able to provide clinical updates as well as work with operations to arrange a telephone call, which was positively received.
- Our Jail Inspections area receives inquiries and complaints from members of the public (primarily family and friends of inmates) fairly often, which usually results in explaining how laws and/or policies restrict or limit the options for addressing their issues. In many cases, the concern has to do with a local detention facility, over which we have no direct control or management authority. Therefore, unless this area can interpret and answer their specific questions, they are either put in touch with the appropriate local official in charge or that official is contacted directly by Jail Inspections to relay the information.
- SCDC receives complaints of inmates on Social Media and utilizing cell phones daily. Each tip is reviewed. For cell phone tips, we forward to the institution to search the inmate and confiscate any phone found and make disciplinary charges against the inmate as needed. When SCDC can confirm an inmate has a social media page, Police Services will request the page be suspended as well as inform the institution so disciplinary action can be taken.
- Complaints of inmate misconduct on litter crews or unsafe practices of litter crews. SCDC reviews the complaint and opens an investigation if the allegations rise to the level of criminal activity. If not, the allegation is forwarded to the Warden and Division of Operations to review and make appropriate modifications to procedures. One example would be a video of an inmate riding on an open trailer while on a litter crew detail. The issue was reviewed, and appropriate action was taken to ensure this was not allowed again.
- Family members call in complaints of misconduct of staff against inmates. Each allegation is reviewed. Police Services will open investigations if the issue rises to the level of criminal activity or forward to the institution or Deputy Director of Operations for administration actions for all other issues.
- Police Services also receives tips on other criminal activity such as fishing scams being run by inmates. These tips are investigated and handled as needed on a case by case basis as determined by our investigation.
- Inmate relative concerned about inmate not receiving hygiene products due to losing canteen privileges for a month. Just concerned and wants to make sure his son can shower and receive the items that he needs. Information was given to Associate Warden who handled the situation and spoke with the relative.
- Concerned about son's mental health status after alleged attempted suicide, why not off lockup. Associate Warden had inmate seen by Mental Health Counselor. Mental Health Counselors reached out to the family.
- An SCDC volunteer, Cathleen Decourcy, presented testimony in December 2019 that SCDC had not implemented a Pre-Release curriculum she had created for Ridgeland and Allendale.
    - On February 4, 2020, Nena Staley, Rita Crapps, Warden Newton, and Associate Warden Wilkins-Smith met with Ms. Decourcy at Allendale Correctional Institution. Ms. Decourcy was reminded her reentry curricula was not presented to the PRRS office, as

she indicated in testimony, but was in fact left at Allendale with the Program Coordinator.

- Ms. Decourcy was informed that all institutional Program Coordinators received extensive training in reentry and the services to be provided to returning citizens. Her testimony had indicated that there was a lack of staff training, and "her" Program Coordinators needed help.
- Ms. Decourcy included in her testimony that she had photographs of 10 returning citizens who were released with only SCDC ID's, instead of State ID's. Mrs. Staley assured Ms. Decourcy that each Returning Citizen that left without identification had been researched as to why. Ms. Staley explained that the agency does not have funding to pay for identification of inmates leaving the system, but when possible, every effort is made to secure identification. Ms. Staley also explained that those returning citizens that were released from Reception and Evaluation status would not have been in the system long enough to secure identification.
- Ms. Staley explained to Ms. Decourcy that while we value our volunteers and their input, immensely, SCDC already has reentry curricula in place to assist the returning citizens in all institutions. Program Coordinators have access to all the curricula. After Ms. Staley reviewed Ms. Decourcy's Curricula, she found that it was not truly a curriculum, but instead some copies that she downloaded from the internet, as well as, some of the tools that SCDC's staff had been given to conduct programming. Ms. Decourcy was told that she would be welcome to come in and teach classes to help prepare pre-release participants for release.
- While Ms. Decourcy has a big heart and a tremendous desire to assist returning citizens, she has no professional experience in Reentry, Human Services, or Social Services; her reentry information only comes from what she has found online. SCDC is very willing to work with Ms. Decourcy, as a volunteer, to find the best fit for her and what information she is qualified to provide inmates.
- Ms. Decourcy has a newly formed a non-profit and is willing to assist indigent inmates pay for birth certificates and State ID's. Mrs. Crapps will be working with Ms. Decourcy to create an MOU between the non-profit and SCDC for the donation of funds to purchase birth certificates and ID's.
- Inmates do not receive identification if they do not have the funds to purchase a birth certificate or identification as SCDC does not have funding to pay for these items and we have not received enough donations to cover all inmates.
- An inmate does not receive a birth certificate or identification if they are released from the Reception and Evaluation Centers as they have not been in the system long enough to obtain these items.
- An inmate does not receive a birth certificate or identification if they do not know the needed information to help obtain the credentials.
- An inmate does not receive a birth certificate or identification if they are granted parole as the way the process works it does not provide SCDC with enough time to request these credentials.

43. When purchasing technology products for storage or transmission of information, is there any requirement SCDC confer with other agencies, besides the Department of Administration, who may also utilize the information to determine if the products purchased may need to (or would increase efficiency if they did) interface with existing systems at other agencies?

- SCDC is not aware of such a requirement, although IT purchases of over $50,000 must be submitted to the Department of Administration for IT Planning approval.

Resources Available

44. Please add information in the highlighted cells of the attached Revenue Sources Excel document to provide updated information on SCDC's sources of funding. The information currently in the document is from SCDC's Comprehensive Strategic Finances Chart in its Program Evaluation Report.

- Please see attached SCDC Revenue Sources.

45. How much cash has SCDC maintained in reserves/carryforward each of the last five years and why does SCDC maintain this amount of cash in reserves/carryforward?

- Please see attached spreadsheet Question #45.

46. Has SCDC requested the procurement exemption again since the initial denial in January 2018?

- No, due to the disapproval in January of 2018 SCDC followed the procurement guidelines of the state to procure the digital advertising needed.

47. Please list the agencies general category of duties in order of how the agency would prioritize resources if there was another economic downturn that caused statewide budget cuts, and explain why the agency prioritizes them in that order (e.g., physical security/safety, meals, medical care, showers, clothing, recreation, general programming, academic education, vocational education/on-the-job training, etc.)

- SCDC has experienced budget reductions in the past. Historically the Agency had to reduce personnel expenditures as we are unable to minimize inmates and their requirements for housing. SCDC was forced to implement a Reduction in Force and Employee Furloughs. If we received a reduction in our budget again, SCDC will be required to follow this same process.

Law Recommendations – Administration

In regards to Law Recommendation #2, which relates to a way for SCDC to recover restitution incurred by an inmate during imprisonment with SCDC once he or she is released…

48. How would SCDC define the term "restitution"? Note: 24-13-80(A) defines certain terms and if the General Assembly added the new subpart (E) as recommended by SCDC, it may want to also define the term "restitution." Would SCDC be open to using the term "costs," instead of "restitution"?

- Restitution is an amount that has to be paid or spent to buy or obtain restoration of a product, good, service, or infrastructure, including personnel hours, due to loss of value by an extraordinary action.
    - Extraordinary Costs refers to those costs that are over and above normal operating costs that would not have been incurred by the SCDC or the state of South Carolina had the incident not occurred. By statute, the term "extraordinary costs" only applies to those costs incurred by the SCDC or the state of South Carolina as a consequence of an escape or attempted escape. For purposes of this policy/procedure, these costs would include such items as overtime costs for staff used to apprehend and/or search for an inmate, extradition costs, mileage, phone calls, etc.
    - Reasonable Costs (Deductions), for the purpose of this policy/procedure, refers to the costs to be established by the Department for (1) the replacement or repair of state property willfully damaged or destroyed, or stolen by an inmate; (2) the medical treatment afforded an inmate for injuries inflicted on himself/herself or others; and (3) the quelling of a riot or other disturbance. Depending upon the situation, any combination of costs can be charged to an inmate. For example, inmates can be charged for the replacement or repair of the state property they destroyed and for the cost of their medical treatment.
    - State Property refers to any property owned or leased by the State of South Carolina or the South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC), to include, but not limited to, education related property, and property issued to an inmate by the SCDC and all buildings, structures, and equipment owned or used by the state of South Carolina or the SCDC.
- As long as "costs" encompass "restitution", then SCDC would not object to it. However, "costs" is not defined in 24-13-80(A) either.

49. How may this recommendation impact an individual's ability to get back on their feet once released?

- If passed, this addition would only affect a former inmate's state tax refund, as it would be collected through Governmental Enterprise Accounts receivable (GEAR), for more information, you may visit their site at https://www.sccounties.org/debt-collection/about-gear.

In regards to Law Recommendation #3, which relates to modifying the cap on earnings for retirees that return to work…

50. Who is the target audience for this recommendation? Is it retired correctional officers?

- Mainly correctional officers; however, SCDC could not discriminate against other SCDC retirees.

51. Would retirees coming back to work as correctional officers still have to pass all applicable tests, including physical tests to ensure they are capable of performing the tasks necessary for the job?

- Yes.

52. How many retirees does SCDC believe will come back to work as correctional officers and what is the basis for that belief?

- SCDC cannot speak to exact numbers; however, we do believe that a substantial number of employees will return if there is not an earnings limitation.

Law Recommendations – Health Services

In regards to Law Recommendation #1, which relates to funding from social security and Medicaid billing…

53. Please provide additional background and examples of situations in which this applies.

- Under the rules of the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS) regulations, persons housed in prisons are not eligible for federal financial participation eligibility for Medicare or Medicaid by virtue of being housed in "public institutions". However, if an inmate is admitted as an inpatient in a community hospital for greater than 24 hours, he or she can be made eligible for Medicaid if that individual would otherwise be eligible for Medicaid in their state of residence. This most often applies to inmates who are giving birth, or those that meet their state's guidelines to be considered Aged, Blind, or Disabled. SCDC works in collaboration with SCDHHS such that when an inmate is admitted to a hospital in the community, staff complete and submit applications for Medicaid eligibility for that inmate if it appears, he or she will fit Medicaid guidelines for eligibility.
- If the Medicaid application is approved, the hospital is informed of the inmate's eligibility and they are then instructed to file their claim for payment with the SC Medicaid intermediary. In doing this, SCDC is able to avoid the cost of many of its hospital inpatient admissions.

54. Has SCDC asked for revisions to this proviso in its budget request?

- SCDC recommends that this Proviso be removed since SCDC does not receive funds from the Medicaid program when we can establish eligibility for inmates during their inpatient stays in community hospitals. Rather, once Medicaid eligibility is established the community hospitals are directed to file their claims for hospitalization with the South Carolina Medicaid intermediary.

In regards to Law Recommendation #2, which relates to establishment and construction of centers for alcohol and drug rehabilitation…

55. Are there other statutes which discuss SCDC's responsibility to treat and rehabilitate alcohol and drug offenders? (So that if the General Assembly repealed this specific statute, that responsibility would still exist in other statutes)

- SCDC is not aware of any other statutes that discuss SCDCs responsibility to treat and rehabilitate alcohol and drug offenders. SCDC provides drug and alcohol treatment as part of its broader responsibility to provide physical and behavioral health care for the inmate population which is stated broadly in SC 24-7-110.

Law Recommendations – Legal and Compliance

In regards to Law Recommendation #1, which relates to forfeiting credit to dissuade the filing of future frivolous lawsuits…

56. Could SCDC provide an example of when this may occur?

- This proposed provision would be used against plaintiffs who repeatedly file meritless cases. Many such plaintiffs would be on notice from ruling in previous lawsuits that a particular defendant was immune from monetary damage claims.

57. Who would have the burden of proving the prisoner knew the party was immune from the lawsuit and how would the party show this?
    - An order from a previous case of Plaintiff's could be used to demonstrate that the Plaintiff was aware that a defendant was immune from the monetary relief sought. SCDC contemplates this being something the Defense would raise and prove.
58. How many times would this have occurred in the past three years and how much would the state have saved in preventing those?
    - In 2019 there were 275 lawsuits filed against SCDC or SCDC employees. Thirty-seven of those were filed by frequent filers.* Fifteen of those 37 cases were filed against defendants who were immune from monetary damages by a plaintiff who was on notice of that fact from a previous case against SCDC. That is approximately 5.45% of SCDC's 275 cases received in 2019. The Agency received 256 cases in 2018 and 212 cases in 2017. Assuming a consistent rate of this issue across those three years provides an estimate of 40.49 occurrences.
    - Legal costs are not tracked by the year in which they are expended but are tracked by case. The cases are organized by an internal case number which corresponds with the year in which SCDC received the case. Additionally, cost information is normally not received by the Agency until a case is closed. As such, it is not possible to calculate how much the state has paid out for such cases per year. Of the 15 cases filed in 2019 which were used to determine an approximate rate of occurrence all 15 are still open. Thus, cost information is not available and cannot be used for a cost estimate. However, the cost of cases by frequent filers is discussed generally in response to question 59 below.
      *For purposes of this examination, a plaintiff was considered a "frequent filer" if they filed 5 or more lawsuits during the 5-year period between Jan 1, 2015 and Dec 31, 2019 or if they filed 3 or more lawsuits in one calendar year during that same time period.

In regards to Law Recommendation #2, which relates to pre-paying court costs to dissuade the filing of future frivolous lawsuits…

59. How much money would this save the state?
    - It is hard to know how many frivolous cases the Agency handles annually because, even in federal court where cases can be declared "strikes" by the Judge for being frivolous under the Prison Litigation Reform Act, this is not something SCDC tracks. However, the Office of General Counsel looked at all 26 of the lawsuits assigned to one attorney which, at the time of the review, were open in state court. Seven of them, or 26.92%, appear to be frivolous. Because these cases are still open, cost information regarding them is not currently available. However, it is possible to provide an idea of the cost savings SCDC believes this provision would bring via examples.
        - Example 1: Inmate Plaintiff 1 has filed nine lawsuits against SCDC and/or SCDC employees in the past six years. Five of those cases have been resolved via dismissal or summary judgment for the defendant(s). Some of the grounds for dismissal were failure to state a claim and failure to prosecute. The state has not paid out any losses to this plaintiff but spent $66,101.74 in expenses for four of the five closed cases. Expense information regarding the fifth closed case is not available. Cost information regarding the other four cases filed by this inmate is also not available because those cases are still open and, as discussed above, SCDC does not generally receive cost information until after a case is closed. This plaintiff already has three strikes against him in federal court under the Prison Litigation Reform Act which SCDC is using successfully to combat new federal filings.
        - Example 2: Inmate Plaintiff 2 has filed 12 lawsuits against SCDC and/or SCDC employees in the past five years. Five of those cases have been resolved. One was resolved via a defense verdict at trial. The other four were dismissed. Some of the grounds for dismissal were failure to state a claim, failure to prosecute, and failure to cooperate with discovery. The state has not paid out any losses to this plaintiff but spent $122,756.90 in expenses for those closed cases. Cost information regarding the other seven cases filed by this inmate is not available because those cases are still open and, as discussed above, SCDC does not generally receive cost

information until after a case is closed. Both of these plaintiffs have sought to proceed without payment of fees, which is waived by the Court and carried as restitution on the inmate, in all 21 of their cases. The debts for these fees may not ever be repaid as a practical matter. Both of the plaintiffs from these examples as well as four of the seven plaintiffs in the frivolous cases used to estimate frequency are serving very lengthy sentences for murder and thus do not earn any sentence related credits of any kind. The other three plaintiffs in the frivolous cases used to estimate frequency are serving time for no parole offenses. As such they earn only 3 good time credits per month. There is also a cap on the number of work and education credits they can earn in a year. Thus, the potential loss of sentence related credits which South Carolina law currently provides as a consequence for filing frivolous lawsuits is not an effective disincentive to these inmates. In light of the lengthy sentences they are already serving, the possibility of being held in contempt of court likely doesn't either. There are no effective tools available to combat the filing of frivolous lawsuits by inmates in state court; a behavior which the above examples show is very costly to the state.

In regards to Law Recommendation #3, which relates to clarification and additional time on Freedom of Information Act requests (FOIA)…

60. Approximately how many FOIA requests in each of the last three years would this have applied to?

- 30-4-30 (Clarification/modification and timelines after such)
    - SCDC's FOIA Office asks for clarification from a requestor fairly often. The Office of General Counsel reviewed a group of 60 FOIA requests (the 60 most recently received requests at the time of the review). Clarification was requested on 6 of those 60 requests. FOIA Office staff believe that this is representative. SCDC received 242 FOIA requests from May 19, 2017 through the end of that year, 344 FOIA requests in 2018, and 380 in 2019. Assuming a 10% rate, clarification was likely requested on 96 or 97 requests from May 19, 2017 through the end of 2019.
    - If this 10% rate stays steady and the Agency continues to see our total number of requests increase as it has been, the FOIA Office will likely ask for clarification in about 40 requests in 2020. Some reasons the FOIA Office asks for clarification: ambiguity in the language of the request, data the requestor provided doesn't match SCDC's data (usually related to identifying a person), to provide information on the kinds of records SCDC has where the request uses terms that SCDC does not. Requestors are normally very happy to help with these kinds of requests. However, these communications eat into the statutorily established response times. This provision would allow for the time needed to get clarification and still respond in a timely manner.
- 30-4-110 (Expands relief available to public bodies)
    - Current FOIA Office staff are not aware of SCDC having initiated a court action regarding a FOIA request. There have been three actions for relief filed against the Agency in the past several years. Two of those were filed by inmates who are no longer able to submit FOIA requests. The purpose of this proposed language is to give teeth to the proposed change to 30-4-30 and to the law's current language that states deadline extensions "shall not be unreasonably withheld." SC Code § 30-4-30(c).
- While SCDC does not regularly deal with FOIA related civil actions, the FOIA Office anticipates that requests for alternate deadlines are going to be very common moving forward. In the 60 FOIAs discussed above, the FOIA Office asked for additional time in four which is just under 7%. However, in the past the FOIA Office has not always asked for extensions/alternate deadlines when needed. The FOIA Office plans to do this more often for a few reasons. First, we want requestors to have realistic expectations to avoid frustration. Second, we want to be able to actually respond in a timely manner. A deadline was missed in 59 of the 344 FOIA requests received in 2018; that is 17%. In addition to the four extension requests in the 60 reviewed, there were 19 in which the FOIA Office should have asked for an extension. Twenty-three out of 60 requests is a

rate of approximately 38%. We anticipate we'll ask for alternate deadlines in about 150 requests in 2020.

In regards to Law Recommendation #5, which relates to liability exemption for a committee reviewing medical records for research…

61. What benefits may be gained by adding SCDC?

- SCDC would be able to review medical treatment in the committee and recommend changes to prevent the possibility of substandard care in the future. The employees would be able to have these conversations in committee without the fear that this information would be used against the employee or agency and, therefore, chill subsequent remedial measures.

62. What harm might those opposing this type of recommendation argue is created by it?

- Those opposing this type of law might argue that it potentially allows the agency to conceal substandard care and negligence. Because the standard rules of discovery are not affected by this law, SCDC does not believe this harm exists.

Law Recommendations – Operations

In regards to Law Recommendation #3, which relates to work camp provisions…

63. In SCDC's letter to us in May, SCDC did not feel revision or repeal of subsection (C) of 24-3-130 was necessary. Why is the agency now recommending repeal of it?

- After further review, it was determined that SCDC does not anticipate any use of inmate labor to construct work camps. Therefore, subsection (C) may be repealed.

64. How is the Department of Transportation impacted by this recommendation and has SCDC discussed the recommendation with DOT?

- SCDC has not contacted DOT as they would not be impacted as sections (A) and (B) remain intact.

65. Would implementing this recommendation remove the ability of counties and state agencies to utilize inmates for work, such as potentially fixing pot holes or doing landscape on the side of interstates?

- No.

In regards to Law Recommendation #5, which relates to reasons for granting furlough, other than for medical reasons…

66. When is the last time SCDC allowed a furlough for any of the reasons, which it is recommending be repealed from this statute?

- Although permitted by statute, SCDC has not utilized a furlough for those reasons in the past 25 years.

67. Is it accurate that SCDC does not currently allow furlough for any of the reasons it is recommending be repealed from the statute? If so, in what year did this practice begin and why?

- Yes, please see response in #66.

In regards to Law Recommendation #6, which relates to day reporting centers…

68. Has SCDC discussed this recommendation with the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services and, if so, what is their position on SCDC's recommendation?

- Yes, Day Reporting Centers would operate under the sole auspices of PPP as they are utilized as an intermediate sanction that requires the offender to be supervised by a probation officer upon release from SCDC. SCDC has discussed this recommendation and PPP concurs with this recommendation.

In regards to Law Recommendation #7, which relates to an offender management system…

69. Has SCDC discussed this recommendation with the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services and, if so, what is their position on SCDC's recommendation?

- Yes, SCDC has discussed this recommendation and PPP concurs with this recommendation.

70. Does SCDC know of any extensions to the system granted by the General Assembly past July 1, 1995?

- No.

In regards to Law Recommendation #8, which recommends allowing work release after serving 70% of a sentence instead of 80%...

71. How many inmates would this impact?

- 9,211 inmates would be impacted at some point during their incarceration; however, 1,626 inmates would be immediately impacted as they are currently classified as minimum custody under the new classification system.

72. What percentage of the sentence must be served in other states before an inmate is eligible for work release?

- SCDC is requesting a nationwide survey and will provide a response once data is collected.

73. When is the last time the percentage of sentence, an inmate had to complete before being eligible to work, was modified?

- The percentage has not changed since the law was enacted in January 1, 1996.

74. Does this "work release" mean the inmates would be working in the community, or only working in an SCDC facility?

- Working in the community.

75. What are the potential benefits and dangers of this change?

- Allows inmates an opportunity to have a job paying at least minimum wage. This provides funds for child support, restitution, and room and board. Provides employers the advantage of having workers for a longer period. While changing this law will increase the number of inmates working in the community, it does not equate to increasing danger as the inmates have earned their way to a minimum custody institution through positive behavior and program compliance. Inmates would still be eligible for assignment to minimum custody and eligible to go to a work release program once they have served 70% of their sentence instead of 80% of their sentence.

In regards to Law Recommendation #9, which relates to cellular carriers informing managed access system (MAS) vendors when there is a change in the cellular network near a MAS installation that could impact the operation of the MAS…

76. Has SCDC discussed this recommendation with any cellular carriers and, if so, which ones and what is their position on SCDC's recommendation?

- Yes, I have, although SCDC cannot speak for the carriers regarding their position on specific legislation, I have been an active participant in the Contraband Cell Phone Task Force formed by the Federal Communications Commission, the Correctional Leaders Association (formerly known as the Association of State Correctional Administrators), and the wireless communications industry association CTIA. Several meetings have taken place between the CTIA and the FCC, Deputy U.S. Attorney General Beth Williams, Bureau of Prisons and the Federal Bureau of Investigations. A status report of Task Force activities is available at https://api.ctia.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Contraband-Phone-Task-Force-Status-Report-Combined.pdf.

77. Please provide a list of cellular carriers and/or related associations that may be impacted by this recommendation.

- The legislation would impact all cellular carriers in SC.

In regards to Law Recommendation #10, which relates to community correctional programs and a law that has already expired…

78. Do you know if the plans for a new statewide community-based correctional programs were ever created and submitted as required in the law?

- No.

In regards to Law Recommendation #11, which relates to the furlough program and supervised reentry program…

79. What are the similarities and differences in the supervised furlough program and the supervised reentry program?

- Supervised Furlough: S.C. Code 24-13-710 and -720 (enacted in 1981)
    - Supervised furlough under S.C. Code 24-13-710 and -720, enacted in 1981, provides for joint coordination between the Department of Corrections ("SCDC") and the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services ("PPP") to implement a supervised furlough program which permits "carefully screened and selected inmates who have served the mandatory minimum sentence provided by law" and have not committed a violent crime, an 85% offense, or a criminal sexual conduct in the third degree offense, to be released on "furlough" prior to parole eligibility under the supervision of PPP agents "until parole eligibility or expiration of sentence, whichever is earlier." S.C. Code 24-13-710 provides that an inmate released on furlough must agree to certain searches and seizures if convicted of certain crimes and provides that PPP shall assess a fee to cover costs. The statute also specifies eligibility criteria for release on furlough, including, but not limited to, that an inmate have a clear disciplinary record for six months; that an inmate "demonstrate [to SCDC officials] a general desire" to become law-abiding members of society; that an inmate satisfy any other reasonable requirements imposed by SCDC; that an inmate have an "identifiable need for and willingness" to participate in certain community-based programs and rehabilitation services; and that an inmate was committed to SCDC with a total sentence of five years or less "as the first or second adult commitment for a criminal offense for which the inmate received a sentence of one year or more." The statute also requires victim notification prior to release on furlough.
    - S.C. Code 24-13-720, the companion statute to S.C. Code 24-13-710, provides that inmates not convicted of violent or 85% offenses "may" be placed on the furlough described in S.C. Code 24-13-710 within six months of the expiration of sentence and are subject to every rule, regulation, and condition of the program. It also reiterates the provisions in S.C. Code 24-13-710 regarding submission to searches and seizures, and further outlines the conditions of searches and seizures by probation agents or law enforcement officers. Finally, it re-states that an inmate must maintain disciplinary free for at least six months prior to eligibility for placement on furlough.
- Supervised Reentry: S.C. Code 24-21-32 (enacted 2011)
    - Supervised reentry under S.C. Code 24-21-32 was enacted with an effective date of January 1, 2011. This statute provides that non-85% inmates who have served at least two years of incarceration "shall" be placed on reentry supervision six months prior to their release date. However, if the sentence included a period of probation, the term of reentry supervision is reduced by the period of probation. The statute requires that the terms of supervision be developed using evidence-based assessments of needs and risks and that inmates released on supervised reentry be supervised by probation agents of PPP. Finally, the statute outlines the process by which an inmate who violates the terms of supervision is revoked and returned to SCDC custody.

80. When is the last time SCDC utilized the supervised furlough program?

- Supervised Furlough §§24-13-710 & -720
- Definition: Early release program controlled by SCDC but operated jointly by SCDC and the Department (PPP) pursuant to contract.
    - SF I-§24-13-710 **(Last release was June 1, 1995)**
        - qualified inmates released into supervision before parole eligibility
        - has served mandatory minimum sentence
        - non-violent offenders
    - SFII-§24-13-720 (after 1993 amendment) **(Last release was October 7, 2019)**
        - committed crime on or after 6-14-1993: not a vested right
        - qualified inmates released into supervision within 6 months of max-out
        - non-violent offenders
    - SFIIA- §24-13-720 (prior to 1993 amendment) **(Last release was November 3, 2012)**
        - committed crime on or after 6-13-1983 but before 6-14-1993
        - vested right per Plyler v. Moore, 129 F.3d 728 (4th Cir. 1997)
        - released into supervision within 6 months of max-out

    - violent & non-violent offenders
- Maximum length of supervision: ~~6 months~~
- Fees and other conditions: SAME AS FOR PROBATION & PAROLE.
- DETAILS:
    - Some inmates serving sentences for crimes committed on or after June 13, 1983 but before June 14, 1993, are eligible for release on this program (SFIIA).
    - In order to be released, they must be within six months of their release date and must have remained free of disciplinary infractions for six months. DPPPS also must approve the proposed residence before the release can occur.
    - Any offender serving time for a violent offense or a sex-related offense must be placed on electronic monitoring for the duration of time spent on supervised furlough.

81. Are there similar provisions in statute that apply to the supervised reentry program? If so, what are they?

- Please refer to the response to Question #79, which discusses both of these statutes in detail. To summarize, the two programs are similar but have some key differences. The supervised furlough statute is permissive in nature, while the supervised reentry statute is mandatory for inmates who qualify. The supervised furlough statute also has more strict requirements for eligibility and gives wide discretion to "Department of Corrections' officials" to determine whether an inmate meets these requirements. For example, unspecified SCDC officials are tasked with determining whether an inmate has a "general desire to become a law-abiding member of society" and whether an inmate has an "identifiable need for and willingness to participate in" the program. It also requires that inmates have a total sentence of five years or less and that the sentence be the "the first or second adult commitment for a criminal offense for which the inmate received a sentence of one year or more." Further, the supervised furlough statute excludes from the program inmates with violent sentences as well as inmates with 85% sentences. Supervised reentry, on the other hand, allows inmates with violent offenses (but not 85% offenses) to be released to the program and also specifies that any term of probation reduces the period of supervised reentry.

In regards to Law Recommendation #12 and #13, which involve modifying statutes relating to early release, discharge, and community supervision, to update language which appears to no longer apply…

82. Has SCDC discussed this recommendation with the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services and, if so, what is their position on SCDC's recommendation?

- Yes, the Office of General Counsel at SCDC has discussed this recommendation with the Office of General Counsel at PPP. PPP's General Counsel is in agreement with SCDC's recommendation to repeal the supervised furlough statutes.

83. Are there other statutory provisions that outline when early release or discharge does and does not apply?

- The term "early release" is not a term of art in the world of criminal sentencing and could apply to several types of release, including parole, medical parole, medical furlough, supervised reentry, supervised furlough (which we are recommending be repealed in a separate request), and conditional release ("YOA parole") for youthful offenders. The term "early release" is also mentioned in the statutes dealing with good time credit and earned work and education credit.
- The term "discharge," as it relates to inmates, is mentioned in only a few statutes. It is mentioned in S.C. Code 24-21-950, the statute dealing with eligibility for pardons, and it references "discharge" as it relates to discharge from supervision or discharge from a sentence. "Discharge" is also mentioned several times in the Youthful Offender Act. It is a term of art in this Act and is used to describe the point at which a youthful offender is unconditionally released or "discharged" from all obligations under his youthful offender sentence.
- The terms "early release" and "discharge" have <u>never</u> applied to 85% inmates. 85% inmates have always been required by S.C. Code 24-21-560 to be released only to community supervision as outlined in that code section.

In regards to Law Recommendation #14, which is a concept recommendation relating to the procurement process…

84. Please provide some examples of situations in which having a quicker approval process would have aided SCDC?

- Wateree boiler replacement-SCDC paid a great deal of money for the rental boiler ($169,972) and the fuel oil ($45,000) to run the rental. If this could have been approved sooner, SCDC could have saved several months of rental fees and fuel expense.
- Wateree High Voltage electric loop is awaiting drawings from the State Office of Engineering. This electric loop supplies power to the institution. SCDC is on borrowed time and if there is another failure, Wateree will be down until emergency repairs can be made. These repairs will be costly and a temporary fix.
- The ability to more expediently purchase security equipment would enable SCDC to enhance the security and safety of prisons in a timelier manner.
- Cell Phone Deterrent Measures-SCDC would have been able implement managed access timelier, which would have improved the safety and security of the prisons where it is installed. However, if SCDC were permitted to jam cell phone/wireless signals, this would greatly improve the safety and security of the entire prison system.

85. Has SCDC approached SFAA or the Department of Administration about having a quicker approval process and, if so, what was their response?

- I have publicly testified on multiple occasions before the Joint Bond Review Committee and SFAA as to the length of time it takes to acquire needed approvals.

86. How would adding SCDC to Proviso 118.16 provide the agency a quicker approval process?

- SCDC's known projects are already included Proviso 118.16. Legislative approval does not require Joint Bond Review Committee involvement. SCDC would benefit, as most of the institutions of higher learning have, if the Joint Bond Review Committee threshold is raised.

87. Has SCDC made this request in either its current or prior budget presentations?

- No, this is not a budgetary request it would be a statutory change as recommended.

In regards to Law Recommendation #15, which involves modifying a statute relating to the age at which an individual may apply for a correctional officer position to lower the agency from 21 to 18…

88. What are the differences in the responsibilities of the current position an 18-year-old can hold at SCDC and the position of correctional officer?

- Currently an 18 – 20-year-old in SCDC can hold posts that do not require him/her to carry a weapon. They are also limited as being an emergency responder in situations involving the carrying of a weapon.

89. What are the benefits and risks in lowering the age to 18?

- Benefits are an increased pool of applicants. There are no risks as the US military has armed 17 – 20-year olds forever.

90. Has SCDC discussed this recommendation with the Criminal Justice Academy and, if so, what is their position on SCDC's recommendation?

- SCDC has discussed this recommendation with the Criminal Justice Academy and they have no position.

91. What other states allow individuals to serve as correctional officers at age 18?

- The LAC reviewed 44 states' minimum age requirements to become a correctional officer. The information was obtained from the National Conference of States Legislatures. The average age in the 44 states reviewed was 19.

Law Recommendations – Police Services

92. In regards to Law Recommendation #1, which is to modify a statute relating to inmates contacting a victim to increase penalties for such contact, is SCDC aware of any entities that may be against a recommendation like this? If so, for what reasons may they oppose it?

- No SCDC is not aware of any entities that would oppose modification to this statute.

93. In regards to Law Recommendation #2, which is to modify a statute relating to trespassing on correctional property to clarify what constitutes notice of trespassing…
    a. Why is the notice of trespassing an issue?

- Police Services have been denied warrants for the arrest of those trespassing due to magistrates understanding of this statute. The magistrate believed Director Stirling would have to personally notify the person not to trespass prior to any arrest being made. The magistrate specially stated a signed posted was not sufficient to be considered notification.

    b. What are the benefits and risks of this recommendation?

- Benefit: Would allow for consistent enforcement of the law relating to trespassing on correctional property. Risks: None

94. In regards to Law Recommendation #3 and #4, both of which are to modify statutes relating to contraband charges, please further clarify these recommendations.

- Law Recommendation #3: 24-3-965 revoke so that contraband charges will be heard in General Sessions Courts or amend so that this law only applies to local detention centers allowing for contraband charges from SCDC to be heard in General Sessions Court. Greater penalties imposed by General Sessions Courts may deter normally law-abiding citizens from assisting in bringing in contraband. By having our felony contraband charges tried in Magistrate's Court, the sentences imposed hold no weight as sentences generally consist of 30 days concurrent to current offense.
- Law Recommendation #4: 24-3-950 enhance penalties for SCDC employees convicted of violating this contraband statute

Law Recommendations – Programs and Reentry

In regards to Law Recommendation #1, which is to modify a statute to add reduction of sentence, or credit, for rehabilitative programming…

95. Would all programming qualify for credit or just programming that met certain qualifications?

- Not all programming will qualify for program credit. Evidence based programs, and programs validated and supported by SCDC will be identified as those that will have program credit ascribed to them.

96. Would SCDC outline in policy what the qualifications were for programming to count for credit?

- Yes.

97. Would SCDC outline in policy how inmates would be informed whether the programming counted for credit, so they did not enroll in programming with a misunderstanding that it counted for credit?

- Yes.

98. What is SCDC's understanding of why there is a limit on the amount of credit an inmate can earn?

- This is quantified in SC Code §24-13-230.

99. What percentage of inmates earned the maximum amount of work, education, and good behavior credit in each of the last three years?

- Statute 24-13-210 limits the amount of good time an inmate can earn to 20 days per month (240 per year). Statute 24-13-230 limits total earned work and/or educational credits to 180 days per year. Therefore, under current statutes, the maximum credits a parole eligible inmate can earn is 420 per year. For inmates convicted of "no parole" offenses, Statute 24-13-210 limits good time to 3 days per month (36 per year) and Statute 24-13-230 limits earned work and/or education credits to 72 days per year, for a total maximum credit of 108 per year.
- For the last 3 years, less than 1% of parole eligible inmates earned the maximum amount of work, education, and good behavior credits for the year. To earn maximum credits, a parole eligible inmate must remain disciplinary free for the entire year and be continuously employed with the highest earned work credit earning rate 7 days a week (or 5 days a week in combination with 15 or more weekly hours of bonus educational credit). Among inmates serving sentences for no parole offenses, the percentage is higher because maximum work credits are awarded for the top two earned work credit earning rates for both 5 and 7 day a week jobs, and for the third highest earned work credit earning rate for 7 day a week jobs.

Calendar Year	% of Population Earning Maximum Credits		
	No Parole	Parole Eligible	Total Inmates
2017	2.32%	0.43%	1.74%
2018	2.52%	0.53%	1.96%
2019	2.64%	0.68%	2.15%

100. If implemented, what is the maximum amount of credit an inmate could earn from all sources (e.g., good time, education, programming, etc.) in a year?

- Maximum amount of credits would not change, please see response to question #99.

In regards to Law Recommendation #2, which is a concept recommendation relating to replacing the shock incarceration program…

101. What entities does SCDC think would be helpful to have in the evaluation of whether the shock incarceration program is eliminated or revised?

- It is recommended that the following entities be engaged in the evaluation of whether the Shock Incarceration Program is eliminated or revised: SC Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services, SC Commission on Prosecution Coordination, SC Public Defender representatives, Victim Services representatives, Law Enforcement representatives, Judiciary representatives, representative young adults sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act.

102. Has SCDC discussed this recommendation with the Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services and, if so, what is their position on SCDC's recommendation?

- Yes, through initial discussions with the SCDPPPS has expressed support of SCDC's recommendation.

In regards to Law Recommendation #3, which involves repealing a statute relating to use of fees collected in the clinical pastoral training program…

103. When did SCDC stop using this program?

- 2015.

104. Why does SCDC no longer use this program?

- SCDC implemented Clinical Pastoral Education (CPE) and it is a prerequisite for employment of all Chaplains and has been for more than forty years. Our position postings require four units of Clinical Pastoral Education, which is one year of Clinical Training to enhance their counseling skills.

105. Is there a comparable program SCDC currently utilizes?

- No. SCDC no longer conducts Chaplain training outside of routine on the job training.

In regards to Law Recommendation #5, which is a concept recommendation relating to Palmetto Unified School District Board member representation by region…

106. What potential benefits does SCDC see from having its school district board member representation by different regions of the state?

- Since Palmetto Unified School District is state-wide, this will give inmates equal representation as it relates to programmatic offerings. The District is unable to provide consistent program offerings in all institution schools. There is inconsistency in staffing as well as programs provided.

107. How many PUSD board members were from each of the regions SCDC recommends, during each of the last 8 years?

- Currently, there are a total of nine board members and four regions. Two Board seats are currently vacant. They are as follows:
    - Pee Dee: Lee, Evans, Turbeville, Palmer, Kershaw, Wateree: (One Board Member)
    - Midlands: Camille Graham, Broad River, Kirkland, Goodman, Manning: (Three Board Members)
    - Upstate: Livesay, Perry, Tyger River, Leath, McCormick: (Two Board Members)
    - Lowcountry: MacDougall, Lieber, Ridgeland, Trenton, Allendale: (One Board Member)

- The appointment of Board members by region ensures equity in representation for all inmate students. This would prevent disparity in representation that could be created by multiple board members appointed from one geographic region.

In regards to Law Recommendation #7, which relates to veterans' rights…

108. It appears this recommendation applies to federal regulations. Does any part of this recommendation relate to something the General Assembly can do on a state level?
    - Rescind recommendation.

In regards to Law Recommendation #4, which are concept recommendations relating to the youthful offender act…

109. What entities does SCDC think would be helpful to have in the evaluation of revisions to the Youthful Offender Act?
    - It is recommended that the following entities be engaged in the evaluation of the Youthful Offender Act: SC Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services, SC Commission on Prosecution Coordination, SC Public Defender representatives, Victim Services representatives, Law Enforcement representatives, Judiciary representatives, and representative young adults sentenced under the Youthful Offender Act.

In regards to Law Recommendation #8, which involves repealing statutes relating to youthful offender reception and evaluation centers…

110. Has SCDC and the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation ever had a cooperative agreement involving the operation of the SCDC Reception and Evaluation Center for the purpose of providing evaluations/services for youthful offenders? If so, when was the most recent year?
    - SCDC nor SCDVR are able to find any records or history of maintaining a cooperative agreement involving the operation of the SCDC Reception and Evaluation Center for the purpose of providing evaluations/services for Youthful Offenders. The reference to a cooperative agreement likely goes back to an era when the original Reception and Evaluation Center (R & E) was opened in downtown Columbia, and most of the non-security staff working there initially were employees of the SCDVR. That arrangement ended when SCDC was able to operate intake processing on its own and subsequently placed the R&E functions within its institutions.
111. Why does SCDC and the Department of Vocational Rehabilitation (SCDVR) not maintain a cooperative agreement involving the operation of the SCDC Reception and Evaluation Center for the purpose of providing evaluations/services for youthful offenders?
    - SCDVR reports that the Agency provides vocational evaluations only. Services are currently focused on the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WOIA) and are federally mandated. SCDVR does currently partner with SCDC to provide pre-employment training services for incarcerated adults housed in pre-release facilities preparing for reentry, as well as the S.P.I.C.E Program. Please also see response to #110.

In regards to Law Recommendation #9, which involves repealing a statute relating to the use of volunteers as supervisory agents for youthful offenders…

112. Has SCDC ever utilized voluntary organizations as supervisory agents and sponsors? If so, when was the most recent year?
    - SCDC is unable to find any record or history of the formation of voluntary organizations composed of members that serve as voluntary supervisory agents and sponsors for Youthful Offenders. It appears that there was some intention of attempting to utilize volunteers when the original community supervision aspect of the Youthful Offender Act was implemented. However, that turned out not to be feasible.
113. Why does SCDC not recommend the formation of voluntary organizations to serve as supervisors for youthful offenders?

- SCDC does not recommend the formation of voluntary organizations to serve as supervisors for Youthful Offenders due to the inherent high-risk nature of parole supervision and potential for liability. Only specially trained Intensive Supervision Officers provide parole supervision. However, volunteer groups or individuals may be engaged to provide ancillary support services such as recreational opportunities, community service opportunities, or tutoring.

Additional Questions

114. When did SCDC establish its policy not to shackle or restrain inmates during childbirth?
    - I requested that the current SCDC Policy OP-22.10, "Transportation of Inmates Outside the Institution.", which is restricted, be changed in early 2019.
    - Upon appointment of the new Deputy Director for Operations, April 2019, he immediately began reviewing all policies that fall under his purview to ensure that they were representative of the direction in which I wished to lead the Agency.
115. What was SCDC's basis for establishing such a policy?
    - In preparation for testifying in favor of pending legislation, I requested that a portion of SCDC Policy OP-22.10, "Transportation of Inmates Outside the Institution." be amended to reflect that female inmates not be restrained during childbirth.
116. How was that policy promulgated? When?
    - The recommended change was communicated verbally to Camille Graham in 2019. The Deputy Director also requested this be changed in writing in 2019; however, SCDC Policy OP-22.10, "Transportation of Inmates Outside the Institution" was not amended to reflect the changes until February of 2020.
117. Please provide a copy of the written policy. If multiple versions of the policy have been promulgated, please provide a copy of each version since 2010.
    - This is a portion of a restricted policy and is not available to the public.
118. How many inmates have given birth while in SCDC custody since 2010?
    - 2010=22
    - 2011=26
    - 2012=13
    - 2013=19
    - 2014=19
    - 2015=24
    - 2016=35
    - 2017=12
    - 2018=18
    - 2019=15
    - 2020=2
119. How many of the inmates giving birth while in SCDC custody since 2010 were restrained? Please provide dates of those deliveries.
    - SCDC is unable to provide confirmation if an offender was restrained during childbirth, as these records belong to the hospital. SCDC receives a limited discharge summary that does not contain details of an inmate's medical treatment. Dates of delivery would have to be pulled by hand; however, SCDC will do so if the committee truly needs the date of delivery. The policy and post order governing restraint of an inmate is restricted for security purposes. However, with that being said, prior to 2014 all inmates were transported and restrained equally based on their classification. In 2014 until the modification in February of 2020, minimal restraints were recommended in the post order, based on classification level and whether the offender posed an immediate and serious risk of harm to the unborn fetus/child, the offender, staff and others, including the public, in the vicinity. In early 2019, I specifically instructed the Deputy Director for Operations, at that time, to remove the requirement for restraint of a pregnant offender in preparation for testifying in support of proposed legislation.
120. How is the decision to restrain an inmate during childbirth made? What, if any supervisor approval is needed?
    - It is currently against SCDC policy to restrain an inmate during childbirth.
121. Is the decision to restrain an inmate notated in the inmate's medical record? If so, please provide a copy of reports reflecting a decision to restrain or shackle an inmate during childbirth (redact all identifying information). If not, please explain why it is not.
    - No, this information is not recorded in SCDC's medical records.
122. Please describe the process by which an inmate is restrained? Handcuffs? Straps?
    - It is currently against SCDC policy to restrain an inmate during childbirth.

Should you have further questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Bryan P. Stirling

Bryan P. Stirling

cc: The Honorable Wm. Weston J. Newton
The Honorable Micajah P. "Micah" Caskey, IV
The Honorable Gary E. Clary
The Honorable Chandra E. Dillard
The Honorable Joseph H. Jefferson, Jr.
The Honorable Jeffrey E. "Jeff" Johnson
The Honorable Robert Q. Williams

[i] **SCDC Response to LOC (January 16, 2020), Question #10**
Would SCDC support a recommendation that would mandate local facilities utilize remote release? If so, what statutory or proviso language would SCDC recommend?
In some cases, inmates are obviously a candidate for remote release. However, since good time is not applied until the inmate arrives at Reception & Evaluation, many counties were not aware the inmate could have been remote released. If this mandate were to be implemented, the counties would need to be directed to utilize the maxout calculation application available on the SCDC website to determine a tentative release date. SCDC would support a recommendation and will work with the counties to draft statutory or proviso language.

[ii] SCDC is currently required to file each report with the responsible local governing body, sheriff/police chief, and director of the facility

[iii] Local government entity is already required to provide SCDC the reports in electronic format pursuant to S.C. Code Sections 24-9-50 and 24-13-50.

[iv] **SCDC Response to LOC (January 16, 2020), Question #33**
How does SCDC track which employee recruitment methods are most effective?
SCDC tracks which recruiting methods are most effective by the following:

- Time to hire from application to onboard.
- Cost of filling the position.
- New employee retention rate.
- NEOGOV Applicant Tracking system which generates everything from sourcing candidates to onboarding new hires. It also allows us to gain insight into our recruitment process and enables us to modify our methods of recruitment to maximize the conversion rate.
- NEOGOV Analytics (tracks candidates by source (ex. Job fair, Recruitment Event, Referral).
- NEOGOV Applicant Tracking system which generates everything from sourcing candidates to onboarding new hires. It also allows us to gain insight into our recruitment process and enables us to modify our methods of recruitment to maximize the conversion rate.
    - Applicant Flow- provides the source and status of each candidate in our Applicant Tracking System (NEOGOV)
    - Application Source- allows us to see how the candidate heard about the opportunity (i.e. state job board, social media, advertisement, etc.)
    - Applicant by Job- allows track trends and health of job postings
    - Cost-per-hire Summary- allows us to track agency advertisements
    - EEO Reporting- for EEOC Compliance
    - Evaluation Step Report- allows us to audit our Recruitment process and highlights some barriers to recruitment process
    - Time-to-Hire- shows the length of time from it takes from job posting to potential candidate being offered
    - Referral Report- allows us to see how many applicants have been referred by current employees
    - New Hire Report- tracks every new hire within SCDC
    - Vacancy Report- lets us to see all vacancies by position/location

[v]

In prior letters SCDC explains the aspects of the management review program not in operation and notes two additional staff are needed to fully staff the Management Review Program.[v] Also, SCDC notes additional staff would be needed for the Division of Quality and Improvement and Risk Management (QIRM) to provide more up-to-date analysis statewide for all institutions. Further, SCDC states there are currently 5 analyst positions allotted to QIRM, and a request has been made for 5 more analysts as at least 10 analysts are needed to complete comprehensive audits and to assist in quality improvement efforts for all institutions.[v]

SCDC response to Subcommittee (October 29, 2019), Question 51
51. What aspects of the management review program are not in operation? How many additional personnel, and how much funding, is needed to place the management review program in full operation?
When SCDC was no longer able to contract with the American Correctional Association (ACA) for accreditation audits in 2003 due to the State's budget crisis, an internal monitoring system known as the Management Review Program was implemented to replace it. Institutions began receiving comprehensive audits that same year. In 2004 annual follow-up reviews were added, so that a full audit was being done at each facility every three years with the follow-up reviews taking place both of the two intervening years. While there will be a need to update the Management Review Program based upon some changes which have taken place in organizational structure, priorities, and emphases, the protocol previously in place included "all major functional subject areas which are directly or indirectly involved in the operation, administration, programming, and/or maintenance of correctional institutions." These were broken down into eighteen (18) Programs identified as: Human Resources, Budget and Finance, Resource and Information Management, Support Services, Safety and Environmental Health, Inmate Services, Education, Classification, Facilities Management, Investigations, Staff Training, Health Services, Legal Access and Inmate Grievances, Security, Prison Industries, Transportation, Discipline/Operations, and Youthful Offender. Performing these audits as originally designed was staff intensive and required

considerable time from central office staff in addition to their existing responsibilities. When SCDC experienced further budget challenges, the audit schedule was interrupted and even suspended on several occasions, especially when it became necessary for employees to take mandatory furlough days without pay. The Management Review Program ended completely in 2011. SCDC resumed conducting only the Security Audits in October 2018 and has continued doing them for the past year. This means that none of the other aspects have been reactivated. A thorough and effective Management Review Program which is less demanding on staff who already have other important duties to carry out can be implemented again upon authorization for two (2) FTEs with an estimated annual base salary funding of $130,000.00.

SCDC response to Subcommittee (January 16, 2020), Question 40
40. How many personnel are needed for the Management Review Program?
Two (2) funded Full Time Employment positions.

SCDC response to Subcommittee (December 18, 2019), Question 40
40. Does the Quality Improvement and Risk Management division (QIRM) review temperature readings of all SCDC facilities? If so, please provide the temperature readings for Manning Pre-Release Center for the past six months. If not, is this something QIRM could do in the future without additional resources? If additional resources would be needed, please list those resources.
The Division of Quality and Improvement and Risk Management (QIRM) does not review temperature readings. Rather, QIRM reviews and reports whether the institutions are conducting temperature checks with the frequency required. It should be noted that temperature checks are conducted by the institutions only for Restrictive Housing Units, the Diversionary Housing Unit, Crisis Stabilization Units, and crisis cells. QIRM and Operations Headquarters Leadership receives the weekly Temperature and Sanitation Resource Information Management (RIM) Report. The RIM report includes the compliance rates for the percent of required cells checked daily, temperature readings for cells found to be out of temperature range, and actions taken to address out of range temperatures. QIRM uses the report to review compliance rates for number of temperature checks for the institutions visited by the Implementation Panel and any other institutions audited by QIRM. QIRM also assesses if actions were taken to address cells out of temperature range. QIRM's findings are included in compliance reports completed by QIRM staff.

In order for QIRM to provide more up-to-date analysis statewide for all institutions, more staff will be needed. Please note there are currently 5 analyst positions allotted to the division. A request has been made for 5 more analysts as at least 10 analysts are needed to complete comprehensive audits and to assist in quality improvement efforts for all institutions. Operations will likely need additional staff and resources if the temperature of all dorms in each institution is required to be checked.

QIRM conducted an analysis regarding whether Manning conducted the appropriate number of temperature checks. The results are attached. If the actual temperature readings are needed, RIM can provide that report.

[vi] **SCDC response to Subcommittee (October 29, 2019), Question #14**
14. Is SCDC able to track the number of programs in which an inmate participates and the number of programs available to the inmate so this information is available to the parole board?
SCDC can track some program participation in the Offender Management System (OMS). SCDC lacks a comprehensive, automated, case management system making tracking of all program participation difficult. The current OMS does not have the capacity to track programming in the level of detail that is currently needed. A new Case Management system is being sought, with additional funding for the new system being requested in the 2021 budget.

[vii] **SCDC response to Subcommittee (October 29, 2019), Question #38**
38. Are there any independent reviews of inmate health records to ensure inmates are receiving adequate healthcare? (like a financial audit, but for medical services)
SCDC has a division of Quality Improvement and Risk Management (QIRM), that was created as part of the Office of Legal and Compliance after the mental health settlement agreement. QIRM has the responsibility of tracking and reporting to the Implementation Panel functions related to the mental health settlement Implementation Plan. Review of portions of health records is part of their process to monitor compliance with policies that relate to the mental health settlement components. QIRM staff does not audit for quality of medical or mental health clinical assessments, nor determine if clinical and medical guidelines are met or are appropriate. Under the terms of the settlement agreement, the Implementation Panel has access to documents and records, as requested.

Personnel in the SCDC Headquarters' office are assigned to review and respond to appeals of the findings of inmate grievances, which include review of patients' records to ensure adequate health care is being provided.

Per SCDC Policy OP 22.48, the institutional wardens are required to conduct weekly rounds of their facilities to assess the condition of living units to include adequacy of lighting and climate. Also, the Regional Managers of the Division of Operations have the responsibility to spot check facilities.

QIRM also reviews temperature and sanitation reports created by RIM. These reports are based on temperature and sanitation checks conducted by the institutions. QIRM staff provides reports to the Implementation Panel and to institutions summarizing information in the RIM reports, generally over a specific time period. The reports also assess, based on the guidelines established by the Division of Operations, if responses to the deficiencies were provided and were appropriate.

[viii] **SCDC Response to LOC (December 18, 2019), Question #3**
What does SCDC see as the pros and cons of having an electronic system that tracks inmate requests for medical treatment and provides the ability for medical staff members, who already have authority to review inmate medical records in hard copy, to access the following information:

a. **medical supervisors pull reports of medical requests by type of request, facility, and time of year, to help determine trends and have more information about when more or less medical staff may need to be available and at which locations;**
b. **medical supervisors pull reports by individual subordinates name to determine how each handled requests received, including disposition and length of time to reach disposition, to improve employee evaluations and determine additional training that may be helpful to each employee; and**
c. **medical staff members pull reports by inmate name to provide the inmate as a way to build confidence for inmates, and their families, that medical requests are not going unheard or being disregarded.**

Are there any other ways tracking the information may be helpful in improving the safety, efficiency, and effectiveness of the agency's operations?
The pros of having an electronic system for this purpose are many and are described in good detail by items "a, b, and c" above. The current system for storing and filing inmate requests is not automated. Rather inmate requests are scanned and kept in a shared drive on the SCDC server. In this manner, for medical staff members to review the requests it is very labor intensive as it requires staff members to open each request and conduct a retroactive study.
SCDC does not perceive any cons to having an electronic system for tracking and sorting inmate requests as described in item #3.
In addition to the actions cited in "a, b, and c" (above) the designated quality improvement staff can use this data to determine whether health outcomes are optimal based on timeliness and quality of services rendered. In addition, it would be useful in looking forward toward grievance issues and anticipating complaints and response areas.

SCDC Response to LOC (December 18, 2019), Question #4
Can SCDC currently track inmate requests for medical treatment through the database it has that maintains inmate medical records? If not, how much would it cost to update the system to make it capable of tracking this type of information or add a system that would work in conjunction with the current system?
No, however, Resource Information Management is researching the feasibility of making the NextGen Patient Portal (SCDC's Electronic Health Record Database) available for inmate access using the Inmate Kiosk and/or tablets. The Virginia Department of Corrections recently sent a survey through the Correctional Leaders Association regarding requests for medical appointments. The responses are due December 17, 2019 and SCDC will provide them to the HLOC when available.

[ix] See initial plan in SCDC and DMH joint response to Subcommittees (October 23, 2019)
[x] **SCDC Response to LOC (January 16, 2020), Question #6**
Please indicate if inmates who are anticipating re-entry into the community are acclimated to current technology as part of the re-entry program. If so, how is this done?
There are reentry programs throughout the State. Currently, classes offered by Department of Employment and Workforce (DEW) includes acclimation to current technology. DEW currently serves Manning Reentry/Work Release Center, and Camille Graham Correctional Institution.
[xi] **SCDC Response to LOC (January 16, 2020), Question #27**
Please list which prison industries are, and are not, financially self-sustaining.

Plant	Traditional	Service	PIE	Self Sustaining	Product	Comments
Broad River Correctional I	Y	Y	Y	No	Signs, Plates, novelties	Possible losing SCDMV plates, need to get more SCDOT work
Broad River Correctional II	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Vacant	
Camille Graham	Y			Yes		Pursuing PIE approval
Industries HQ	Y			Yes	Moving Service	New start up
Industries Frame Shop	Y		Y	No	Frame and novelties	Need to increase volume
Industries HQ Print Shop	Y		Y	Yes	Print and Vinyl	
Evans Correctional			Y	Yes	Midcon Cables	
Lee Correctional	Y	Y		Yes	SCDC Commissary items, Recycle Project	
Kershaw Correctional	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Vacant	
Perry Correctional			Y	Yes	Shaw Flooring	
Tyger River Correctional			Y	Yes	Shaw Flooring	
Livesay Correctional			Y	Yes	Shaw Flooring	
Leath Correctional	Y		Y	Yes	Sewing, PIE Sewing	
McCormick Correctional	Y			No	Furniture, Modular, Seating	New plant startup will be a combination of 2 prior plants with smaller footprint, need state sales
Trenton Correctional		Y		Yes	Package program	
Ridgeland Correctional		Y		No	Recycling project	Billing issue corrected and plant should operate in black
Lieber Correctional I		Y		No	Tire/Retread	Plant has restarted under new effort with SC Education to try to make plant self sustaining
Lieber Correctional II	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Vacant	
MacDougall Correctional		Y		Yes	Textile recycle	

Important to Note: Industries has steadily increased profitability over the past 4 years. All plants are being re-worked to operate on a stand alone basis with positive cash flow. Industry programs support: Agency programs, offset expenditures, inmate rehabilitation, inmate engagement and yard stability, In FY18, Industry programs contributed $1,393,781.00 to victims and victim programs, offset room and board $1,397,612.00, provided $629,199.00 in child support and provided $83,978 in restitution. In FY15, Industries offenders recidivism was rate 8.9% lower, 13.4% compared to 22.3% (study every 3 years).

[xii] **SCDC Response to LOC (December 18, 2019), Question #22**

Please explain the following pertaining to the audit of SCDC programs, which Dr. Austin mentioned in his testimony during the October 23, 2019, Subcommittee meeting:

d. what it will address;

The new classification system will include a "risk" and "needs assessment" for each inmate. The risk assessment will evaluate the inmates risk to recidivate. The "needs assessment" will identify areas the inmate needs to improve upon to reduce their risk (i.e. substance abuse, education, work). The assessment will then be transferred to inmates in the form of a "case management plan". The "case management plan will prescribe what the inmate should participate in. The audit is essential in order to ensure that each program being offered has a curriculum, is being administered appropriately, and has a test to ensure information has been comprehended. Once each program is audited and certified, SCDC shall create an "SCDC Program Book" for all staff and inmates to know what certified programs are offered and where they are located.

e. what SCDC hopes to accomplish through the audit, and

SCDC hopes to reduce violence and encourage good behavior in our institutions and to further support the successful transition of inmates to the community by providing programs designed to ensure that inmates have the skills necessary to succeed upon release. We believe this entire process (classification, risk assessment, and needs assessment) will enhance public safety through the offering of certified programs designed to ensure that inmates have the skills necessary to succeed upon release. We will in essence begin "reentry at entry" by identifying an inmate's risk to recidivate, his/her "needs", and then prescribing programs that will offer the opportunity to improve themselves and become productive members of South Carolina.

f. timeline of when the audit will occur.

This will be a lengthy process as we will have to gather information and analyze each program being offered. This audit will require a number of disciplines to participate as we have many programs across the agency (education, mental health, substance abuse, volunteers, food service, and programs staff). The audit will begin soon.

Flow of Sentencing Information and Inmate Health Records

Included in the Department of Corrections' (SCDC) February 19, 2020 letter to the House Legislative Oversight Committee (LOC). This information was provided in response to the following question in LOC's January 30, 2020, letter to the Department of Corrections: "1. Please confer with applicable parties (e.g., Court Administration, prosecutors, etc.) and update the 'Flow of Sentencing Information and Inmate Health Records' summary attached to accurately describe the current way information flows between the parties."

In addition to providing the information in this document, SCDC provided the following response:

- Please see attached Flow of Sentencing Information and Inmate Health Records.

Question # 1 - Flow of Sentencing Information and Inmate Health Records

-Solicitor's office enters information about a criminal defendant into its computer system to create an indictment

-Solicitor's office prints the indictment in paper copy

-Solicitor's office provides a paper copy of indictment to the clerk of court

-Clerk of court's office enters information from the paper copy of the indictment into its computer system to generate a sentence sheet

-Assigned assistant solicitor may fill out portions of the sentence sheet and may notate sentence recommendations or negotiations on the sentence sheet

-Assistant solicitor and defense attorney sign the paper copy of the sentence sheet (the defendant will also sign if he or she is pleading guilty)

-Judge imposes the sentence he or she deems appropriate by filling out the applicable portion of the sentence sheet by hand and signing at the bottom

-Clerk of court's office enters the sentence information from the paper copy of the completed sentence sheet into its computer system

-Clerk of court's office handwrites information from the paper copy of the sentence sheet into large paper journal (see S.C. Code § 14-17-540)

-Clerk of court's office provides a paper copy of the sentence sheet to the local detention center

-Local detention center provides a paper copy of the sentence sheet to SCDC, along with a continuity of medical form; any medication the inmate had at the detention center is delivered with the inmate and provided to SCDC's medical staff[1]

-SCDC enters the information from the paper copy of the sentence sheet into its computer system

-SCDC's computer system calculates the defendant's release date and parole eligibility date (if applicable) by entering the sentence imposed and applying any applicable jail time credit and good time credit

[1] Some counties also e-mail a copy of these forms to SCDC the day before an inmate is transported.

Mandatory Remote Release – Proposed Statutory Language

Included in the Department of Corrections' (SCDC) February 19, 2020 letter to the House Legislative Oversight Committee (LOC). This information was provided in response to the following question in LOC's January 30, 2020, letter to the Department of Corrections: "7. As a follow up to a prior letter (January 16, 2020 – Question 10), please provide a framework and statutory or proviso language for expanding remote release from counties.[1]"

In addition to providing the information in this document, SCDC provided the following response:

- Please see attached Mandatory Remote Release.

[1] **SCDC Response to LOC (January 16, 2020), Question #10**
Would SCDC support a recommendation that would mandate local facilities utilize remote release? If so, what statutory or proviso language would SCDC recommend?
In some cases, inmates are obviously a candidate for remote release. However, since good time is not applied until the inmate arrives at Reception & Evaluation, many counties were not aware the inmate could have been remote released. If this mandate were to be implemented, the counties would need to be directed to utilize the maxout calculation application available on the SCDC website to determine a tentative release date. SCDC would support a recommendation and will work with the counties to draft statutory or proviso language.

Mandatory Remote Release

Proposed Statutory Language:

When the court sentences a criminal defendant to an active sentence of "time served" and the sentence is in excess of ninety (90) days, or the court sentences a criminal defendant to an active sentence in excess of ninety (90) days that the county detention center reasonably believes has already been satisfied due to the time the defendant has already served in the county jail, the county is required to initiate the remote release process.

The "remote release process" is defined as the process whereby the county transmits the appropriate paperwork to SCDC to request that the defendant be released directly from the county. If SCDC determines that the defendant's sentence has been served or satisfied, the sentence is entered into SCDC's computer system using the paperwork transmitted from the county jail, and the defendant is released from the county jail without being transported to SCDC. SCDC is responsible for ensuring that all statutory requirements are met before the county releases an inmate remotely from the county detention center.

Deliverables Needing Additional Employees to Fully Staff

Included in the Department of Corrections' (SCDC) February 19, 2020 letter to the House Legislative Oversight Committee (LOC). This information was provided in response to the following question in LOC's January 30, 2020, letter to the Department of Corrections: "15. Please provide information on deliverables the agency does not currently have sufficient staff to fully provide and the number of staff needed. Please provide the information in a format similar to below. The agency may include multiple deliverables in the same row of the chart. See, December 11, 2019 meeting, Agency Handout-Staffing summary and details for previous related information provided to Subcommittee."

Deliverable Description and Number from PER	Statutorily Required? If yes, applicable statute	Current number of employees staffing	Number of employees needed to fully staff
Management Review Program	No	0	2
Detention Center Facility Inspections	Yes; Sections _____	?	?

In addition to providing the information in this document, SCDC provided the following response:

- Please see attached additional needs to perform deliverables.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Deliverable Description and Number from PER	Statutorily Required? If yes, applicable statute	# of FTEs Originally Allocated	# of FTEs Funded	Current Number of Filled FTEs	Number of Additional Funded FTEs Needed to Fully Staff	Additional Information
Offender Employment Preparation Program 32.0	Yes; S.C. Code §23-13-2110	40	40	40	35	
School District Within SCDC 61.0	Yes; S.C. Code §24-25-10	17	17	197	9	
Prison Rape Elimination Act Coordinator 13.91	Yes; 28 C.F.R. Part 115 (42 U.S.C. 147); S.C. Code §16-3-652 and §44-23-1150	1.5	0	1.5	4	The PREA office currently consists of 1 Coordinator and 1 shared Program Coordinator I. Additional staff needed are 3 FTEs for Regional Managers and 1 FTE for a full-time administrative assistant.
Detention Center Facility Inspections 6-6.1; 80.1-80.3; 20-20.2; 82-83.2; and 84-84.6	Yes; S.C. Code §24-9-10 through §24-9-40	1	1	1 FTE and 2 temporary positions of which 1 is filled	3	Currently consists of 1 FTE inspector. 3 additional FTE positions are needed to meet this deliverable.
Provide transportation for inmates visiting sick or dying family member	Yes; 24-3-220(C)	0	0	0	12	Unfunded legislative mandate. Average of three (3) requests per week over the past three years. 9 positions + 1.31 shift relief factor = 11.79 FTEs would allow SCDC to complete these requirements.
Follow the rules in 24-13-40 and 24-13-175 when calculating time served by a inmate	Yes; 24-13-40; 24-13-175	0	0	24	4	Release errors generated a review of processes in the records office and in turn SCDC conducted a study to determine the required staff to appropriately calcuate and audit time to be served.
Care and Treatment for Inmates (mental health)	Yes: 24-1-130	380	380	339	58.5	Staff are needed to comply with the continuing audits and mandates of the court-appointed Implementation Panel under the Settlement Plan lawsuit currently active in SCDC. .
Care and Treatment for Inmates (medical and dental health)	Yes: 24-1-130	194	194	157	315	Staff are needed to provide constitutionally mandated basic medical and dental health services for an aging inmate population with ever increasing chronic illnesses.
Supervise and control convicts in custody	Yes: S.C. Constitution Article 12, Section 9	3,802	3,351	2,723	860 Additional FTEs (total of 4,662 based on Staffing Analysis conducted by J. Stines)	Information as of February 17, 2020 from Security Job Status Report.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Other Description of Needs	Statutorily Required? If yes, applicable statute	# of FTEs Originally Allocated	# of FTEs Funded	Current Number of Filled FTEs	Number of Additional Funded FTEs Needed to Fully Staff	Additional Information
Management Reviews	No	0	0	0	2	Staff are needed to implement management reviews.
Policy Development	No	2	2	1.5 FTE, 1 TEMP	2	Policy Development currently consists of 1 FTE Program Coordinator and 1 shared/part-time administrative assistant. 2 additional FTE positions are needed to meet the agencies needs.
Quality Improvement and Risk Management	No	6	6	11 FTE, 2 TEMP	5	QIRM is in need of 5 additional analyst positions. QIRM currently has 5 analysts who are each assigned up to 4 institutions. This limits the ability of the staff to conduct ongoing statewide audits all of institutions. The addition of five additional analysts would allow each analyst to have two institutions as their focus and allow the agency to have ongoing monitoring of all institutions year-round.
KRONOS	No	0	0	2	2	
Procurement	No	12	12	12	2	

Salary Comparison for Correctional Officer and Other Law Enforcement Personnel: Local, State, and Federal

Included in the Department of Corrections' (SCDC) February 19, 2020 letter to the House Legislative Oversight Committee (LOC). This information was provided in response to the following question in LOC's January 30, 2020, letter to the Department of Corrections: "16. Please provide a salary comparison for law enforcement officers at SCDC and the following: local entities; other state agencies; federal agencies; and private entities. The comparison should consider geographic locations comparable to the SCDC facilities and comparable classifications."

In addition to providing the information in this document, SCDC provided the following response:

- Please see attached Salary Comparison for Law Enforcement Officers.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

	Sheriff Deputy	Detention officer	Specialty pay by education/prior LEO Exp		New Hire Incentive	Retention Incentive
Richland County	$39,999	$30,088.80				
City of Columbia	$37,675	$30,086.94	(w/AS Degree)$38,425	(w/ Bachelor's) $40,112		
York	$40,000	$37,500				
Oconee Sheriff's Dept	$34,500	$33,500				
Lexington	$39,474	$36,891			$500	1,500
Charleston County	$39,083	$35,070	(w/ AS degree) detention goes up $1950, (w/ BS) 2,850)	(w/ Bachelor's) $41,933		
City of Greenville	$42,484	$35,518	(w/AS Degree)$44,183	(w/ Bachelor's) $45,949		
Greenville County	$40,497	$37,835				
Lancaster County	$39,465	$35,824				
Aiken County	$36,215	$32,590				
Florence	$30,943	$30,000				
Savannah Police	$38,000	$35,208				

Department of Justice: Bureau of Prisons

FCI Bennettsville	Start out GL 5	$43,065
FCI Edgefield		$43,065
FCI Estill		$43,065

Department of Corrections: Security Salary (effective 06.02.19)

	Starting Salary	Salary after six months	
Cadet Lelvel II	$29,583.00		
Cadet Level III	$31,441.00		
CO Level I	$32,908.00		
CO Level II	$34,205.00	$35,345	(includes the $1297 incentive pay)
CO Level III	$36,241.00	$37,381	(includes the $3333 incentive pay)

Class I Law Enforcement Officer (LEO) Comparison)

	SCDC - Police Services	**SLED**
Dpty/Div. Director - Exec Comp	$123,520	$150,929
Admin Manager II	$95,938	$110,000
LEO V	$66,347	$75,000 - $90,000
LEO IV	$60,029	$67,000 - $75,000
LEO III	$46,920	$59,000
LEO II	$40,839	

County Detective Salary - comparable to LEO II with SCDC

Lee	$31,400	Williamsburg	$51,272
Marlboro	$40,600	Spartanburg	$52,589
Union	$41,297	Oconee	$56,000
Marion	$41,523	Florence	$59,013
Abbeville	$41,853	Greenwood	$60,009
Chester	$41,955	Aiken	$60,366
Laurens	$42,000	Berkely	$62,704
Jasper	$43,507	Pickens	$62,795
Chesterfield	$43,680	Horry	$63,029
Cherokee	$45,482	Dorchester	$63,879
Sumter	$47,000	Calhoun	$65,002
Edgefield	$47,807	Georgetown	$67,835
Darlington	$48,930	Lancaster	$68,026
Anderson	$50,030	Richland	$68,595
Hampton	$50,043	Greenville	$68,740
Fairfield	$50,945	Charleston	$77,126

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan (2019)

Included in the Department of Corrections' (SCDC) February 19, 2020 letter to the House Legislative Oversight Committee (LOC). This information was provided in response to the following question in LOC's January 30, 2020, letter to the Department of Corrections: "17. Please provide a copy of SCDC's permanent improvement plan."

In addition to providing the information in this document, SCDC provided the following response:

- Please see attached 2019 Comprehensive Permanent Improvement and 2019 CPIP.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

2019 COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

For the Plan Years 2020 - 2024

N040 Department of Corrections

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

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Summary of Plan by Fund Source

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Summary of Plan by Fund Source

Fund Source	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total Sources
Debt				667,000,000		667,000,000
Other	15,153,560	29,400,000	15,750,000	11,000,000	19,500,000	90,803,560
Grand Total	**15,153,560**	**29,400,000**	**15,750,000**	**678,000,000**	**19,500,000**	**757,803,560**

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

2019 COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

For the Plan Years 2020 - 2024

N040 Department of Corrections

Summary of Proposed Permanent Improvement Projects

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Summary of Proposed Permanent Improvement Projects

Correctional and Public Safety	Rank	Debt	Other	Total Sources

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Summary of Proposed Permanent Improvement Projects

Correctional and Public Safety	Rank	Debt	Other	Total Sources
Department of Corrections				
Plan Year 2020				
Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY20)	1/26		4,500,000	4,500,000
Capital Renewal for Fire Alarm Replacements (FY20)	2/26		5,500,000	5,500,000
Capital Renewal for Mechanical and Electrical Equipment & Systems (FY20)	3/26		4,090,000	4,090,000
Capital Renewal for Security/Detention Systems & Equipment (FY20)	4/26		300,000	300,000
Lee CI - Renovations for K-9 Unit (#9759)	5/26		225,000	225,000
Perry CI - Multipurpose Building (9756)	6/26		538,560	538,560
Plan Year 2020 Total			15,153,560	15,153,560
Plan Year 2021				
Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY21)	7/26		5,000,000	5,000,000
Capital Renewal for Security/Detention Systems & Equipment (FY21)	8/26		5,000,000	5,000,000
Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Roofing (FY21)	9/26		2,500,000	2,500,000
Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Floor Repairs/Replacements (FY21)	10/26		1,000,000	1,000,000
Central Food Storage Warehouse Facility on the SCDC Broad River Complex	11/26		15,900,000	15,900,000
Plan Year 2021 Total			29,400,000	29,400,000
Plan Year 2022				
Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY22)	12/26		2,500,000	2,500,000
Capital Renewal for Mechanical and Electrical Equipment & Systems (FY22)	13/26		2,000,000	2,000,000
Capital Renewal for Fire Alarm Replacements (FY22)	14/26		7,500,000	7,500,000
Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Paving (FY22)	15/26		2,500,000	2,500,000
Renovations at the Central Inmate Bus Transportation Terminal	16/26		1,250,000	1,250,000
Plan Year 2022 Total			15,750,000	15,750,000

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Summary of Proposed Permanent Improvement Projects

Correctional and Public Safety	Rank	Debt	Other	Total Sources
Department of Corrections				
Plan Year 2023				
Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY23)	17/26		2,500,000	2,500,000
Capital Renewal for Security/Detention Systems & Equipment (FY23)	18/26		5,000,000	5,000,000
Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Roofing (FY23)	19/26		2,500,000	2,500,000
Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Floor Repairs/Replacements (FY23)	20/26		1,000,000	1,000,000
New 3,000 Bed Security Level V Correctional Facility	21/26	667,000,000		667,000,000
Plan Year 2023 Total		667,000,000	11,000,000	678,000,000
Plan Year 2024				
Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY24)	22/26		2,500,000	2,500,000
Capital Renewal for Fire Alarm Replacements (FY24)	23/26		7,500,000	7,500,000
Capital Renewal for Mechanical and Electrical Equipment & Systems (FY24)	24/26		2,000,000	2,000,000
Capital Renewal for Security/Detention Systems & Equipment (FY24)	25/26		5,000,000	5,000,000
Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Paving (FY24)	26/26		2,500,000	2,500,000
Plan Year 2024 Total			19,500,000	19,500,000
Department of Corrections Total		667,000,000	90,803,560	757,803,560

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

2019 COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

For the Plan Years 2020 - 2024

Department of Corrections

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY20)	**Plan Year**	2020
Reference	N040-P-2020-1064	**Plan Year Priority**	1/6
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Revision	**Overall Priority**	1/26

Project Type	Percentage
Repair/Renovate Existing Facility/System	100
	100

Facility Type	Percentage
Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100
	100

Project Costs	Amount
Contingency	500,000
Equipment and Materials	2,400,000
Exterior Renovations	250,000
Interior Renovations	250,000
Other Permanent Improvements	100,000
Professional Services/Fees	250,000
Utilities	750,000
	4,500,000

Fund Sources	Amount
Initial Request	
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	4,500,000
	4,500,000

Description

The project is to fund the most critical upgrade or replacement of major building systems and supportive infrastructures which would increase operational and security efficiencies of the correctional institutions and support facilities. The Agency has a large number of needs which, in total, includes and involves all disciplines and trades to address the physical deterioration aspect of long-term use, the need for overall facility renewal due to technological obsolescence, the replacement of building systems which have become functionally inadequate, and the upgrading of supportive infrastructures which are no longer capable of adequately performing their function (i.e. fire/life safety codes, accessibility, energy conservation, and environmental health, including indoor air quality and asbestos removal). This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. The Scope of Work will include the following Projects and will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces:

1. Perry CI - Q-Dorms HVAC Replacement ($900,000)
2. Leath CI - Chiller Replacements ($1,800,000)
3. Goodman -Window Replacement ($400,000)
4. Ridgeland CI - Chiller Replacement ($1,200,000)
5. Allendale CI - Kitchen Boiler Replacement ($200,000)

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Capital Renewal for Fire Alarm Replacements (FY20)	**Plan Year**	2020
Reference	N040-P-2020-1065	**Plan Year Priority**	2/6
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Revision	**Overall Priority**	2/26

Project Type	Percentage
Repair/Renovate Existing Facility/System	100
	100

Facility Type	Percentage
Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100
	100

Project Costs	Amount
Contingency	500,000
Interior Renovations	4,500,000
Professional Services/Fees	250,000
Utilities	250,000
	5,500,000

Fund Sources	Amount
Initial Request	
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	5,500,000
	5,500,000

Description

This Capital Renewal request is to fund the most critical renovation and equipment needs of maintenance and repairs of the Fire Alarm Systems at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. These system renewals are due to technological obsolescence, functionally inadequacy, and no longer capable of adequately performing their function. Non-functioning or intermittent interruptions which significantly impact the normal operations of the facilities, and may be cited for safety hazard. This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. The Scope of Work will include the following Projects:

1. Lee CI - Fire Alarm Replacement ($2,500,000)
2. Tyger River CI - Fire Alarm Replacement ($3,000,000)

Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Capital Renewal for Mechanical and Electrical Equipment & Systems (FY20)	**Plan Year**	2020
Reference	N040-P-2020-1066	**Plan Year Priority**	3/6
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Revision	**Overall Priority**	3/26

Project Type	Percentage
Repair/Renovate Existing Facility/System	100
	100

Facility Type	Percentage
Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100
	100

Project Costs	Amount
Contingency	400,000
Equipment and Materials	3,090,000
Professional Services/Fees	400,000
Utilities	200,000
	4,090,000

Fund Sources	Amount
Initial Request	
Other Funds - Carryforwards	4,090,000
	4,090,000

Description

This Capital Renewal request is to fund the most critical renovation and equipment needs of maintenance and repairs in the mechanical and electrical systems for equipment replacement such as upgrade to HVAC systems such as repair/replacement of chillers, boilers, cooling towers, ventilation, and heating/cooling units to include the associated electrical systems, replacements to electrical systems, etc. at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request.
The Scope of Work will include the following Phase 2 Projects:

1. Project 9754 - Kirkland - Boiler Replacement ($890,000.00)
2. Project 9755 - Manning - Boiler Replacement ($1,100,000)
3. Project 9761 - Wateree River CI - Replacement of Electrical Service Line ($1,200,00)
4. Project 9762 - Leath CI - Boiler Replacement ($900,000)

Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Capital Renewal for Security/Detention Systems & Equipment (FY20)	**Plan Year**	2020
Reference	N040-P-2020-1067	**Plan Year Priority**	4/6
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Revision	**Overall Priority**	4/26

Project Type	Percentage	Facility Type	Percentage
Repair/Renovate Existing Facility/System	100	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100
	100		100

Project Costs	Amount	Fund Sources	Amount
Equipment and Materials	200,000	Initial Request	
Labor Costs	75,000	Other Funds - Carryforwards	300,000
Professional Services/Fees	25,000		300,000
	300,000		

Description

This request is to fund the most critical maintenance and repairs which will increase operational and security efficiencies. Scope will include the installation/replacement/repairs for locks, door hardware, survellience systems, cameras, DVR's/NVR's, detection systems, windows, etc. at the various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. The Scope of Work will include the following Phase 2 Projects:

1. Project 9760 - Security Upgrades to Headquarters Buildings ($300,000.00)

This work will be accomplished by both Agency's in-house inmate work forces and contract labor.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Lee CI - Renovations for K-9 Unit (#9759)	**Plan Year**	2020
Reference	N040-P-2020-1068	**Plan Year Priority**	5/6
Submission Type	Existing Project - Budget Change	**Overall Priority**	5/26

Project Type	Percentage	Facility Type	Percentage
Site Development	100	Support Services/Storage/Maintenance	100
	100		100

Project Costs	Amount	Fund Sources	Amount
Interior Renovations	225,000	Initial Request	
	225,000	Other Funds - Carryforwards	225,000
			225,000

Description

This is a capital project to renovate the existing support building located outside the perimeter fence of the Lee Correctional Institution to house the specialized K-9 Unit. This renovation will include 12 inside shelter areas, 12 exterior run areas, an office, storage and security perimeter fence.

The renovations will utilizing SCDC in-house construction and inmate labor forces, where possible. The agency estimates the total project costs at $225,000.00.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Perry CI - Multipurpose Building (9756)	**Plan Year**	2020
Reference	N040-P-2020-1069	**Plan Year Priority**	6/6
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Initial	**Overall Priority**	6/26

Project Type	Percentage	Facility Type	Percentage
Construct Additional Facility	100	Support Services/Storage/Maintenance	100
	100		100

Project Costs	Amount	Fund Sources	Amount
Professional Services/Fees	49,000	Initial Request	
Site Development	71,925	Other Funds - Grants	105,000
Utilities	312,635	Other Funds - Private Funds and Contributions	433,560
Utilities	105,000		538,560
	538,560		

Description

This is a capital project to furnish and install a Multipurpose Building at Perry Correctional Institution. The building will be a single story modular building that is 81.5' x 56' (approx. 4600 sq. ft.). The building will provide space to hold multi-faith services and program services for the inmate population as well as provide needed office space for staff.

The agency estimates total project costs to be $538,560.00. The project will be funded at no cost to the Agency; the Agency has received a $105,000.00 grant, from the Department of Public Safety, and the Perry Chapel will fund all remaining costs.

The renovations will utilizing SCDC in-house construction and inmate labor forces, where possible, as well as third-party outside contractors.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY21)	**Plan Year**	2021
Reference	N040-P-2021-1070	**Plan Year Priority**	1/5
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Revision	**Overall Priority**	7/26

Project Type	Percentage
Repair/Renovate Existing Facility/System	25
Repair/Renovate Existing Facility/System	75
	100

Facility Type	Percentage
Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100
	100

Project Costs	Amount
Contingency	500,000
Equipment and Materials	3,100,000
Exterior Renovations	350,000
Interior Renovations	350,000
Other Permanent Improvements	100,000
Professional Services/Fees	350,000
Utilities	250,000
	5,000,000

Fund Sources	Amount
Initial Request	
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	5,000,000
	5,000,000

Description

The project is to fund the most critical upgrade or replacement of major building systems and supportive infrastructures which would increase operational and security efficiencies of the correctional institutions and support facilities. The Agency has a large number of needs which, in total, includes and involves all disciplines and trades to address the physical deterioration aspect of long-term use, the need for overall facility renewal due to technological obsolescence, the replacement of building systems which have become functionally inadequate, and the upgrading of supportive infrastructures which are no longer capable of adequately performing their function (i.e. fire/life safety codes, accessibility, energy conservation, and environmental health, including indoor air quality and asbestos removal). This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces.Scope of Work will include the following Projects and will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces:
1. Manning CI - Electrical Upgrades ($1,500,000)
2. Kirkland CI - SMU HVAC Upgrades ($3,000,000)
3. Manning CI - Kitchen Boiler Replacement ($500,000)

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Capital Renewal for Security/Detention Systems & Equipment (FY21)	**Plan Year**	2021
Reference	N040-P-2021-1071	**Plan Year Priority**	2/5
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Resubmission	**Overall Priority**	8/26

Project Type	Percentage
Repair/Renovate Existing Facility/System	100
	100

Facility Type	Percentage
Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100
	100

Project Costs	Amount
Contingency	500,000
Equipment and Materials	3,800,000
Labor Costs	525,000
Professional Services/Fees	175,000
	5,000,000

Fund Sources	Amount
Previously Approved	
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	5,000,000
	5,000,000

Description

This request is to fund the most critical maintenance and repairs which would increase operational and security efficiencies of the security/detention systems and equipment. Scope will include the replacement/repairs for locks, door hardware, survellience systems, cameras, DVR's/NVR's, detection systems, etc. for the various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. Scope of Work will include the following Projects and will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces:

1. Lee CI - SMU Wedge Locks ($1,000,000)
2. Broad River CI - U-Buildings Wedge Locks ($2,500,000)
3. Lieber -U-Building Wedge Locks ($1,500,000)

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Roofing (FY21)	**Plan Year**	2021
Reference	N040-P-2021-1072	**Plan Year Priority**	3/5
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Resubmission	**Overall Priority**	9/26

Project Type	Percentage	Facility Type	Percentage
Repair/Renovate Existing Facility/System	100	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100
	100		100

Project Costs	Amount	Fund Sources	Amount
Roofing Repair and Replacement	2,500,000	Initial Request	
	2,500,000	Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	2,500,000
			2,500,000

Description

This request is to fund the most critical roofing renovations projects that replace assemblies (bitumen and membrane), asphalt shingles and underlayment, standing seam metal systems, insulation, vapor barriers, gutter, and associated flashing materials at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. Scope of Work will include the following Projects and will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces:
1. Allendale CI - Replace Roofing ($850,000)
2. Manning CI - Replace Central Laundry Building Roofing ($150,000)
3. Tyger River CI - Replace Lower Yard Roofing ($600,000)
4. Broad River CI - Replace Roofing ($900,000)

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Floor Repairs/Replacements (FY21)	**Plan Year**	2021
Reference	N040-P-2021-1073	**Plan Year Priority**	4/5
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Initial	**Overall Priority**	10/26

Project Type	Percentage	Facility Type	Percentage
Repair/Renovate Existing Facility/System	100	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100
	100		100

Project Costs	Amount	Fund Sources	Amount
Contingency	75,000	Initial Request	
Interior Renovations	850,000	Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	1,000,000
Professional Services/Fees	75,000		
	1,000,000		1,000,000

Description

This request is to fund the most critical flooring renovations projects that replace flooring assemblies and associated materials at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of Work will include the following Projects and will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces:
1. Lieber CI - Kitchen Floor Replacement ($350,000)
2. Kershaw CI - Kitchen Floor Replacement ($400,000)
3. Staewide -Replacement of Tile, Carpet & Epoxy Floors ($250,000)

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Central Food Storage Warehouse Facility on the SCDC Broad River Complex	**Plan Year**	2021
Reference	N040-P-2021-1074	**Plan Year Priority**	5/5
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Resubmission	**Overall Priority**	11/26

Project Type	Percentage	Facility Type	Percentage
Construct Additional Facility	100	Support Services/Storage/Maintenance	100
	100		100

Project Costs	Amount	Fund Sources	Amount
Contingency	1,600,000	Initial Request	
Equipment and Materials	2,250,000	Other Funds - Canteen	15,900,000
New Construction	9,300,000		15,900,000
Professional Services/Fees	1,500,000		
Site Development	1,250,000		
	15,900,000		

Description

This request is to fund the design and construction of a new efficient food service warehouse facility on the SCDC Broad River Complex. The new food service complex will include parking, loading docks, industrial size freezer and cooler storage holding (approx. 18,500 s.f.), dry storage (approx. 32,000 s.f.) and office/administrative apace of approx. 8,600 s.f. This would allow the Agency to increase the onsite food production through increased farming operations and all the Agency to preserve the excess crops for use during the rest of the year, which decreases the need to purchase produce. Larger dry storage space would allow the Agency to save on food costs through purchasing these goods in greater quantities while increasing purchasing power.

The current Food Service Warehouse was built in 1980 and consists of 20,900 square feet of dry storage 2,462 square feet of cooler space and 4,640 square feet of freezer space. The dry storage is contained in six (6) separate locations and is undersized. The locations are oddly shaped and do not provide efficient storage or shipment of food items. Food for 22,000 inmates is received in this facility and distributed on a weekly basis to all 21 correctional institutions. Upkeep and maintenance of this facility is ever increasing.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY22)	**Plan Year**	2022
Reference	N040-P-2022-1075	**Plan Year Priority**	1/5
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Resubmission	**Overall Priority**	12/26

Project Type	Percentage
Repair/Renovate Existing Facility/System	25
Repair/Renovate Existing Facility/System	75
	100

Facility Type	Percentage
Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100
	100

Project Costs	Amount
Contingency	250,000
Equipment and Materials	1,400,000
Exterior Renovations	200,000
Interior Renovations	250,000
Professional Services/Fees	250,000
Utilities	150,000
	2,500,000

Fund Sources	Amount
Initial Request	
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	2,500,000
	2,500,000

Description

The project is to fund the most critical upgrade or replacement of major building systems and supportive infrastructures which would increase operational and security efficiencies of the correctional institutions and support facilities. The Agency has a large number of needs which, in total, includes and involves all disciplines and trades to address the physical deterioration aspect of long-term use, the need for overall facility renewal due to technological obsolescence, the replacement of building systems which have become functionally inadequate, and the upgrading of supportive infrastructures which are no longer capable of adequately performing their function (i.e. fire/life safety codes, accessibility, energy conservation, and environmental health, including indoor air quality and asbestos removal). This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Capital Renewal for Mechanical and Electrical Equipment & Systems (FY22)	**Plan Year**	2022
Reference	N040-P-2022-1076	**Plan Year Priority**	2/5
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Revision	**Overall Priority**	13/26

Project Type	Percentage
Repair/Renovate Existing Facility/System	100
	100

Facility Type	Percentage
Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100
	100

Project Costs	Amount
Contingency	200,000
Equipment and Materials	1,500,000
Professional Services/Fees	150,000
Utilities	150,000
	2,000,000

Fund Sources	Amount
Initial Request	
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	2,000,000
	2,000,000

Description

This Capital Renewal request is to fund the most critical renovation and equipment needs of maintenance and repairs in the mechanical and electrical systems for equipment replacement such as upgrade to HVAC systems such as repair/replacement of chillers, boilers, cooling towers, ventilation, and heating/cooling units to include the associated electrical systems, replacements to electrical systems, etc. at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Capital Renewal for Fire Alarm Replacements (FY22)	**Plan Year**	2022
Reference	N040-P-2022-1077	**Plan Year Priority**	3/5
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Resubmission	**Overall Priority**	14/26

Project Type	Percentage
Replace Existing Facility/System	100
	100

Facility Type	Percentage
Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100
	100

Project Costs	Amount
Contingency	750,000
Interior Renovations	6,100,000
Professional Services/Fees	400,000
Utilities	250,000
	7,500,000

Fund Sources	Amount
Initial Request	
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	7,500,000
	7,500,000

Description

This Capital Renewal request is to fund the most critical renovation and equipment needs of maintenance and repairs of the Fire Alarm Systems at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. These system renewals are due to technological obsolescence, functionally inadequacy, and no longer capable of adequately performing their function. Non-functioning or intermittent interruptions which significantly impact the normal operations of the facilities, and may be cited for safety hazard. This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Paving (FY22)	**Plan Year**	2022
Reference	N040-P-2022-1078	**Plan Year Priority**	4/5
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Resubmission	**Overall Priority**	15/26

Project Type	Percentage
Site Development	100
	100

Facility Type	Percentage
Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100
	100

Project Costs	Amount
Equipment and Materials	1,900,000
Other Capital Outlay	400,000
Professional Services/Fees	200,000
	2,500,000

Fund Sources	Amount
Initial Request	
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	2,500,000
	2,500,000

Description

This request is to fund the most critical paving projects at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. The scope of work will be the paving and stormwater management which includes materials and equipment to refurbish the entrance roads to institutions, security inner and outer perimeter roads and staff / visitor parking lots. This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by the Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Renovations at the Central Inmate Bus Transportation Terminal	**Plan Year**	2022
Reference	N040-P-2022-1079	**Plan Year Priority**	5/5
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Resubmission	**Overall Priority**	16/26

Project Type	Percentage
Construct Additional Facility	20
Repair/Renovate Existing Facility/System	80
	100

Facility Type	Percentage
Support Services/Storage/Maintenance	100
	100

Project Costs	Amount
Contingency	125,000
Exterior Renovations	150,000
Interior Renovations	475,000
New Construction	250,000
Professional Services/Fees	175,000
Site Development	75,000
	1,250,000

Fund Sources	Amount
Initial Request	
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	1,250,000
	1,250,000

Description

This request is to renovate the existing inmate bus terminal and construct an administrative/support addition to the existing facility. Renovations will consists of updating the electrical and mechanical systems. The facility addition will incorporate the offices, support areas and storage requirements that are now being provided by trailers and containers. The terminal is located on the SCDC Broad River Complex. This work will be accomplished by the Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY23)	**Plan Year**	2023
Reference	N040-P-2023-1080	**Plan Year Priority**	1/5
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Resubmission	**Overall Priority**	17/26

Project Type	Percentage
Repair/Renovate Existing Facility/System	25
Repair/Renovate Existing Facility/System	75
	100

Facility Type	Percentage
Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100
	100

Project Costs	Amount
Contingency	250,000
Equipment and Materials	1,400,000
Exterior Renovations	200,000
Interior Renovations	250,000
Professional Services/Fees	250,000
Utilities	150,000
	2,500,000

Fund Sources	Amount
Initial Request	
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	2,500,000
	2,500,000

Description

The project is to fund the most critical upgrade or replacement of major building systems and supportive infrastructures which would increase operational and security efficiencies of the correctional institutions and support facilities. The Agency has a large number of needs which, in total, includes and involves all disciplines and trades to address the physical deterioration aspect of long-term use, the need for overall facility renewal due to technological obsolescence, the replacement of building systems which have become functionally inadequate, and the upgrading of supportive infrastructures which are no longer capable of adequately performing their function (i.e. fire/life safety codes, accessibility, energy conservation, and environmental health, including indoor air quality and asbestos removal). This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Capital Renewal for Security/Detention Systems & Equipment (FY23)	**Plan Year**	2023
Reference	N040-P-2023-1081	**Plan Year Priority**	2/5
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Resubmission	**Overall Priority**	18/26

Project Type	Percentage
Repair/Renovate Existing Facility/System	100
	100

Facility Type	Percentage
Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100
	100

Project Costs	Amount
Contingency	500,000
Equipment and Materials	3,800,000
Labor Costs	525,000
Professional Services/Fees	175,000
	5,000,000

Fund Sources	Amount
Previously Approved	
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	5,000,000
	5,000,000

Description

This request is to fund the most critical maintenance and repairs which would increase operational and security efficiencies of the security/detention systems and equipment. Scope will include the replacement/repairs for locks, door hardware, survellience systems, cameras, DVR's/NVR's, detection systems, etc. for the various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. This work will be accomplished by both Agency's in-house inmate work forces and contract labor.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Roofing (FY23)	**Plan Year**	2023
Reference	N040-P-2023-1082	**Plan Year Priority**	3/5
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Resubmission	**Overall Priority**	19/26

Project Type	Percentage	Facility Type	Percentage
Repair/Renovate Existing Facility/System	100	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100
	100		100

Project Costs	Amount	Fund Sources	Amount
Roofing Repair and Replacement	2,500,000	Initial Request	
	2,500,000	Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	2,500,000
			2,500,000

Description

This request is to fund the most critical roofing renovations projects that replace assemblies (bitumen and membrane), asphalt shingles and underlayment, standing seam metal systems, insulation, vapor barriers, gutter, and associated flashing materials at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. This work will be accomplished by the Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Floor Repairs/Replacements (FY23)	**Plan Year**	2023
Reference	N040-P-2023-1083	**Plan Year Priority**	4/5
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Resubmission	**Overall Priority**	20/26

Project Type	Percentage	Facility Type	Percentage
Repair/Renovate Existing Facility/System	100	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100
	100		100

Project Costs	Amount	Fund Sources	Amount
Contingency	75,000	Initial Request	
Interior Renovations	850,000	Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	1,000,000
Professional Services/Fees	75,000		
	1,000,000		1,000,000

Description

This request is to fund the most critical flooring renovations projects that replace flooring assemblies and associated materials at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces. .

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	New 3,000 Bed Security Level V Correctional Facility	**Plan Year**	2023
Reference	N040-P-2023-1084	**Plan Year Priority**	5/5
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Resubmission	**Overall Priority**	21/26

Project Type	Percentage
Construct Additional Facility	100
	100

Facility Type	Percentage
Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100
	100

Project Costs	Amount
Bond Issue Costs	100,000
Contingency	67,000,000
Equipment and Materials	50,000,000
Labor Costs	150,000
Land Purchase	1,500,000
New Construction	527,000,000
Professional Services/Fees	14,750,000
Site Development	1,500,000
Utilities	5,000,000
	667,000,000

Fund Sources	Amount
Initial Request	
Debt - Capital Improvement Bonds	667,000,000
	667,000,000

Description

This project is to construct a new maximum security level correctional institution to house 3,000 inmates. Once complete it will replace two or three correctional institutions that are inefficent for security and have high operating costs. SCDC has not constructed a new correctional facility in over 20 years. The new facility will be efficient, proficient, and state-of-the-art for housing inmates classified as the highest security risks in the prison system and those who pose an extremely serious threat. Support services areas will include food services/kitchen, dining and storage facilities large enough to accommodate both the staff and the inmate population. It also contains space for administration, security, medical, visiting, education, vocation, industries, commissary, laundry, chapel, and multipurpose functions. Each of these areas provides inmate support and program spaces in compliance with the state's operational requirements for a safe and secure environment for staff, visitors, and inmates. Security will be provided with multiple passive and active security elements to ensure the safety of public, visitors, staff, and inmate population.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY24)	**Plan Year**	2024
Reference	N040-P-2024-1085	**Plan Year Priority**	1/5
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Initial	**Overall Priority**	22/26

Project Type	Percentage
Repair/Renovate Existing Facility/System	25
Repair/Renovate Existing Facility/System	75
	100

Facility Type	Percentage
Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100
	100

Project Costs	Amount
Contingency	250,000
Equipment and Materials	1,400,000
Exterior Renovations	200,000
Interior Renovations	250,000
Professional Services/Fees	250,000
Utilities	150,000
	2,500,000

Fund Sources	Amount
Initial Request	
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	2,500,000
	2,500,000

Description

The project is to fund the most critical upgrade or replacement of major building systems and supportive infrastructures which would increase operational and security efficiencies of the correctional institutions and support facilities. The Agency has a large number of needs which, in total, includes and involves all disciplines and trades to address the physical deterioration aspect of long-term use, the need for overall facility renewal due to technological obsolescence, the replacement of building systems which have become functionally inadequate, and the upgrading of supportive infrastructures which are no longer capable of adequately performing their function (i.e. fire/life safety codes, accessibility, energy conservation, and environmental health, including indoor air quality and asbestos removal). This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Capital Renewal for Fire Alarm Replacements (FY24)	**Plan Year**	2024
Reference	N040-P-2024-1086	**Plan Year Priority**	2/5
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Initial	**Overall Priority**	23/26

Project Type	Percentage
Replace Existing Facility/System	100
	100

Facility Type	Percentage
Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100
	100

Project Costs	Amount
Contingency	750,000
Interior Renovations	6,100,000
Professional Services/Fees	400,000
Utilities	250,000
	7,500,000

Fund Sources	Amount
Initial Request	
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	7,500,000
	7,500,000

Description

This Capital Renewal request is to fund the most critical renovation and equipment needs of maintenance and repairs of the Fire Alarm Systems at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. These system renewals are due to technological obsolescence, functionally inadequacy, and no longer capable of adequately performing their function. Non-functioning or intermittent interruptions which significantly impact the normal operations of the facilities, and may be cited for safety hazard. This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Capital Renewal for Mechanical and Electrical Equipment & Systems (FY24)	**Plan Year**	2024
Reference	N040-P-2024-1087	**Plan Year Priority**	3/5
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Initial	**Overall Priority**	24/26

Project Type	Percentage
Repair/Renovate Existing Facility/System	100
	100

Facility Type	Percentage
Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100
	100

Project Costs	Amount
Contingency	200,000
Equipment and Materials	1,500,000
Professional Services/Fees	150,000
Utilities	150,000
	2,000,000

Fund Sources	Amount
Initial Request	
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	2,000,000
	2,000,000

Description

This Capital Renewal request is to fund the most critical renovation and equipment needs of maintenance and repairs in the mechanical and electrical systems for equipment replacement such as upgrade to HVAC systems such as repair/replacement of chillers, boilers, cooling towers, ventilation, and heating/cooling units to include the associated electrical systems, replacements to electrical systems, etc. at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Capital Renewal for Security/Detention Systems & Equipment (FY24)	**Plan Year**	2024
Reference	N040-P-2024-1088	**Plan Year Priority**	4/5
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Initial	**Overall Priority**	25/26

Project Type	Percentage
Repair/Renovate Existing Facility/System	100
	100

Facility Type	Percentage
Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100
	100

Project Costs	Amount
Contingency	500,000
Equipment and Materials	3,800,000
Labor Costs	525,000
Professional Services/Fees	175,000
	5,000,000

Fund Sources	Amount
Previously Approved	
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	5,000,000
	5,000,000

Description

This request is to fund the most critical maintenance and repairs which would increase operational and security efficiencies of the security/detention systems and equipment. Scope will include the replacement/repairs for locks, door hardware, survellience systems, cameras, DVR's/NVR's, detection systems, etc. for the various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. This work will be accomplished by both Agency's in-house inmate work forces and contract labor.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COMPREHENSIVE PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Proposed Permanent Improvement Project Details

Department of Corrections

Project	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Paving (FY24)	**Plan Year**	2024
Reference	N040-P-2024-1089	**Plan Year Priority**	5/5
Submission Type	CPIP Submission - Initial	**Overall Priority**	26/26

Project Type	Percentage
Site Development	100
	100

Facility Type	Percentage
Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100
	100

Project Costs	Amount
Equipment and Materials	1,900,000
Other Capital Outlay	400,000
Professional Services/Fees	200,000
	2,500,000

Fund Sources	Amount
Initial Request	
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	2,500,000
	2,500,000

Description

This request is to fund the most critical paving projects at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. The scope of work will be the paving and stormwater management which includes materials and equipment to refurbish the entrance roads to institutions, security inner and outer perimeter roads and staff / visitor parking lots. This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by the Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections
AGENCY CODE	N04

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan

PLAN SUBMISSION

This submission presents this agency's Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan and includes all permanent improvements as defined in Code Section 2-47-50 that are projected and proposed as of the date this document is signed. The submission of this Comprehensive Plan is authorized by the undersigned who certifies that the information presented is true and correct.

We certify that all funds available to this agency from its own sources or capabilities for financing permanent improvements have been applied to projects proposed in this plan. For 2017-2018, we certify that the funds projected for expenditure are, or with reasonable certainty will be, available to this agency.

Indicate the number of project worksheets accompanying this submission. 27

Check here if the agency has no permanent improvement projects to be included in the plan. ☐

Identify your agency's contacts for this submission:

	Name	Phone	Email
PRIMARY CONTACT	Tom Osmer	803-896-1743	osmer.tom@doc.sc.gov
ECONDARY CONTAC	John Morgan	803-895-8528	morgan.john@doc.sc.gov

I have reviewed and approved this submission, which is complete and accurate to the extent of my knowledge.

	Agency Director	Board or Commission Chair
SIGN/DATE	Bryan P. Stirling	
TYPE/PRINT NAME	Bryan P. Stirling	Director

This form must be signed by the department head — not a delegate.

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2019-2020		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-20FY-P1	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY20)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	1	of	5
	OVERALL	1	of	27

		%		%
PROJECT TYPE	Repair/Renovate Existing Facility	100		
			Total	100

		%		%
FACILITY TYPE	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100		
			Total	100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	The project is to fund the most critical upgrade or replacement of major building systems and supportive infrastructures which would increase operational and security efficiencies of the correctional institutions and support facilities. The Agency has a large number of needs which, in total, includes and involves all disciplines and trades to address the physical deterioration aspect of long-term use, the need for overall facility renewal due to technological obsolescence, the replacement of building systems which have become functionally inadequate, and the upgrading of supportive infrastructures which are no longer capable of adequately performing their function (i.e. fire/life safety codes, accessibility, energy conservation, and environmental health, including indoor air quality and asbestos removal). This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2019-2020		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-20FY-P1	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY20)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Professional Services/Fees	$ 250,000
Equipment and Materials	2,400,000
Exterior Renovations	250,000
Interior Renovations	250,000
Utilities	750,000
Other Permanent Improvements	100,000
Contingency	500,000
Total	$ 4,500,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	Initial Request	$ 4,500,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 4,500,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2019-2020		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-20FY-P1	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY20)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2019-2020		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-20FY-P2	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Fire Alarm Replacements (FY20)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	2	of	5
	OVERALL	2	of	27

PROJECT TYPE		%		%
	Repair/Renovate Existing Facility	100		
			Total	100

FACILITY TYPE		%		%
	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100		
			Total	100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	This Capital Renewal request is to fund the most critical renovation and equipment needs of maintenance and repairs of the Fire Alarm Systems at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. These system renewals are due to technological obsolescence, functionally inadequacy, and no longer capable of adequately performing their function. Non-functioning or intermittent interruptions which significantly impact the normal operations of the facilities, and may be cited for safety hazard. This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2019-2020		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-20FY-P2	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Fire Alarm Replacements (FY20)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Professional Services/Fees	$ 250,000
Interior Renovations	4,500,000
Utilities	250,000
Contingency	500,000
Total	$ 5,500,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	Initial Request	$ 5,500,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 5,500,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2019-2020		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-20FY-P2	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Fire Alarm Replacements (FY20)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2019-2020		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-20FY-P3	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Mechanical and Electrical Equipment & Systems (FY20)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	3	of	5
	OVERALL	3	of	27

		%		%
PROJECT TYPE	Repair/Renovate Existing Facility	100		
			Total	100

		%		%
FACILITY TYPE	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100		
			Total	100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	This Capital Renewal request is to fund the most critical renovation and equipment needs of maintenance and repairs in the mechanical and electrical systems for equipment replacement such as upgrade to HVAC systems such as repair/replacement of chillers, boilers, cooling towers, ventilation, and heating/cooling units to include the associated electrical systems, replacements to electrical systems, etc. at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2019-2020		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-20FY-P3	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Mechanical and Electrical Equipment & Systems (FY20)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Professional Services/Fees	$ 400,000
Equipment and Materials	3,090,000
Utilities	200,000
Contingency	400,000
Total	$ 4,090,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Carryforwards	Initial Request	$ 4,090,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 4,090,000

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2019-2020		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-20FY-P3	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Mechanical and Electrical Equipment & Systems (FY20)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2019-2020		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-20FY-P4	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Security/Detention Systems & Equipment (FY20)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	4	of	5
	OVERALL	4	of	27

		%		%
PROJECT TYPE	Repair/Renovate Existing Facility	100		
			Total	100

		%		%
FACILITY TYPE	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100		
			Total	100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	This request is to fund the most critical maintenance and repairs which would increase operational and security efficiencies of the security/detention systems and equipment. Scope will include the replacement/repairs for locks, door hardware, survellience systems, cameras, DVR's/NVR's, detection systems, etc. for the various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. This work will be accomplished by both Agency's in-house inmate work forces and contract labor.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2019-2020		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-20FY-P4	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Security/Detention Systems & Equipment (FY20)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Professional Services/Fees	$ 25,000
Equipment and Materials	200,000
Labor Costs	75,000
Total	$ 300,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Carryforwards	Initial Request	$ 300,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 300,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2019-2020		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-20FY-P4	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Security/Detention Systems & Equipment (FY20)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2019-2020		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-20FY-P5	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Lee CI - Renovations for K-9 Unit (#9759)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	5	of	5
	OVERALL	5	of	27

		%		%
PROJECT TYPE	Site Development	100		
			Total	100

		%		%
FACILITY TYPE	Support Services/Storage/Mainter	100		
			Total	100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	This is a capital project to renovate the existing support building located outside the perimeter fence of the Lee Correctional Institution to house the specialized K-9 Unit. This renovation will include 12 inside shelter areas, 12 exterior run areas, an office, storage and security perimeter fence. The renovations will utilizing SCDC in-house construction and inmate labor forces, where possible. The agency estimates the total project costs at $225,000.00.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2019-2020		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-20FY-P5	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Lee CI - Renovations for K-9 Unit (#9759)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Interior Renovations	$ 225,000
Total	$ 225,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Carryforwards	Initial Request	$ 225,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 225,000

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2019-2020		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-20FY-P5	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Lee CI - Renovations for K-9 Unit (#9759)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2020-2021		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-21FY-P1	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY21)

PRIORITY				
PLAN YEAR	1	of	6
OVERALL	6	of	27

PROJECT TYPE		%		%
	Repair/Renovate Existing Facility	25		
	Repair/Renovate Existing Facility	75		
			Total	100

FACILITY TYPE		%		%
	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100		
			Total	100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	The project is to fund the most critical upgrade or replacement of major building systems and supportive infrastructures which would increase operational and security efficiencies of the correctional institutions and support facilities. The Agency has a large number of needs which, in total, includes and involves all disciplines and trades to address the physical deterioration aspect of long-term use, the need for overall facility renewal due to technological obsolescence, the replacement of building systems which have become functionally inadequate, and the upgrading of supportive infrastructures which are no longer capable of adequately performing their function (i.e. fire/life safety codes, accessibility, energy conservation, and environmental health, including indoor air quality and asbestos removal). This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2020-2021		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-21FY-P1	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY21)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Professional Services/Fees	$ 350,000
Equipment and Materials	3,100,000
Exterior Renovations	350,000
Interior Renovations	350,000
Utilities	250,000
Other Permanent Improvements	100,000
Contingency	500,000
Total	$ 5,000,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	Initial Request	$ 5,000,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 5,000,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2020-2021		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-21FY-P1	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY21)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2020-2021		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-21FY-P2	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Security/Detention Systems & Equipment (FY21)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	2	of	6
	OVERALL	7	of	27

PROJECT TYPE		%		%
	Repair/Renovate Existing Facility	100		
			Total	100

FACILITY TYPE		%		%
	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100		
			Total	100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	This request is to fund the most critical maintenance and repairs which would increase operational and security efficiencies of the security/detention systems and equipment. Scope will include the replacement/repairs for locks, door hardware, surveillence systems, cameras, DVR's/NVR's, detection systems, etc. for the various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. This work will be accomplished by both Agency's in-house inmate work forces and contract labor.

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2020-2021		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-21FY-P2	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Security/Detention Systems & Equipment (FY21)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Professional Services/Fees	$ 175,000
Equipment and Materials	3,800,000
Labor Costs	525,000
Contingency	500,000
Total	$ 5,000,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	Previously Approved	$ 5,000,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 5,000,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2020-2021		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-21FY-P2	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Security/Detention Systems & Equipment (FY21)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2020-2021		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-21FY-P3	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Roofing (FY21)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	3	of	6
	OVERALL	8	of	27

		%		%
PROJECT TYPE	Repair/Renovate Existing Facility	100		
			Total	100

		%		%
FACILITY TYPE	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100		
			Total	100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	This request is to fund the most critical roofing renovations projects that replace assemblies (bitumen and membrane), asphalt shingles and underlayment, standing seam metal systems, insulation, vapor barriers, gutter, and associated flashing materials at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. This work will be accomplished by the Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2020-2021		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-21FY-P3	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Roofing (FY21)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Roofing Repair and Replacement	$ 2,500,000
Total	$ 2,500,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	Initial Request	$ 2,500,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 2,500,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2020-2021		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-21FY-P3	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Roofing (FY21)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2020-2021		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-21FY-P4	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Material and Equipment (FY21)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	4	of	6
	OVERALL	9	of	27

		%		%
PROJECT TYPE	Other	100		
			Total	100

		%		%
FACILITY TYPE	Not Applicable	100		
			Total	100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	This request is to fund the detailed assessment for replacement and addition of equipment for the Division of Facilities Management which consists of trucks, tractors, motor graders, portable generators and compressors, heavy equipment, electronic communications, shop equipment and tools, and engineering equipment. It is essential to have safe and reliable equipment to complete capital improvement projects.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2020-2021		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-21FY-P4	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Material and Equipment (FY21)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Equipment and Materials	$ 1,070,000
Total	$ 1,070,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	Initial Request	$ 1,070,000
Unidentified		
	Total	$ 1,070,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2020-2021		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-21FY-P4	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Material and Equipment (FY21)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2020-2021		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-21FY-P5	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Floor Repairs/Replacements (FY21)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	5	of	6
	OVERALL	10	of	27

		%		%
PROJECT TYPE	Repair/Renovate Existing Facility	100		
			Total	100

		%		%
FACILITY TYPE	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100		
			Total	100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	This request is to fund the most critical flooring renovations projects that replace flooring assemblies and associated materials at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces. .

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2020-2021		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-21FY-P5	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Floor Repairs/Replacements (FY21)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Professional Services/Fees	$ 75,000
Interior Renovations	850,000
Contingency	75,000
Total	$ 1,000,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	Initial Request	$ 1,000,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 1,000,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2020-2021		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-21FY-P5	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Floor Repairs/Replacements (FY21)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2020-2021		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-21FY-P6	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Central Food Storage Warehouse Facility on the SCDC Broad River Complex

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	6	of	6
	OVERALL	11	of	27

		%		%
PROJECT TYPE	Construct Additional Facility	100		
			Total	100

		%		%
FACILITY TYPE	Support Services/Storage/Mainter	100		
			Total	100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	This request is to fund the design and construction of a new efficient food service warehouse facility on the SCDC Broad River Complex. The new food service complex will include parking, loading docks, industrial size freezer and cooler storage holding (approx. 18,500 s.f.), dry storage (approx. 32,000 s.f.) and office/administrative apace of approx. 8,600 s.f. This would allow the Agency to increase the onsite food production through increased farming operations and all the Agency to preserve the excess crops for use during the rest of the year, which decreases the need to purchase produce. Larger dry storage space would allow the Agency to save on food costs through purchasing these goods in greater quantities while increasing purchasing power. The current Food Service Warehouse was built in 1980 and consists of 20,900 square feet of dry storage 2,462 square feet of cooler space and 4,640 square feet of freezer space. The dry storage is contained in six (6) separate locations and is undersized. The locations are oddly shaped and do not provide efficient storage or shipment of food items. Food for 22,000 inmates is received in this facility and distributed on a weekly basis to all 21 correctional institutions. Upkeep and maintenance of this facility is ever increasing.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2020-2021		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-21FY-P6	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Central Food Storage Warehouse Facility on the SCDC Broad River Complex

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Professional Services/Fees	$ 1,500,000
Site Development	1,250,000
Equipment and Materials	2,250,000
New Construction	9,300,000
Contingency	1,600,000
Total	$ 15,900,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Canteen	Initial Request	$ 15,900,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 15,900,000

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2020-2021		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-21FY-P6	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Central Food Storage Warehouse Facility on the SCDC Broad River Complex

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2021-2022		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-22FY-P1	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY22)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	1	of	5
	OVERALL	12	of	27

		%		%
PROJECT TYPE	Repair/Renovate Existing Facility	25		
	Repair/Renovate Existing Facility	75		
			Total	100

		%		%
FACILITY TYPE	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100		
			Total	100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	The project is to fund the most critical upgrade or replacement of major building systems and supportive infrastructures which would increase operational and security efficiencies of the correctional institutions and support facilities. The Agency has a large number of needs which, in total, includes and involves all disciplines and trades to address the physical deterioration aspect of long-term use, the need for overall facility renewal due to technological obsolescence, the replacement of building systems which have become functionally inadequate, and the upgrading of supportive infrastructures which are no longer capable of adequately performing their function (i.e. fire/life safety codes, accessibility, energy conservation, and environmental health, including indoor air quality and asbestos removal). This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2021-2022		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-22FY-P1	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY22)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Professional Services/Fees	$ 250,000
Equipment and Materials	1,400,000
Exterior Renovations	200,000
Interior Renovations	250,000
Utilities	150,000
Contingency	250,000
Total	$ 2,500,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	Initial Request	$ 2,500,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 2,500,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2021-2022		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-22FY-P1	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY22)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2021-2022		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-22FY-P2	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Mechanical and Electrical Equipment & Systems (FY22)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	2	of	5
	OVERALL	13	of	27

		%		%
PROJECT TYPE	Repair/Renovate Existing Facility	100		
			Total	100

		%		%
FACILITY TYPE	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100		
			Total	100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	This Capital Renewal request is to fund the most critical renovation and equipment needs of maintenance and repairs in the mechanical and electrical systems for equipment replacement such as upgrade to HVAC systems such as repair/replacement of chillers, boilers, cooling towers, ventilation, and heating/cooling units to include the associated electrical systems, replacements to electrical systems, etc. at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2021-2022		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-22FY-P2	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Mechanical and Electrical Equipment & Systems (FY22)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Professional Services/Fees	$ 150,000
Equipment and Materials	1,500,000
Utilities	150,000
Contingency	200,000
Total	$ 2,000,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	Initial Request	$ 2,000,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 2,000,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2021-2022		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-22FY-P2	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Mechanical and Electrical Equipment & Systems (FY22)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2021-2022		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-22FY-P3	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Fire Alarm Replacements (FY22)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	3	of	5
	OVERALL	14	of	27

		%		%
PROJECT TYPE	Replace Existing Facility/System	100		
	Total			100

		%		%
FACILITY TYPE	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100		
	Total			100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	This Capital Renewal request is to fund the most critical renovation and equipment needs of maintenance and repairs of the Fire Alarm Systems at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. These system renewals are due to technological obsolescence, functionally inadequacy, and no longer capable of adequately performing their function. Non-functioning or intermittent interruptions which significantly impact the normal operations of the facilities, and may be cited for safety hazard. This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2021-2022		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-22FY-P3	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Fire Alarm Replacements (FY22)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Professional Services/Fees	$ 400,000
Interior Renovations	6,100,000
Utilities	250,000
Contingency	750,000
Total	$ 7,500,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	Initial Request	$ 7,500,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 7,500,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2021-2022		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-22FY-P3	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Fire Alarm Replacements (FY22)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2021-2022		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-22FY-P4	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Paving (FY22)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	4	of	5
	OVERALL	15	of	27

		%		%
PROJECT TYPE	Site Development	100		
	Total			100

		%		%
FACILITY TYPE	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100		
	Total			100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	This request is to fund the most critical paving projects at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. The scope of work will be the paving and stormwater management which includes materials and equipment to refurbish the entrance roads to institutions, security inner and outer perimeter roads and staff / visitor parking lots. This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by the Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2021-2022		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-22FY-P4	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Paving (FY22)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Professional Services/Fees	$ 200,000
Equipment and Materials	1,900,000
Other Capital Outlay	400,000
Total	$ 2,500,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	Initial Request	$ 2,500,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 2,500,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2021-2022		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-22FY-P4	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Paving (FY22)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2021-2022		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-22FY-P5	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Renovations at the Central Inmate Bus Transportation Terminal

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	5	of	6
	OVERALL	16	of	27

		%		%
PROJECT TYPE	Repair/Renovate Existing Facility	80		
	Construct Additional Facility	20		
			Total	100

		%		%
FACILITY TYPE	Support Services/Storage/Mainter	100		
			Total	100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	This request is to renovate the existing inmate bus terminal and construct an administrative/support addition to the existing facility. Renovations will consists of updating the electrical and mechanical systems. The facility addition will incorporate the offices, support areas and storage requirements that are now being provided by trailers and containers. The terminal is located on the SCDC Broad River Complex. This work will be accomplished by the Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2021-2022		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-22FY-P5	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Renovations at the Central Inmate Bus Transportation Terminal

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Professional Services/Fees	$ 175,000
Interior Renovations	475,000
Exterior Renovations	150,000
Site Development	75,000
New Construction	250,000
Contingency	125,000
Total	$ 1,250,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	Initial Request	$ 1,250,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 1,250,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2021-2022		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-22FY-P5	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Renovations at the Central Inmate Bus Transportation Terminal

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2022-2023		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-23FY-P1	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY23)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	1	of	6
	OVERALL	17	of	27

PROJECT TYPE		%		%
	Repair/Renovate Existing Facility	25		
	Repair/Renovate Existing Facility	75		
			Total	100

FACILITY TYPE		%		%
	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100		
				-
			Total	100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	The project is to fund the most critical upgrade or replacement of major building systems and supportive infrastructures which would increase operational and security efficiencies of the correctional institutions and support facilities. The Agency has a large number of needs which, in total, includes and involves all disciplines and trades to address the physical deterioration aspect of long-term use, the need for overall facility renewal due to technological obsolescence, the replacement of building systems which have become functionally inadequate, and the upgrading of supportive infrastructures which are no longer capable of adequately performing their function (i.e. fire/life safety codes, accessibility, energy conservation, and environmental health, including indoor air quality and asbestos removal). This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2022-2023		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-23FY-P1	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY23)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Professional Services/Fees	$ 250,000
Equipment and Materials	1,400,000
Exterior Renovations	200,000
Interior Renovations	250,000
Utilities	150,000
Contingency	250,000
Total	$ 2,500,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	Initial Request	$ 2,500,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 2,500,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2022-2023		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-23FY-P1	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY23)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2022-2023		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-23FY-P2	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Security/Detention Systems & Equipment (FY23)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	2	of	6
	OVERALL	18	of	27

		%		%
PROJECT TYPE	Repair/Renovate Existing Facility	100		
			Total	100

		%		%
FACILITY TYPE	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100		
			Total	100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	This request is to fund the most critical maintenance and repairs which would increase operational and security efficiencies of the security/detention systems and equipment. Scope will include the replacement/repairs for locks, door hardware, survellience systems, cameras, DVR's/NVR's, detection systems, etc. for the various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. This work will be accomplished by both Agency's in-house inmate work forces and contract labor.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2022-2023		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-23FY-P2	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Security/Detention Systems & Equipment (FY23)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Professional Services/Fees	$ 175,000
Equipment and Materials	3,800,000
Labor Costs	525,000
Contingency	500,000
Total	$ 5,000,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	Previously Approved	$ 5,000,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 5,000,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2022-2023		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-23FY-P2	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Security/Detention Systems & Equipment (FY23)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2022-2023		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-23FY-P3	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Roofing (FY23)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	3	of	6
	OVERALL	19	of	27

		%		%
PROJECT TYPE	Repair/Renovate Existing Facility	100		
			Total	100

		%		%
FACILITY TYPE	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100		
			Total	100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	This request is to fund the most critical roofing renovations projects that replace assemblies (bitumen and membrane), asphalt shingles and underlayment, standing seam metal systems, insulation, vapor barriers, gutter, and associated flashing materials at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. This work will be accomplished by the Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2022-2023		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-23FY-P3	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Roofing (FY23)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Roofing Repair and Replacement	$ 2,500,000
Total	$ 2,500,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	Initial Request	$ 2,500,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 2,500,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2022-2023		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-23FY-P3	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Roofing (FY23)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2022-2023		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-23FY-P4	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Material and Equipment (FY23)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	4	of	6
	OVERALL	20	of	27

		%		%
PROJECT TYPE	Other	100		
	Total			100

		%		%
FACILITY TYPE	Not Applicable	100		
	Total			100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	This request is to fund the detailed assessment for replacement and addition of equipment for the Division of Facilities Management which consists of trucks, tractors, motor graders, portable generators and compressors, heavy equipment, electronic communications, shop equipment and tools, and engineering equipment. It is essential to have safe and reliable equipment to complete capital improvement projects.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2022-2023		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-23FY-P4	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Material and Equipment (FY23)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Equipment and Materials	$ 1,070,000
Total	$ 1,070,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	Initial Request	$ 1,070,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 1,070,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2022-2023		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-23FY-P4	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Material and Equipment (FY23)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2022-2023		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-23FY-P5	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Floor Repairs/Replacements (FY23)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	5	of	6
	OVERALL	21	of	27

		%		%
PROJECT TYPE	Repair/Renovate Existing Facility	100		
			Total	100

		%		%
FACILITY TYPE	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100		
			Total	100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	This request is to fund the most critical flooring renovations projects that replace flooring assemblies and associated materials at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces. .

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2022-2023		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-23FY-P5	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Floor Repairs/Replacements (FY23)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Professional Services/Fees	$ 75,000
Interior Renovations	850,000
Contingency	75,000
Total	$ 1,000,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	Initial Request	$ 1,000,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 1,000,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2022-2023		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-23FY-P5	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Floor Repairs/Replacements (FY23)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2022-2023		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-23FY-P7	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	New 3,000 Bed Security Level V Correctional Facility

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	6	of	6
	OVERALL	22	of	27

		%		%
PROJECT TYPE	Construct Additional Facility	100		
	Total			100

		%		%
FACILITY TYPE	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100		
	Total			100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	This project is to construct a new maximum security level correctional institution to house 3,000 inmates. Once complete it will replace two or three correctional institutions that are inefficent for security and have high operating costs. SCDC has not constructed a new correctional facility in over 20 years. The new facility will be efficient, proficient, and state-of-the-art for housing inmates classified as the highest security risks in the prison system and those who pose an extremely serious threat. Support services areas will include food services/kitchen, dining and storage facilities large enough to accommodate both the staff and the inmate population. It also contains space for administration, security, medical, visiting, education, vocation, industries, commissary, laundry, chapel, and multipurpose functions. Each of these areas provides inmate support and program spaces in compliance with the state's operational requirements for a safe and secure environment for staff, visitors, and inmates. Security will be provided with multiple passive and active security elements to ensure the safety of public, visitors, staff, and inmate population.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2022-2023		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-23FY-P7	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	New 3,000 Bed Security Level V Correctional Facility

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Land Purchase	$ 1,500,000
Professional Services/Fees	14,750,000
Equipment and Materials	50,000,000
Site Development	1,500,000
New Construction	527,000,000
Utilities	5,000,000
Labor Costs	150,000
Bond Issue Costs	100,000
Contingency	67,000,000
Total	$ 667,000,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Debt - Capital Improvement Bonds	Initial Request	$ 667,000,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 667,000,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2022-2023		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-23FY-P7	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	New 3,000 Bed Security Level V Correctional Facility

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2023-2024		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-24FY-P1	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY24)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	1	of	5
	OVERALL	23	of	27

		%		%
PROJECT TYPE	Repair/Renovate Existing Facility	25		
	Repair/Renovate Existing Facility	75		
			Total	100

		%		%
FACILITY TYPE	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100		
			Total	100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	The project is to fund the most critical upgrade or replacement of major building systems and supportive infrastructures which would increase operational and security efficiencies of the correctional institutions and support facilities. The Agency has a large number of needs which, in total, includes and involves all disciplines and trades to address the physical deterioration aspect of long-term use, the need for overall facility renewal due to technological obsolescence, the replacement of building systems which have become functionally inadequate, and the upgrading of supportive infrastructures which are no longer capable of adequately performing their function (i.e. fire/life safety codes, accessibility, energy conservation, and environmental health, including indoor air quality and asbestos removal). This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2023-2024		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-24FY-P1	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY24)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Professional Services/Fees	$ 250,000
Equipment and Materials	1,400,000
Exterior Renovations	200,000
Interior Renovations	250,000
Utilities	150,000
Contingency	250,000
Total	$ 2,500,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	Initial Request	$ 2,500,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 2,500,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2023-2024		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-24FY-P1	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Major Maintenance and Repairs (FY24)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2023-2024		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-24FY-P2	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Fire Alarm Replacements (FY24)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	2	of	5
	OVERALL	24	of	27

PROJECT TYPE		%		%
	Replace Existing Facility/System	100		
	Total	100		

FACILITY TYPE		%		%
	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100		
	Total	100		

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	This Capital Renewal request is to fund the most critical renovation and equipment needs of maintenance and repairs of the Fire Alarm Systems at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. These system renewals are due to technological obsolescence, functionally inadequacy, and no longer capable of adequately performing their function. Non-functioning or intermittent interruptions which significantly impact the normal operations of the facilities, and may be cited for safety hazard. This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2023-2024		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-24FY-P2	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Fire Alarm Replacements (FY24)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Professional Services/Fees	$ 400,000
Interior Renovations	6,100,000
Utilities	250,000
Contingency	750,000
Total	$ 7,500,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	Initial Request	$ 7,500,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 7,500,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2023-2024		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-24FY-P2	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Fire Alarm Replacements (FY24)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2023-2024		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-24FY-P3	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Mechanical and Electrical Equipment & Systems (FY24)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	3	of	5
	OVERALL	25	of	27

		%		%
PROJECT TYPE	Repair/Renovate Existing Facility	100		
			Total	100

		%		%
FACILITY TYPE	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100		
			Total	100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	This Capital Renewal request is to fund the most critical renovation and equipment needs of maintenance and repairs in the mechanical and electrical systems for equipment replacement such as upgrade to HVAC systems such as repair/replacement of chillers, boilers, cooling towers, ventilation, and heating/cooling units to include the associated electrical systems, replacements to electrical systems, etc. at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by a combination of general contractors and Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2023-2024		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-24FY-P3	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Mechanical and Electrical Equipment & Systems (FY24)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Professional Services/Fees	$ 150,000
Equipment and Materials	1,500,000
Utilities	150,000
Contingency	200,000
Total	$ 2,000,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	Initial Request	$ 2,000,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 2,000,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2023-2024		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-24FY-P3	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Mechanical and Electrical Equipment & Systems (FY24)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2023-2024		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-24FY-P4	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Security/Detention Systems & Equipment (FY24)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	4	of	5
	OVERALL	26	of	27

		%		%
PROJECT TYPE	Repair/Renovate Existing Facility	100		
			Total	100

		%		%
FACILITY TYPE	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100		
			Total	100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	This request is to fund the most critical maintenance and repairs which would increase operational and security efficiencies of the security/detention systems and equipment. Scope will include the replacement/repairs for locks, door hardware, survellience systems, cameras, DVR's/NVR's, detection systems, etc. for the various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. This work will be accomplished by both Agency's in-house inmate work forces and contract labor.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2023-2024		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-24FY-P4	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Security/Detention Systems & Equipment (FY24)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Professional Services/Fees	$ 175,000
Equipment and Materials	3,800,000
Labor Costs	525,000
Contingency	500,000
Total	$ 5,000,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	Previously Approved	$ 5,000,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 5,000,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2023-2024		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-24FY-P4	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for Security/Detention Systems & Equipment (FY24)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2023-2024		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-24FY-P5	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Paving (FY24)

PRIORITY	PLAN YEAR	5	of	5
	OVERALL	27	of	27

		%		%
PROJECT TYPE	Site Development	100		
			Total	100

		%		%
FACILITY TYPE	Agency/Institution/Campus Wide	100		
			Total	100

DESCRIPTION JUSTIFICATION ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED	This request is to fund the most critical paving projects at various correctional institutions statewide and administrative/support buildings on the Broad River Complex. The scope of work will be the paving and stormwater management which includes materials and equipment to refurbish the entrance roads to institutions, security inner and outer perimeter roads and staff / visitor parking lots. This is a reoccuring Capital Renewal Request. Scope of work will be accomplished by the Agency's in-house inmate work forces.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2023-2024		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-24FY-P5	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Paving (FY24)

ESTIMATED PROJECT COSTS	AMOUNT
Professional Services/Fees	$ 200,000
Equipment and Materials	1,900,000
Other Capital Outlay	400,000
Total	$ 2,500,000

FUND SOURCES	FUND STATUS	AMOUNT
Other Funds - Agency Funds Designated by Legislature	Initial Request	$ 2,500,000
Unidentified		-
	Total	$ 2,500,000

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

AGENCY NAME	South Carolina Department of Corrections		
AGENCY CODE	N04		
PLAN YEAR	FY2023-2024		
AGENCY REFERENCE	N04-24FY-P5	SUBMISSION TYPE	CPIP Submission - Initial

Comprehensive Permanent Improvement Plan
Project Detail Worksheet

PROJECT NAME	Capital Renewal for General Maintenance - Paving (FY24)

ANNUALIZED OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT			
EXPENDITURE CATEGORY	FUND GROUP	RECURS	COST/(SAVINGS) AMOUNT
		Overall	$ -

Facility, and Major Facility Component, Age and Date of Replacement

Included in the Department of Corrections' (SCDC) February 19, 2020 letter to the House Legislative Oversight Committee (LOC). This information was provided in response to the following question in LOC's January 30, 2020, letter to the Department of Corrections: "18. Please provide a chart which lists the date each SCDC building was constructed and date each major element, within each facility, was fully replaced (e.g. roof, boiler, windows, etc.)"

In addition to providing the information in this document, SCDC provided the following response:

- Please see attached HLOC Information Institutions

Age of SCDC's Facilities and Building Infrastructure

2/5/2020

- Based on available records

Component	What it does	What happens if it breaks
Boiler	is water containing vessel which transfers heat from a fuel source into steam which is piped to a point where it can be used to provide heat, to cook, etc.	Loose heat in building or instituion depending on what is seved by the boiler. If it is a kitchen boiler you loose the ability to cook using steam kettles.
Chiller	is a machine that removes heat from a liquid via a vapor-compression or absorption refrigeration cycle.	Loose A/C in building or instituion depending on what is seved by the Chiller.
Cooling Tower	is used to dispose of unwanted heat from a chiller	Loose A/C in building or instituion depending on what chiller is seved by the cooling tower.
Fire Alarm	is a unit made of several devices, which uses visual and audio signalization to warn people about a possible fire, or smoke, occurrence in the area of coverage	Endangers occupants of building.
HVAC	provides heating and cooling to residential and commercial buildings	Loose A/C and or Heating in building served by that HVAC unit.
Switch Gear	is the combination of electrical disconnect **switches**, fuses or circuit breakers used to control, protect and isolate electrical equipment.	Loose power to anything served by switch gear.
Elecrtical Loop	transmission lines that enable electricity to be fed from either end to isolate a fault	Loss of electrical lines will cut power to everything after fault.
Transformer	is an electrical apparatus designed to convert alternating current from one voltage to another.	Power lost to building or equipment which the transformer serves.
Roof	is the top covering of a building, including all materials and constructions necessary to support it on the walls of the building or on uprights; it provides protection against rain, snow, sunlight, extremes of temperature, and wind.	Interior of building damaged by the elements.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Allendale Correctional Institution

Opened in 1989
20 Support Buildings
5 Dorms

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	S-Building S-Building S-Building Kitchen	2009 2009 2009 1987	11 Years 11 Years 11 Years 33 Years	30 Years
Chillers Water Cooled	S-Building S-Building	2000 2009	20 Years 11 Years	25 Years
Cooling Tower	S-Building S-Building	2009 2009	11 Years 11 Years	20 Years
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide	2002	18 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	Support Buildings Dorms F1,F2,F3&F-4	1989 2016	31 Years 4 Years	20 Years
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1989	31 Years	40 Years
Electrical Loop	Institution Wide	1989	31 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	1989	31 Years	30 years
Roofs	All Buildings	1989	31 Years	Build-up 30+ Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Broad River Correctional Institution

Opened in 1988
22 Support Buildings
9 Dorms

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	S-Building S-Building S-Building Kitchen Molturie Dorm Greenwood Dorm	2009 2009 2009 1988 2003 2003	11 years 11 Years 11 Years 32 Years 17 Years 17 Years	30 Years
Chillers Water Cooled	S-Building S-Building	2009 2009	11 Years 11 Years	25 Years 25 Years
Chillers Air Cooled	Molturie Dorm Greenwood Dorm	2003 2019	17 Years 1 Year	20 Years
Cooling Tower	S-Building S-Building	2006 2006	14 Years 14 Years	20 Years
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide	2/3 in 1988 1/3 in 2008	42 Years 12 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	All Buildings	1988	32 Years	20 Years
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1988	32 Years	40 Years
Electrical Loop	Institution Wide	1988	32 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	1988	32 Years	30 Years
Roofs	U1,U2,U3 & L Control All Others	2012 1988	8 Years 32 Years	Build-up 30+ Years Build-up 30+ Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Camille Griffin Graham Correctional Institution

Opened in 1973
11 Support Buildings
6 Dorms

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	Gym Kitchen R/E	1975 1984 2007	45 Years 36 Years 13 Years	30 Years
Chillers Air Cooled	R&E Building	2005	15 Years	20 Years
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide	2019	1 Year	20 Years Max
HVAC*	Gym Dorms F1,F2,F3,&F4 SMU Kitchen All Others	2015 2000 Half Original/Half are new 2010 Unknown	5 Years 20 Years 45/0 Years 10 Years 25 Years Min	20 Years
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1973	47 Years	40 Years
Electrical Loop	Institution Wide	2004	16 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	2004	16 Years	30 Years
Roofs	Administration Multi-Purpose Welding SMU Dorms All Others	1996 2014 2008 2010 2000 Unknown	24 Years 6 Years 12 Years 10 Years 20 Years Unknown	Build-up 30+ years Build-up 30+ years Build-up 30+ years Build-up 30+ years Metal 50 years Build-up 30+ years Metal 50 Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Campbell Pre-Release Center

Opened in 1975
3 Support Buildings (2 Support Building to be demolished in 2020)
3 Dorms (2 Dorms to be demolished in 2020, Remaining Dorm
to be converted into Office Space)

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chillers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide	1975	To Be Replaced during Remodel	20 Years Max
HVAC*	All Others Dorm Parole Trailer	To Be Demolished 1990 2013	To Be Demolished To Be Replaced during Remodel 7 Years	20 Years
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1975	To Be Demolished	40 Years
Electrical Transmission	Institution Wide	1975	To Be Demolished	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	1975	To Be Demolished	30 Years
Roofs	D-Dorm Parole Trailer	2017 Unknown	3 Years Unknown	Metal 50 Years Metal 50 Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Coastal Pre-Release Center

Opened in 1970 Closed in 2015
4 Support Buildings
2 Dorms (Converted into Office Space)

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chillers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide	1970	50 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	All Buildings	Unknown	25 Years Min	20 Years
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1970	50 Years	40 Years
Electrical Transmission	Institution Wide	1970	50 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	1970	50 Years	30 Years
Roofs	Administration B1&B2 Buildings E Building	2014 2014 2003	6 Years 6 Years 17 Years	Shingles 20 Years Shingles 20 Years Shingles 20 Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Evans Correctional Institution

Opened in 1989
13 Support Buildings
6 Dorms

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	S-Building S-Building S-Building Kitchen	2009 2009 2009 2007	11 Years 11 Years 11 Years 13 Years	30 Years
Chillers Water Cooled	S-Building S-Building	2009 2019	11 Years 1 Year	25 Years
Cooling Tower	S-Building S-Building	2109 2019	1 Years 1 Year	20 Years
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide	1989	31 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	All Buildings	1989	31 Years	20 Years
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1989	31 Years	40 Years
Electrical Loop	Institution Wide	1989	31 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	1989	31 Years	30 Years
Roofs	Cherokee Dorm PI All Others	2003 1989 1989	17 Years 31 Years 31 Years	Metal 50 Years Metal 50 Years Build-up 30+ Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Goodman Correctional Institution

Opened in 1970
13 Support Buildings
5 Dorms

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	Boiler Room	1981	Abandoned	30 Years
Chillers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide	2017	3 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	Dorm 5 & Admin All Others	2007 Unknown	13 Years 25 Years Min	20 Years
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1970	50 Years	40 Years
Electrical Transmission	Institution Wide	1970	50 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	1970	50 Years	30 Years
Roofs	Chapel&Education Dorms F1,F2,F3,F4, Dorm F5 Cafeteria Maintenance Gate House Multipurpose Laundry	2006 2003 2007 2004 2005 2005 Unknown Unknown	14 Years 17 Years 13 Years 16 Years 15 Years 15 Years Unknown Unknown	Shingles 20 Years Shingles 20 Years Metal 50 Years Shingles 20 Years Shingles 20 Years Shingles 20 Years Metal 50 Years Metal 50 Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Kershaw Correctional Institution

Opened in 1997
11 Support Buildings
6 Dorms

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	S-Building S-Building S-Building Kitchen	1995 1995 1995 1995	25 Years 25 Years 25 Years 25 Years	30 Years
Chillers Water Cooled	S-Building S-Building	1995 1995	25 Years 25 Years	25 Years
Cooling Tower	S-Building S-Building	1995 1995	25 Years 25 Years	20 Years
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide	1996	24 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	Hickory Dorm All Others	2003 1997	17 Years 23 Years	20 Years
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1997	23 Years	40 Years
Electrical Loop	Institution Wide	1997	23 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	1997	23 Years	30 Years
Roofs	Hickory Dorm All Others	2003 1997	17 Years 23 Years	Metal 50 Years Build-up 30+ Years

* Individual Air Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Kirkland Correctional Institution

Opened in 1975
10 Support Buildings
12 Dorms

Componen+A2:E24t	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	Boiler House	2009	11 Years	30 Years
	Boiler House	In Progress	N/A	
	Dorm A1	2002	18 Years	
	Dorm A2	2002	18 Years	
	Dorm B1	2002	18 Years	
	Dorm B2	2003	17 Years	
	Dorm C1	2002	18 Years	
	Dorm C2	2002	18 Years	
	Dorm D	2002	18 Years	
	Dorm F1	2003	17 Years	
	Dorm F2	2003	17 Years	
	Dorm F3	2003	17 Years	
Chillers Water Cooled	E Building	2011	9 Years	25 Years
Chillers Air Cooled	Dorm A1	2005	15 Years	20 Years
	Dorm A2	2005	15 Years	
	Dorm B1	2005	15 Years	
	Dorm B2	2005	15 Years	
	Dorm C1	2005	15 Years	
	Dorm C2	2005	15 Years	
	Dorm D	2005	15 Years	
	Dorm F1	2004	16 Years	
	Dorm F2	2004	16 Years	
	Dorm F3	2004	16 Years	
Cooling Tower	S-Building	2011	9 Years	20 Years
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide	2010	10 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	Dorms F1,F2,&F3	2003	17 Years	20 Years
	Dorms A1,A2,B1,B2	2005	15 Years	
	Dorms C1,C2,&D	2005	15 Years	
	All Others	Unknown	25 Years Min	
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1975	45 Years	40 Years
Electrical Loop	Institution Wide	2006	14 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	2006	14 Years	30 Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Kirkland Correctional Institution

Opened in 1975
10 Support Buildings
12 Dorms

Roofs	Dorms F1,F2,F3	2003	17 Years	Metal 50 Years
	Dorms A1,A2,B1,B2	2006	14 Years	Shingles 20 Years
	Dorms C1,C2,D	2006	14 Years	Shingles 20 Years
	Food Service	2006	14 Years	Build-up 30+ Years
	Infirmary	2014	6 Years	Build-up 30+ Years
	Super Max	1994	26 Years	Metal 50 Years
	Various Modulars	Unknown	Unknown	Metal 50 Years
	All Others	1975	45 Years	Build-up 30+ Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Leath Correctional Institution

Opened in 1991
10 Support Buildings
6 Dorms

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	S-Building S-Building Kitchen	1991 1991 1991	29 Years 29 Years 29 Years	30 Years
Chillers Water Cooled	S-Building S-Building	1991 1991	29 Years 29 Years	25 Years
Chillers Air Cooled	Reynolds Dorm Phoenix Dorm	2007 2003	13 Years 17 Years	20 Years
Cooling Tower	S-Building S-Building	2013 2013	7 Years 7 Years	20 Years
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide 5 Panels	1991 2007	29 Years 13 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	All Buildings	1991	29 Years	20 Years
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1991	29 Years	40 Years
Electrical Loop	Institution Wide	1991	29 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	1991	29 Years	30 Years
Roofs	Phoenix Dorm Reynolds Dorm All Others	2003 2008 1991	17 Years 13 Years 29 Years	Build-up 30+ Years Metal 50 Years Build-up 30+ Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Lee Correctional Institution

Opened in 1993
12 Support Buildings
8 Dorms

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	S-Building S-Building Kitchen	1994 1994 1994	26 Years 26 Years 26 Years	30 Years
Chillers Water Cooled	S-Building S-Building	1993 2003	27 Years 17 Years	25 Years
Cooling Tower	S-Building S-Building	1994 1994	26 Years 26 Years	20 Years
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide	1992	28 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	All Buildings	1993	27 Years	20 Years
Switch Gear	Institution Wide 1 Cabinet	1993 2014	27 Years 6 Years	40 Years
Electrical Loop	Institution Wide	1993	27 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	1993	27 Years	30 Years
Roofs	Dorm F5 All Others	2003 1993	17 Years 27 Years	Metal 50 Years Build-up 30+ Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Leiber Correctional Institution

Opened in 1986
19 Support Buildings
7 Dorms

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	S-Building S-Building S-Building Kitchen Wando	2009 2009 2009 2012 2003	11 Years 11 Years 11 Years 8 Years 17 Years	30 Years
Chillers Water Cooled	S-Building S-Building	2009 In Progress	11 Years 0 Years	25 Years
Chillers Air Cooled	Wando	2003	17	20 Years
Cooling Tower	S-Building S-Building	2019 2019	1 Year 1 Year	20 Years
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide	2016	4 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	Dorms F1,F2,F3,&F4 Dorms U1,U2 & L Control All Others	2015 2017 1986	5 Years 3 Years 34 Years	20 Years
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1986	34 Years	40 Years
Electrical Loop	Institution Wide	1986 (In Progress)	34 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	1986 (In Progress)	34 Years	30 Years
Roofs	U1,U2,L Control All Others (Replacement in Progress)	2019 1986	1 Years 34 Years	Build-up 30+ Years Build-up 30+ Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm Components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Livesay A Pre-Release

Opened in 1982
6 Support Buildings
3 Dorms

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chillers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide Visitation	1982 2019	38 Years 1 Year	20 Years Max
HVAC*	Dorms	Unknown	N/A	20 Years
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1982	38 Years	40 Years
Electrical Transmission	Institution Wide	1982	38 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	1982	38 Years	30 Years
Roofs	D Building E Building All Others	2017 2009 Unknown	3 Years 11 Years Unkown	Shingles 20 Years Shingles 20 Years Metal 50 Years & Shingles 20 Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Livesay B Pre-Release Center

Opened in 1973
15 Support Buildings
5 Dorms

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chillers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide Dorm 5	1973 2005	47 Years 15 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	All Buildings	Unknown	N/A	N/A
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1973	47 Years	40 Years
Electrical Transmission	Institution Wide	1973	47 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	1973	47 Years	30 Years
Roofs	Dorm F5 All Others	2007 Unknown	13 Years Unkown	Metal 50 Years Metal 50 Years & Shingles 20 Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

MacDougall Correctional Institution

Opened in 1966
13 Support Buildings
4 Dorms

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	Kitchen Dorm 1 Dorm 2 Dorm 3 Palmer	1995 2011 2011 2011 2004	25 Years 9 Years 9 Years 9 Years 16 Years	30 Years
Chillers Air Cooled	Kitchen Dorm F-1 Dorm F-2 Dorm F-3	2019 2011 2011 2011	1 Year 9 Years 9 Years 9 Years	20 Years
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide 5 Panels	1982 2005	38 Years 15 Years	20 Years Max 20 Years Max
HVAC*	Dorms F-1,F-2, & F3 All Others	2011 UnKnown	9 Years N/A	20 Years
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1966	54 Years	40 Years
Electrical Loop	Institution Wide Partial replacement	1966 2008	54 Years 12 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide Partial Replacement	1966 2008	54 Years 12 Years	30 Years
Roofs	Dorm F1, E Building A Building G Building C Building All Others	2020 In Progress 2010 2016 2010 Unknown	0 Years 0 Years 10 Years 4 Years 10 Years Unknown	Shingles 20 Years Build-up 30+ Years Build-up 30+ Years Metal 50 Years Metal 50 Years All of the Above

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Manning Correctional Institution

Opened in 1962
11 Support Buildings
3 Dorms

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	Boiler House Boiler House Kitchen J Building Trustee	In Progress In Progress 1962 1991 1972	0 Years 0 Years 58 Years 29 Years 48 Years	30 Years
Chillers Air Cooled	R Building	1993	27 Years	20 Years
Cooling Tower	S-Building			
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide	1984	36 Years	20 Year Max
HVAC*	R Building J Building S Building All Others	1991 2009 1991 Unknown	29 Years 11 Years 29 Years 25 Years Min	20 Years
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1963	57 Years	40 Years
Electrical Loop	Institution Wide	1963	57 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	1963	57 Years	30 Years
Roofs	J Building R Building S Building All Others	2008 2016 2015 1962	12 Years 4 Years 5 Years 58 Years	Metal 50 Years Metal 50 Years Metal 50 Years Build-up 30+ Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

McCormick Correctional Institution

Opened in 1987
14 Support Buildings
5 Dorms

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	S-Building S-Building Kitchen	2007 2006 2016	13 Years 14 Years 4 Years	30 Years
Chillers Water Cooled	S-Building S-Building	2009 2009	11 Years 11 Years	25 Years
Cooling Tower	S-Building S-Building	2009 2009	11 Years 11 Years	20 Years
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide	1987	33 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	All Others	1987	33 Years	20 Years
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1987	33 Years	40 Years
Electrical Loop	Institution Wide	1987	33 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	2017	3 Years	30 Years
Roofs	All Buildings	1987	33 Years	Build-up 30+ Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Palmer Pre-Release Center

Opened in 1975
4 Support Buildings
2 Dorms

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	Boiler Room	1985	35 Years	30 Years
Chillers Air Cooled	Kitchen	2008	12 Years	20 Years
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide	1980	40 Years	20 Year Max
HVAC*	All Buildings	UnKnown	25 Years Min	20 Years
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1975	45 Years	40 Years
Electrical Transmission	Institution Wide	1975	45 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	1975	45 Years	30 Years
Roofs	A Building B,C,D Buildings	2004 2009	16 Years 11 Years	Build-up 30+ Years Shingles 20 Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Perry Correctional Institution

Opened in 1981
13 Support Buildings
8 Dorms

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	Kitchen Dorm Q1 Dorm Q2 Dorm Q3 Dorm Q4	1980 In Progress 2006 2006 2006	40 Years 0 Years 14 Years 14 Years 14 Years	30 Years
Chillers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cooling Tower	S-Building	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide	2017	3 Years	20 Year Max
HVAC*	Support Buildings All Dorms	1981 AC added in 2004 (added coils and boilers) but original Air-handlers remain. **Replacement on 1 Dorm In Progress**	39 Years 16 Years	20 Years
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1981	39 Years	40 Years
Electrical Loop	Institution Wide	1981	39 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	1981	39 Years	30 Years
Roofs	A,B,C Buildings All Others	2002 2012	18 Years 8 Years	Build-up 30+ Years Build-up 30+ Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Ridgeland Correctional Institution

Opened in 1995
15 Support Buildings
5 Dorms

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	Kitchen	1993	27 Years	30 Years
	S-Building	1993	27 Years	
	S-Building	1993	27 Years	
	S-Building	1993	27 Years	
	S-Building	2012	8 Years	
	S-Building	2017	3 Years	
	S-Building	2018	2 Years	
Chillers Water Cooled	S-Building	1995	25 Years	25 Years
	S-Building	2012	8 Years	
Cooling Tower	S-Building	1993	27 Years	20 Years
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide	2011	9 Years	20 Year Max
HVAC*	All Buildings	1995	25 Years	20 Years
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1995	25 Years	40 Years
Electrical Loop	Institution Wide	1995	25 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	1995	25 Years	30 Years
Roofs	All Buildings	1995	25 Years	Build-up 30+ Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Trenton Correctional Institution

Opened in 1995
12 Support Buildings
4 Dorms

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	Kitchen	1992	28 Years	30 Years
	Visitation	1992	28 Years	
	Education	1992	28 Years	
	Administration	1992	28 Years	
	PI	1992	28 Years	
	Dorm 1	1992	28 Years	
	Dorm 2	1992	28 Years	
	Dorm 3	1992	28 Years	
Chillers Air Cooled	Dorm 1	2017	3 Years	20 Years
	Dorm 2	2017	3 Years	
	Dorm 3	2012	8 Years	
	Canteen	In Progress	0 Years	
	Visitation	In Progress	0 Years	
	Administration	2017	3 Years	
	Kitchen	2017	3 Years	
	Education	2017	3 Years	
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide	2009	11 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	All Buildings	1995	25 Years	20 Years
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1995	25 Years	40 Years
Electrical Loop	Institution Wide	1995	25 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	1995	25 Years	30 Years
Roofs	All Buildings	1995	25 Years	Metal 50 Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Turbeville Correctional Institution

Opened in 1994
15 Support Buildings
7 Dorms

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	Kitchen	1993	27 Years	30 Years
	Santee Dorm	2003	17 Years	
	Santee Dorm	2003	17 Years	
	Maintenance	2018	2 Years	
	Maintenance	2018	2 Years	
	Maintenance	2017	3 Years	
	Maintenance	1993	27 Years	
	Maintenance	1993	27 Years	
	Maintenance	1993	27 Years	
Chillers Water Cooled	S-Building	1994	26 Year	20 Years
	S-Building	2015	5 Years	
Cooling Tower	S-Building	1994	26 Years	20 Years
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide	2006	14 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	All Buildings	1994	26 Years	20 Years
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1994	26 Years	40 Years
Electrical Loop	Institution Wide	1994	26 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	1994	26 Years	30 Years
Roofs	Dorms F5,&F6	2003	17 Years	Metal 50 Years
	All Others	1994	26 Years	Build-up 30+ Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Tyger River Correctional Institution

Opened in 1980 Upper 1983 Lower
26 Support Buildings
12 Dorms

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	Lower Kitchen	1982	38 Years	30 Years
	Upper Kitchen	1997	23 Years	
	PI 1	1997	23 Years	
	Paint Booth	2008	10 Years	
	Tool Room	2018	2 Years	
	Dorm 1	2003 (to be removed 2020)	17 Years	
	Dorm 2	2003 (to be removed 2020)	17 Years	
	Dorm 3	2003 (to be removed 2020)	17 Years	
	Dorm 4	2003 (to be removed 2020)	17 Years	
	Dorm 5	2003 (to be removed 2020)	17 Years	
	Dorm 6	2003 (to be removed 2020)	17 Years	
	Dorm 7	2003 (to be removed 2020)	17 Years	
	Dorm 8	2003 (to be removed 2020)	17 Years	
	Dorm 9	2003 (to be removed 2020)	17 Years	
	Dorm 10	2003 (to be removed 2020)	17 Years	
Chillers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cooling Tower	Lower Yard	2013	7 Years	20 Years
	Upper Yard	2003	17 Years	
Fire Alarm*	Lower Yard	1983	37 Years	20 Years Max
	Upper Yard	1980	40 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	Support Buildings	1980	40 Years	20 Years
	All Dorms	AC added in 2003 (added coils and boilers) but original Air-handlers remain. **Replacement In Progress**	17 Years	
Switch Gear	Lower Yard	1983	37 Years	40 Years
	Upper Yard	1980	40 Years	
Electrical Loop	Lower Yard	1983	37 Years	30 Years
	Upper Yard	1980	40 Years	
Transformers*	Lower Yard	1983	37 Years	30 Years
	Upper Yard	1980	40 Years	

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Tyger River Correctional Institution

Opened in 1980 Upper 1983 Lower
26 Support Buildings
12 Dorms

Roofs	Upper Yard Buildings	2004	16 Years	Build-up 30+ Years
	Lower Yard Buildings	1983	37 Years	Build-up 30+ Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Walden Correctional Institution

Opened in 1950 Closed in 2016

9 Support Buildings

3 Dorms (Dorms Vacant or Converted to Office Space)

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	Kitchen	1950 (No Longer in Use)	70 Years	30 Years
Chillers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide	1978	42 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	Building 3 All Other	2005 UnKnown	15 Years 25 Years Min	20 Years
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1950	70 Years	40 Years
Electrical Transmission	Institution	1950	70 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	1950	70 Years	30 Years
Roofs	A,I Buildings F Building E Building C Building H Building All Others	2010 2016 2011 2014 2005 Unknown	10 Years 4 Years 9 Years 6 Years 15 Years Unkown	Shingles 20 Years Hydro-Stop Over Metal Build-up 30+ Years Metal 50 Years Metal 50 Years Build-up 30+ Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Wateree River Correctional Institution

Opened in 1892
15 Support Buildings
6 Dorms

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	Boiler House	2019	1 Year	30 Years
Chillers Air Cooled	Kitchen	2016	4 Years	20 Years
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide	1986	34 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	Dorm 3 All Others	2010 Unknown	10 Years 25 Years Min	20 Years N/A
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1970 (In Progress)	50 Years	40 Years
Electrical Loop	Institution Wide	1970 (In Progress)	50 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	1970 (In Progress)	50 Years	30 Years
Roofs	Dorm 1 Dorm 2 Kitchen Dorm 3 Dorm 4 Chapel All Others	2017 2017 2012 2008 2010 2009 Unknown	3 Years 3 Years 8 Years 12 Years 10 Years 11 Years Unknown	Build-up 30+ Years Build-up 30+ Years Shingles 20 Years Metal 50 Years Shingles 20 Years Shingles 20 Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Watkins Pre-Release Center

Opened in 1964 Closed in 2012

5 Support Buildings

4 Dorms (Dorms converted to Office Space)

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	B Dorm C Dorm	2005 2016	15 Years 4 Years	30 Years
Chillers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	Institution Wide	1983	37 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	All Buildings	Unknown	20 Years Min	20 Years
Switch Gear	Institution Wide	1964	56 Years	40 Years
Electrical Transmission	Institution Wide	1964	56 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Institution Wide	1964	56 Years	30 Years
Roofs	All Buildings	2009	11 Years	Shingles 20 Years

* Individual Air-Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Headquaters Building

300 Building Built in 1968
100 and 200 Building Built in 1973
2 Buildings Connected by Breezeway

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chillers	100 Building	2016	4 Years	25 Years
Cooling Tower	100 Building	2013	7 Years	20 Years
Fire Alarm*	All Buildings	1973	47 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	300 Building 100 and 200 Building	2010 1973	10 Years 47 Years	20 Years
Switch Gear	300 Building 100 and 200 Building	1968 1973	52 Years 47 Years	40 Years
Electrical Transmission	300 Building 100 and 200 Building	1968 1973	52 Years 47 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	300 Building 100 and 200 Building	1968 1973	52 Years 47 Years	30 Years
Roofs	300 Building 100 and 200 Buildings	2010 1994	10 Years 26 Years	Build-up 30 Years Metal 50 Years

* Individual Air- Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm Components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Training Academy

Built in 1988
8 Buildings
Annex 3 Buildings

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chillers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	Training Academy Annex	2007 1988	13 Years 32 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	Training Academy Annex	Unknown Unknown	10 Years Max 10 Years Max	20 Years
Switch Gear	Training Academy Annex	1988	32 Years	40 Years
Electrical Transmission	Training Academy Annex	1988	32 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Training Academy Annex	1988	32 Years	30 Years
Roofs	Training Academy Annex	1988 Unknown	32 Years Unknown	Metal 50 Years Metal 50 Years

* Individual Air- Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm Components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Security Buildings

Built in 1992 and 2010

2 Buildings

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chillers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	Building at Walden Other	2010 2018	10 Years 2 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	Building at Walden Other	2010 2015	10 Years 5 Years	20 Years
Switch Gear	Building at Walden Other	2010 1992	10 Years 28 Years	40 Years
Electrical Transmission	Building at Walden Other	2010 1992	10 Years 28 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Building at Walden Other	2010 1992	10 Years 28 Years	30 Years
Roofs	Building at Walden Other	2010 1992	10 Years 28 Years	Metal 50 Years

* Individual Air- Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm Components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Central Office Annex

Built in 1998

1 Building

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	Annex	1998	22 Years	30 Years
Chillers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	Annex	2003	17 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	Annex	1998	22 Years	20 Years
Switch Gear	Annex	1998	22 Years	40 Years
Electrical Transmission	Annex	1998	22 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Annex	1998	22 Years	30 Years
Roofs	Annex	1998	22 Years	Metal 50 Years

* Individual Air- Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm Components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Food Service Warehouse

Built in 1974
3 Buildings

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chillers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
HVAC*	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Switch Gear	All Buildings	1974	46 Years	40 Years
Electrical Transmission	All Buildings	1974	46 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	All Buildings	1974	46 Years	30 Years
Roofs	All Buildings	Unknown Repaired with Hydro-stop in 1999	46 Years	Metal 50 Years/Build-up 30 Years

* Individual Air- Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm Components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Transportation

Built in 1995
3 Buildings

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	Paint Booth	1995	25 Years	30 Years
Chillers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
HVAC*	1 Building	1995	25 Years	20 Years
Switch Gear	All Buildings	1995	25 Years	40 Years
Electrical Transmission	All Buildings	1995	25 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	All Buildings	1995	25 Years	30 Years
Roofs	All Buildings	1995	25 Years	Metal 50 Years

* Individual Air- Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm Components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

PI Warehouse/Print Shop

Built in 1988

3 Buildings

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chillers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	All Buildings	1999	21 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	All Buildings	1988	32 Years	20 Years
Switch Gear	All Buildings	1988 1997	32 Years	40 Years
Electrical Transmission	All Buildings	1988	32 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	All Buildings	1988	32 Years	30 Years
Roofs	All Buildings	N/A	32 Years	Metal 50 Years

* Individual Air- Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm Components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Facilities Management

2 Buildings Built in 1969
1 Building Built in 1972
1 Building built in 2010
3 Building Built in mid 80's
7 Buildings Total

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	Sheet Metal Paint Booth	1997 In Progress 2019	23 Years 1 Year	30 Years
Chillers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	2 Office Buildings Only	2018	2 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	Office Building 2 Quonset Huts Offices Only Shop Building Offices Only Sheet Metal Building Offices Only Elec. Shop	Unknown Unknown Unknown Unknown 2010	20 Years 10 Years Max 25 Years Max 5 Years Max 10 Years	20 Years
Switch Gear	Office Building 2 Quonset Huts Shop Building Sheet Metal Building Elec. Shop	1972 1969 Mid 80's Mid 80's Update In Progress 2010	48 Years 51 Years 35 Years Max 35 Years Max	40 Years
Electrical Transmission	Office Building 2 Quonset Huts Shop Building Sheet Metal Building Elec. Shop	1972 1969 Mid 80's Mid 80's 2010	48 Years 51 Years 35 Years Max 35 Years Max 10 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Office Building 2 Quonset Huts Shop Building Sheet Metal Building Elec. Shop	1972 1969 Mid 80's Mid 80's 2010	48 Years 51 Years 35 Years Max 35 Years Max 10 Years	30 Years
Roofs	Office Building	1995	25 Years	Metal 50 Years

* Individual Air- Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm Components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Facilities Management

2 Buildings Built in 1969
1 Building Built in 1972
1 Building built in 2010
3 Building Built in mid 80's
7 Buildings Total

	2 Quonset Huts	1969	51 Years	
	Shop Buildings	Mid 80's	35 Years	
	Sheet Metal Building	Mid 80's	35 Years	
	Elec. Shop	2010	10 Years	

* Individual Air- Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm Components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Bus Terminal

Built in 1993

1 Building

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chillers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	Terminal (1 Pull Station)	1993	27 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	Terminal (swamp cooler)	2020	0 Years	20 Years
Switch Gear	Terminal	1993	27 Years	40 Years
Electrical Transmission	Terminal	1993	27 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Terminal	1993	27 Years	30 Years
Roofs	Terminal	1993	27 Years	Metal 50 Years

* Individual Air- Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm Components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Support Services

Built in 1988

1 Building

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chillers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	Support Services	1988	32 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	Support Services	1988	32 to 10 Years	20 Years
Switch Gear	Support Services	1988	32 Years	40 Years
Electrical Transmission	Support Services	1988	32 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Support Services	1988	32 Years	30 Years
Roofs	Support Services	1988	32 Years	Metal 50 Years

* Individual Air- Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm Components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Recruiting

Built in 1998

1 Building

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chillers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	None	N/A	N/A	20 Years Max
HVAC*	Recruiting	2019	1 Year	20 Years
Switch Gear	Recruiting	1998	22 Years	40 Years
Electrical Transmission	Recruiting	1998	22 Years	30 Years
Transformers*	Recruiting	1998	22 Years	30 Years
Roofs	Recruiting	1998	22 Years	Metal 50 Years

* Individual Air- Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm Components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Directors House/Education

Built in 1974

1 Building

Component	Location	Year Installed	Age	Expected Life of Component
Boilers	None	N/A	N/A	30 Years
Chillers	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cooling Tower	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fire Alarm*	House	Mid 80's	35 Years	20 Years Max
HVAC*	House	2015	5 years	20 Years
Switch Gear	1974	1974	46 Years	40 Years
Electrical Transmission	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transformers*	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roofs	House	2019	1 Year	Shingles 30 Years

* Individual Air- Handlers, Transformers, or Fire Alarm Components may have been replaced individually due to inability to repair as work-orders.

Prison Industry Income Statement (as of June 30, 2019)

Included in the Department of Corrections' (SCDC) February 19, 2020 letter to the House Legislative Oversight Committee (LOC). This information was provided in response to the following question in LOC's January 30, 2020, letter to the Department of Corrections: "28. As a follow up to SCDC's response in a prior letter about which prison industries are, and are not, financially self-sustaining, please provide the data supporting the conclusion that the various facilities are or are not self-sustaining.[2]"

In addition to providing the information in this document, SCDC provided the following response:

- Please see attached Year End Financials.

[2] **SCDC Response to LOC (January 16, 2020), Question #27**
Please list which prison industries are, and are not, financially self-sustaining.

Plant	Traditional	Service	PIE	Self Sustaining	Product	Comments
Broad River Correctional I	Y	Y	Y	No	Signs, Plates, novelties	Possible losing SCDMV plates, need to get more SCDOT work
Broad River Correctional II	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Vacant	
Camille Graham	Y			Yes		Pursuing PIE approval
Industries HQ	Y			Yes	Moving Service	New start up
Industries Frame Shop	Y		Y	No	Frame and novelties	Need to increase volume
Industries HQ Print Shop	Y		Y	Yes	Print and Vinyl	
Evans Correctional			Y	Yes	Midcon Cables	
Lee Correctional	Y	Y		Yes	SCDC Commissary items, Recycle Project	
Kershaw Correctional	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Vacant	
Perry Correctional			Y	Yes	Shaw Flooring	
Tyger River Correctional			Y	Yes	Shaw Flooring	
Livesay Correctional			Y	Yes	Shaw Flooring	
Leath Correctional	Y		Y	Yes	Sewing, PIE Sewing	
McCormick Correctional	Y			No	Furniture, Modular, Seating	New plant startup will be a combination of 2 prior plants with smaller footprint, need state sales
Trenton Correctional		Y		Yes	Package program	
Ridgeland Correctional		Y		No	Recycling project	Billing issue corrected and plant should operate in black
Lieber Correctional I		Y		No	Tire/Retread	Plant has restarted under new effort with SC Education to try to make plant self sustaining
Lieber Correctional II	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Vacant	
MacDougall Correctional		Y		Yes	Textile recycle	

Important to Note: Industries has steadily increased profitability over the past 4 years. All plants are being re-worked to operate on a stand alone basis with positive cash flow. Industry programs support: Agency programs, offset expenditures, inmate rehabilitation, inmate engagement and yard stability, In FY18, Industry programs contributed $1,393,781.00 to victims and victim programs, offset room and board $1,397,612.00, provided $629,199.00 in child support and provided $83,978 in restitution. In FY15, Industries offenders recidivism was rate 8.9% lower, 13.4% compared to 22.3% (study every 3 years).

Source: SCEIS 6.30.19

Division of Prison Industries
Operating Income Statement Fiscal Year to Date
Fund 34050000
As of June 30, 2019

	Overhead	Traditional	Service	PIE	Totals for PI	FY 18 Year End	FY19 as a % of FY18
Revenue	$ 4,595.00	$ 5,787,576.26	$ 1,427,317.04	$ 10,666,292.35	$ 17,885,780.65	$ 18,858,118.06	95%
Cost of Goods Sold	7,194.56	2,319,052.39	209,082.27	116,946.15	$ 2,652,275.37	2,582,281.02	103%
Profit	**(2,599.56)**	**3,468,523.87**	**1,218,234.77**	**10,549,346.20**	**15,233,505.28**	**16,275,837.04**	**94%**
Employee Expense							
PI Funded	1,015,250.21	1,067,399.38	483,745.75	744,773.40	3,311,168.74	3,579,021.76	**93%**
Fringe	444,673.31	532,894.20	230,570.54	879,728.14	2,087,866.17	2,096,218.38	**100%**
Inmate Earnings	-	25,705.42	243,580.43	6,976,168.96	7,245,454.81	7,482,508.99	**97%**
Inmate Incentive Pay	-	90,404.43	-	-	90,404.43	26,803.02	
Inmate Workers Comp	-	-	-	344,600.00	344,600.00	227,491.99	**151%**
Employee Expense	**1,459,923.52**	**1,716,403.43**	**957,896.72**	**8,945,270.50**	**13,079,494.15**	**13,412,044.14**	**98%**
Services							
Phone Service	5,088.46	2,259.66	1,074.00	-	8,422.12	9,176.65	**92%**
Other Contractual Services	3,091.04	213,144.76	3,202.16	601.30	220,039.26	277,429.18	**79%**
Services	**8,179.50**	**215,404.42**	**4,276.16**	**601.30**	**228,461.38**	**286,605.83**	**80%**
Supply Expenses							
Supplies	80,163.69	438,996.97	51,288.58	57,083.54	627,532.78	1,256,329.64	**50%**
Supply Expenses	**80,163.69**	**438,996.97**	**51,288.58**	**57,083.54**	**627,532.78**	**1,256,329.64**	**50%**
Other Expenses							
Travel	318.81	-	-	-	318.81	16,996.83	
Other Rental, Fines and Fees	15,713.06	174,742.76	500.00	1,872.75	192,828.57	129,480.27	**149%**
Other Expenses	**16,031.87**	**174,742.76**	**500.00**	**1,872.75**	**193,147.38**	**146,477.10**	**132%**
Utilities Expenses							
Electric	26,485.56	105,373.83	85,884.40	108,513.21	326,257.00	411,430.31	**79%**
Propane	559.98	1,352.37	-	-	1,912.35	11,587.02	**17%**
Gasoline	5,787.12	603.68	-	-	6,390.80	8,525.14	**75%**
Natural Gas	10,833.41	5,546.31	15,845.47	1,692.05	33,917.24	31,336.29	**108%**
Garbage	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Water/Sewer	4,598.40	6,556.68	-	-	11,155.08	10,848.77	**103%**
Diesel	19,695.35	2,510.23	2,280.63	-	24,486.21	23,743.25	**103%**
Utilities Expenses	**67,959.82**	**121,943.10**	**104,010.50**	**110,205.26**	**404,118.68**	**497,470.78**	**81%**
Equipment & Assets							
Equipment	-	21,926.50	-	-	21,926.50	80,908.96	**27%**
Total Equipment & Assets	**-**	**21,926.50**	**-**	**-**	**21,926.50**	**80,908.96**	**27%**
Total Expense	**1,632,258.40**	**2,689,417.18**	**1,117,971.96**	**9,115,033.35**	**14,554,680.87**	**15,679,836.45**	**93%**
Income (Loss) Before Allocations	**(1,634,857.96)**	**779,106.69**	**100,262.82**	**1,434,312.85**	**678,824.41**	**596,000.59**	**114%**
Allocations:							
Allocation of Warehouse	418,148.17	(288,522.25)	(117,081.49)	(12,544.44)	-	-	-
Allocation Percentage		69%	28%	3%			
Allocation of Sales and Marketing	411,205.05	(390,644.79)	-	(20,560.25)	-	-	-
		95%		5%			
Allocation of Administration	805,504.74	(475,247.80)	(136,935.80)	(193,321.14)	-	-	-
Allocation Percentage		59%	17%	24%			
	-	**(375,308.15)**	**(153,754.48)**	**1,207,887.02**	**678,824.41**	**596,000.59**	**114%**
Net Income (Loss)	**$ -**	**$ (375,308.15)**	**$ (153,754.48)**	**$ 1,207,887.02**	**$ 678,824.41**	**$ 596,000.59**	**114%**

Available cash as of June 30, 2019 is $4,727,721.26

 Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Division of Prison Industries
Operating Income Statement Fiscal Year To Date
Fund 34050000
PI Overhead
As of June 30, 2019

	101	340	380			
	Administration	**Sales & Marketing**	**PI Warehouse**	**Overhead Totals**	**FY 18 Year End**	**FY 19 as % of FY 18**
Revenue	$ -	$ 4,595.00	$ -	$ 4,595.00	$ 31,607.20	15%
Cost of Goods Sold	-	7,194.56	-	7,194.56	(923.75)	-779%
Profit	**-**	**(2,599.56)**	**-**	**(2,599.56)**	**32,530.95**	**-8%**
Employee Expense						
PI Funded	521,978.21	271,057.94	222,214.06	1,015,250.21	960,176.71	106%
Fringe	205,203.00	128,303.37	111,166.94	444,673.31	400,179.63	111%
Inmate Earnings	-	-		-	-	
Employee Expense	**727,181.21**	**399,361.31**	**333,381.00**	**1,459,923.52**	**1,360,356.34**	107%
Services						
Phone Service	4,687.26	401.20	-	5,088.46	5,771.12	88%
Other Contractual Services	565.17	772.32	1,753.55	3,091.04	13,591.37	23%
Services	**5,252.43**	**1,173.52**	**1,753.55**	**8,179.50**	**19,362.49**	42%
Supply Expenses						
Supplies	53,908.43	4,227.00	22,028.26	80,163.69	105,409.95	76%
Supply Expenses	**53,908.43**	**4,227.00**	**22,028.26**	**80,163.69**	**105,409.95**	76%
Other Expenses						
Other Rental, Fines and Fees	14,853.06	860.00	-	15,713.06	16,939.45	93%
Travel	-	318.81	-	318.81	2,622.05	12%
Other Expenses	**14,853.06**	**1,178.81**	**-**	**16,031.87**	**19,561.50**	82%
Utilities Expenses						
Electric	3,920.97	-	22,564.59	26,485.56	52,889.05	50%
Propane	-	-	559.98	559.98	1,029.32	54%
Gasoline	90.81	2,664.85	3,031.46	5,787.12	7,645.84	76%
Natural Gas	297.83	-	10,535.58	10,833.41	7,855.29	138%
Water/Sewer	-	-	4,598.40	4,598.40	4,439.20	104%
Diesel	-	-	19,695.35	19,695.35	19,581.28	101%
Utilities Expenses	**4,309.61**	**2,664.85**	**60,985.36**	**67,959.82**	**93,439.98**	73%
Equipment & Assets						
Equipment	-	-	-	-	(47,844.00)	0%
Total Equipment & Assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(47,844.00)**	0%
Total Expense	**805,504.74**	**408,605.49**	**418,148.17**	**1,632,258.40**	**1,550,286.26**	105%
Income (Loss) Before Allocations	**(805,504.74)**	**(411,205.05)**	**(418,148.17)**	**(1,634,857.96)**	**(1,517,755.31)**	108%
Allocations:						
Allocation of Warehouse	-	-	418,148.17	418,148.17	401,638.71	
Allocation of Sales and Marketing	-	411,205.05	-	411,205.05	402,772.74	
Allocation of Administration	805,504.74	-	-	805,504.74	743,981.06	
Income (Loss) After Allocations and Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	
Total Income (Loss)	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Division of Prison Industries
Operating Income Statement Fiscal Year to Date
Fund 34050000
Traditional
As of June 30, 2019

	342 Broad River Signs	346 Lee Mattress	352 Perry Wood Products	354 Camille Graham Apparel	356 McCormick Modular, Chairs & Furniture	359 Headquarters Microfilm	368 PI HQ Frame Shop	387 PI HQ Print Shop	388 Leath Apparel	391 Lee Cut & Sew	396 HQ Relocation Services	Total Traditional	FY 18 Year End	FY 19 as a % of FY 18
Revenue	$ 195,611.83	$ 461,246.25	$ 256,959.41	$ 201,086.50	$ 792,317.98	$ 16,327.78	$ 32,914.42	$ 1,730,918.25	$ 560,252.00	$ 1,535,324.70	$ 4,617.14	$5,787,576.26	$ 6,182,756.57	**94%**
Cost of Goods Sold	91,964.09	155,514.97	85,624.92	82,051.80	505,827.93	-	7,120.39	470,469.88	305,637.98	614,840.43	-	2,319,052.39	2,110,095.06	**110%**
Profit	**103,647.74**	**305,731.28**	**171,334.49**	**119,034.70**	**286,490.05**	**16,327.78**	**25,794.03**	**1,260,448.37**	**254,614.02**	**920,484.27**	**4,617.14**	**3,468,523.87**	**4,072,661.51**	**85%**
Employee Expense														
PI Funded	25,516.00	60,384.01	160,139.11	78,184.00	242,804.84	-	15,603.09	333,941.24	64,128.48	86,698.61	-	1,067,399.38	1,013,422.05	**105%**
Fringe	12,035.09	29,228.79	78,031.99	30,875.38	127,561.01	-	1,193.63	166,200.83	35,654.64	52,112.84	-	532,894.20	458,180.67	**116%**
Inmate Earnings	10,811.13	1,261.00	11,573.70	293.03	1,024.34	-	-	-	16.97	-	725.25	25,705.42	41,987.61	**61%**
Inmate Incentive Pay	14,062.44	2,074.84		12,617.44					28,774.48	32,875.23	-	90,404.43	26,803.02	
Employee Expense	**62,424.66**	**92,948.64**	**249,744.80**	**121,969.85**	**371,390.19**	**-**	**16,796.72**	**500,142.07**	**128,574.57**	**171,686.68**	**725.25**	**1,716,403.43**	**1,540,393.35**	**111%**
Services														
Phone Service	-	-	-	-	2,259.66	-	-	-	-	-		2,259.66	2,355.87	
Other Contractual Services	451.56	367.00	6,460.82	390.00	4,806.00	12,080.00	30.10	188,206.11	-	353.17	-	213,144.76	262,208.83	
Services	**451.56**	**367.00**	**6,460.82**	**390.00**	**7,065.66**	**12,080.00**	**30.10**	**188,206.11**	**-**	**353.17**	**-**	**215,404.42**	**264,564.70**	**81%**
Supply Expenses														
Supplies	22,174.27	16,233.33	90,559.00	30,663.45	135,600.93	-	12,018.26	96,418.29	12,689.85	21,175.93	1,463.66	438,996.97	1,006,421.98	
Supply Expenses	**22,174.27**	**16,233.33**	**90,559.00**	**30,663.45**	**135,600.93**	**-**	**12,018.26**	**96,418.29**	**12,689.85**	**21,175.93**	**1,463.66**	**438,996.97**	**1,006,421.98**	**44%**
Other Expenses														
Other Rental, Fines and Fees	-	-	948.65	-	(4,250.00)	-	-	178,044.11	-	-	-	174,742.76	123,086.32	
Travel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,574.78	
Other Expenses	**-**	**-**	**948.65**	**-**	**(4,250.00)**	**-**	**-**	**178,044.11**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**174,742.76**	**124,661.10**	**140%**
Utilities Expenses														
Electric	10,140.25	11,147.04	10,456.82	10,044.16	-	-	-	19,859.28	4,841.25	38,885.03	-	105,373.83	124,342.12	
Propane	-	419.56	932.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,352.37	10,388.72	
Gasoline	-	-	-	-	528.45	-	-	75.23	-	-	-	603.68	879.30	
Natural Gas	1,361.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,185.31	-	-	-	5,546.31	4,307.85	
Garbage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Water/Sewer	-	-	-	1,972.95	-	-	-	4,583.73	-	-	-	6,556.68	6,409.57	
Diesel	-	-	-	-	2,510.23	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,510.23	1,148.64	
Utilities Expenses	**11,501.25**	**11,566.60**	**11,389.63**	**12,017.11**	**3,038.68**	**-**	**-**	**28,703.55**	**4,841.25**	**38,885.03**	**-**	**121,943.10**	**147,476.20**	**83%**
Equipment & Assets														
Equipment	-	-	-	13,527.00	-	-	-	-	8,399.50	-		21,926.50	128,752.98	
Total Equipment & Assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,527.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,399.50**	**-**		**21,926.50**	**128,752.98**	**17%**
Total Expense	**96,551.74**	**121,115.57**	**359,102.90**	**178,567.41**	**512,845.46**	**12,080.00**	**28,845.08**	**991,514.13**	**154,505.17**	**232,100.81**	**2,188.91**	**2,689,417.18**	**3,212,270.31**	**84%**
Income (Loss) Before Allocations	**7,096.00**	**184,615.71**	**(187,768.41)**	**(59,532.71)**	**(226,355.41)**	**4,247.78**	**(3,051.05)**	**268,934.24**	**100,108.85**	**688,383.46**	**2,428.23**	**779,106.69**	**860,391.20**	**91%**
Allocations:														
Allocation of Warehouse	(12,544.45)	(20,907.41)	(62,722.23)	(12,544.45)	(79,448.15)	-	(4,181.48)	(20,907.41)	(25,088.89)	(50,177.78)	-	(288,522.25)	(305,892.42)	
Allocation Percentage	3%	5%	15%	3%	19%		1%	5%	6%	12%		69%	84%	
Allocation of Sales and Marketing	(8,224.10)	(20,560.25)	(164,482.02)	(8,224.10)	(127,473.57)	-	(24,672.30)	(16,448.20)	(4,112.05)	(16,448.20)	-	(390,644.79)	(368,767.99)	
Allocation Percentage	2%	5%	40%	2%	31%		6%	4%	1%	4%		95%	94%	
Allocation of Admin. Exp	(8,055.05)	(64,440.38)	(72,495.43)	(32,220.19)	(64,440.38)	-	(8,055.05)	(64,440.38)	(64,440.38)	(92,633.04)	(4,027.52)	(475,247.80)	(424,012.19)	
Allocation Percentage	1%	8%	9%	4%	8%		1%	8%	8%	11.5%	0.5%	59%	62%	
	(21,727.60)	**78,707.67**	**(487,468.09)**	**(112,521.45)**	**(497,717.51)**	**4,247.78**	**(39,959.88)**	**167,138.25**	**6,467.53**	**529,124.44**	**(1,599.29)**	**(375,308.15)**	**(238,281.40)**	**158%**
Total Income (Loss)	**$ (21,727.60)**	**$ 78,707.67**	**$ (487,468.09)**	**$ (112,521.45)**	**$ (497,717.51)**	**$ 4,247.78**	**$ (39,959.88)**	**$ 167,138.25**	**$ 6,467.53**	**$ 529,124.44**	**$ (1,599.29)**	**$ (375,308.15)**	**$ (238,281.40)**	**158%**

Division of Prison Industries
Operating Income Statement Fiscal Year to Date
Fund 3405000
PI Service
As of June 30, 2019

	341 Broad River Tags	348 Perry Pay Key	360 Lee Plastics Reclaim	367 Lieber Carolina Textiles	373 Lieber Tire Retread	381 Perry M&S Soap	382 McCormick Upholstery	386 Trenton Inmate Pkg Pgm	399 Ridgeland Plastics Reclaim	400 MacDougall Carolina Textiles	Total Service	FY 18 Year End	FY 19 as a % of FY 18
Revenue	$ 90,677.80	$ 535.40	$ 144,227.10	$ 15,536.87	$ 419,579.20	$11,631.20	$ -	$ 293,300.42	$ 193,555.14	$ 258,273.91	$ 1,427,317.04	$ 1,485,520.29	**96%**
Cost of Goods Sold	-	-	-	-	209,082.27	-	-	-	-	-	$ 209,082.27	265,254.16	**79%**
Profit	**90,677.80**	**535.40**	**144,227.10**	**15,536.87**	**210,496.93**	**11,631.20**	**-**	**293,300.42**	**193,555.14**	**258,273.91**	**1,218,234.77**	**1,220,266.13**	**100%**
Employee Expense													
PI Funded	11,723.57	-	19,068.63	-	174,964.82	-	-	110,864.76	89,557.54	77,566.43	483,745.75	554,441.64	**87%**
Fringe	5,529.64	-	9,230.15	-	76,871.12	-	-	45,971.83	50,899.50	42,068.30	230,570.54	239,549.71	**96%**
Inmate Earnings	23,806.50	161.52	32,296.34	4,217.74	27,469.05	4,190.01	9,188.93	11,886.46	54,655.70	75,708.18	243,580.43	280,282.73	**87%**
Employee Expense	**41,059.71**	**161.52**	**60,595.12**	**4,217.74**	**279,304.99**	**4,190.01**	**9,188.93**	**168,723.05**	**195,112.74**	**195,342.91**	**957,896.72**	**1,074,274.08**	**89%**
Services													
Phone Service	-	-	-	-	1,074.00	-	-	-	-	-	1,074.00	1,049.66	**102%**
Other Contractual Services	207.47	-	115.89	-	2,878.80	-	-	-	-	-	3,202.16	265.50	**1206%**
Services	**207.47**	**-**	**115.89**	**-**	**3,952.80**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,276.16**	**1,315.16**	**325%**
Supply Expenses													
Supplies	10,188.18	-	5,126.31	-	27,249.46	-	-	2,752.19	3,233.43	2,739.01	51,288.58	64,097.48	**80%**
Supply Expenses	**10,188.18**	**-**	**5,126.31**	**-**	**27,249.46**	**-**	**-**	**2,752.19**	**3,233.43**	**2,739.01**	**51,288.58**	**64,097.48**	**80%**
Other Expenses													
Other Rental, Fines and Fees	-	-	-	-	500.00	-	-	-	-	-	500.00	555.72	**90%**
Other Expenses	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**500.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**500.00**	**555.72**	**90%**
Utilities Expenses													
Electric	4,659.03	-	14,776.31	11,936.88	24,221.87	-	-	5,435.44	16,713.26	8,141.61	85,884.40	109,136.23	**79%**
Propane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	168.98	**0%**
Gasoline	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0%**
Natural Gas	625.32	-	-	2,537.22	12,682.93	-	-	-	-	-	15,845.47	17,184.50	**92%**
Water/Sewer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0%**
Diesel	-	-	-	-	2,280.63	-	-	-	-	-	2,280.63	3,013.33	**76%**
Utilities Expenses	**5,284.35**	**-**	**14,776.31**	**14,474.10**	**39,185.43**	**-**	**-**	**5,435.44**	**16,713.26**	**8,141.61**	**104,010.50**	**129,503.04**	**80%**
Equipment & Assets													
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	**0%**
Total Equipment & Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**0%**
Total Expense	**56,739.71**	**161.52**	**80,613.63**	**18,691.84**	**350,192.68**	**4,190.01**	**9,188.93**	**176,910.68**	**215,059.43**	**206,223.53**	**1,117,971.96**	**1,269,745.48**	**88%**
Income (Loss) Before Allocations	**33,938.09**	**373.88**	**63,613.47**	**(3,154.97)**	**(139,695.75)**	**7,441.19**	**(9,188.93)**	**116,389.75**	**(21,504.29)**	**52,050.38**	**100,262.82**	**(49,479.35)**	**-203%**
Allocations:													
Allocation of Warehouse	-	-	-	-	(66,903.71)	-	-	(50,177.78)	-	-	(117,081.49)	(67,147.11)	
Allocation Percentage					16%			12%			28%	18%	
Allocation of Sales and Marketing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Allocation Percentage													
Allocation of Administration	(16,110.09)	-	(32,220.19)	-	(32,220.19)	-	-	(32,220.19)	(24,165.14)	-	(136,935.80)	(178,531.40)	
	2%		4%		4%			4%	3%		17%	24%	
	17,828.00	**373.88**	**31,393.28**	**(3,154.97)**	**(238,819.65)**	**7,441.19**	**(9,188.93)**	**33,991.78**	**(45,669.43)**	**52,050.38**	**(153,754.48)**	**(295,157.86)**	**52%**
Total Income (Loss)	**$ 17,828.00**	**$ 373.88**	**$ 31,393.28**	**$ (3,154.97)**	**$ (238,819.65)**	**$ 7,441.19**	**(9,188.93)**	**$ 33,991.78**	**$ (45,669.43)**	**$ 52,050.38**	**$ (153,754.48)**	**$ (295,157.86)**	**52%**

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Division of Prison Industries
Operating Income Statement Fiscal Year to Date
Fund 34050000
PIE
As of June 30, 2019

	343 Broad River Signs	345 & 378 Tyger River Anderson	362 Livesay Anderson	366 PI HQ Framing	372 Evans Midcon	374 Leath Craig Industries	389 Kershaw Suncrest	Total PIE	FY 18 Year End	FY19 as a % of FY18
Revenue	$ 239,081.12	$7,105,458.66	$1,683,456.58	$ 43,318.71	$ 1,043,551.63	$ 164,215.29	$ 387,210.36	$ 10,666,292.35	$11,158,234.00	96%
Cost of Goods Sold	112,400.56	-	-	4,545.59	-	-	-	116,946.15	207,855.55	56%
Profit	**126,680.56**	**7,105,458.66**	**1,683,456.58**	**38,773.12**	**1,043,551.63**	**164,215.29**	**387,210.36**	**10,549,346.20**	**10,950,378.45**	**96%**
Employee Expense										
PI Funded	31,722.60	385,487.10	157,293.29	-	75,097.17	18,796.68	76,376.56	744,773.40	1,050,961.36	71%
Fringe	17,151.27	542,322.90	159,871.13	1,569.77	91,554.32	10,450.72	56,808.03	879,728.14	998,308.37	88%
Inmate Earnings	28,611.58	4,694,726.02	1,074,102.27	20,519.72	738,235.49	121,150.44	298,823.44	6,976,168.96	7,160,238.65	97%
Inmate Workers Comp	1,413.32	231,904.16	53,057.15	1,013.61	36,466.43	5,984.44	14,760.90	344,600.00	227,491.99	151%
Employee Expense	**78,898.77**	**5,854,440.18**	**1,444,323.84**	**23,103.10**	**941,353.41**	**156,382.28**	**446,768.93**	**8,945,270.50**	**9,437,000.37**	**95%**
Services										
Phone Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Other Contractual Services	561.40	-	-	39.90	-	-	-	601.30	-	0%
Services	**561.40**	**-**	**-**	**39.90**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**601.30**	**-**	**0%**
Supply Expenses										
Supplies	27,568.01	3,553.28	1,455.32	15,931.19	4,435.89	3,719.52	420.33	57,083.54	80,400.23	71%
Supply Expenses	**27,568.01**	**3,553.28**	**1,455.32**	**15,931.19**	**4,435.89**	**3,719.52**	**420.33**	**57,083.54**	**80,400.23**	**71%**
Other Expenses										
Other Rental, Fines and Fees	(550.00)	1,384.44	-	-	-	-	1,038.31	1,872.75	1,698.78	110%
Other Expenses	**(550.00)**	**1,384.44**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	1,038.31	**1,872.75**	**1,698.78**	**110%**
Utilities Expenses										
Electric	12,606.80	59,620.08	9,097.90	-	10,276.12	4,841.25	12,071.06	108,513.21	125,062.94	87%
Propane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Gasoline	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Natural Gas	1,692.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,692.05	1,988.65	85%
Garbage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Water/Sewer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Diesel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Utilities Expenses	**14,298.85**	**59,620.08**	**9,097.90**	**-**	**10,276.12**	**4,841.25**	**12,071.06**	**110,205.26**	**127,051.59**	**87%**
Equipment & Assets										
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
Total Equipment & Assets	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	0%
Total Expense	**120,777.03**	**5,918,997.98**	**1,454,877.06**	**39,074.19**	**956,065.42**	**164,943.05**	**460,298.63**	**9,115,033.35**	**9,646,150.97**	94%
Income (Loss) Before Allocations	**5,903.53**	**1,186,460.68**	**228,579.52**	**(301.07)**	**87,486.21**	**(727.76)**	**(73,088.27)**	**1,434,312.85**	**1,304,227.48**	110%
Allocations:										
Allocation of Warehouse	(4,181.48)	-	-	(8,362.96)	-	-	-	(12,544.44)	-	-
Allocation Percentage	1% -			2%				3%		
Allocation of Sales and Marketing	(4,112.05)	-		(16,448.20)	-	-	-	(20,560.25)	(32,066.75)	
Allocation Percentage	1%	0%		4%				5%	8%	
Allocation of Admin. Exp	(8,055.05)	(72,495.43)	(24,165.14)	(8,055.05)	(24,165.14)	(24,165.14)	(32,220.19)	(193,321.14)	(141,337.45)	
Allocation Percentage	1%	9%	3%	1%	3%	3%	4%	24%	19%	
	(10,445.05)	**1,113,965.25**	**204,414.38**	**(33,167.28)**	**63,321.07**	**(24,892.90)**	**(105,308.46)**	**1,207,887.02**	**1,130,823.28**	**107%**
Total Income (Loss)	**$ (10,445.05)**	**$ 1,113,965.25**	**$ 204,414.38**	**$ (33,167.28)**	**$ 63,321.07**	**$ (24,892.90)**	**$ (105,308.46)**	**$ 1,207,887.02**	**$ 1,130,823.28**	**107%**

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Notes to financials:

1. Inmate Worker's Comp is paid in full every July. The total for FY19 is $344,600.
2. Ricoh equipment lease is paid in July every year. FY19 price is $122,483.55.
3. Equipment and Assets expenditures - Camille purchased a screen press machine and dryer for $13,527. Leath purchased a button hole machine for $8,339.50.
4. $ Journal entry for $2,700.19 in utilities from Allendale has been given back to Industries.
5. Recent FY19 allocation updates moved 95% of Sales and Marketing costs to Traditional Programs.
6. Suncrest has closed operations at Kershaw CI as of March 31, 2019.

Non-traditional expenses realated to Perry/McCormick move:

1. $11,000 engineering water test

Palmetto Unified School District Program Listing

Included in the Department of Corrections' (SCDC) February 19, 2020 letter to the House Legislative Oversight Committee (LOC). This information was provided in response to the following question in LOC's January 30, 2020, letter to the Department of Corrections: "31. How many different programs does SCDC currently offer inmates across all of SCDC's facilities? Does SCDC have reliable data on recidivism, by individual program? Does SCDC have a uniform method by which it evaluates the impact made by, or resources required to offer, each of the programs?"

In addition to providing the information in this document, SCDC provided the following response:

- Information provided to the HLOC in June 2019 indicated there were approximately 1,715 programs provided by Programs, Reentry, and Rehabilitative Services' staff, chaplains, volunteers, and inmates in 21 institutions. This data does not include programming by the Young Offender Parole and Reentry Services Division, or programming delivered by Mental Health and Substance Abuse staff. The total number of programs offered across SCDC is unknown at this time.

  The Palmetto Unified School District provides academic instruction in 12 schools, GED instruction in 21 schools, Special Education instruction in 6 schools, and 14 different vocational occupational fields of instruction, creating 40 vocational courses in various schools, as well as WorkKeys/WIN certification in all schools. There are also 12 occupational fields for earning certification through the Department of Labor Apprenticeships, and 307 different occupational levels of On the Job Training (OJT), certificates.

  There is no data on recidivism, by individual program. There is no instrument for measuring outcomes of programs. Resources for programs vary based on the nature of the individual programs, who delivers the program, whether it is volunteer programming, or evidence-based programming.

  No, SCDC does not have a uniform method by which it evaluates the impact made by, or resources required to offer each of the programs.

PALMETTO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

Vocational programs and locations

ALLENDALE	CARPENTRY			
BROAD RIVER	HORTICULTURE			
C. GRAHAM	WELDING	Servesafe		
EVANS	Master Hair Care			
KERSHAW	CARPENTRY	SMALL ENGINE	UPHOLSTERY	MASONRY
LEATH	Master Hair Care	HORTICULTURE	Servesafe	
LEE	MASONRY	WELDING	CULINARY ARTS	CARPENTRY
LIEBER	CARPENTRY			
LIVESAY	MASONRY			
MACDOUGALL	AUTO BODY	MASONRY	Carpentry	
MANNING	MASONRY	CARPENTRY	Servesafe	
MCCORMICK	CARPENTRY	AUTO MECHANICS		
PERRY	MASONRY	CARPENTRY		
RIDGELAND	CARPENTRY			
TRENTON	MASONRY	WELDING	CARPENTRY	
TURBEVILLE	MASONRY	CARPENTRY	PLUMBING	ELECTRICAL
TYGER RIVER	AUTO BODY	MASONRY	AUTO MECHANICS	HVAC
Goodman	SMALL ENGINE			
WATEREE	WELDING	CARPENTRY		
Vocational programs-40				

DOL

43 programs at different institutions

AUTO BODY REPAIR
AUTO MECHANICS
BARBER
BRICKLAYER
CARPENTER
DAIRY
ELECTRICAL
FARM WORKER
HORSE TRAINING
UPHOLSTERY
WELDING
HVAC

79 different vocational levels/certificates, 40 different Department of Labor locations/programs, 307 different OJT levels/certificates

OJTs

307 (includes levels 1-4)
76 different ojts

CABLE AND WIRE HARNESS ASSEMBLER I
CABLE AND WIRE HARNESS ASSEMBLER II
CABLE AND WIRE HARNESS ASSEMBLER III
CABLE AND WIRE HARNESS ASSEMBLER IV
OJT ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK I
OJT ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK II
OJT ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK III
OJT ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK IV
OJT ANIMAL HUSBANDRY I
OJT ANIMAL HUSBANDRY II
OJT ANIMAL HUSBANDRY III
OJT ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IV
OJT APPAREL CUTTING I
OJT APPAREL CUTTING II
OJT APPAREL CUTTING III
OJT APPAREL CUTTING IV
OJT ASBESTOS REMOVAL I
OJT ASBESTOS REMOVAL II
OJT ASBESTOS REMOVAL III
OJT ASBESTOS REMOVAL IV
OJT BARBERING I
OJT BARBERING II
OJT BARBERING III
OJT BARBERING IV
OJT BEE KEEPING I
OJT BEE KEEPING III
OJT BEE KEEPING IV
OJT BOILER ROOM I
OJT BOILER ROOM II

OJT BOILER ROOM III
OJT BOILER ROOM IV
OJT BRAILLE TRANSCRIPTION I
OJT BRAILLE TRANSCRIPTION II
OJT BRAILLE TRANSCRIPTION III
OJT BRAILLE TRANSCRIPTION IV
OJT BUILDING MAINTENANCE I
OJT BUILDING MAINTENANCE II
OJT BUILDING MAINTENANCE III
OJT BUILDING MAINTENANCE IV
OJT CARPENTRY I
OJT CARPENTRY II
OJT CARPENTRY III
OJT CARPENTRY IV
OJT CHAPLAIN CLERK I
OJT CHAPLAIN CLERK II
OJT CHAPLAIN CLERK III
OJT CHAPLAIN CLERK IV
OJT COMMISSARY I
OJT COMMISSARY II
OJT COMMISSARY III
OJT COMMISSARY IV
OJT CULINARY ARTS I
OJT CULINARY ARTS II
OJT CULINARY ARTS III
OJT CULINARY ARTS IV
OJT CUSTODIAL SERVICES I
OJT CUSTODIAL SERVICES II
OJT CUSTODIAL SERVICES III
OJT CUSTODIAL SERVICES IV
OJT DOG GROOMING I
OJT DOG GROOMING II
OJT DOG GROOMING III
OJT DOG GROOMING IV
OJT DOG REHABILITATION I
OJT DOG REHABILITATION II
OJT DOG REHABILITATION III
OJT DOG REHABILITATION IV
OJT EGG LAYING HOUSE I
OJT EGG LAYING HOUSE II
OJT EGG LAYING HOUSE III
OJT EGG LAYING HOUSE IV
OJT EGG PROCESSING I
OJT EGG PROCESSING II
OJT EGG PROCESSING III
OJT EGG PROCESSING IV
OJT ELECTRICAL I

OJT ELECTRICAL II
OJT ELECTRICAL III
OJT ELECTRICAL IV
OJT EQUESTRIAN CARE I
OJT EQUESTRIAN CARE II
OJT EQUESTRIAN CARE III
OJT EQUESTRIAN CARE IV
OJT FARM MAINTENANCE I
OJT FARM MAINTENANCE II
OJT FARM MAINTENANCE III
OJT FARM MAINTENANCE IV
OJT FINISHING SPECIALIST I
OJT FINISHING SPECIALIST II
OJT FINISHING SPECIALIST III
OJT FINISHING SPECIALIST IV
OJT FOOD SERVICE I
OJT FOOD SERVICE II
OJT FOOD SERVICE III
OJT FOOD SERVICE IV
OJT FORK LIFT OPERATOR I
OJT FORK LIFT OPERATOR II
OJT FORK LIFT OPERATOR III
OJT FORK LIFT OPERATOR IV
OJT FRAME SHOP I
OJT FRAME SHOP II
OJT FRAME SHOP III
OJT FRAME SHOP IV
OJT FURNITURE ASSEMBLY I
OJT FURNITURE ASSEMBLY II
OJT FURNITURE ASSEMBLY III
OJT FURNITURE ASSEMBLY IV
OJT GENERAL MAINTENANCE I
OJT GENERAL MAINTENANCE II
OJT GENERAL MAINTENANCE III
OJT GENERAL MAINTENANCE IV
OJT GREENHOUSE/NURSERY I
OJT GREENHOUSE/NURSERY II
OJT GREENHOUSE/NURSERY III
OJT GREENHOUSE/NURSERY IV
OJT GROUNDS MAINTENANCE I
OJT GROUNDS MAINTENANCE II
OJT GROUNDS MAINTENANCE III
OJT GROUNDS MAINTENANCE IV
OJT HEAVY EQUIPMENT I
OJT HEAVY EQUIPMENT II
OJT HEAVY EQUIPMENT III
OJT HEAVY EQUIPMENT IV

OJT HIGHWAY SANITATION I
OJT HIGHWAY SANITATION II
OJT HIGHWAY SANITATION III
OJT HIGHWAY SANITATION IV
OJT HORTICULTURE I
OJT HORTICULTURE II
OJT HORTICULTURE III
OJT HORTICULTURE IV
OJT HVAC I
OJT HVAC II
OJT HVAC III
OJT HVAC IV
OJT INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING I
OJT INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING II
OJT INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING III
OJT INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING IV
OJT INST. SM. ENGINE REPAIR I
OJT INST. SMALL ENGINE REPAIR I
OJT INST. SMALL ENGINE REPAIR III
OJT INST. SMALL ENGINE REPAIR IV
OJT INST. SMALL ENGINE REPAIR II
OJT INVENTORY CONTROL IV
OJT INVENTORY RECORD KEEPING I
OJT INVENTORY RECORD KEEPING II
OJT INVENTORY RECORD KEEPING III
OJT LAMINATION SPECIALIST I
OJT LAMINATION SPECIALIST II
OJT LAMINATION SPECIALIST III
OJT LAMINATION SPECIALIST IV
OJT LANDSCAPING I
OJT LANDSCAPING II
OJT LANDSCAPING III
OJT LANDSCAPING IV
OJT LAUNDRY I
OJT LAUNDRY II
OJT LAUNDRY III
OJT LAUNDRY IV
OJT LAW LIBRARY CLERK I
OJT LAW LIBRARY CLERK II
OJT LAW LIBRARY CLERK III
OJT LAW LIBRARY CLERK IV
OJT MASONRY I
OJT MASONRY II
OJT MASONRY III
OJT MASONRY IV
OJT MATERIAL HANDLER I
OJT MATERIAL HANDLER II

OJT MATERIAL HANDLER III
OJT MATERIAL HANDLER IV
OJT MEDIA CENTER CLERK I
OJT MEDIA CENTER CLERK II
OJT MEDIA CENTER CLERK III
OJT MEDIA CENTER CLERK IV
OJT METAL FABRICATION I
OJT METAL FABRICATION II
OJT METAL FABRICATION III
OJT METAL FABRICATION IV
OJT MILK PROCESSING I
OJT MILK PROCESSING II
OJT MILK PROCESSING III
OJT MILK PROCESSING IV
OJT PAALS I
OJT PAALS II
OJT PAALS III
OJT PAALS IV
OJT PAINT I
OJT PAINT II
OJT PAINT III
OJT PAINT IV
OJT PALLIATIVE CARE I
OJT PALLIATIVE CARE II
OJT PALLIATIVE CARE III
OJT PALLIATIVE CARE IV
OJT PERSONAL CARE ASSISTANT I
OJT PERSONAL CARE ASSISTANT II
OJT PERSONAL CARE ASSISTANT III
OJT PERSONAL CARE ASSISTANT IV
OJT PLUMBING I
OJT PLUMBING II
OJT PLUMBING III
OJT PLUMBING IV
OJT PRINT SHOP I
OJT PRINT SHOP II
OJT PRINT SHOP III
OJT PRINT SHOP IV
OJT QUALITY CONTROL SPECIALIST I
OJT QUALITY CONTROL SPECIALIST II
OJT QUALITY CONTROL SPECIALIST III
OJT QUALITY CONTROL SPECIALIST IV
OJT RECREATION I
OJT RECREATION II
OJT RECREATION III
OJT RECREATION IV
OJT RECYCLING I

OJT RECYCLING II
OJT RECYCLING III
OJT RECYCLING IV
OJT ROAD REPAIR I
OJT ROAD REPAIR II
OJT ROAD REPAIR III
OJT ROAD REPAIR IV
OJT ROOFING I
OJT ROOFING II
OJT ROOFING III
OJT ROOFING IV
OJT SAW OPERATOR I
OJT SAW OPERATOR II
OJT SAW OPERATOR III
OJT SAW OPERATOR IV
OJT SERVSAFE FOOD HANDLER
OJT SEWER LIFT I
OJT SEWER LIFT II
OJT SEWER LIFT III
OJT SEWER LIFT IV
OJT SEWING I
OJT SEWING II
OJT SEWING III
OJT SEWING IV
OJT SEWING MACHINE REPAIR I
OJT SEWING MACHINE REPAIR II
OJT SEWING MACHINE REPAIR III
OJT SEWING MACHINE REPAIR IV
OJT SHORT ORDER COOK I
OJT SHORT ORDER COOK II
OJT SHORT ORDER COOK III
OJT SHORT ORDER COOK IV
OJT SILK SCREEN OPERATOR I
OJT SILK SCREEN OPERATOR II
OJT SILK SCREEN OPERATOR III
OJT SILK SCREEN OPERATOR IV
OJT SMALL ENGINE REPAIR I
OJT SMALL ENGINE REPAIR II
OJT SMALL ENGINE REPAIR III
OJT SMALL ENGINE REPAIR IV
OJT SPRAY SPECIALIST I
OJT SPRAY SPECIALIST II
OJT SPRAY SPECIALIST III
OJT SPRAY SPECIALIST IV
OJT STOCK ROOM CLERK I
OJT STOCK ROOM CLERK II
OJT STOCK ROOM CLERK III

OJT STOCK ROOM CLERK IV
OJT TEACHER ASSISTANT I
OJT TEACHER ASSISTANT II
OJT TEACHER ASSISTANT III
OJT TEACHER ASSISTANT IV
OJT UNIFORM PRODUCTION I
OJT UNIFORM PRODUCTION II
OJT UNIFORM PRODUCTION III
OJT UNIFORM PRODUCTION IV
OJT VEHICLE MAINTENANCE I
OJT VEHICLE MAINTENANCE II
OJT VEHICLE MAINTENANCE III
OJT VEHICLE MAINTENANCE IV
OJT WAREHOUSE PRODUCTION I
OJT WAREHOUSE PRODUCTION II
OJT WAREHOUSE PRODUCTION III
OJT WAREHOUSE PRODUCTION IV
OJT WELDING I
OJT WELDING II
OJT WELDING III
OJT WELDING IV
OJT WOOD PRODUCTION MAINTENANCE I
OJT WOOD PRODUCTION MAINTENANCE II
OJT WOOD PRODUCTION MAINTENANCE III
OJT WOOD PRODUCTION MAINTENANCE IV
OJT WOOD SHOP CLERK LEVEL I
OJT WOOD SHOP CLERK LEVEL II
OJT WOOD SHOP CLERK LEVEL III
OJT WOOD SHOP CLERK LEVEL IV
OJT WOOD SHOP FOREMAN I
OJT WOOD SHOP FOREMAN II
OJT WOOD SHOP FOREMAN III
OJT WOOD SHOP FOREMAN IV
OJT WOOD SHOP SPECIALTY FABRICATOR
OJT WOOD SHOP STOCK ROOM CLERK
OJT WRAPPING/SHIPPING I
OJT WRAPPING/SHIPPING II
OJT WRAPPING/SHIPPING III
OJT WRAPPING/SHIPPING IV
WOOD SHOP SPECIALTY FABRICATOR LEVEL I
WOOD SHOP SPECIALTY FABRICATOR LEVEL II
WOOD SHOP SPECIALTY FABRICATOR LEVEL III
WOOD SHOP SPECIALTY FABRICATOR LEVEL IV

Common Risk Assessment Tool - Survey to Other State Correctional Facilities

Included in the Department of Corrections' (SCDC) February 19, 2020 letter to the House Legislative Oversight Committee (LOC). This information was provided in response to the following question in LOC's January 30, 2020, letter to the Department of Corrections: "37. What other states utilize a common risk assessment tool?"

In addition to providing the information in this document, SCDC provided the following response:

- Please see attached Risk-Needs Assessment and Caseload Management Software Results.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Please enter the contact information for the person completing the survey.	**State/Agency:**	**Texas Department of Criminal Justice**
	Name:	Justin Brock
	Title:	Manager IV - Executive Services
	Phone:	936-437-6452
	Email:	justin.brock@tdcj.texas.gov
Does your state use a risk/needs assessment at any step of your offenders' entrance into, stay within, or exit from incarceration or community supervision?	**Response**	Yes
	Other (please specify)	
Do you use an assessment that was created by some other organization, and that has NOT been tailored to your state's needs in any way? These are often referred to as "off-the-shelf" assessments, such as the COMPAS, LSI or ORAS.	**Response**	No
	Other (please specify)	
If you answered "yes" to question 3, which "off-the-shelf" assessment do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**	
Do you use an assessment that has been tailored to your state in some way?	**Response**	Yes
	Other (please specify)	
If the state-tailored assessment was substantially based on an existing assessment, such as COMPAS, LSI, or ORAS, from which assessment was it based?	**Open-Ended Response**	Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS)
If the state-tailored assessment was created with substantial assistance from an independent researcher or research team, with whom did you work? A general response is acceptable (such as "local university").	**Open-Ended Response**	University of Ohio - Cincinnati
If the state-tailored assessment was created nearly completely in-house, which internal groups or units were responsible for its creation?	**Open-Ended Response**	Texas Department of Criminal Justice-Community Justice Assistance Division and Harris County Community Supervision and Corrections Department.
If your assessment's development was not captured by any of the prior questions, please give a brief sense of how it was developed.	**Open-Ended Response**	
Do you use different assessments for different purposes?	**Response**	Yes
	Other (please specify)	
What assessment do you use for adult prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	Texas Risk Assessment System (TRAS) - Reentry Tool or Supplement Reentry Tool.
What assessment do you use for youth prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	The Texas Department of Criminal Justice oversees adult incarceration and community supervision.
What assessment do you use for adult community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	Community Supervision Tool, Texas Risk Assessment System, and assessments completed by the Parole Division, Rehabilitative Services Division and Reentry and Integration Division.
What assessments do you use for youth community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	The Texas Department of Criminal Justice oversees adult incarceration and community supervision.
What other assessments do you use, if any? Please give the name/type of the assessment, and for which purpose it is used.	**Open-Ended Response**	STATIC 99R – additional risk to recidivate for Sex Offender population; used in conjunction with TRAS- Texas Risk Assessment System while on parole supervision. While the TDCJ does not directly supervise probationers, we provide oversight for a decentralized system of 122 local community supervision and corrections departments (CSCDs) that may use additional assessments for other purposes. The TDCJ does require the use of state-adapted criminogenic risk assessment, TRAS, to be used for assessing offender risk/needs. CSCDs use specialized assessments depending on the need, such as mental health, substance abuse, domestic violence, sex offenses, etc. Use of these instruments will vary based on the probation department and judicial district.
Do you use an electronic case management system?	**Response**	Other (please specify)
	Other (please specify)	The TDCJ developed an information system dedicated to TRAS; however, individual CSCDs also use their own case management systems that predate the TDCJ system. TRAS information is merged between the two systems. Texas probation does not have a state electronic case management system.
Was your case management software package created by some other organization, such as is provided along with the COMPAS risk/needs assessment?	**Response**	Other (please specify)
	Other (please specify)	N/A
If you answered "yes" to question 17, which case management software package do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**	
Check every feature that is built into your case management system:	**Case planning**	
	Contact notes	Contact notes
	Drug testing	Drug testing
	Education modules	
	Presentence investigation	
	Rules of supervision	Rules of supervision
	Substance use modules	
	Violation reporting	Violation reporting
	Workload management	Workload management
	Other (please specify)	Texas probation does not have a state case management software package.
If you checked "Other" in question 19, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**	Commitment and Pre-Release information, supervision history information, program referral, compliance monitoring, fee collection, offender demographics and special condition compliance and requirements.
Is your electronic case management system automated in some way? In other words, does it work with any other data systems to give calculated results for items like risk scores or expected release dates?	**Response**	Other (please specify)
	Other (please specify)	N/A
Does your case management system integrate risk/needs assessment results into its logic in any way (such as risk scores or criminogenic needs)?	**Response**	Other (please specify)
	Other (please specify)	N/A
If you answered "yes" to question 22, check all of the features that those results factor into: <Check all that apply>	**Case planning**	
	Presentence investigation	
	Violation reporting	
	Other (please specify)	
If you checked "Other" in question 23, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**	

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Please enter the contact information for the person completing the survey.	**State/Agency:**	**Minnesota Department of Corrections**	**Mississippi Department of Corrections**
	Name:	Bridget Letnes	Delicia McGee
	Title:	Program Manager	Director of Policy, Planning, Research and Evaluation
	Phone:	651-361-7241	601-359-6174
	Email:	bridget.letnes@state.mn.us	ddmcgee@mdoc.state.ms.us
Does your state use a risk/needs assessment at any step of your offenders' entrance into, stay within, or exit from incarceration or community supervision?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Do you use an assessment that was created by some other organization, and that has NOT been tailored to your state's needs in any way? These are often referred to as "off-the-shelf" assessments, such as the COMPAS, LSI or ORAS.	**Response**	Yes	No
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 3, which "off-the-shelf" assessment do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**	LS/CMI	N/A
Do you use an assessment that has been tailored to your state in some way?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If the state-tailored assessment was substantially based on an existing assessment, such as COMPAS, LSI, or ORAS, from which assessment was it based?	**Open-Ended Response**	NA	N/A
If the state-tailored assessment was created with substantial assistance from an independent researcher or research team, with whom did you work? A general response is acceptable (such as "local university").	**Open-Ended Response**	DOC Research Department	Crime and Justice Institute
If the state-tailored assessment was created nearly completely in-house, which internal groups or units were responsible for its creation?	**Open-Ended Response**	Planning and Performance	N/A
If your assessment's development was not captured by any of the prior questions, please give a brief sense of how it was developed.	**Open-Ended Response**		N/A
Do you use different assessments for different purposes?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
What assessment do you use for adult prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	MNSTARR and LS/CMI	CJI's Instrument for Institutions
What assessment do you use for youth prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	YLS	CJI's Instrument for Institutions
What assessment do you use for adult community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	LS/CMI	CJI's Instrument for Community Institutions
What assessments do you use for youth community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	YLS	N/A
What other assessments do you use, if any? Please give the name/type of the assessment, and for which purpose it is used.	**Open-Ended Response**		None
Do you use an electronic case management system?	**Response**	No - If you answered "No" to this question, you have completed this survey. Thank you for your time	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Was your case management software package created by some other organization, such as is provided along with the COMPAS risk/needs assessment?	**Response**		Other (please specify)
	Other (please specify)		Case Management is incorporated in the software solution for community corrections; vendor is Automon.
If you answered "yes" to question 17, which case management software package do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**		Caseload explorer by automon.
Check every feature that is built into your case management system:	**Case planning**		Case planning
	Contact notes		Contact notes
	Drug testing		Drug testing
	Education modules		
	Presentence investigation		Presentence investigation
	Rules of supervision		Rules of supervision
	Substance use modules		Substance use modules
	Violation reporting		Violation reporting
	Workload management		Workload management
	Other (please specify)		
If you checked "Other" in question 19, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**		N/A
Is your electronic case management system automated in some way? In other words, does it work with any other data systems to give calculated results for items like risk scores or expected release dates?	**Response**		Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Does your case management system integrate risk/needs assessment results into its logic in any way (such as risk scores or criminogenic needs)?	**Response**		Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 22, check all of the features that those results factor into: <Check all that apply>	**Case planning**		Case planning
	Presentence investigation		
	Violation reporting		Violation reporting
	Other (please specify)		MDOC Specific Forms
If you checked "Other" in question 23, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**		Various forms used by Community Corrections are managed through the caseload explorer software.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Please enter the contact information for the person completing the survey.	**State/Agency:**	**Nebraska Department of Correctional Services**	**Oregon Department of Corrections**
	Name:	Laura Strimple	Jon Hansen
	Title:	Chief of Staff	Operations and Policy Analyst
	Phone:	402-479-5713	503-930-5071
	Email:	Laura.strimple@nebraska.gov	jon.m.hansen@doc.state.or.us
Does your state use a risk/needs assessment at any step of your offenders' entrance into, stay within, or exit from incarceration or community supervision?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Do you use an assessment that was created by some other organization, and that has NOT been tailored to your state's needs in any way? These are often referred to as "off-the-shelf" assessments, such as the COMPAS, LSI or ORAS.	**Response**	No	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 3, which "off-the-shelf" assessment do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**		LSCMI for men WRNA for women
Do you use an assessment that has been tailored to your state in some way?	**Response**	Yes	No - skip to question 10
	Other (please specify)		
If the state-tailored assessment was substantially based on an existing assessment, such as COMPAS, LSI, or ORAS, from which assessment was it based?	**Open-Ended Response**	Washington State - STRONG. Static Risk Offender Needs Guide.	n/a
If the state-tailored assessment was created with substantial assistance from an independent researcher or research team, with whom did you work? A general response is acceptable (such as "local university").	**Open-Ended Response**	assessments.com; Vant4ge	n/a
If the state-tailored assessment was created nearly completely in-house, which internal groups or units were responsible for its creation?	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	n/a
If your assessment's development was not captured by any of the prior questions, please give a brief sense of how it was developed.	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	n/a
Do you use different assessments for different purposes?	**Response**	Yes	No
	Other (please specify)		
What assessment do you use for adult prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	STRONG-R Static Risk offender Needs Guide - Revised	LSCMI for men WRNA for women
What assessment do you use for youth prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	n/a
What assessment do you use for adult community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	LSCMI for men WRNA - Community for women
What assessments do you use for youth community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	n/a
What other assessments do you use, if any? Please give the name/type of the assessment, and for which purpose it is used.	**Open-Ended Response**	Static - for sex offenders; Stable for sex offenders; Violence risk guide - revised; Risk for sexual violence protocol; Violence risk scale - sex offenders; Hare psychopathy; Wechster abbreviated scale of intelligence; personality assessment; MMPI; Dementia rating scale; Min mental status exam; Wechster memory scale; test of memory malingering; structured interview of reported systems; structured inventory ofmalingered symptoms; Millon clinical multiaxial inventory dot counting test; repeatable battery for the assessment of neuropsychological status; montreal cognitive assessment; HCR-20 V3 (Violence)	n/a
Do you use an electronic case management system?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Was your case management software package created by some other organization, such as is provided along with the COMPAS risk/needs assessment?	**Response**	No	Other (please specify)
	Other (please specify)		Oregon DOC IT services built it for prison and community corrections case managment
If you answered "yes" to question 17, which case management software package do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**		n/a
Check every feature that is built into your case management system:	**Case planning**	Case planning	Case planning
	Contact notes	Contact notes	Contact notes
	Drug testing		
	Education modules	Education modules	Education modules
	Presentence investigation		
	Rules of supervision		
	Substance use modules	Substance use modules	
	Violation reporting	Violation reporting	
	Workload management		
	Other (please specify)	Non-clinical programs	
If you checked "Other" in question 19, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**	Non-clinical programs - T4C, MRT	n/a
Is your electronic case management system automated in some way? In other words, does it work with any other data systems to give calculated results for items like risk scores or expected release dates?	**Response**	Yes	No
	Other (please specify)		
Does your case management system integrate risk/needs assessment results into its logic in any way (such as risk scores or criminogenic needs)?	**Response**	Yes	No
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 22, check all of the features that those results factor into: <Check all that apply>	**Case planning**	Case planning	
	Presentence investigation		
	Violation reporting		
	Other (please specify)	Referral to programs MRT & T4C	none of the above
If you checked "Other" in question 23, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**	MRT and T4C are non-clinical programs called Moral Reconation Therapy and Thinking For a Change, respectively.	n/a

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Please enter the contact information for the person completing the survey.	**State/Agency:**	**NYS DOCCS**	**South Carolina Department of Corrections**
	Name:	Megan MacTavish	Ginny Barr
	Title:	Director of Guidance and Counseling	Division Director
	Phone:	(518) 402-1811	803-896-1777
	Email:	Megan.Mactavish@doccs.ny.gov	barr.ginny@doc.sc.gov
Does your state use a risk/needs assessment at any step of your offenders' entrance into, stay within, or exit from incarceration or community supervision?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Do you use an assessment that was created by some other organization, and that has NOT been tailored to your state's needs in any way? These are often referred to as "off-the-shelf" assessments, such as the COMPAS, LSI or ORAS.	**Response**	Other (please specify)	No
	Other (please specify)	COMPAS tailored for New York State.	
If you answered "yes" to question 3, which "off-the-shelf" assessment do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**		
Do you use an assessment that has been tailored to your state in some way?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If the state-tailored assessment was substantially based on an existing assessment, such as COMPAS, LSI, or ORAS, from which assessment was it based?	**Open-Ended Response**	COMPAS	N/A
If the state-tailored assessment was created with substantial assistance from an independent researcher or research team, with whom did you work? A general response is acceptable (such as "local university").	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	Dr. Stephen Gavazzi Great Thinker Productions,LLC
If the state-tailored assessment was created nearly completely in-house, which internal groups or units were responsible for its creation?	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	N/A
If your assessment's development was not captured by any of the prior questions, please give a brief sense of how it was developed.	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	N/A
Do you use different assessments for different purposes?	**Response**	No	No
	Other (please specify)		
What assessment do you use for adult prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	COMPAS Reentry Assessment	N/A
What assessment do you use for youth prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	None	Global Risk Assessment Device (GRAD)
What assessment do you use for adult community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	COMPAS Reentry Assessment	N/A
What assessments do you use for youth community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	None	Global Risk Assessment Device
What other assessments do you use, if any? Please give the name/type of the assessment, and for which purpose it is used.	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	N/A
Do you use an electronic case management system?	**Response**	Yes	No - If you answered "No" to this question, you have completed this survey. Thank you for your time
	Other (please specify)		
Was your case management software package created by some other organization, such as is provided along with the COMPAS risk/needs assessment?	**Response**	Other (please specify)	Other (please specify)
	Other (please specify)	NYS ITS to accompany COMPAS	N/A
If you answered "yes" to question 17, which case management software package do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	N/A
Check every feature that is built into your case management system:	**Case planning**	Case planning	
	Contact notes		
	Drug testing		
	Education modules		
	Presentence investigation		
	Rules of supervision		
	Substance use modules		
	Violation reporting		
	Workload management	Workload management	
	Other (please specify)	Track program status, PREA, personal documents	N/A
If you checked "Other" in question 19, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**	Case Management, "Custom Fields" are attached to the COMPAS case plan for quarterly reviews.	
Is your electronic case management system automated in some way? In other words, does it work with any other data systems to give calculated results for items like risk scores or expected release dates?	**Response**	Other (please specify)	Other (please specify)
	Other (please specify)	Automated with our mainframe to update Case management.	N/A
Does your case management system integrate risk/needs assessment results into its logic in any way (such as risk scores or criminogenic needs)?	**Response**	No	Other (please specify)
	Other (please specify)		N/A
If you answered "yes" to question 22, check all of the features that those results factor into: <Check all that apply>	**Case planning**		
	Presentence investigation		
	Violation reporting		
	Other (please specify)		N/A
If you checked "Other" in question 23, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Please enter the contact information for the person completing the survey.	**State/Agency:**	**Maryland Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services**	**Louisiana Department of Public Safety & Corrections**
	Name:	David Greene	Rhett Covington
	Title:	Director, Case Management	Assistant Secretary
	Phone:	410-585-3435	225-342-1231
	Email:	david.greene@maryland.gov	rhett.covington@la.gov
Does your state use a risk/needs assessment at any step of your offenders' entrance into, stay within, or exit from incarceration or community supervision?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Do you use an assessment that was created by some other organization, and that has NOT been tailored to your state's needs in any way? These are often referred to as "off-the-shelf" assessments, such as the COMPAS, LSI or ORAS.	**Response**	No	No
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 3, which "off-the-shelf" assessment do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	
Do you use an assessment that has been tailored to your state in some way?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If the state-tailored assessment was substantially based on an existing assessment, such as COMPAS, LSI, or ORAS, from which assessment was it based?	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	It is not based substantially on an existing assessment
If the state-tailored assessment was created with substantial assistance from an independent researcher or research team, with whom did you work? A general response is acceptable (such as "local university").	**Open-Ended Response**	James Austin, Ph.D (JFA Institute)	We worked with the Sociology Department at Louisiana State University
If the state-tailored assessment was created nearly completely in-house, which internal groups or units were responsible for its creation?	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	It was created by LSU researchers, not in-house
If your assessment's development was not captured by any of the prior questions, please give a brief sense of how it was developed.	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	
Do you use different assessments for different purposes?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
What assessment do you use for adult prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	Maryland Prison Static Risk Assessment Maryland Prison Dynamic Risk Assessment	TIGER (Louisiana's tailored RNR tool)
What assessment do you use for youth prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	The Office of Juvenile Justice oversees youth prisoners and has their own assessment instrument. For those serving time as adults, but are still youth, we use the TIGER.
What assessment do you use for adult community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	TIGER
What assessments do you use for youth community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	The Office of Juvenile Justice oversees youth prisoners and has their own assessment instruments. For those on supervision as adults, but are still youth, we use the TIGER.
What other assessments do you use, if any? Please give the name/type of the assessment, and for which purpose it is used.	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	Test of Adult Basic Education is used to determine educational level for adult education.
Do you use an electronic case management system?	**Response**	Yes	No - If you answered "No" to this question, you have completed this survey. Thank you for your time
	Other (please specify)		
Was your case management software package created by some other organization, such as is provided along with the COMPAS risk/needs assessment?	**Response**	Yes	
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 17, which case management software package do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**	Offender Case Management System developed by Mi-Case	
Check every feature that is built into your case management system:	**Case planning**	Case planning	
	Contact notes	Contact notes	
	Drug testing		
	Education modules		
	Presentence investigation		
	Rules of supervision		
	Substance use modules		
	Violation reporting	Violation reporting	
	Workload management		
	Other (please specify)	See Question 20	
If you checked "Other" in question 19, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**	Security classification, jon/program assignments, parole results, victim services, sentence computation	
Is your electronic case management system automated in some way? In other words, does it work with any other data systems to give calculated results for items like risk scores or expected release dates?	**Response**	Other (please specify)	
	Other (please specify)	Yes, release data computation, but from internal data only.	
Does your case management system integrate risk/needs assessment results into its logic in any way (such as risk scores or criminogenic needs)?	**Response**	No	
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 22, check all of the features that those results factor into: <Check all that apply>	**Case planning**		
	Presentence investigation		
	Violation reporting		
	Other (please specify)	N/A	
If you checked "Other" in question 23, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	

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Please enter the contact information for the person completing the survey.	**State/Agency:**	**Michigan Dept. of Corrections**	**Arkansas Department of Correction**
	Name:	Michael Keck	Tiffanye Compton
	Title:	COMPAS Program Manager	Research & Planning Administrator
	Phone:	517-334-9426	870-267-6335
	Email:	KeckM1@michigan.gov	tiffanye.compton@arkansas.gov
Does your state use a risk/needs assessment at any step of your offenders' entrance into, stay within, or exit from incarceration or community supervision?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Do you use an assessment that was created by some other organization, and that has NOT been tailored to your state's needs in any way? These are often referred to as "off-the-shelf" assessments, such as the COMPAS, LSI or ORAS.	**Response**	Other (please specify)	No
	Other (please specify)	We use COMPAS, but it has been tailored to our needs.	
If you answered "yes" to question 3, which "off-the-shelf" assessment do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**		N/A
Do you use an assessment that has been tailored to your state in some way?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If the state-tailored assessment was substantially based on an existing assessment, such as COMPAS, LSI, or ORAS, from which assessment was it based?	**Open-Ended Response**		ORAS
If the state-tailored assessment was created with substantial assistance from an independent researcher or research team, with whom did you work? A general response is acceptable (such as "local university").	**Open-Ended Response**		JFA Associates, LLC
If the state-tailored assessment was created nearly completely in-house, which internal groups or units were responsible for its creation?	**Open-Ended Response**		N/A
If your assessment's development was not captured by any of the prior questions, please give a brief sense of how it was developed.	**Open-Ended Response**		N/A
Do you use different assessments for different purposes?	**Response**	Yes	No
	Other (please specify)		
What assessment do you use for adult prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	We use the Reentry COMPAS once a prisoner receives positive parole action, unless the parole release date is less than 12 months from the completion of the Core COMPAS. If that is the case then we use Core COMPAS.	ARORA - Pre-Release
What assessment do you use for youth prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	We only serve juvenile offenders sentenced to the adult system. For those cases we would use the Youth COMPAS for offenders under the age of 17. Our state recently passed legislation raising the age to 18, so that should be moving to offenders under the age of 18. For females, we have used the Adult Reentry COMPAS, with gender specific scales, but are currently reviewing the pros/cons of using the Reentry COMPAS vs. the Youth COMPAS. We rarely, if ever, have had an offender under the age of 17 released from prison. They typically are 17 or older when they are released.	N/A
What assessment do you use for adult community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	Community Corrections isn't under the control of the MDOC, but we handle the contracts. Each county engages in their own form of community corrections, some of which is funded by the State. Some of the counties use the Core COMPAS assessment, but there is no requirement. For offenders supervised by the MDOC in the community (probationers), we use the Adult Core COMPAS or Youth COMPAS, depending upon their age.	ARORA - Pre-Release
What assessments do you use for youth community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	We do not serve youthful offenders, unless they are waived to the adult system. For offenders supervised by the MDOC in the community (probationers), we use the Youth COMPAS for offenders under the age of 17. That should be moving to offenders under the age of 18. For females, we have used the Adult Core COMPAS, with gender specific scales, but are currently reviewing the pros/cons of using the Core COMPAS vs. the Youth COMPAS.	N/A
What other assessments do you use, if any? Please give the name/type of the assessment, and for which purpose it is used.	**Open-Ended Response**	- Static-99 R and STABLE for sex offenders - IDA for OUIL offenders (pilot project) - URICA to assess motivation in our Vivitrol population - We are currently looking at using the ACE and the PTSD assessments to assess trauma	N/A
Do you use an electronic case management system?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Was your case management software package created by some other organization, such as is provided along with the COMPAS risk/needs assessment?	**Response**	Yes	No
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 17, which case management software package do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**	The current case management was created by Sybase and is called OMNI (Offender Management Network Information). We are currently moving to a new system created by ATG (Advanced Technologies Group) called COMS (Correctional Offender Management System).	
Check every feature that is built into your case management system:	**Case planning**	Case planning	Case planning
	Contact notes	Contact notes	Contact notes
	Drug testing	Drug testing	Drug testing
	Education modules	Education modules	Education modules
	Presentence investigation	Presentence investigation	Presentence investigation
	Rules of supervision	Rules of supervision	
	Substance use modules	Substance use modules	Substance use modules
	Violation reporting	Violation reporting	Violation reporting
	Workload management	Workload management	
	Other (please specify)	Prisoner tracking, food service, misconducts, healthcare, Parole Board functions, visitor tracking, and prisoner accounting	
If you checked "Other" in question 19, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**	The new system will also handle prisoner tracking, food service, misconducts, healthcare, Parole Board functions, visitor tracking, and prisoner accounting. It is intended that COMPAS will be interfaced into COMS to reduce the amount of duplicative work.	N/A
Is your electronic case management system automated in some way? In other words, does it work with any other data systems to give calculated results for items like risk scores or expected release dates?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Does your case management system integrate risk/needs assessment results into its logic in any way (such as risk scores or criminogenic needs)?	**Response**	Other (please specify)	Yes
	Other (please specify)	The current system doesn't integrate the offender risk/needs, but the new system should interface with COMPAS.	
If you answered "yes" to question 22, check all of the features that those results factor into: <Check all that apply>	**Case planning**	Case planning	Case planning
	Presentence investigation	Presentence investigation	
	Violation reporting	Violation reporting	
	Other (please specify)	Unknown at this time	
If you checked "Other" in question 23, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**	We are still in the planning phase as to how this will work.	N/A

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Please enter the contact information for the person completing the survey.	**State/Agency:**	**Florida Department of Corrections**	**Colorado CDOC**
	Name:	Brad Locke	Bob Mayes
	Title:	Bureau Chief	ADMIN SERVICES OFFICER
	Phone:	850-717-3975	719-226-4910
	Email:	Bradford.Locke@fdc.myflorida.com	bobby.mayes@state.co.us
Does your state use a risk/needs assessment at any step of your offenders' entrance into, stay within, or exit from incarceration or community supervision?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Do you use an assessment that was created by some other organization, and that has NOT been tailored to your state's needs in any way? These are often referred to as "off-the-shelf" assessments, such as the COMPAS, LSI or ORAS.	**Response**	No	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 3, which "off-the-shelf" assessment do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**		oras - called CTAP Ohio Risk Assessment System
Do you use an assessment that has been tailored to your state in some way?	**Response**	Other (please specify)	Yes
	Other (please specify)	To be specific, our risk/needs assessment was built completely in house. Please see question 9	
If the state-tailored assessment was substantially based on an existing assessment, such as COMPAS, LSI, or ORAS, from which assessment was it based?	**Open-Ended Response**		ORAS
If the state-tailored assessment was created with substantial assistance from an independent researcher or research team, with whom did you work? A general response is acceptable (such as "local university").	**Open-Ended Response**		na
If the state-tailored assessment was created nearly completely in-house, which internal groups or units were responsible for its creation?	**Open-Ended Response**		na
If your assessment's development was not captured by any of the prior questions, please give a brief sense of how it was developed.	**Open-Ended Response**	Spectrum was designed completely in-house by the Bureau of Applied Science, Research & Policy and developed completely in-house by our IT based on the Applied Science design, business rules, and specs.	na
Do you use different assessments for different purposes?	**Response**	No	No
	Other (please specify)		
What assessment do you use for adult prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	Spectrum once fully implemented	ORAS Pit
What assessment do you use for youth prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	Spectrum once full implemented.	na
What assessment do you use for adult community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	Spectrum once fully implemented	ORAS CST (Not currently used but will be)
What assessments do you use for youth community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	Spectrum once fully implemented	na
What other assessments do you use, if any? Please give the name/type of the assessment, and for which purpose it is used.	**Open-Ended Response**	CINAS, predecessor of Spectrum. CINAS is currently used until Spectrum has been fully implemented.	na
Do you use an electronic case management system?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Was your case management software package created by some other organization, such as is provided along with the COMPAS risk/needs assessment?	**Response**	No	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 17, which case management software package do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**		Marquis eOmis
Check every feature that is built into your case management system:	**Case planning**		Case planning
	Contact notes		Contact notes
	Drug testing		Drug testing
	Education modules		Education modules
	Presentence investigation		Presentence investigation
	Rules of supervision		Rules of supervision
	Substance use modules		Substance use modules
	Violation reporting		Violation reporting
	Workload management		Workload management
	Other (please specify)		
If you checked "Other" in question 19, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**		
Is your electronic case management system automated in some way? In other words, does it work with any other data systems to give calculated results for items like risk scores or expected release dates?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Does your case management system integrate risk/needs assessment results into its logic in any way (such as risk scores or criminogenic needs)?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 22, check all of the features that those results factor into: <Check all that apply>	**Case planning**	Case planning	Case planning
	Presentence investigation	Presentence investigation	
	Violation reporting	Violation reporting	
	Other (please specify)	See number 24	
If you checked "Other" in question 23, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**	Spectrum is our upgraded system and has not been completely released statewide in either institutions or community corrections. Once released statewide, Spectrum results can be used in presentence investigations and violations reports/hearings as determined by Community Corrections staff. The majority of the Spectrum case plan is based on	

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Please enter the contact information for the person completing the survey.	**State/Agency:**	**Massachusetts Department of Correction**	**Utah State Department of Corrections**
	Name:	Jaileen A. Hopkins	Dennis Franklin
	Title:	Director of Program Services	SRR Grant Manager
	Phone:	508-422-3309	1-385-441-0978
	Email:	Jaileen.Hopkins@doc.state.ma.us	dfranklin@utah.gov
Does your state use a risk/needs assessment at any step of your offenders' entrance into, stay within, or exit from incarceration or community supervision?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Do you use an assessment that was created by some other organization, and that has NOT been tailored to your state's needs in any way? These are often referred to as "off-the-shelf" assessments, such as the COMPAS, LSI or ORAS.	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 3, which "off-the-shelf" assessment do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**	COMPAS	LS/RNR
Do you use an assessment that has been tailored to your state in some way?	**Response**	No - skip to question 10	No - skip to question 10
	Other (please specify)		
If the state-tailored assessment was substantially based on an existing assessment, such as COMPAS, LSI, or ORAS, from which assessment was it based?	**Open-Ended Response**		
If the state-tailored assessment was created with substantial assistance from an independent researcher or research team, with whom did you work? A general response is acceptable (such as "local university").	**Open-Ended Response**		
If the state-tailored assessment was created nearly completely in-house, which internal groups or units were responsible for its creation?	**Open-Ended Response**		
If your assessment's development was not captured by any of the prior questions, please give a brief sense of how it was developed.	**Open-Ended Response**		
Do you use different assessments for different purposes?	**Response**	Yes	Other (please specify)
	Other (please specify)		We use the LR/RNR for all offenders and the Sotips and Vasor for Sex Offenders.
What assessment do you use for adult prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	COMPAS Risk and Need Assessment	LS/RNR
What assessment do you use for youth prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	N/A
What assessment do you use for adult community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	LS/RNR
What assessments do you use for youth community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	N/A
What other assessments do you use, if any? Please give the name/type of the assessment, and for which purpose it is used.	**Open-Ended Response**	Texas Christian University Drug Screen V (TCU-D) TCU-D screening identifies the specific substance use needs of our population.	Sotips and Vasor for Community Supervision of Sex Offenders.
Do you use an electronic case management system?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Was your case management software package created by some other organization, such as is provided along with the COMPAS risk/needs assessment?	**Response**	No	No
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 17, which case management software package do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**		
Check every feature that is built into your case management system:	**Case planning**	Case planning	Case planning
	Contact notes	Contact notes	Contact notes
	Drug testing	Drug testing	Drug testing
	Education modules	Education modules	Education modules
	Presentence investigation		Presentence investigation
	Rules of supervision	Rules of supervision	
	Substance use modules	Substance use modules	Substance use modules
	Violation reporting	Violation reporting	Violation reporting
	Workload management		
	Other (please specify)	Additional features are built into our case management system, see response to question 20 for specifics.	
If you checked "Other" in question 19, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**	MA DOC case management includes the following modules: Administration, Admission, Classification, Bed Management, Date Computation, Medical/Mental Health, Program/Work, Reentry, Schedules, Security and Official Version	
Is your electronic case management system automated in some way? In other words, does it work with any other data systems to give calculated results for items like risk scores or expected release dates?	**Response**	Other (please specify)	Yes
	Other (please specify)	COMPAS Risk and Need scores interface nightly between COMPAS and out data system,however other automation does occur within our own system i.e: release dates	
Does your case management system integrate risk/needs assessment results into its logic in any way (such as risk scores or criminogenic needs)?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 22, check all of the features that those results factor into: <Check all that apply>	**Case planning**	Case planning	Case planning
	Presentence investigation		
	Violation reporting		
	Other (please specify)		
If you checked "Other" in question 23, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**		

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Please enter the contact information for the person completing the survey.	**State/Agency:**	**Rhode Island Department of Corrections**	**NC Department of Public Safety**
	Name:	Lisa Chamarro	Karen Buck
	Title:	Assistant Administrator	Evidence Based Practice Administrator
	Phone:	401-462-6598	252-714-6438
	Email:	lisa.blanchette@doc.ri.gov	karen.buck@ncdps.gov
Does your state use a risk/needs assessment at any step of your offenders' entrance into, stay within, or exit from incarceration or community supervision?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Do you use an assessment that was created by some other organization, and that has NOT been tailored to your state's needs in any way? These are often referred to as "off-the-shelf" assessments, such as the COMPAS, LSI or ORAS.	**Response**	Yes	No
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 3, which "off-the-shelf" assessment do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**	LSIR, LSIR-SV	
Do you use an assessment that has been tailored to your state in some way?	**Response**	No - skip to question 10	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If the state-tailored assessment was substantially based on an existing assessment, such as COMPAS, LSI, or ORAS, from which assessment was it based?	**Open-Ended Response**		A combination of public domain instruments.
If the state-tailored assessment was created with substantial assistance from an independent researcher or research team, with whom did you work? A general response is acceptable (such as "local university").	**Open-Ended Response**		No
If the state-tailored assessment was created nearly completely in-house, which internal groups or units were responsible for its creation?	**Open-Ended Response**		Research and Planning, Community Corrections, Prisons and MIS planning committees.
If your assessment's development was not captured by any of the prior questions, please give a brief sense of how it was developed.	**Open-Ended Response**		The DCC Risk and Needs Assessment Committee met between December 2005 and June 2006. The following outlines the relevant activities and processes used to develop the needs assessment tool: a) Conduct a review of the literature on criminogenic needs, b) Review of available assessments (e.g., LSI, TCU-CTS), c) Examine institutional experience with officer-scored assessments utilized by DCC in the 1970's and 1980's, d) Decide on an assessment protocol that relies primarily on offender self-report information, e) Select questions from public domain instruments and develop original questions to collect information on offender needs and barriers in life areas, f) Test questions for reading grade level, g) Identify a structure/format for automated case planning h) Compare the life areas to categories of questions on the LSI-R and Wisconsin Risk assessments to get a sense of over-lap or omitted topics, i) Establish face validity of questions and place them on appropriate scales to measure needs and barriers in the identified life areas,1 j) Field test the assessment, and k) Assess internal reliability and where possible, concurrent or predictive validity.
Do you use different assessments for different purposes?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
What assessment do you use for adult prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	LIR/LSIR-SV	Current Risk Need Assessment
What assessment do you use for youth prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	unknown-Adults only in our system	Not sure what Juvenile utilizes
What assessment do you use for adult community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	LSIR/LSIR-SV	Risk Needs Assessment created in house
What assessments do you use for youth community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	Unknown - Adults only in our system.	NA
What other assessments do you use, if any? Please give the name/type of the assessment, and for which purpose it is used.	**Open-Ended Response**		Static for Sex Offenders
Do you use an electronic case management system?	**Response**	No - If you answered "No" to this question, you have completed this survey. Thank you for your time	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Was your case management software package created by some other organization, such as is provided along with the COMPAS risk/needs assessment?	**Response**		No
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 17, which case management software package do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**		Created in house with MIS department connected to the information provided in the RNA.
Check every feature that is built into your case management system:	**Case planning**		Case planning
	Contact notes		Contact notes
	Drug testing		Drug testing
	Education modules		
	Presentence investigation		
	Rules of supervision		Rules of supervision
	Substance use modules		
	Violation reporting		Violation reporting
	Workload management		Workload management
	Other (please specify)		Structured worksheets, referral to TASC and CBI providers contracted by the state, incentives and consequences, behavior management system for our Confinement in Response to violations (CRVs), services, programs and strategies utilized to address criminogenic needs and barriers to succes and resource involvement in the community. The Case Plan is the to do list for the offender appointment to appointment and track behavior response for all positive and negative behaviors. We have also added the MH Prison aftercare plan and Functions Ability Rating System for MH specialized cases.
If you checked "Other" in question 19, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**		MH Aftercare Plan Referrals to TASC and CBI Behavior Management system for field and residential
Is your electronic case management system automated in some way? In other words, does it work with any other data systems to give calculated results for items like risk scores or expected release dates?	**Response**		Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Does your case management system integrate risk/needs assessment results into its logic in any way (such as risk scores or criminogenic needs)?	**Response**		Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 22, check all of the features that those results factor into: <Check all that apply>	**Case planning**		Case planning
	Presentence investigation		
	Violation reporting		Violation reporting
	Other (please specify)		Program, services and behavior responses
If you checked "Other" in question 23, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**		Also include MH flags from RNA, information for items the probationers would like to improve from the RNA and reminds officers of Criminogenic needs, includes many structured worksheets and strategies to move the probationer forward.

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Please enter the contact information for the person completing the survey.	**State/Agency:**	**State of Arizona, Department of Corrections**	**Virginia Department of Corrections**
	Name:	Chuck Manning	Wendy Goodman
	Title:	Deputy Division Director	Administrator of Case Management and Program Infrastructure
	Phone:	602.542.3830	434-906-2787
	Email:	cmanning@azadc.gov	wendy.goodman@vadoc.virginia.gov
Does your state use a risk/needs assessment at any step of your offenders' entrance into, stay within, or exit from incarceration or community supervision?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Do you use an assessment that was created by some other organization, and that has NOT been tailored to your state's needs in any way? These are often referred to as "off-the-shelf" assessments, such as the COMPAS, LSI or ORAS.	**Response**	No	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 3, which "off-the-shelf" assessment do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**	N?A	COMPAS and WRNA-T (women). Also use STATIC, Acute and STABLE for sex offenders.
Do you use an assessment that has been tailored to your state in some way?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If the state-tailored assessment was substantially based on an existing assessment, such as COMPAS, LSI, or ORAS, from which assessment was it based?	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	We still use COMPAS, but had to tailor a few questions on a certain scale to Virginia's need to eliminate language related to religion.
If the state-tailored assessment was created with substantial assistance from an independent researcher or research team, with whom did you work? A general response is acceptable (such as "local university").	**Open-Ended Response**	Community risk/needs assessment: University of Cincinnati	N/A
If the state-tailored assessment was created nearly completely in-house, which internal groups or units were responsible for its creation?	**Open-Ended Response**	Risk Needs in prison assessment was completed with input from Research Bureau, program areas, and operations staff.	N/A
If your assessment's development was not captured by any of the prior questions, please give a brief sense of how it was developed.	**Open-Ended Response**	Risk Needs in prison based on research by Dr. Daryl Fischer (ADC research bureau at the time) to create a community risk to recidivate score based on 50,000 inmates released from ADC over a 10-year period. The needs categories were assessed individually and included prioritizing placement.	N/A
Do you use different assessments for different purposes?	**Response**	Other (please specify)	Yes
	Other (please specify)	In prison risk and needs uses program specific assessments (e.g., TCUD, CTS, etc.) to determine the relative need for a given program. The community risk level of the inmate is then matrixed with the need level to produce an intervention level, which is the basis for prioritizing placement through the overall risk needs instrument.	
What assessment do you use for adult prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	Arizona Community Corrections Assessment tool.	Reentry COMPAS WRNA-T
What assessment do you use for youth prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	VADOC does not work with juvenile reentry
What assessment do you use for adult community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	Arizona Community Corrections Assessment tool.	EBP COMPAS (selected scales from COMPAS Core)
What assessments do you use for youth community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	VADOC does not work with youth community corrections
What other assessments do you use, if any? Please give the name/type of the assessment, and for which purpose it is used.	**Open-Ended Response**	Arizona Sex Offender Assessment Screening; Profile for Regulatory Community Notification.	Sex offender assessments named in previous question. We also use the Brief Mental Health Screener in community corrections
Do you use an electronic case management system?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Was your case management software package created by some other organization, such as is provided along with the COMPAS risk/needs assessment?	**Response**	No	No
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 17, which case management software package do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	
Check every feature that is built into your case management system:	**Case planning**	Case planning	Case planning
	Contact notes	Contact notes	Contact notes
	Drug testing	Drug testing	Drug testing
	Education modules	Education modules	Education modules
	Presentence investigation		Presentence investigation
	Rules of supervision		Rules of supervision
	Substance use modules		Substance use modules
	Violation reporting	Violation reporting	Violation reporting
	Workload management	Workload management	Workload management
	Other (please specify)	staff action queues to notify staff of needed case mgt actions for inmates & offenders.	
If you checked "Other" in question 19, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**	Explained in #19	We use VACORIS, which is our statewide data management system. It was built by Abilis.
Is your electronic case management system automated in some way? In other words, does it work with any other data systems to give calculated results for items like risk scores or expected release dates?	**Response**	Other (please specify)	Yes
	Other (please specify)	Yes; it calculates needs and intervention levels; provides suggested case plan activities, tracks results, etc.	
Does your case management system integrate risk/needs assessment results into its logic in any way (such as risk scores or criminogenic needs)?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 22, check all of the features that those results factor into: <Check all that apply>	**Case planning**	Case planning	Case planning
	Presentence investigation		
	Violation reporting		Violation reporting
	Other (please specify)	scheduling, results, reporting, etc.	
If you checked "Other" in question 23, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**		

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Please enter the contact information for the person completing the survey.	**State/Agency:**	**DE Department of Correction**	**Kentucky Department of Corrections**
	Name:	R. E. Seifert, MBA	Kieryn Fannin
	Title:	Planner & Projects Coordinator	Director of Population Management
	Phone:	302-857-5273	502-782-2346
	Email:	rich.seifert@delaware.gov	kieryn.fannin@ky.gov
Does your state use a risk/needs assessment at any step of your offenders' entrance into, stay within, or exit from incarceration or community supervision?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Do you use an assessment that was created by some other organization, and that has NOT been tailored to your state's needs in any way? These are often referred to as "off-the-shelf" assessments, such as the COMPAS, LSI or ORAS.	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 3, which "off-the-shelf" assessment do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**	LSI-R, RNR Adult Program Tool, Static 99 for sex offenders, DVSI for domestic violence; STG for security threat group assessment.	ORAS
Do you use an assessment that has been tailored to your state in some way?	**Response**	Yes	No - skip to question 10
	Other (please specify)		
If the state-tailored assessment was substantially based on an existing assessment, such as COMPAS, LSI, or ORAS, from which assessment was it based?	**Open-Ended Response**	RNR Adult Program Tools has been modified for DEDOC offender management system, but still has the same content.	
If the state-tailored assessment was created with substantial assistance from an independent researcher or research team, with whom did you work? A general response is acceptable (such as "local university").	**Open-Ended Response**	George Mason University	
If the state-tailored assessment was created nearly completely in-house, which internal groups or units were responsible for its creation?	**Open-Ended Response**	Planning & Research Unit & CNTI (vendor)	
If your assessment's development was not captured by any of the prior questions, please give a brief sense of how it was developed.	**Open-Ended Response**	n/a	
Do you use different assessments for different purposes?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
What assessment do you use for adult prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	LSI-R & RNR	ORAS - Prisoner Intake Tool, Reentry Tool and Supplemental Reentry Tool.
What assessment do you use for youth prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	Same listed above, however youth offenders are administrated via a different DE agency.	N/A
What assessment do you use for adult community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	LSI-R, except for special populations (Static 99, DVSI)	ORAS - Community Supervision Tool.
What assessments do you use for youth community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	YRS or LSI-R	N/A
What other assessments do you use, if any? Please give the name/type of the assessment, and for which purpose it is used.	**Open-Ended Response**	See #4	
Do you use an electronic case management system?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Was your case management software package created by some other organization, such as is provided along with the COMPAS risk/needs assessment?	**Response**	Other (please specify)	Yes
	Other (please specify)	DEDOC developed with vendor assistance (CNTI)	
If you answered "yes" to question 17, which case management software package do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**	DACS (locally built)	Marquis Software
Check every feature that is built into your case management system:	**Case planning**	Case planning	Case planning
	Contact notes	Contact notes	Contact notes
	Drug testing	Drug testing	Drug testing
	Education modules	Education modules	
	Presentence investigation		Presentence investigation
	Rules of supervision	Rules of supervision	Rules of supervision
	Substance use modules		Substance use modules
	Violation reporting	Violation reporting	Violation reporting
	Workload management	Workload management	Workload management
	Other (please specify)	Programming, movement, records	
If you checked "Other" in question 19, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**	Also has connection to electronic health records (iCHRT)	
Is your electronic case management system automated in some way? In other words, does it work with any other data systems to give calculated results for items like risk scores or expected release dates?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Does your case management system integrate risk/needs assessment results into its logic in any way (such as risk scores or criminogenic needs)?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 22, check all of the features that those results factor into: <Check all that apply>	**Case planning**	Case planning	Case planning
	Presentence investigation		
	Violation reporting	Violation reporting	
	Other (please specify)		
If you checked "Other" in question 23, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**		

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Please enter the contact information for the person completing the survey.	**State/Agency:**	**WV Division of Corrections and Rehabilitation**	**Missouri Department of Corrections**
	Name:	Lesley Hill	Kelly Dills
	Title:	Director of Classification	Quality Assurance and Process Improvement Mgr.
	Phone:	304-558-2036	573-526-6566
	Email:	Lesley.J.Hill@wv.gov	kelly.dills@doc.mo.gov
Does your state use a risk/needs assessment at any step of your offenders' entrance into, stay within, or exit from incarceration or community supervision?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Do you use an assessment that was created by some other organization, and that has NOT been tailored to your state's needs in any way? These are often referred to as "off-the-shelf" assessments, such as the COMPAS, LSI or ORAS.	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 3, which "off-the-shelf" assessment do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**	Level of Service Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI)	ORAS
Do you use an assessment that has been tailored to your state in some way?	**Response**	No - skip to question 10	No - skip to question 10
	Other (please specify)		
If the state-tailored assessment was substantially based on an existing assessment, such as COMPAS, LSI, or ORAS, from which assessment was it based?	**Open-Ended Response**		
If the state-tailored assessment was created with substantial assistance from an independent researcher or research team, with whom did you work? A general response is acceptable (such as "local university").	**Open-Ended Response**		
If the state-tailored assessment was created nearly completely in-house, which internal groups or units were responsible for its creation?	**Open-Ended Response**		
If your assessment's development was not captured by any of the prior questions, please give a brief sense of how it was developed.	**Open-Ended Response**		
Do you use different assessments for different purposes?	**Response**	No	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
What assessment do you use for adult prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**		ORAS Reentry Tool or Supplemental Reentry Tool
What assessment do you use for youth prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	Youth Level of Service Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI)	N/A
What assessment do you use for adult community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	Level of Service Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI)	ORAS Community Supervision Tool
What assessments do you use for youth community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	Youth Level of Service Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI)	N/A
What other assessments do you use, if any? Please give the name/type of the assessment, and for which purpose it is used.	**Open-Ended Response**		Static 99-Sex Offenders Addiction Severity Index--SUD treatment need PREA
Do you use an electronic case management system?	**Response**	No - If you answered "No" to this question, you have completed this survey. Thank you for your time	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Was your case management software package created by some other organization, such as is provided along with the COMPAS risk/needs assessment?	**Response**		Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 17, which case management software package do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**		Ohio Risk Assessment System
Check every feature that is built into your case management system:	**Case planning**		Case planning
	Contact notes		
	Drug testing		
	Education modules		
	Presentence investigation		
	Rules of supervision		
	Substance use modules		
	Violation reporting		
	Workload management		
	Other (please specify)		
If you checked "Other" in question 19, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**		
Is your electronic case management system automated in some way? In other words, does it work with any other data systems to give calculated results for items like risk scores or expected release dates?	**Response**		Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Does your case management system integrate risk/needs assessment results into its logic in any way (such as risk scores or criminogenic needs)?	**Response**		Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 22, check all of the features that those results factor into: <Check all that apply>	**Case planning**		Case planning
	Presentence investigation		
	Violation reporting		
	Other (please specify)		
If you checked "Other" in question 23, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**		

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Please enter the contact information for the person completing the survey.	**State/Agency:**	**Maine Department of Corrections**	**Alabama**
	Name:	David Simpson	Murray Robinson
	Title:	Manager Evidence Based Practices	
	Phone:	207-215-2149	3343532949
	Email:	david.simpson@maine.gov	Murray.robinson@doc.alabama.gov
Does your state use a risk/needs assessment at any step of your offenders' entrance into, stay within, or exit from incarceration or community supervision?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Do you use an assessment that was created by some other organization, and that has NOT been tailored to your state's needs in any way? These are often referred to as "off-the-shelf" assessments, such as the COMPAS, LSI or ORAS.	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 3, which "off-the-shelf" assessment do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**	LSI-r (male adults) Spin-W (Adult females) YLSI (youthful offenders)	ORAS
Do you use an assessment that has been tailored to your state in some way?	**Response**	No - skip to question 10	No - skip to question 10
	Other (please specify)		
If the state-tailored assessment was substantially based on an existing assessment, such as COMPAS, LSI, or ORAS, from which assessment was it based?	**Open-Ended Response**		
If the state-tailored assessment was created with substantial assistance from an independent researcher or research team, with whom did you work? A general response is acceptable (such as "local university").	**Open-Ended Response**		
If the state-tailored assessment was created nearly completely in-house, which internal groups or units were responsible for its creation?	**Open-Ended Response**		
If your assessment's development was not captured by any of the prior questions, please give a brief sense of how it was developed.	**Open-Ended Response**		
Do you use different assessments for different purposes?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
What assessment do you use for adult prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	LSI-r and Spin-W are completed within 30 days of release. Data is utilized for case planning and classification purposes in the community	ORAS RT
What assessment do you use for youth prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	We do not use a standardized reentry assessment	N/A
What assessment do you use for adult community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	Lsi-r and Spin-W	N/A
What assessments do you use for youth community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	YLSI	N/A
What other assessments do you use, if any? Please give the name/type of the assessment, and for which purpose it is used.	**Open-Ended Response**	TCUDS, Static 99, SA and MH, ODARA, also utilize education assessments	PIT and SRT
Do you use an electronic case management system?	**Response**	Yes	No - If you answered "No" to this question, you have completed this survey. Thank you for your time
	Other (please specify)		
Was your case management software package created by some other organization, such as is provided along with the COMPAS risk/needs assessment?	**Response**	Other (please specify)	
	Other (please specify)	CORIS	
If you answered "yes" to question 17, which case management software package do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**		
Check every feature that is built into your case management system:	**Case planning**	Case planning	
	Contact notes	Contact notes	
	Drug testing	Drug testing	
	Education modules	Education modules	
	Presentence investigation	Presentence investigation	
	Rules of supervision	Rules of supervision	
	Substance use modules	Substance use modules	
	Violation reporting	Violation reporting	
	Workload management		
	Other (please specify)	Programming, classification, incidents and disciplines, demographic info visits, UA, housing, movement	
If you checked "Other" in question 19, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**	Programming, classification, incidents and disciplines, demographic info visits, UA, housing, movement, good time calculations	
Is your electronic case management system automated in some way? In other words, does it work with any other data systems to give calculated results for items like risk scores or expected release dates?	**Response**	Yes	
	Other (please specify)		
Does your case management system integrate risk/needs assessment results into its logic in any way (such as risk scores or criminogenic needs)?	**Response**	Yes	
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 22, check all of the features that those results factor into: <Check all that apply>	**Case planning**	Case planning	
	Presentence investigation		
	Violation reporting		
	Other (please specify)		
If you checked "Other" in question 23, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**		

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Please enter the contact information for the person completing the survey.	**State/Agency:**	**New Mexico Corrections Department**	**Wyoming Department of Corrections**
	Name:	Haven Scogin	Lauren Kenney
	Title:	Community Corrections Administrator	Prison Division Training Program Manager
	Phone:	505-934-2188	307-777-7303
	Email:	haven.scogin@state.nm.us	lauren.kenney@wyo.gov
Does your state use a risk/needs assessment at any step of your offenders' entrance into, stay within, or exit from incarceration or community supervision?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Do you use an assessment that was created by some other organization, and that has NOT been tailored to your state's needs in any way? These are often referred to as "off-the-shelf" assessments, such as the COMPAS, LSI or ORAS.	**Response**		Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 3, which "off-the-shelf" assessment do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**		COMPAS
Do you use an assessment that has been tailored to your state in some way?	**Response**		Other (please specify)
	Other (please specify)		The COMPAS assessments have been normed and validated to the Wyoming population.
If the state-tailored assessment was substantially based on an existing assessment, such as COMPAS, LSI, or ORAS, from which assessment was it based?	**Open-Ended Response**		COMPAS Core and the Women's Risk Needs Assessment (WRNA) trailer for female inmates
If the state-tailored assessment was created with substantial assistance from an independent researcher or research team, with whom did you work? A general response is acceptable (such as "local university").	**Open-Ended Response**		N/A
If the state-tailored assessment was created nearly completely in-house, which internal groups or units were responsible for its creation?	**Open-Ended Response**		N/A
If your assessment's development was not captured by any of the prior questions, please give a brief sense of how it was developed.	**Open-Ended Response**		N/A
Do you use different assessments for different purposes?	**Response**		Yes
	Other (please specify)		
What assessment do you use for adult prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**		COMPAS Core at the moment. We are deciding whether or not to go back to using the COMPAS Reentry.
What assessment do you use for youth prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**		N/A - Wyoming DOC does not supervise minors. Please contact the Wyoming Department of Family Services for that information.
What assessment do you use for adult community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**		COMPAS Core
What assessments do you use for youth community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**		N/A - see question 12
What other assessments do you use, if any? Please give the name/type of the assessment, and for which purpose it is used.	**Open-Ended Response**		We use the Static 99R and Stable 2007 for certain sex offenders; the DVSI-R for domestic violence offenders; and the Impaired Driver's Assessment (IDA) for certain DUI offenders. Also, as mentioned, we use a specific women's assessment in COMPAS (the WRNA) for female inmates.
Do you use an electronic case management system?	**Response**		Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Was your case management software package created by some other organization, such as is provided along with the COMPAS risk/needs assessment?	**Response**		Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 17, which case management software package do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**		COMPAS
Check every feature that is built into your case management system:	**Case planning**		Case planning
	Contact notes		
	Drug testing		
	Education modules		
	Presentence investigation		
	Rules of supervision		
	Substance use modules		
	Violation reporting		
	Workload management		
	Other (please specify)		
If you checked "Other" in question 19, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**		N/A
Is your electronic case management system automated in some way? In other words, does it work with any other data systems to give calculated results for items like risk scores or expected release dates?	**Response**		Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Does your case management system integrate risk/needs assessment results into its logic in any way (such as risk scores or criminogenic needs)?	**Response**		Yes
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 22, check all of the features that those results factor into: <Check all that apply>	**Case planning**		Case planning
	Presentence investigation		
	Violation reporting		
	Other (please specify)		Some information from our prison division data base (Wyoming Criminal Information System, WCIS) integrates into the COMPAS software. This is mostly for demographic information (birth date, etc.).
If you checked "Other" in question 23, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**		Some information from our prison division data base (Wyoming Criminal Information System, WCIS) integrates into the COMPAS software. This is mostly for demographic information (birth date, etc.).

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Please enter the contact information for the person completing the survey.	**State/Agency:**	**Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction**	**Hawaii Department of Public Safety**
	Name:	Katrina Ransom	Jodie Maesaka-Hirata
	Title:	Superintendent of Field Services	
	Phone:	614-387-2619	8085871340
	Email:	katrina.ransom@odrc.state.oh.us	jodie.f.maesaka-hirata@hawaii.gov
Does your state use a risk/needs assessment at any step of your offenders' entrance into, stay within, or exit from incarceration or community supervision?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
Do you use an assessment that was created by some other organization, and that has NOT been tailored to your state's needs in any way? These are often referred to as "off-the-shelf" assessments, such as the COMPAS, LSI or ORAS.	**Response**	Other (please specify)	Yes
	Other (please specify)	We use the ORAS but it was tailored to our states offenders and needs	
If you answered "yes" to question 3, which "off-the-shelf" assessment do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**		LSIR
Do you use an assessment that has been tailored to your state in some way?	**Response**	Yes	No - skip to question 10
	Other (please specify)		
If the state-tailored assessment was substantially based on an existing assessment, such as COMPAS, LSI, or ORAS, from which assessment was it based?	**Open-Ended Response**	ORAS was created from Ohio offenders	
If the state-tailored assessment was created with substantial assistance from an independent researcher or research team, with whom did you work? A general response is acceptable (such as "local university").	**Open-Ended Response**	University of Cincinnati	
If the state-tailored assessment was created nearly completely in-house, which internal groups or units were responsible for its creation?	**Open-Ended Response**		
If your assessment's development was not captured by any of the prior questions, please give a brief sense of how it was developed.	**Open-Ended Response**		
Do you use different assessments for different purposes?	**Response**	Yes	Yes
	Other (please specify)		
What assessment do you use for adult prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	ORAS - SRT or RT	ORAS Screening for pretrial
What assessment do you use for youth prisoner reentry?	**Open-Ended Response**	we don't work with youth but the Ohio Department of Youth Services uses the OYAS.	LSIR
What assessment do you use for adult community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	ORAS - primarily the CST	LSIR
What assessments do you use for youth community corrections?	**Open-Ended Response**	N/A	Hawaii PSD does not house juveniles.
What other assessments do you use, if any? Please give the name/type of the assessment, and for which purpose it is used.	**Open-Ended Response**	STATIC 99 AND STABLE 2007	ASUS
Do you use an electronic case management system?	**Response**	Yes	No - If you answered "No" to this question, you have completed this survey. Thank you for your time
	Other (please specify)		
Was your case management software package created by some other organization, such as is provided along with the COMPAS risk/needs assessment?	**Response**	No	
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 17, which case management software package do you use?	**Open-Ended Response**		
Check every feature that is built into your case management system:	**Case planning**		
	Contact notes	Contact notes	
	Drug testing	Drug testing	
	Education modules		
	Presentence investigation		
	Rules of supervision		
	Substance use modules		
	Violation reporting	Violation reporting	
	Workload management		
	Other (please specify)		
If you checked "Other" in question 19, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**		
Is your electronic case management system automated in some way? In other words, does it work with any other data systems to give calculated results for items like risk scores or expected release dates?	**Response**	No	
	Other (please specify)		
Does your case management system integrate risk/needs assessment results into its logic in any way (such as risk scores or criminogenic needs)?	**Response**	No	
	Other (please specify)		
If you answered "yes" to question 22, check all of the features that those results factor into: <Check all that apply>	**Case planning**		
	Presentence investigation		
	Violation reporting		
	Other (please specify)		
If you checked "Other" in question 23, please explain.	**Open-Ended Response**		

Sentencing Range Discussion

Included in the Department of Corrections' (SCDC) February 19, 2020 letter to the House Legislative Oversight Committee (LOC). This information was provided in response to the following question in LOC's January 30, 2020, letter to the Department of Corrections: "38. Is SCDC in support of judges utilizing sentencing ranges? If so, please explain how SCDC would see the system working from the sentence to release, along with potential benefits and risks of using sentencing ranges."

In addition to providing the information in this document, SCDC provided the following response:

- Please see attached Sentencing Ranges.

Sentencing Ranges in South Carolina

SCDC would support implementation if adopted by the General Assembly and approved by the Governor. Sentencing ranges, or indeterminate sentences, are sentences that consist of a minimum term of years and a maximum term of years, such as "six to ten years." An inmate who is given such a sentence will serve no less than the minimum term and no more than the maximum term, but the credits the inmate earns while in prison determines exactly how long the inmate will serve. The principle behind indeterminate sentences is the hope that prison will rehabilitate inmates, since the prospect of earlier release gives prisoners an incentive to behave, work, and take advantage of educational opportunities while incarcerated. The use sentencing ranges – and the announcement of the range in open court – also provides a more accurate and realistic picture of the sentence to both the defendant and any victims involved in the case. However, since South Carolina has never utilized sentencing ranges, the process of implementing them for all criminal offenses would require an overhaul of the criminal statutes.

Alternatively, or in the meantime, South Carolina could adopt statutes that require sentencing judges to provide more detailed information to defendants and victims at the sentencing proceeding. (This would likely require that judges be provided additional training on how different types of sentences are calculated and how good time credits and earned work and education credits are applied.) For example, judges could be required to provide the following information on the record at all sentencing proceedings:

For parolable offenses:

Inmates serving sentences for "parolable" offenses - offenses that are eligible for parole consideration – generally serve somewhere between 51% and 65% of their sentences. Loss of good time credit for misbehavior and failure to work a productive duty assignment affect where an inmate falls within this range, and a substantial loss of credit or a consistent failure to work can cause an inmate to serve more than 65% of a parolable sentence. Under the law, inmates serving parolable sentences can earn 20 days of good time credit per month. These inmates can also earn work and education credits, which are capped at 180 days of credit per year.

For 85% or "no parole" offenses:

An inmate serving an 85% "no parole" offense is required by statute to serve at least 85% of the sentence. Good time credits and earned work credits can be applied to reduce the sentence from 100% to 85%. 85% inmates can earn a maximum of 3 days of good time credit per month and 6 days of earned work/education credits per month. Once an 85% inmate satisfies his sentence, he is required to be released to community supervision, a program under which the inmate is supervised by the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole, and Pardon Services for a period of up to two years.

Legislative Audit Council Recommendation Implementation Status (as of February 2020)

Included in the Department of Corrections' (SCDC) February 19, 2020 letter to the House Legislative Oversight Committee (LOC). This information was provided in response to the following question in LOC's January 30, 2020, letter to the Department of Corrections: "41. Please provide information in the cells highlighted in the attached Excel spreadsheet and answer, within the chart, any questions in all caps to update SCDC's implementation status of recommendations from the LAC audit requested by the Committee."

In addition to providing the information in this document, SCDC provided the following response:

- Please see updated LAC Recommendations.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

SCDC Status of Implementing LAC Recommendations

(as of February 19, 2020)

LAC Audit Page #	LAC Audit Chapter	LAC Audit Section	Rec to…	Rec #	Recommendation	Implementation Status (Action taken or reason no action taken)	Complete (C), In-Progress (IP), Waiting on another entity (W), Disagree with recommendation (D), For another entity (FAE)	Additional Funds and/or personnel needed to implement recommendation (Yes or No)	Division responsible
12	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Recruitment	SCDC	1	The S.C. Department of Corrections should compare advertising expenditures to selected referral sources of new recruits.	As of 1.1.2019, SCDC Recruitment Branch tracks all marketing related to recruitment and retention of hired staff. This includes (digital advertisement, geotarget) and is done with tracking pixels on our landing pages on our employment page. SCDC compares the costs by using google analytics to compare where are applicants are coming from (ex. Website, billboard, Radio, etc.). As for the Traditional methods of advertising, SCDC cross references the number of hits and applications by volume prior to tv or radio advertisement, and then account for the volume 30 days after as well. As always, when candidates come onsite for processing each candidate is asked how they heard about the opportunity. SCDC then compiles the results weekly and archives them to measure results on advertisement efforts.	IP	No	DDA
12	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Recruitment	SCDC	2	The S.C. Department of Corrections should refine the referral source selections in the NEOGOV tracking system to allow more specific tracking of referral sources.	SCDC is currently working with the Department of Administration, specifically Stacey Lanham (SC NEOGOV Administrator), and NEOGOV team to assist with changes to update referral source tracking for our State Job Board. The first meeting to make needed changes was held on 2.11.20.	W	No	DDA
12	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Recruitment	SCDC	3	The S.C. Department of Corrections should design its website to include more information, such as videos, on available financial incentives for correctional officers.	As of 1.16.20, SCDC has been working on a public web site redesign, and will incorporate the suggestion to include more information, such as videos, on available financial incentives for correctional officers.	IP	No	DDA
12	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Recruitment	General Assembly	4	The General Assembly should amend state law to lower the minimum age to become a correctional officer.	As of 1.16.20, SCDC submitted this as a law change recommendation (Operations Law Change #15) to the House Legislative Oversight Committee.	W	Yes	DDO
13	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Background Checks for Correctional Officers	SCDC	5	The S.C. Department of Corrections should include in policy that all correctional officers are required to complete post-employment background checks every five years, as required by federal regulation.	As of 1.16.20, SCDC is in the process of updating the policy to reflect this change.	IP	No	DDA
13	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Background Checks for Correctional Officers	SCDC	6	The S.C. Department of Corrections should complete post-employment background checks on all correctional officers every five years, as required by federal regulation, and maintain documentation for the required period.	SCDC is currently working with Inmate Services, who monitors our Volunteer Applications, and ensures backgrounds are completed. Recruiting Branch does not print an ID unless they have a completed background with the application.	C	Yes	DDA
14	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Background Checks for Volunteers	SCDC	7	The S.C. Department of Corrections should ensure that background checks are completed on all volunteers before allowing them to attend orientation, as required by policy.	SCDC is currently working with Inmate Services, who monitors our Volunteer Applications, and ensures backgrounds are completed. Recruiting Branch does not print an ID unless they have a completed background with the application.	C	No	DDPRRS
14	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Background Checks for Volunteers	SCDC	8	The S.C. Department of Corrections should complete background checks on all volunteers every three years, as required by policy, and maintain documentation for the required period.	SCDC is currently working with Inmate Services, who monitors our Volunteer Applications, and ensures backgrounds are completed. Recruiting Branch does not print an ID unless they have a completed background with the application.	C	No	DDPRRS
19	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Correctional Officer Training	SCDC	9	The S.C. Department of Corrections should submit its training immediately to the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy for approval by the S.C Law Enforcement Training Academy, and then every two years, as required.	As of 8.29.19, training was submitted and approved by South Carolina Law Enforcement Training Council.	C	No	DDO
19	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Correctional Officer Training	SCDC	10	The S.C. Department of Corrections should document changes and updates to training curricula.	Effective January 2020, changes, updates, and edits in lesson plans (required to be reviewed at a minimum of every year) will be noted in a similar format as changes are tracked and monitored in the agency's policies. Changes will be maintained and archived.	IP	No	DDO
19	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Correctional Officer Training	SCDC	11	The S.C. Department of Corrections should reevaluate its curriculum that was eliminated from correctional officer basic training to determine if or how the deletion is affecting officer preparedness.	As of 9.3.90, SCDC requested review of new officer training by the National Institute of Corrections.	W	No	DDO

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19	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Correctional Officer Training	SCDC	12	The S.C. Department of Corrections should hold quarterly agency training advisory council meetings to assess the agency's training needs.	In October 2019, SCDC began training advisory council meetings.	C	No	DDO
19	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Correctional Officer Training	SCDC	13	The S.C. Department of Corrections should complete the implementation of computer labs at all institutions.	As of 7.8.2019, SCDC has installed computer labs at all institutions.	C	No	DDO
19	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Correctional Officer Training	SCDC	14	The S.C. Department of Corrections should ensure all training, conducted via video, requires a comprehension quiz following the training video	Action was taken in October and September 2019 so that effective Jan 2020 SCDC will incorporate quizzes for all SCDC produced training videos. A passing score of 70% will be required.	C	No	DDO
19	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Correctional Officer Training	SCDC	15	The S.C. Department of Corrections should implement a policy for completing the first two courses of the supervisory development program within six months of being promoted to a supervisory position.	As of 1.16.20, the Director of the Training Academy is planning to add to a policy requiring the first two courses of the supervisory development program for uniformed staff to be completed within twelve (12) months of being promoted to a supervisor position.	IP	No	DDO
19	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Correctional Officer Training	SCDC	16	The S.C. Department of Corrections should determine what level of supervisor must participate in the supervisory development program.	As of 1.16.20, the Director of the Training Academy is planning to add language to a policy that directs the level of supervisor that must complete the supervisory development program for uniformed staff.	IP	No	DDO
19	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Correctional Officer Training	SCDC	17	The S.C. Department of Corrections should maintain consistent class sizes in the supervisory development program to ensure that all students who complete the first course can complete the entire program in the prescribed timeframe.	Effective January 2020, class size is expanded.	C	No	DDO
19	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Correctional Officer Training	SCDC	18	The S.C. Department of Corrections should ensure that it maintains accurate training records on the attendance and completion of training.	Effective January 2020, training records will be scanned and archived electronically. Records are archieved via PDF	C	No	DDO
19	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Correctional Officer Training	SCDC	19	The S.C. Department of Corrections should implement communication skills' training for supervisors.	SCDC's supervisory development courses currently contain communication components. The Training Academy will review each curriculum beginning in January 2020.	IP	No	DDO
20	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Required Training for Contraband Control Officers Not Provided	SCDC	20	The S.C. Department of Corrections should develop specific contraband training for contraband control officers and require its completion, as required by policy, to ensure consistent methods are used across all institutions for searching for and recording contraband that is found.	On 8.21.19, a draft contraband policy placing this requirement under the Operations Division was sent to the Deputy Director of Operations. A curriculum has been developed by Division of Security and is pending approval by Division of Security Division Director.	IP	No	DDO
22	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Off-Duty Training and Overtime Pay	SCDC	21	The S.C. Department of Corrections should amend its policy regarding security staff to complete training during off-duty hours to reflect its current practice to the extent that amendments adhere with national correctional standards.	The American Correctional Association standard does not state that employees cannot attend training during off-duty hours. It states that employees must be compensated for their time when training is conducted during off-duty hours. SCDC compensates all employees for time spent during training off-duty. Mr. Stines will submit change to ADM 17.03 on January 15, 2020.	C	No	DDO
24	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Programs for Employees Who Experience Stress and Trauma	SCDC	22	The S.C. Department of Corrections should amend its orientation training to include education on the Critical Incident Stress Management program.	Effective January 2020, Critical Incident Stress Management and Employee Assistance Program information will be incorporated into the New Employee On-Boarding class.	C	No	DDPRRS
25	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Meal Breaks for Security Staff	SCDC	23	When staffing levels permit, S.C. Department of Corrections should ensure that security staff take bona fide meal breaks.	As of 1.16.20, staff are provided meal breaks as staffing allows.	IP	No	DDO
25	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Meal Breaks for Security Staff	SCDC	24	The S.C. Department of Corrections should implement an electronic timekeeping system at institutions to track when employees arrive, depart, and take breaks.	As of 1.16.20, SCDC is in the implementation stages of utilizing KRONOS, an electronic timekeeping system.	IP	No	DDA

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34	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Correctional Officer Staffing Levels	SCDC	25	The S.C. Department of Corrections should implement incentives for correctional officers that target institutions with high vacancy rates and/or high inmate-to-officer ratios to help alleviate staffing issues at those institutions.	Since FY2008, SCDC has, and still currently, offers incentive pay at Level 2 and Level 3 institutions due to higher security risks. Proviso 37.32 allows for Special Assignment Pay for Level 2 and Level 3 institutions. Level 2 and 3 Institutions are the current high vacancy institutions.	C (to include medical staff)	Yes	DDA
42	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Correctional Officer Salaries	SCDC	26	The S.C. Department of Corrections should ensure that overtime is being granted to the institutions that are in most need of staffing assistance due to vacancies.	As of 1.16.20, overtime is granted to institutions that need staffing assistance.	C	No	DDA
42	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Correctional Officer Salaries	SCDC	27	The S.C. Department of Corrections should contact the Federal Bureau of Prisons to determine if it has evaluated the effectiveness of the various types of incentive pay that are offered to federal correctional officers.	SCDC has reached out to the Federal Bureau of Prison, however, all of their Human Resources staffing is centralized out of Grand Prairie, Texas. Therefore, they were unable to assist with this effort.	C	No	DDA
42	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Correctional Officer Salaries	SCDC	28	The S.C. Department of Corrections should evaluate whether offering an incentive for correctional officers to work at correctional institutions close to Federal Bureau of Prisons' facilities would help alleviate staffing issues at those institutions.	SCDC reached out to all Federal Institutions in South Carolina, but only received information from FCI Bennettsville. SCDC's point of contact is Warden Travis Bragg. Federal Bureau of Prisons is currently offering a 10% recruitment incentive for some of their critical institutions and none in South Carolina are currently on the critical list. SCDC is waiting to receive additional information to compare best practices.	IP	No	DDA
45	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Nursing Staff Salaries	SCDC	29	The S.C. Department of Corrections should evaluate what wages should be paid and incentives offered to certified nursing assistants, licensed practical nurses, and registered nurses to more effectively compete with private employers for nursing staff.	As of 7.1.19, SCDC has evaluated wages for all these nursing professionals by comparing to the labor market in the different regions in South Carolina and with various state agencies. Our findings reveal that rates of pay for certified nursing assistants (CNAs), licensed practical nurses (LPNs) and registered nurses (RNs) are far lower than the market rates where we recruit personnel. SCDC rates for CNAs are 18% lower, LPNs are 40% lower, and RNs are 43% lower than the community rates. In Fiscal Year 2019 the Legislature granted an appropriation of $1.25M which we applied to nursing salaries. This lessened the disparity, but we remain far below the community labor market rates for all of these professions. We have requested a significant increase in our FY2020/2021 budget in order to improve rates further to become competitive and be able to recruit and retain qualified nursing staff.	W	Yes	DDHS
47	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Distribution of Overtime	SCDC	30	The S.C. Department of Corrections should implement a policy outlining how overtime will be distributed among the agency's employees.	Since 1.1.2005, SCDC Policy ADM 11.21, Regular Working Hours/Overtime, has addressed how overtime is paid.	IP	No	DDA
49	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Inspections of Detention Facilities and Holding Cells	SCDC	31	The S.C. Department of Corrections should identify the location of all holding cells in the state and inspect them annually as required by S.C. Code §24-9-20.	SCDC will initiate action to identify all Holding Cells in the state and ensure that they are inspected annually when proper staffing is allocated. Additional Inspections staff was not yet funded through the budget process and the Agency will request again during FY2021-2022 budget process.	W	Yes, 3 FTEs	DDLC
55	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Efforts to Improve Staff Retention	SCDC	32	The S.C. Department of Corrections should create targeted bonuses for institutions and shifts with high vacancy rates.	As of 1.16.20, SCDC is in the process of analyzing shift retention at each institution.	IP	No	DDA
55	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Efforts to Improve Staff Retention	SCDC	33	The S.C. Department of Corrections should place retention lieutenants at the institutions with the highest turnover rates.	As of 1.16.20, Retention Lieutenants have been placed in all Level 2 and 3 Institutions which are the current high vacancy institutions.	C	No	DDA
55	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Efforts to Improve Staff Retention	SCDC	34	The S.C. Department of Corrections should create a policy that sets a timeframe for the completion of the Correctional Officer Skills Enhancement Program.	As of 2.21.20, the policy has been drafted by Recruiting and was provided to Policy Development Branch for processing.	IP	No	DDA
55	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Efforts to Improve Staff Retention	SCDC	35	The S.C. Department of Corrections should work to refine its tracking of employee reassignment requests in order to identify managers who could benefit from additional training.	SCDC currently tracks employee retention by the Shift by Retention Report. If a certain shift is below a 60% retention rate, the supveriosry staff is referred for Frontline Manager training faciltiated thorugh the S.C. Criminal Justice Academy. SCDC is currently tracking this information to determine if it is beneficial.	IP	No	DDA

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56	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Earning Exemptions for Retired Correctional Officers	General Assembly	36	The S.C. General Assembly should amend S.C. Code §9-1-1790 to add an exemption that would eliminate the cap on the annual amount that may be earned by a retired correctional officer who returns to covered employment with the state, if the correctional officer works in a critical need area.	As of 1.6.20, SCDC submitted this law recommendation (DDA Law Change #3) to the House Legislative Oversight Committee.	W	No	DDA
57	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	No Time Limits for Issuing Corrective Actions	SCDC	37	The S.C Department of Corrections should establish, in policy, time limits addressing the length of time permitted, from the date of occurrence to the review meeting, in which employee violations are to be addressed.	As of 1.16.20, DDA Division staff is meeting with staff in the General Counsel's Office to make corrections and add time limits.	IP	No	DDA
57	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Analysis of Security Staff Separations	N/A	N/A	None	None	N/A	N/A	DDO
66	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Exit Survey Data	SCDC	38	The S.C. Department of Corrections should have separating employees directly enter responses into survey software.	As of 1.16.20, SCDC agrees with the need to have a more robust exit interview process. Note that this will require a procedural change as the survey tool (survey monkey) direct entry; however, it will take more time to implement as well requires a policy change. This is currently in progress.	IP	No	DDA
66	Correctional Officers (Cos) and Other Staff	Exit Survey Data	SCDC	39	The S.C. Department of Corrections should only draw conclusions regarding data when response rates are adequate.	As of 1.16.20, SCDC agrees with this recommendation and will only draw conclusions regarding data when response rates are adequate. SCDC considers adequate repsonse rates at 50%; however, this is a voluntary process and we cannot force an exiting employee to complete.	IP	No	DDA
72	Inmates	Classification System	SCDC	40	The S.C Department of Corrections should change its classification policy by integrating security and custody levels.	As of 5.1.19, SCDC has identified a classification system and is in the process of implementing this system, beginning February 15, 2020. The Agency is currently training staff for implementation. SCDC has also recommended a modification to 24-3-20 to require inmates sentenced to 365 days or more to be sent to SCDC (see Operations Law Change #1 from January 6, 2020 letter).	IP	No	DDO
72	Inmates	Classification System	SCDC	41	The S.C. Department of Corrections should increase the number of classification levels, as necessary, and ensure that each level is distinctly different in terms of security and supervision.	As of 5.1.19, SCDC has identified a classification system and is in the process of implementing this system, beginning February 15, 2020. The Agency is currently training staff for implementation. SCDC has also recommended a modification to 24-3-20 to require inmates sentenced to 365 days or more to be sent to SCDC (see Operations Law Change #1 from January 6, 2020 letter).	IP	No	DDO
72	Inmates	Classification System	SCDC	42	The S.C. Department of Corrections should consider changes to its classification system based on recommendations from its newly-hired consultant.	As of 5.1.19, SCDC has identified a classification system and is in the process of implementing this system, beginning February 15, 2020. The Agency is currently training staff for implementation. SCDC has also recommended a modification to 24-3-20 to require inmates sentenced to 365 days or more to be sent to SCDC (see Operations Law Change #1 from January 6, 2020 letter).	IP	No	DDO
72	Inmates	Classification System	SCDC	43	The S.C. Department of Corrections should ensure that its risk and needs assessment tool is revalidated every 3-5 years.	The risk and needs assessment is one component of an agency's classification system. The risk and needs assessment determines an inmates risk to recidivate and their needs (what areas would assist in lowering their chance to recidivate). The classification/reclassification instrument determines the appropriate placement (by custody) where an inmate should be housed. SCDC agrees that the entire classification system should be revalidated every 3-5 years and will incorporate this requirement in the classification policy.	IP	No	DDO
72	Inmates	Classification System	SCDC	44	The S.C Department of Corrections should develop reclassification criteria that emphasize inmate participation in work opportunities, programs, and consistently good behavior.	As of 5.1.19, SCDC has identified a classification system and is in the process of implementing this system, beginning February 15, 2020. The Agency is currently training staff for implementation. SCDC has also recommended a modification to 24-3-20 to require inmates sentenced to 365 days or more to be sent to SCDC (see Operations Law Change #1 from January 6, 2020 letter).	IP	No	DDO
75	Inmates	Classification System	SCDC	45	The S.C. Department of Corrections should revise its current security level criteria to place less significance on inmate incarcerative sentences and more on inmate behavior.	As of 5.1.19, SCDC has identified a classification system and is in the process of implementing this system, beginning February 15, 2020. The Agency is currently training staff for implementation. SCDC has also recommended a modification to 24-3-20 to require inmates sentenced to 365 days or more to be sent to SCDC (see Operations Law Change #1 from January 6, 2020 letter).	IP	No	DDO

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76	Inmates	Classification System	SCDC	46	The S.C. Department of Corrections should ensure that all security and custody level overrides are accompanied by a detailed, written explanation for the override code.	The new classification system will provide detailed/written explanation for each override of custody.	IP	No	DDO
83	Inmates	Programs for Inmates	SCDC	47	The S.C. Department of Corrections should move forward with implementing a system to track classes/programs, when they are offered, by whom (volunteer or staff), attendance, mastery, and completion.	As of 9.1.19, SCDC requested funding in the FY 20/21 budget for a comprehensive software package that will provide a Risk, Needs, Responsivity assessment as well as monitor and track all inmates program Management Information Notes. Until such time as a new instrument is in place, PRRS staff is entering class participation in current Offender Management System for documentation of course completion.	W	Yes	DDPRRS
83	Inmates	Programs for Inmates	SCDC	48	The S.C. Department of Corrections should identify evidence-based, core classes to offer to all inmates.	Prior to 1.16.20, the Division of Programs, Reentry, and Rehabilitative services identified evidence-based core courses to be taught to all offenders, please see attached list. As of 1.16.20, the Division is in the process of identifying additional courses. The ongoing issue of limited staff continues to create an impediment to the effective delivery of course work to all offenders.	IP	Yes	DDPRRS
83	Inmates	Programs for Inmates	SCDC	49	The S.C. Department of Corrections should implement a policy on programming, including the identification of evidence-based, core courses and how successful completion will be measured.	As of 1.16.20, the Division of Program, Reentry, and Rehabilitative Services plans to develop a policy outlining the requirement of "core" courses for all inmates as well as an assessment tool to measure outcomes. The assessment tool to measure programmatic outcomes cannot be developed until all core program Management Information Notes is identified and purchased. Individual assessments will need to be conducted on each course.	IP	Yes	DDPRRS
83	Inmates	Programs for Inmates	SCDC	50	The S. C. Department of Corrections should implement a policy outlining reentry preparation steps to be taken to prepare inmates for reentry into the community.	As of 8.1.19, the reentry policy was in the developmental stage and will be provided to Policy Development once finalized for processing.	IP	No	DDPRRS
83	Inmates	Programs for Inmates	SCDC	51	The S.C. Department of Corrections should examine the possibility of using completion of specific core classes/programs as incentives for inmates to earn good time credit.	As of 12.1.19, the Division of Programs Services, and Reentry submitted a law change recommendation to the House Legislative Oversight Committee for an an amendment to legislation, specifically §24-13-230, to include an "earned program credit" for active participation in specific programs, whereby participants may receive a reduction in the term of his/her sentence in compliance with applicable state statutes. Currently SCDC is unable to restore good time credit forfeited by virtue of a disciplinary conviction; however, any good time taken in addition to the forfeited good time can be reinstated. The criteria for reinstatement of any good time taken, that was not forfeited due to a disciplinary conviction, can be established by SCDC.	W	No	DDPRRS
83	Inmates	Programs for Inmates	SCDC	52	If the S.C. Department of Corrections establishes appropriate coursework for which good time credit may be applied, the General Assembly should amend state law to allow for specific training/class completion as qualifiers for good time credit	Course work is being identified as "core" courses for which inmates may be eligible for "earned program credit" based upon applicable state laws. As of 12.1.19, the Division of Programs Services, and Reentry submitted a law change recommendation to the House Legislative Oversight Committee for an an amendment to legislation, specifically §24-13-230, to include an "earned program credit" for active participation in specific programs, whereby participants may receive a reduction in the term of his/her sentence in compliance with applicable state statutes.	W	No	DDPRRS
83	Inmates	Programs for Inmates	SCDC	53	The S.C. Department of Corrections should continue to hire or reassign staff, as possible, to buttress the programming already provided by volunteers at its institutions.	As of 8.1.19, the Division of Programs Services, Reentry and Rehabilitative Services requested additional staff positions in the FY 20/21 budget to continue to grow programs and reentry services offered to offenders statewide.	W	Y-Additional funds and positions needed	DDPRRS
85	Inmates	Security Threat Groups	SCDC	54	The S.C. Department of Corrections should include specific sanctions for inmates identified as being in a security threat group in its security threat group policy.	The Division of Security is developing a policy for Security Threat Groups (STGs) that will be implemented once the new classification system is implemented. SCDC is currently seeking to hire an STG expert to lead this effort.	IP	No	DDO

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85	Inmates	Security Threat Groups	SCDC	55	The S.C. Department of Corrections should impose sanctions on security threat group-validated leaders that are more severe than sanctions imposed on other security threat group members.	The Division of Security is developing a policy for Security Threat Groups (STGs) that will be implemented once the new classification system is implemented. SCDC is currently seeking to hire an STG expert to lead this effort.	IP	No	DDO
86	Inmates	Security Threat Groups	SCDC	56	The S.C. Department of Corrections should develop and implement a detailed security threat group step-down program that includes incentives for renouncing a security threat group.	The Division of Security is developing a policy for Security Threat Groups (STGs) that will be implemented once the new classification system is implemented. SCDC is currently seeking to hire an STG expert to lead this effort.	IP	No	DDO
90	Inmates	Security Threat Groups	SCDC	57	The S.C. Department of Corrections should pilot the separation of security threat groups in institutions known to have large numbers of inmates affiliated with a security threat group.	The Division of Security is developing a policy for Security Threat Groups (STGs) that will be implemented once the new classification system is implemented. SCDC is currently seeking to hire an STG expert to lead this effort.	IP	No	DDO
90	Inmates	Security Threat Groups	SCDC	58	The S.C. Department of Corrections should evaluate how the separation of security threat groups affects overall violent infractions within the prison.	The Division of Security is developing a policy for Security Threat Groups (STGs) that will be implemented once the new classification system is implemented. SCDC is currently seeking to hire an STG expert to lead this effort.	IP	No	DDO
90	Inmates	Security Threat Groups	SCDC	59	If piloted separation of security threat groups is successful, the S.C. Department of Corrections should implement separation of security threat groups in policy and practice.	The Division of Security is developing a policy for Security Threat Groups (STGs) that will be implemented once the new classification system is implemented. SCDC is currently seeking to hire an STG expert to lead this effort.	IP	No	DDO
91	Inmates	Security Threat Groups	SCDC	60	The S.C. Department of Corrections should include specific requirements in policy for the police services division and the classification division to regularly share all information regarding security threat groups.	As of 4.22.19, management of Security Threat Groups (STGs) has been removed from Police Services and is now under the Operations Division. This change and the newly proposed policy will ensure information is more readily shared within the Division. New STG policy pending implementation of new classification system.	IP	No	DDO
93	Inmates	Placement of Mentally Ill Inmates	SCDC	61	The S.C Department of Corrections should develop and implement methods to ensure that all mentally ill inmates are placed in appropriate institutions and units based on security level, custody level, and necessary mental healthcare.	As of 8.9.19, the Operations Division requested the Health Services Division place a full time Qualified Mental Health Professional at Manning Reentry and Work Release Center. This will allow mentally ill inmates to be placed at a Level I (Minimum Custody) institution; thus, providing the implementation of this recommendation.	IP	No	DDHS
93	Inmates	Placement of Mentally Ill Inmates	SCDC	62	The S.C. Department of Corrections should include mental health in security and custody level criteria.	As of 1.16.20, SCDC is training staff for implementation of its new classification system, which will incorporate the mental health status/needs of the inmate into consideration for custody levels and housing. SCDC has a target completion date of June 2020.	IP	No	DDO
93	Inmates	Placement of Mentally Ill Inmates	SCDC	63	The S.C. Department of Corrections should evaluate possible changes, such as including mental health units in lower-security institutions or rotating mental health staff to lower-level institutions, to care for mentally ill inmates.	As of 1.16.20, the Operations Division requested the Health Services Division place a full time Qualified Mental Health Professional at Manning Reentry and Work Release Center. Completion of this recommendation will be part of the implementation of the new classification system when it takes effect. SCDC has a target completion date of June 2020.	IP	No	DDO

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96	Inmates	Use of Force in SCDC Facilities	SCDC	64	The S.C. Department of Corrections should conduct a review to determine the causes of the increasingly disproportionate uses of force against inmates with mental illnesses.	Quality and Improvement Risk Management Division (QIRM) has been meeting with Operations once to twice per month to discuss Use of Force (UOF) Incidents beginning in 2017 and issuing reports for compliance assessment for settlement agreement purposes since 2016. QIRM and Operations also meet monthly for a telephone conference call with the Implementation Panel UOF expert during which UOF Management Information Notes and a monthly QIRM UOF Report are analyzed beginning in 2017. As of 9.1.19, Behavioral Health now works in collaboration with Operations and QIRM to review all UOF situations to determine whether appropriate procedures were followed. Behavioral Health has a designated staff member that reviews all situations and works with the team to conduct Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) studies for the Mental Health Lawsuit Implementation Panel (IP) with the goal of the reduction of UOF overall and specifically for those with mental illness. Although SCDC has not isolated exact root causes contributing to the ongoing disparity in use of force against inmates with a Mental Health (MH) Classification, efforts are ongoing to attempt to identify and respond appropriately. One theory explored was the need for training for staff in properly responding to inmates with a MH designation. SCDC has provided ongoing training to include Recognizing and Appropriately Responding to Mentally Ill Inmates, Managing Mentally Ill Offenders and Mental Health First Aid. The Division of QIRM is recommending an additional detailed study to assess and determine if objective criteria are used by the QMHPs in determining when to allow security staff to proceed with planned use of forces and the impact of this process. If these criteria have not been established, the recommendation is to establish the criteria, test the process in selected institutions and monitor to determine the impact on closing the gap between the two populations. The process would be adapted and spread systemwide as it is determined to be effective.	IP	Yes. QIRM currently has 5 analysts who are each assigned up to 4 institutions. This limits the ability of the staff to conduct ongoing statewide audits of all institutions. The addition of five additional analyst positions would allow each analyst to have two institutions as their focus and allow the agency to have ongoing monitoring of all institutions year-round to include use of force.	DDLC
96	Inmates	Use of Force in SCDC Facilities	SCDC	65	The S.C. Department of Corrections should ensure that all staff receive the required annual use of force training and training on managing inmates with mental illnesses.	As of 1.16.20, Use of Force training has been added to the annual mandatory curriculum and this annual requirement will be specifically indicated in the Use of Force Policy OP-22.01. The annual training on managing inmates with mental illness has been updated and renamed "Mental Health in the Correctional Setting: Making Choices for Safety and Well-Being" and includes the topics: What is Mental Health, Mental Disorder and Patients' Right, Common Medications and malingering, Understanding the Roles of Correctional Officers and Mental Health Staff, Communication Between Correctional Officers and Mental Health Staff, and Crisis Prevention. Policy will be updated to include this annual requirement. SCDC has a target completion date of 3.1.20.	IP	No	DDO
97	Inmates	Moving inmates to Private or Out-of-State Institutions	SCDC	66	The S.C. Department of Corrections should conduct an analysis on the implications of transferring more problematic inmates to private or out-of-state institutions. Factors of this analysis should include, at a minimum: (a) Costs; (b) Quality of confinement; (c) Safe reduction of the S.C. Department of Corrections' inmate population; and (d) Decrease in major disciplinaries within the institutions, particularly considering reduction of security threat group-affiliated inmates.	As of 1.16.20, SCDC has not evaluated the implications of transferring more problematic inmates to private or out-of-state institutions. SCDC does believe the correctional goal of safety for staff and inmates was achieved with this transfer.	D	N/A	DDO
100	Inmates	Inmate Sentences	General Assembly	67	The General Assembly should amend S.C. Code §24-3-20 to only allow inmates with sentences of more than one year to be within the custody of the S.C. Department of Corrections.	As of 1.6.20, SCDC submitted this as a law change recommendation (Operations Law Change #1) to the House Legislative Oversight Committee.	W	No	DDO

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SCDC Status of Implementing LAC Recommendations

(as of February 19, 2020)

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104	Inmates	SCDC and PPP	SCDC	68	The S.C. Department of Corrections and the S.C. Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services should communicate regularly on methods to safely release eligible inmates into the public, in addition to sharing inmate records through the offender management system and the parole information system.	As of 6.19.19, Directors from SCDC and PPP set up a task force of key employees from both agencies to meet regularly and discuss issues that mutually involve both agencies.	IP	No, however, future projects that are explored/implemented as a result of this task force may require additional funding and/or perosnnel, which requested through the budget process.	DDLC/DDO/RIM
104	Inmates	SCDC and PPP	SCDC	69	The S.C. Department of Corrections and the S.C. Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services should continue agency director meetings to facilitate communication about ways to prepare inmates for release and safely release inmates.	As of 6.19.19, Directors from SCDC and PPP set up a task force of key employees from both agencies to meet regularly and discuss issues that mutually involve both agencies.	IP	No, however, future projects that are explored/implemented as a result of this task force may require additional funding and/or perosnnel, which requested through the budget process.	DDLC/DDO/RIM
104	Inmates	SCDC and PPP	SCDC	70	The S.C. Department of Corrections should develop a system that can track the completion of programs for current inmates and ensure that the S.C. Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services has user- friendly access to this system.	As of 6.19.19, Directors from SCDC and PPP set up a task force of key employees from both agencies to meet regularly and discuss issues that mutually involve both agencies.	IP	No, however, future projects that are explored/implemented as a result of this task force may require additional funding and/or perosnnel, which requested through the budget process.	DDLC/DDO/RIM
104	Inmates	SCDC and PPP	SCDC	71	The S.C. Department of Corrections and the S.C. Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services should discuss the possibility of developing a victim-offender mediation program.	As of 3.1.18, SCDC implemented a policy for the Victim Offender Dialogue (VOD) Process. SCDC is not aware of the current status of PPP's implementation of the VOD process.	IP	Y	DDPRRS
104	Inmates	SCDC and PPP	PPP	72	The S.C. Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services should communicate about how to handle cases where inmates eligible for parole are near their max-out dates.	As of 1.16.20, SCDC has no authority over the parole board and the rates of parole. SCDC provides data daily to PPP on every inmate in our system to include their release dates. PPP makes these dates available to the parole board. Communication and coordination between SCDC and the Parole Board would be preferable, but, to date, no such relationship exist.	For another entity	SCPPP will need to decide if additional funding/staffing is required.	PPP
104	Inmates	SCDC and PPP	PPP	73	The S.C. Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services should require that all new parole board members, prior to their service on the board, observe parole board hearings for both violent and nonviolent offenders.	As of 1.16.20, SCDC has no authority over the parole board and the rates of parole. SCDC provides data daily to PPP on every inmate in our system to include their release dates. PPP makes these dates available to the parole board. Communication and coordination between SCDC and the Parole Board would be preferable, but, to date, no such relationship exist.	For another entity	SCPPP will need to decide if additional funding/staffing is required.	PPP
109	Inmates	SCDC and PPP	SCDC	74	The S.C. Department of Corrections should develop a plan to safely decrease the percentage of max-out releases, specifically in Level 3 institutions, by increasing communication with the S.C. Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon and adding more programs provided to inmates in Level 3 institutions.	The LAC utilized Kirkland in the study to deter Management Information Notes the number of maxout releases from a Level III institution. Kirkland should not have been utilized given the fact they are an R&E and a number of inmates max out prior to getting assigned to an institution due to the short length of sentences.	D	N/A	DDO

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110	Inmates	Issue for Further Study - Criteria for Parole	N/A	N/A	None	None	N/A	N/A	SCPPP
117	Policy Review and Compliance Issues	External Policy Reviews	SCDC	75	The S.C. Department of Corrections should implement the remaining National Institute of Corrections' recommendations from the its 2009 technical assistance report on the agency by revising agency policies, almost all of which are security-related.	As of 1.16.20, the Operations Division has implemented some of the National Institute of Corrections recommendations and is in the process of reviewing the additional recommendations.	IP	YES, Policy Development has requested through the Strategic/Long Range Plan process that two (2) additional FTEs be allocated at a cost of approximately $84,778.00 per year.	DDO/DDLC
117	Policy Review and Compliance Issues	External Policy Reviews	SCDC	76	The S.C. Department of Corrections should amend the agency's policies concerning internal audits of the lock shop and the use of inmates in security system checks to align with the National Institute of Corrections' recommendations.	As of 1.16.20, the Operations Division is working on these recommendations.	IP	No	DDO
117	Policy Review and Compliance Issues	External Policy Reviews	SCDC	77	The S.C. Department of Corrections should continue addressing the implementation panel's policy recommendations.	As of 1.16.20, the Operations Division continues to implement the Mental Health Implementation Panel's (IP) policy recommendations. A revised Restricted Housing Unit policy has been drafted by Operations and is currently under review; The Special Concerns Unit has not yet been created so the policy is not necessary at this time; The draft policy for Mental Health procedures for Use of Force was submitted to and approved by the IP on October 15, 2019. The Office of Policy Development is awaiting the red-lined version of the amendments from SCDC Health Services; The policy revision to require annual review of the agency list of approved Use of Force instruments was completed by Operations on September 6, 2019; The Housing Unit Post Orders as they pertain to Cover Teams was revised by Operations prior to the November 2019 IP site visit to require that use of MK-9 must be consistent with manufacturer's instructions. SCDC will continue to revise policy as recommendations are made by the IP and agreed upon by all parties.	IP	No	DDO
117	Policy Review and Compliance Issues	External Policy Reviews	SCDC	78	The S.C. Department of Corrections should implement the three policy recommendations concerning emergency preparedness, first responder procedures, and on-the-job training practices made by the Association of State Correctional Administrators that have yet to be implemented.	As of 1.1.19, SCDC began implementing Incident Command System for Corrections for emergency preparedness and first responder procedures As of 1.16.20, on the job training policy changes are being drafted by the Division of Education.	IP	No	DDO
118	Policy Review and Compliance Issues	Efforts to Control Contraband	N/A	N/A	None	None	N/A	N/A	N/A
125	Policy Review and Compliance Issues	Issues with Contraband Detection and Prevention	SCDC	79	The S.C Department of Corrections should ensure that security staff perform all required security checks on individuals prior to their entry into an institution.	As of 9.30.19, SCDC installed body scanners at all Level II and Level III institutions. Staff, visitors, vendors, volunteers all must pass prior to entry. At two (2) institutions, the use of these body scanners are being prohibited by the internet bandwidth. Wide Area Network circuit upgrades are in the process to upgrade to 100mbps. Kershaw is pending and Allendale will be up when the fiber is available in the area. Searches of staff, visitors, vendors, and volunteers are not as stringent at Level I institutions.	IP	No	DDO
125	Policy Review and Compliance Issues	Issues with Contraband Detection and Prevention	SCDC	80	The S.C Department of Corrections should ensure that security staff properly conduct all required security checks on inmates.	As of 1.9.20, Level I Wardens were notified of the policy requirement. Regional Directors and Division of Security Colonels will ensure policy is being adhered to through institutional inspections.	IP	No	DDO

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125	Policy Review and Compliance Issues	Issues with Contraband Detection and Prevention	SCDC	81	The S.C. Department of Corrections should ensure that there are no gaps in netting coverage around its institutions.	As of 2.5.19, gaps in netting were corrected at Lee, Kershaw, Turbeville, and Ridgeland Correctional Institutions. Currently, there are no gaps in the netting at any institution with netting.	C	No	DDO
129	Policy Review and Compliance Issues	Staff Not Following Agency Policies	SCDC	82	The S.C. Department of Corrections should update its corrective action policy to include oral warnings, if the agency believes that is an appropriate corrective action for certain violations in the place of more punitive actions.	As of 9.1.07, verbal warnings were made part of the Corrective Action policy.	C	No	DDA
132	Policy Review and Compliance Issues	Criminal Penalties for Introducing Contraband into Correctional Facilities	General Assembly	83	The General Assembly should amend state law to make it illegal to introduce, or attempt to introduce, contraband into a correctional facility, regardless of intent.	As of 1.6.20, SCDC submitted this as a law change recommendation (Police Services Law Change #3 and #4) to the House Legislative Oversight Committee.	W	No	DDPS
132	Policy Review and Compliance Issues	Criminal Penalties for Introducing Contraband into Correctional Facilities	General Assembly	84	The General Assembly should amend state law to provide for different criminal penalties for different types of contraband.	As of 1.6.20, SCDC submitted this as a law change recommendation (Police Services Law Change #3 and #4) to the House Legislative Oversight Committee.	W	No	DDPS
137	Policy Review and Compliance Issues	Federal PREA Regulations	SCDC	85	The S.C. Department of Corrections should prepare annual reports detailing corrective actions it has taken to prevent sexual abuse, the number of allegations and substantiated incidents of sexual abuse by facility, and comparisons with data from prior years. These reports should further be publicly released on the agency's website.	SCDC began a process to ensure seamless cooperation between Police Services and the PREA Coordinator. Beginning in May 2019, Police Services and the PREA Coordinator began reviewing cases on a monthly basis to ensure all cases are received and triaged appropriately. Beginning in 2020, Police Services will send a monthly report for review. Police Services will send the PREA Coordinator a monthly report by the 10th of the following month of cases opened. The PREA Coordinators office will review with Police Services all cases reported to the PREA Coordinators Office. SCDC is currently in the process of preparing the 2019 annual report and antipcate completion by the end of April 2019.	IP	YES, Policy Development has requested through the Strategic/Long Range Plan process that two (2) additional FTEs be allocated at a cost of approximately $84,778.00 per year.	DDLC
137	Policy Review and Compliance Issues	Federal PREA Regulations	SCDC	86	The S.C. Department of Corrections should revise its policy to more accurately reflect federal regulations promulgated under the Prison Rape Elimination Act.	SCDC requested and received assistance from the national PREA Resource Center for review of its PREA policy and completed the adjustments to accurately reflect federal regulations. A draft of the proposed amendments was completed on October 22, 2019 and approved by the Legal and Compliance Deputy Director on December 5, 2019. As of 1.16.20, the amendments are currently being formatted and prepared by the Policy Development Branch for the agency distribution/approval process.	IP	YES, an assistant PREA Coordinator to assist with policy review and revision	DDLC
137	Policy Review and Compliance Issues	Federal PREA Regulations	SCDC	87	The S.C. Department of Corrections division of police services should proactively collaborate with agency's Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) staff in order to ensure that cases are properly classified as PREA cases.	SCDC began a process to ensure seamless cooperation between Police Services and the PREA Coordinator. Beginning in May 2019, Police Services and the PREA Coordinator began reviewing cases on a monthly basis to ensure all cases are received and triaged appropriately. Beginning in January of 2020, Police Services will send a monthly report to PREA Coordinator for review. PREA Coordinator James and Police Services Chief Hagan will then meet as needed to address any discrepancies or concerns.	C	No	DDPS/DDLC
137	Policy Review and Compliance Issues	Federal PREA Regulations	SCDC	88	The S.C. Department of Corrections should revise its policy to include procedures to ensure that resignations from employees under investigation or terminated for sexual misconduct are not accepted.	As of 5.1.18, SCDC began a process to ensure resignations from employees under investigation for sexual misconduct are not accepted by sending all resignation letters to Police Services. The prohibition is also included in the draft amendment to the PREA policy. Police Services receives notifications sent to EmployeeClearance@doc.sc.gov and checks each name against the case management system. Notification to Human Resources, Employee Relations and General Counsel is made for any person found to be subject of an open investigation.	C	No	DDA

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139	Policy Review and Compliance Issues	Inadequate Application of Internal Controls for Detecting and Preventing Contraband	SCDC	89	The S.C. Department of Corrections should resume the management review program and complete these reviews according to the schedule outlined in the agency policy	As of 8.14.19, SCDC made a budget request for two additional personnel to restore funding/positions to conduct the management reviews.	W	Yes, additional funds for two additional FTEs	DDLC
140	Policy Review and Compliance Issues	Inadequate Policy Update Process	SCDC	90	The S.C. Department of Corrections should amend its policy review process to ensure responsible parties are annually reviewing their respective policies for accuracy.	SCDC Policy GA-01.01, Policies, Publications, and Forms, was revised effective August 29, 2019, to reflect the recommendation made by the LAC. While agency policies will still be sent out for statewide review to ensure all SCDC staff are allowed to review and make policy recommendations, an additional process has been implemented to ensure that the responsible parties in the agency document their review of their respective policies. The Policy Development Branch created three new forms to establish a procedure to document the responsible party's review of their respective polices. The new procedure became effective on September 3, 2019.	C	YES, Policy Development has requested through the Strategic/Long Range Plan process that two (2) additional FTEs be allocated at a cost of approximately $84,778.00 per year.	DDLC
141	Policy Review and Compliance Issues	Institutional Post Orders Not Archived	SCDC	91	The S.C. Department of Corrections should require that specific institutional post orders are approved by agency administration.	Post orders are developed and published by the Division Director for Security and signed by the Deputy Director of Operations. Wardens issue "Specific Institutional Procedures" in the appropriate section of the Post Order. These procedures do not dilute the authority of the Post Order but rather provide institutional specific nuances that may be applicable.	D	N/A	DDO
141	Policy Review and Compliance Issues	Institutional Post Orders Not Archived	SCDC	92	The S.C. Department of Corrections should ensure that specific institutional post orders are archived by agency administration.	As of 1.9.20, SCDC Policy OP 21.10 “Agency Records Management” directs the retention of all records in the agency. The retention schedule #16730, directs that “Post Orders and Specific Institutional Procedures” are maintained for six (6) Years and then destroyed. Wardens were informed to ensure this policy is followed. Follow up will be coordinated through the Agency Records Manager and each Institutional Agency Records Liaison according to policy.	IP	No	DDO
143	Policy Review and Compliance Issues	Victim's Rights Not Afforded to Inmates	SCDC	93	The S.C. Department of Corrections should obtain an Attorney General’s opinion on the legality of the statutory definition of a victim in S.C. Code §16-3-1510(1) as it relates to the Victims’ Bill of Rights in the South Carolina Constitution.	As of 1.16.20, SCDC's General Counsel's Office plans to request an Attorney General's opinion.	IP	N	DDPRRS
150	Data Issues and Litigation Costs	Data Reliability Issues	SCDC	94	The S.C. Department of Corrections should update its policy to define what is considered a “serious injury” for the purposes of data collection and reporting.	As of 1.16.20, the Operations Division and the Director of Occupational Safety and Worker’s Compensation are engaged in discussions concerning the most suitable definition and finalization is pending. The Director of Occupational Safety and Worker’s Compensation can provide reliable data about “serious injury” and is the best source at this time due to the current limitation of the Management Information Notes system ability to account for changes in status. Retrieval of reliable data from the Director of Occupational Safety and Worker’s Compensation has been available since 2018.	IP	No	DDO/DDLC
150	Data Issues and Litigation Costs	Data Reliability Issues	SCDC	95	The S.C. Department of Corrections should simplify the method it uses to count confiscated contraband cell phones by counting cell phones and cell phone accessories separately.	As of 8.1.29, SCDC simplified the method as recommended.	C	No	DDO
150	Data Issues and Litigation Costs	Data Reliability Issues	SCDC	96	The S.C. Department of Corrections should ensure that quarterly contraband reports created by its facilities are received by the division of operations.	As of 10.1.19, SCDC Majors were instructed , during the October 2019 Major's Meeting, to ensure quarterly contraband reports are sent to the Division of Operations. Wardens were provided the same information at the Warden’s meeting in November 2019.	C	No	DDO
150	Data Issues and Litigation Costs	Data Reliability Issues	SCDC	97	The S.C. Department of Corrections should utilize facility contraband reports to verify the accuracy of contraband data contained in the Management Information Notes system.	As of 1.16.20, the Operations Division is evaluating how to implement the recommendation.	IP	No	DDO

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150	Data Issues and Litigation Costs	Data Reliability Issues	SCDC	98	The S.C. Department of Corrections should require amounts to be entered into all contraband-related entries in the Management Information Notes system.	As of 1.16.20, the Operations Division is evaluating how to implement the recommendation.	IP	No	DDO
150	Data Issues and Litigation Costs	Data Reliability Issues	SCDC	99	The S.C. Department of Corrections should update its policy and/or Management Information Notes training manual to specify the units in which different types of contraband are to be measured and recorded.	As of 1.16.20, the Operations Division is evaluating how to implement the recommendation.	IP	No	DDO
151	Data Issues and Litigation Costs	Data Reliability Issues	SCDC	100	The S.C. Department of Corrections should modify the Management Information Notes system to allow for more than six descriptive codes, numerical values greater than 999, and numerical values with at least one decimal place.	As of 1.16.20, the Operations Division is evaluating how to implement the recommendation.	IP	No	DDO
151	Data Issues and Litigation Costs	Data Reliability Issues	SCDC	101	The S.C. Department of Corrections should conduct inspections of facility contraband control operations areas as required by agency policy.	As of 1.16.20, the Operations Division is evaluating how to implement the recommendation.	IP	No	DDO
153	Data Issues and Litigation Costs	Consistency and Transparency of Data Reporting	SCDC	102	The S.C. Department of Corrections should maintain consistency of its publicly reported performance measures from year to year.	As of 1.16.20, although SCDC has worked with the Executive Budget Office to refine performance measures over the years and has made all changes in an effort to be more informative and transparent, the agency agrees with this recommendation to maintain consistency of its publicly reported performance measures from year to year to enable comparisons over time.	IP	No	DDA
153	Data Issues and Litigation Costs	Consistency and Transparency of Data Reporting	SCDC	103	The S.C. Department of Corrections should provide more information on how its publicly reported inmate escape statistics are calculated.	As of 1.16.20, the agency agrees with this recommendation and will add a footnote to the escape report providing more information on how inmate escapes are reported.	C	No	DDO
157	Data Issues and Litigation Costs	Contraband and Assault Statistics	SCDC	104	The S.C. Department of Corrections should discontinue the use of a separate computer system for recording contraband searches conducted by the agency search team, and instead record these results within the Management Information Notes system.	As of 1.16.20, the Operations Division is evaluating how to implement the recommendation.	IP	No	DDO
157	Data Issues and Litigation Costs	Contraband and Assault Statistics	SCDC	105	If the S.C. Department of Corrections does not discontinue the use of a separate computer system for recording contraband searches conducted by the agency search team, it should use this data to verify the search results entered into the Management Information Notes system.	As of 1.16.20, the Operations Division is evaluating how to implement the recommendation.	IP	No	DDO
160	Data Issues and Litigation Costs	Calculation of Vacancy Rates	SCDC	106	The S.C. Department of Corrections should reevaluate its methodology for determining how it allocates its security positions to each institution, so that the agency may accurately calculate its vacancy rates.	The SCDC has followed up with the LAC since this report was published to explain the vacancy methodology.	C	No	DDA
161	Data Issues and Litigation Costs	Litigation Costs	N/A	N/A	None	None required	N/A	N/A	N/A

Core Programs

Core programs taught to all offenders based upon the individual's needs:

- Violence Prevention/Building Healthy Communities
- Impact of Crime
- 7 Habits on the Inside
- Thinking for a Change
- I am Responsible
- Anger Management
- Coping Skills
- Changing Offender Behavior

Core Reentry programs

- A Guide to Rational Living
- Addictive Thinking
- An Hour of Power
- Bridging the Gap
- Getting it Right
    - Personal Growth
    - Responsible Thinking
    - Managing My Life
    - Maintaining Positive Change
    - Change Plan
- Character Class
- Depression
- Effective Communication
- Family dynamics
- Interview Techniques
- Life Skills for Success
- Managing Your Money
- Mapping Your Reentry
- Men in Transition
- Parenting/Family
- Power of a Creative Life
- Problem Solving
- Relapse Prevention
- Solutions (Substance Use course, facilitated by Certified Peer Support Specialist)
- Stress Management
- Substance Abuse
- Switch
- The Con Game
- Wellness

Core Programs

Core Programs for offenders in special housing with security concerns

- Corrective Actions Curriculum
  - The Con Game
  - Values
  - Thinking Errors
  - My Change Plan
- The Challenge Curriculum
  - Orientation
  - Rational Thinking
  - Criminal Lifestyles
  - Violence Prevention
  - Communication Strategies
  - Lifestyle Balance
  - Transition
- Thinking for a Change
- 7 Habits on the Inside
- Anger Management
- Art therapy
- Sociology 101
- Philosophy 101
- Creative Writing
- Brave Curriculum
  - Orientation
  - Adjustment to Incarceration
  - Rational Thinking
  - Criminal Lifestyles
  - Living with Others
  - Lifestyle Balance
  - Success Strategies
  - Rational Self-Analysis

SCDC is in an ongoing process of identifying and purchasing courses that target the criminogenic need.

*Additional staff were requested in the 20/21 budget. However, the budget request was not funded.

Revenue Sources and Amounts (2016-17 through 2018-19)

Included in the Department of Corrections' (SCDC) February 19, 2020 letter to the House Legislative Oversight Committee (LOC). This information was provided in response to the following question in LOC's January 30, 2020, letter to the Department of Corrections: "44. Please add information in the highlighted cells of the attached Revenue Sources Excel document to provide updated information on SCDC's sources of funding. The information currently in the document is from SCDC's Comprehensive Strategic Finances Chart in its Program Evaluation Report."

In addition to providing the information in this document, SCDC provided the following response:

- Please see attached SCDC Revenue Sources.

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Revenue (generated or received) source #	Revenue Source (do not combine recurring with one-time and please list the sources deposited in the same SCEIS Fund in consecutive columns)	Recurring or one-time?	State, Federal, or Other?	Indicate whether revenue is generated (by agency through sale of deliverables or application for grants) or received (from state or set federal matching formula)?	Statutory or other requirements on how funds can or must be used, if any (type the requirement or limited purpose for which it can be used)	SCEIS Fund #	SCEIS Fund Description	Cash balance as of July 1, 2016 (start of 2016-17)	Appropriated and authorized to spend by END of 2016-17	% of total allowed to spend	Appropriations and authorizations remaining from 2016-17	Cash balance as of July 1, 2017 (start of 2017-18)	Appropriated and authorized to spend by END of 2017-18	% of total allowed to spend	Appropriations and authorizations remaining from 2017-18	Cash balance as of July 1, 2018 (start of 2018-19)	Appropriated and authorized to spend by END of 2018-19	% of total allowed to spend	Appropriations and authorizations remaining from 2018-19
Total	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A	$ 54,296,480	$ 519,795,015	100.00%	$ 45,804,295	$ 71,191,160	$ 520,384,002	100.00%	$ 34,399,725	$ 58,794,134	$ 523,526,246	100.00%	$ 69,922,187
Source #1	General Fund	Recurring	State	Received from state or set federal match	Section 117 X900 117.2. (GP: Appropriations From Funds)	1001	State General Fund	$ 27,444,005	$ 438,467,558	84.35%	$ 34,667,686	$ 34,667,686	$ 454,547,792	87.35%	$ 23,321,284	$ 23,321,284	$ 454,639,446	86.84%	$ 8,937,730
Source #2	General Fund	One-Time	State	Received from state or set federal match		1001	State General Fund		$ -	0.00%	$ -	$ 3,488,303	$ -	0.00%	$ -	$ 2,732,020	$ 3,050,590	0.58%	$ -
Source #3	Operating Revenue	Recurring	Other	Generated by agency	Miscellaneous sources (currently the majority of the balance is related to PUSD, however, not used for PUSD any more; cash will be transferred to the proper funds).	30350000	Operating Revenue	$ 361,346	$ -	0.00%	$ (35,113)	$ 137,604	$ -	0.00%	$ -	$ 153,434	$ -	0.00%	$ 92,922
Source #4	Indirect Cost Retained	Recurring	Other	Received from state or set federal match	The Agency is allowed to charge administrative costs for grants, however, if the grants are under $200,000, these funds are allowed to be spent by the Agency for office supplies.	30350009	Indirect Cost Retained	$ 66,651	$ -	0.00%	$ (4,326)	$ 70,050	$ -	0.00%	$ -	$ 78,899	$ -	0.00%	$ 84,793
Source #5	Agency Service Fund	Recurring	Other	Generated by agency	Saving extra Canteen cash for future food/canteen warehouse	30350092	Agency Service Fund	$ -	$ -	0.00%	$ -	$ 2,100,000	$ -	0.00%	$ -	$ 4,500,000	$ -	0.00%	$ -
Source #6	Donations	Recurring	Other	Generated by agency	Restricted to Donor Request	30980000	Donations	$ 7,594	$ -	0.00%	$ (1,560)	$ 9,559	$ -	0.00%	$ (1,661)	$ 9,898	$ -	0.00%	$ 12,121
Source #7	Maintenance Repairs Insurance	Recurring	Other	Generated by agency	Appropriations Act FY20 117.46 Funds are received as a result of insurance claims.	31490000	Maintenance Repairs Insurance	$ 737,201	$ 650,000	0.13%	$ 396,850	$ 972,917	$ 650,000	0.12%	$ 384,951	$ 869,126	$ 650,000	0.12%	$ 285,972
Source #8	Motor Pool - Internal Service Fund	Recurring	Other	Generated by agency	Motor pool funds are generated from vehicle repairs and auto body services to other state agencies. Any excess funds are used to repair the Agencies fleet thus saving state funds.	31970001	Motor Pool - Internal Service Fund	$ 113,466	$ 300,000	0.06%	$ 265,340	$ 302,081	$ 300,000	0.06%	$ 74,356	$ 293,424	$ 300,000	0.06%	$ 141,589
Source #9	Prison Industries	Recurring	Other	Generated by agency	Section 21-1-290, 295 and 24-3-310 through 400 of the S.C. Code of Laws and FY20 65.9 and 117.25. Sales of products produced by the Prison Industry Programs.	34050000	Prison Industries	$ 3,167,931	$ 23,000,000	4.42%	$ 4,741,607	$ 3,525,071	$ 23,000,000	4.42%	$ 4,606,024	$ 4,188,367	$ 23,000,000	4.39%	$ 4,727,721
Source #10	Canteen Operations	Recurring	Other	Generated by agency	Section 24-3-20 of the S.C. Code of Laws and FY20 65.1 Sales of consumable foods and products to inmates .	34080000	Canteen Operations	$ 5,164,765	$ 16,700,000	3.21%	$ (342,096)	$ 8,259,168	$ 16,700,000	3.21%	$ (179,583)	$ 3,434,426	$ 16,700,000	3.19%	$ 41,681,454
Source #11	Evidence Holding	Recurring	Other	Generated by agency	Restricted to Police Services	34680006	Evidence Holding	$ 8,986	$ -	0.00%	$ (1,152)	$ 8,986	$ -	0.00%	$ -	$ 8,986	$ -	0.00%	$ -
Source #12	Law Enforcement Surcharge	Recurring	Other	Generated by agency	To retain 15% of the $25 fees collected from courts presiding over misdemeanor traffic violations or nontraffic violations.	34680007	Law Enforcement Surcharge	$ 2,921,450	$ 3,400,000	0.65%	$ 1,392,698	$ 1,661,456	$ 3,400,000	0.65%	$ 2,053,868	$ 1,290,939	$ 3,400,000	0.65%	$ 577,022
Source #13	Income Tax Refunds	Recurring	Other	Generated by agency	Dept of Revenue garnishment as requested by SCDC.	34720007	Income Tax Refunds	$ 60,664	$ -	0.00%	$ -	$ 74,019	$ -	0.00%	$ -	$ 83,931	$ -	0.00%	$ -
Source #14	PUSD - EFA	Recurring	Other	Received from state or set federal match	Restricted to Inmate Education	3541000 Series	Palmetto School District One	$ 761,985	$ 3,914,858	0.75%	$ 2,668,119	$ 1,528,142	$ 3,914,858	0.75%	$ 1,831,984	$ 1,546,978	$ 3,914,858	0.75%	$ 1,585,642
Source #15	Recycling Program	Recurring	Other	Generated by agency	Restricted to Recycling Program	36260000	Recycling Program	$ 101,302	$ 300,000	0.06%	$ (149,048)	$ 27,214	$ 300,000	0.06%	$ (76,772)	$ 46,050	$ 300,000	0.06%	$ 55,456
Source #16	Purchase Card Incentive	Recurring	Other	Generated by agency	Appropriations Act FY20 117.58 The agency receives rebate checks from the BOA Credit card that can be used for operations.	37G70000	Purchase Card Incentive	$ 84,022	$ 25,000	0.00%	$ 23,950	$ 111,844	$ 25,000	0.00%	$ 23,038	$ 137,465	$ 25,000	0.00%	$ 145,063
Source #17	Cell Phone Interdiction	Recurring	Other	Generated by agency	Appropriations Act FY20 65.25 The Director of the Department of Corrections is granted the right to add a surcharge to all inmate pay phone calls to offset the cost of equipment and operations of cell phone interdiction measures. Any unexpended balance may be carried forward from the prior fiscal year into the current fiscal year and be used for the same purpose or for critical security needs.	37K10000	Cell Phone Interdiction	$ 7,939,325	$ 2,122,000	0.41%	$ 1,659,587	$ 7,720,825	$ 2,122,000	0.41%	$ 1,927,615	$ 8,929,058	$ 2,122,000	0.41%	$ 1,848,938
Source #18	Social Security Contract	Recurring	Other	Generated by agency	Appropriations Act FY20 65.7 All funds received by the South Carolina Department of Corrections from the Social Security Administration under Section 1611 (e)(1)(I) of the Social Security Act, which provides payment for information regarding incarcerated Social Security Insurance recipients, shall be retained by the South Carolina Department of Corrections and credited to a fund entitled "Special Social Security" for the care and custody of inmates housed in the state correctional facilities. These funds have been utilized to purchase equipment through RIM.	38720000	Social Security Contract	$ 114,036	$ 185,000	0.04%	$ (22,317)	$ 16,519	$ 185,000	0.04%	$ 128,818	$ 60,737	$ 185,000	0.04%	$ 136,236
Source #19	Omnibus Criminal Act	Recurring	Other	Generated by agency	Correctional Officers assigned to the "Shock" payroll and fringe.	39480000	Omnibus Criminal Act	$ 102,663	$ -	0.00%	$ (1,305,496)	$ 202,666	$ -	0.00%	$ (1,417,515)	$ 35,151	$ -	0.00%	$ 19,543
Source #20	Sale of Assets	Recurring	Other	Generated by agency	Appropriations Act FY20 65.11 These funds are derived from the sale of surplus property. Proceeds are used to purchase like-kind replacement assets.	39580000	Sale of Assets	$ 274,538	$ 20,000	0.00%	$ 17,258	$ 547,489	$ 20,000	0.00%	$ (254,129)	$ 386,509	$ 20,000	0.00%	$ 6,589
Source #21	Farm Proceeds	Recurring	Other	Generated by agency	SC Code of Laws 24-1-252, 24-1-250 Retention and use of proceeds from sale of surplus products produced by farm program. Notwithstanding another provision of law, the Department of Corrections shall retain proceeds from the sale of surplus products produced by its farm program. These funds may be used to: (1) offset the operating costs of the farm program; (2) expand and modernize the farm program; and (3) support a project or service to benefit the general welfare of the prison population.	39590000	Farm Proceeds	$ 376,251	$ 9,099,875	1.75%	$ 1,420,825	$ 299,216	$ 9,099,875	1.75%	$ 1,311,355	$ 509,211	$ 9,099,875	1.74%	$ 520,135
Source #22	Horticulture Special Fund	Recurring	Other	Generated by agency	SC Code of Laws 24-1-250 The Department of Corrections is hereby authorized to sell horticultural products suitable for commercial purposes that are grown or produced through the department's horticulture program. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the proceeds from the sale of horticultural products by the Department of Corrections shall be retained by the agency to fund services benefiting the general welfare of all inmates	39590002	Horticulture Special Fund	$ 72,541	$ 25,000	0.00%	$ (31,989)	$ 69,436	$ 25,000	0.00%	$ (22,485)	$ 78,796	$ 25,000	0.00%	$ 65,178

Included in SCDC's February 19, 2020 letter to LOC

Revenue (generated or received) source #	Revenue Source (do not combine recurring with one-time and please list the sources deposited in the same SCEIS Fund in consecutive columns)	Recurring or one-time?	State, Federal, or Other?	Indicate whether revenue is generated (by agency through sale of deliverables or application for grants) or received (from state or set federal matching formula)?	Statutory or other requirements on how funds can or must be used, if any (type the requirement or limited purpose for which it can be used)	SCEIS Fund #	SCEIS Fund Description	Cash balance as of July 1, 2016 (start of 2016-17)	Appropriated and authorized to spend by END of 2016-17	% of total allowed to spend	Appropriations and authorizations remaining from 2016-17	Cash balance as of July 1, 2017 (start of 2017-18)	Appropriated and authorized to spend by END of 2017-18	% of total allowed to spend	Appropriations and authorizations remaining from 2017-18	Cash balance as of July 1, 2018 (start of 2018-19)	Appropriated and authorized to spend by END of 2018-19	% of total allowed to spend	Appropriations and authorizations remaining from 2018-19
Source #23	Palmetto Pride	Recurring	Other	Received from state or set federal match	SC Code of Laws 37-29-130, 24-13-65, 14-1-208 Palmetto Pride is a non-profit organization formed by a legislative initiative to fight litter and help beautify S.C. Funds are used for operating expenses for program and purchase/repair of equipment.	39590003	Palmetto Pride	$ 526,281	$ 160,000	0.03%	$ (164,067)	$ 575,903	$ 160,000	0.03%	$ (67,165)	$ 641,391	$ 160,000	0.03%	$ 614,586
Source #24	Victim Restitution	Recurring	Other	Generated by agency	Public Law 98-473, Victims of Crime Act of 1984. SC Code of Laws 24-3-40 Collection of fees from inmates working in the community and at prison industries PIE jobs.	39750000	Victim Restitution Program	$ 1,058,874	$ 585,000	0.11%	$ 166,923	$ 1,267,117	$ 585,000	0.11%	$ 158,795	$ 1,620,614	$ 585,000	0.11%	$ 1,870,118
Source #25	Victim Assistance 24-3-40	Recurring	Other	Generated by agency	Public Law 98-473, Victims of Crime Act of 1984. SC Code of Laws 24-3-40 Collection of fees from inmates working in the community and at prison industries PIE jobs.	39750002	Victim Assistance 24-3-40	$ 1,352,173	$ 1,000,000	0.19%	$ 11,205	$ 1,366,764	$ 1,000,000	0.19%	$ 284,126	$ 1,463,281	$ 1,000,000	0.19%	$ 1,240,137
Source #26	PUSD - Education Improvement Act	Recurring	Other	Received from state or set federal match	H63, Education Improvement Act of 1984 These revenues are provided by the Department of Education and are restricted for salaries and fringes for SCDC teachers per the specific of the grant awards.	4973000 Series	PUSD - Education Improvement Act	$ 1,401,134	$ 722,477	0.14%	$ 38,510	$ 1,685,283	$ 722,477	0.14%	$ (170,019)	$ 1,781,800	$ 722,477	0.14%	$ 4,169,078
Source #27	Federal Grants	Recurring	Federal	Received from state or set federal match	Grant-specified direction; restricted to welfare of the Agency and inmates.	5000000 Series	Federal Grants	$ 77,296	$ 3,627,000	0.70%	$ 390,901	$ 495,842	$ 3,627,000	0.70%	$ 482,840	$ 592,359	$ 3,627,000	0.69%	$ 1,104,164

Carryforward Utilization (2014-15 through 2018-19)

Included in the Department of Corrections' (SCDC) February 19, 2020 letter to the House Legislative Oversight Committee (LOC). This information was provided in response to the following question in LOC's January 30, 2020, letter to the Department of Corrections: "45. How much cash has SCDC maintained in reserves/carryforward each of the last five years and why does SCDC maintain this amount of cash in reserves/carryforward?"

In addition to providing the information in this document, SCDC provided the following response:

- Please see attached spreadsheet.

CARRYFORWARD - STATE FUNDS
SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
FY15 THROUGH FY19

FY19 Carryforward

	Personnel Services	Operations	Totals
FY19 Remaining Budget Carryforward	**1,047,673**	**7,890,057**	**8,937,730**
Priority during FY20			
Projects - Phase II (JBRC Approval)			
9754 Kirkland CI Boiler			891,425
9755 Manning Boiler			1,083,500
9759 Lee Dog Kennels			221,625
9760 HQ Bullet Proof Glass			295,500
9762 Leath Boiler Replacement Phase 1 and 2			900,000
9740 Campbell Remove Unit for Office space			350,000
Total Capital Projects			**3,742,050**
Other Critical Needs			
Correct Care			1,441,750
Microsoft 365 Implementation Fees			1,700,000
Health Services Deficit			1,553,930
Kronos Timekeeping System			500,000
Total Other Critical Needs			**5,195,680**
Grand Total			**8,937,730**

FY18 Carryforward

	Personnel Services	Operations	Totals
FY18 Remaining Budget Carryforward	**5,602,248**	**17,719,036**	**23,321,284**
Priority during FY19			
Projects - Phase II (JBRC Approval)			
Tyger River HVAC Replacements			2,100,000
Perry HVAC System			210,000
Kirkland CI Boiler			905,000
Manning Boiler			1,100,000
Lee Dog Kennels			225,000
HQ Bullet Proof Glass			300,000

Wateree Electrical		18,000
Total Capital Projects		**4,858,000**
Other Critical Needs		
Purchase Order Commitments from FY18		
Security Equipment		2,500,000
Food Equipment		165,000
Officer/Inmate Uniforms		2,741,000
Maintenance		1,564,000
Transportation		986,000
Health Services		2,619,000
RIM		381,000
FY19 Commitments		
Health Services Deficit		5,574,284
Hepatitis C Initial Testing		173,000
Hepatitis C Advanced Testing		1,200,000
Hepatitis C Cure Program ($28,000 per inmate)	Treat 20 Inmates	560,000
Total Other Critical Needs		**18,463,284**
Grand Total		**23,321,284**

FY17 Carryforward

	Personnel Services	Operations	Totals
FY17 Remaining Budget Carryforward	**28,567,402**	**6,100,284**	**34,667,686**
Priority during FY18			
Projects - Phase II (JBRC Approval)			
Campbell Renovations			2,280,000
State-wide Institutional Roofing Projects			2,500,000
Upgrade/Replacement of HVAC Equipment			3,400,000
Electrical/Electronic Upgrade/Replacement			640,000
Total Capital Projects			**8,820,000**
Other Critical Needs			
Health Services Deficit			10,700,000
Increase in Utility Costs			8,764,011
Additional Deferred Maintenance under $100,000			1,000,000
Twenty (20) drones for Joel's area			259,632
New Warehouse Equipment			2,461,805
800 Radios for all 33 vehicles and 1 base station			163,059

Vendor Hosted Electronic Health Record (Nextgen)	1,285,059
Critical Medical Equipment	162,303
PI Roland VG Printer and Cutter	25,338
Critical Security Equipment	432,421
Recruiting Advertising	300,000
Training equip large monitor, pc, projector, tables and chairs	14,000
Paper to Digital Files Services	160,058
Eight (8) new vehicles @ $15,000 ea.	120,000
Total Other Critical Needs	**25,847,686**
Grand Total	**34,667,686**

FY16 Carryforward

	Personnel Services	Operations	Totals
FY16 Remaining Budget Carryforward	**16,302,303**	**11,141,702**	**27,444,005**
Priority during FY17			
Projects - Phase II (JBRC Approval)			
Security Nets at the Institutions			7,560,000
Deferred Maintenance			3,320,000
Campbell Renovation for additional Office Space CF- No A1			25,100
Security upgrades -Food Flaps and Windows			1,000,000
Roof Top Cameras at Broad River and Lieber			780,500
HQ Chiller Renovation			538,000
MacDougall Water Tower - DHEC			408,250
Lee CI - Security Partition for "Step Down" Program CF			5,960
Wateree CI Perimeter Fencing			186,500
Tyger River CI - Security Fence Line Buffer Zone - Moutray Property			64,215
Total Capital Projects			**13,888,525**
Other Critical Needs			
Vendor Hosted Electronic Health Record (Nextgen)			1,660,001
Health Services Contingency			7,575,620
IT Security Infrastructure Update-complete			1,000,000
IT Fiber Optic Infrastructure Update for Broad River Complex			665,000
Utilities Expenditures			715,455
Police-fitted cruisers for Inspector General Police Services- complete			628,786
Mental Health Lawsuit Contracts (Three Year Settlement)			335,000
Security Equipment Request - Colie Rushton			287,000

Agency Central Pharmacy Distribution Machine Replacement	280,000
General Counsel paper files to digital	51,249
Dental Radiograph Equipment for Eight (8) Dental Clinics	120,000
Clearing Equipment for Clearing Perimeter Brush and Trees	115,027
Safety Equipment for Inside Institutions	100,000
Plasma Cutter for Prison Industries	22,342
Total Other Critical Needs	**13,555,480**
Grand Total	**27,444,005**

FY15 Carryforward

	Personnel Services	Operations	Totals
FY15 Remaining Budget Carryforward	**3,980,731**	**3,904,769**	**7,885,500**
Priority during FY16			
Projects - Phase II (JBRC Approval)			
Roof Top Cameras at Broad River and Lieber			789,000
HQ Chiller Renovation			538,000
MacDougall Water Tower - DHEC			293,000
Lieber Safekeeper Building Air Handlers			184,000
HQ Perimeter Fencing			195,300
Wateree FEMA Swift Creek Bridge			12,000
Fire Suppression System in HQ RIM			300,000
Campbell Roof Repairs for Main Building			300,000
FEMA Repairs - Agency Portion			195,000
Total Capital Projects			**2,806,300**
Other Critical Needs			
Vendor Hosted Electronic Health Record (Nextgen)			1,250,000
Health Services Contingency			3,256,276
Software Purchases for Licenses, etc.			572,924
Total Other Critical Needs			**5,079,200**
Grand Total			**7,885,500**