

Director's Verbal Testimony

Director's Talking Points

Sentencing reform legislation, reentry programs, training and education is how the South Carolina Department of Corrections has found success in reducing recidivism.

South Carolina's Prison Population Generally

- At approximately 20,200, SCDC's prison population is at its lowest since 1997.
 - Admissions to SCDC are at near record lows.
 - Annual total admissions for FY2016 totaled 8,798, a 30% decrease in admissions since 2010.
- As of June 30, 2016, SCDC's prison population was 61% African American, 36% White, and 3% Other.
- As of June 30, 2016, the largest percentage of offenders (41%) are between the ages of 36 and 55, followed by 34% of offenders who are between the ages of 26 and 35.
- The current offender population is more violent. As of June 30, 2016, 66% of offenders had been convicted of a violent crime. Compared to 2002, when 46% of offenders had been convicted of a violent crime.
- SCDC's three-year recidivism rate is currently 23.1%, which is close to an all-time low for the agency.
 - The overall recidivism rate for offenders under age 25 is 31.8%. For offenders ages 25-30 it's 23.1%. However, among offenders who earned their GED during their incarceration with SCDC, the recidivism rate is 21.7%.
- Between 2010 and 2015, the number of parole revocations for technical violations of conditions of supervision that resulted in admission to prison decreased 46%, from 3,293 to 1,788.

Institutional Programs

Partnered with numerous non-profits to offer services within the institutions. Organizations like Catholic Charities offer the offenders a number of services that aids in their return to the community.

- **Evidence Based Programs** have been implemented to aid the offender and teach skill sets the offender can utilize at re-entry. Programs such as Violence Prevention, Parenting Inside Out, Impact of Crime, 7 Habits on the Inside, and the Athena: Leading from Within project are offered. Each of these programs assist the offender in making significant changes in behavior.
- **Toastmasters International** has been established in two prisons, teaching leadership and communication skills to the offender population. Communication is vital for offenders to master for job interview techniques.
- **Partnership with RMS America**
SCDC partners with RMS America who hires ex-offenders to work at a large tire maker in South Carolina. RMS America will donate forklifts in July of 2017, to the Manning Re-entry/Work Release Center to assist with the training of offenders prior to their

release. It is their hope that when they receive new formerly incarcerated employees, they are already trained on use of the forklifts. Then, if hired elsewhere the ex-offender will have this skill set.

Post-Secondary Education

SCDC has partnered with technical colleges to provide the following:

- CIU (Columbia International University) provides educational classes for inmates at Kirkland Correctional Institution to provide an Associate of Arts Degree to Participants in Religious Education.
- Northeastern Technical College was selected as a pilot site for PELL GRANTS for offenders. The college sends instructors to Evans Correctional Institution to provide instruction in Business Management. The first semester there were 20 enrolled in college. At the end of the first semester, four inmates were named to the Presidents List and six made the Dean's List.

SC Thrive

- The SC Thrive program connects soon-to-be released inmates with state and federal assistance programs such as SNAP, Medicaid, Welvista, military and veteran's benefits, job assistance, and the Medically Indigent Assistance program. SCDC enlisted SC Thrive two years ago to train SCDC employees on taking applications to determine eligibility for programs that might assist the returning inmate. This program has been extremely successful in providing assistance to returning citizens in a timely manner.

SCWORKS

- In August, 2016, we partnered through the South Carolina Department of Employment and Workforce (DEW) in conjunction with SCWORKS for employees to come to every institution on a monthly basis and provide a workshop on information that would be helpful for returning citizens in the community. Each person scheduled for release is registered into the SCWORKS system. The offender is given a name of a person to ask for when entering the SCWORKS office in each county of release. The offenders are given an idea of what jobs are available in their county of release.
- In the midlands area where our state wide pre-release is located, we now go to SCWORKS two times per month to help work with the ex-offenders being released into the community. Our role is to help the offender feel more at ease and to walk him/her through the system and ensuring they are not lost or do not get frustrated in the process.
- The Governor's Summit was a collaboration with DEW where SCDC was allowed to highlight the skill sets of offenders being released into the community. Business people from around the state were invited to hear then Governor Nikki Haley talk about the community's need to not overlook this group of potential employees. This had a positive impact on hiring the ex-offender.

Second Chance Program

- A partnership between SCDC and the South Carolina Department of Employment and Workforce (DEW)
- The men's program started at Manning Re-Entry/Work Release Center in November 2014. The women's program began at Camille Griffin Graham Correctional Institution in May 2017.
- Offenders who have earned their GED or high school diploma and have a WorkKeys certificate enter the program 90 days before their release.
- DEW employees teach these offenders "soft skills" training, employability skills training, and job search techniques, including resume writing.
- DEW employees conduct mock interviews with participants.
- Thirty days prior to release, participants begin searching for jobs, completing applications, and when possible, interviewing for positions.
- All program participants are registered with the SC Works program, which allows them, once released, to seek job search assistance at any SC Works office.
- The goal of the program is for participants to have a job lined up upon release.
- Currently, the men's program at Manning has an employment rate of 75%.

Sentencing Reform

- The Omnibus Crime Reduction and Sentencing Reform Act of 2010
 - Passed by the S.C. State Legislature and signed into law by former Governor Mark Sanford.
 - The legislation increased diversion options for some less serious drug offenses and reduced the sentencing ranges for lower-level offenses.
 - Resulting in decreasing the prison population by 14% since 2010 and averting all projected growth.
 - The decreased prison population has resulted in a total cost savings of at least \$491 million since 2010, including \$174 million in operating costs and \$317 million in capital costs.
 - In September 2015, PEW Charitable Trust issued a report on imprisonment and crime rates. According to PEW, South Carolina is among the top 5 states in the nation experiencing the largest decrease in imprisonment rates while also seeing a significant reduction in crime rates.

Servsafe curriculum was implemented in January 2016 at several institutions within SCDC. This has been very successful at certifying inmates for work in the restaurant business upon release. To date, we have certified approximately 300 inmates in Servsafe, making them highly marketable upon release from prison.

WorkKeys/GED/Apprenticeship/On the Job Training

- Offenders who receive their GED, WorkKeys, and/or Vocational certificates are equipped with the skills and credentials to secure employment, and are therefore less likely to re-offend.
- A 2013 recidivism report compiled by the RAND Corporation (supported by the U.S. Department of Education and Justice Department), found that:
 1. Offenders who participate in correctional education experienced a 43 percent reduction in recidivism.
 2. Offenders exposed to computer-assisted instruction;
 - a) learned slightly more in reading
 - b) substantially more in math
 3. Every \$1 spent of correctional education reduces incarceration costs by \$4 to \$5
- WorkKeys is a system of assessments and curriculum that build and measure essential workplace skills that can affect your performance and increase opportunities for career changes and advancement. Business and industry utilize this system to determine what essential skills are needed to be successful in a particular job. A large majority of businesses require a WorkKeys certificate to be submitted with their application for employment.
- Students take WorkKeys in the following areas: Applied Mathematics, Locating Information, and Reading for Information. The levels of certificates that they can earn are (least to greatest): Bronze, Silver, Gold, and Platinum.
- Apprenticeships are recognized by the Department of Labor as someone that has spent at a minimum 2000 hours training and can demonstrate competencies in specific job tasks. This certificate allows employers to know the applicant has been trained to perform the functions for which they are applying. It provides an employer the opportunity to hire trained employees who are DOL certified.
- The On the Job Training program participants are given a certificate indicating proficiency in core job skills associated with a specific job. Individuals spend at a minimum of 200 hours learning job proficiencies and then must demonstrate their ability to complete a specific task to their instructor prior to being awarded a certificate. The certificate can then be used upon release when applying for employment. This will assist the offender in securing employment at the point of re-entry.
- SCDC Division of Facilities Management began our first paving project in 2015. To date, the division has completed four paving projects to include: perimeter roads and parking lots. The Division of Facilities Management conducts on the job training for many trades to include: asbestos competencies, construction carpentry competencies, custodial services competencies, fork lift competencies, heavy equipment competencies, HVAC/commercial refrigeration competencies, masonry competencies, metals fabrication competencies, plumbing competencies and roofing competencies. The Division of Facilities Management met with a representative from the South Carolina Asphalt Pavement Association, and SCDC is developing a certificate program for the proficient inmates. For each project completed, we train a new crew. There are four (4) supervisors with over fifty (50) years combined experience in asphalt paving. The intent of this program is to train inmates in all aspects of asphalt paving, to include operating all the necessary equipment and tools.

Current YOPRs data

Youthful Offender Parole and Re-Entry Services (YOPRS)

- Under the leadership and direction of former SCDC Director Judge William Byars, SCDC implemented a new evidence-based parole service for Youthful Offenders, called Intensive Supervision Services (ISS).
 - Youthful Offenders, ages 17-25, previously had a recidivism rate of at least 50%.
 - Since implementation in 2011, the recidivism rate for participants of the YOPRS program is much lower at 22.9%.
 - Since implementing this program, the daily population of Youthful Offenders has dropped from 1,333 in FY2010, to 661 in FY2016. That's 50% fewer Youthful Offenders in SCDC custody.
 - ISS is based on the nationally recognized Intensive Aftercare Program (IAP) Model that utilizes evidence-based practices proven to:
 - Ensure the successful reentry of Youthful Offenders back into the community
 - Assist in the reduction of recidivism
 - Improve family and individual functioning
 - Ensure community safety
 - Reduce victimization
 - The success of this program is attributed to the dedicated Intensive Supervision Officers (ISOs) who serve as case managers and mentors for a caseload of 20-25 offenders, both while incarcerated and upon release.
 - While incarcerated, ISOs meet with offenders once a month, complete at least three onsite residential assessments to ensure proper placement once released, complete a GRAD 90 Risk/Asset Assessment, prepare an individualized Case Management Plan, and develop a Community Re-Entry Team that meets regularly to assist the offender upon reentry.
 - Upon release, ISOs meet with offenders three times during the first week, then weekly after that. ISOs ensure that offenders meet their parole conditions, including restitution payments.
 - ISOs use a series of graduated/escalating responses to address violations, including electronic monitoring, curfew, drug testing, and service referrals.
 - ISOs also use incentives to reward and encourage positive behavior, including academic recognition, certificates of achievement, extended curfews, gift cards, and reduction in levels of supervision.
 - ISOs assist offenders in finding a job, signing up for school, social services, mental health, and drug treatment programs as needed.
 - ISOs review and update the offenders' Case Management Plan as needed.
- There are a total of 1,160 youthful offenders assigned to 61 ISOs, for an average of 19 offenders per ISO.
 - 71% (or 828) offenders are now under supervision within their community.
 - 29% (or 332) offenders are still in SCDC custody, working towards release.

- 359 offenders are gainfully employed.
- 69 are enrolled in or have completed their GED.
- 17 offenders are enrolled in higher education.
- 16 are enrolled in Alternative education.
- 4,567 community service hours have been completed by youthful offenders within their communities.
- Over the life of the program, 244 paroled youthful offenders have been returned to custody for “technical” violations such as absconding, missing curfew, or failing a drug test.
- Over the life of the program, 196 paroled youthful offenders have been returned to custody for new convictions.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the committee for inviting me to speak. Also, I would like to thank former Governor Haley and Governor McMaster for their work on Criminal Justice Reform.

Director's Written Testimony

Director's Written Testimony

Basic Agency Information/Prison Population (20,215)

The prison population is at its lowest level in 19 years-since October 1997. The declining trend in the prison population is the longest in SCDC history. The three year recidivism rate (23.1%) is one of the lowest since SCDC has been keeping records. Admissions to SCDC are at near record lows.

Overall Recidivism

- SCDC has an overall 3-years recidivism rate of 23.1 percent, which is one of the lowest recidivism rates of Departments of Corrections in the U. S.
- Among all males, the rate is 24.1% and, among females, it is 15.2%!
- Our Prison Industry and other work programs result in some of our agency's lowest recidivism rates. Our Prison Industry program has a 13.5% recidivism rate and our Pre-Release program has a recidivism rate of 20.8%.
- Our youngest offenders, i.e., those under 25 years of age, have the highest recidivism rate at 31.8%; however, those young offenders who participate in the YOA program have a MUCH lower recidivism rate of 22.9%

Institutional Programs

Partnered with numerous non-profits to offer services within the institutions. Organizations like Catholic Charities offer the offenders a number of services that aids in their return to the community.

- **Evidence Based Programs** have been implemented to aid the offender and teach skill sets the offender can utilize at re-entry. Programs such as Violence Prevention, Parenting Inside Out, Impact of Crime, 7 Habits on the Inside, and the Athena: Leading from Within project are offered. Each of these programs assist the offender in making significant changes in behavior.
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Second Chance Program/DEW

SCDC is committed to turning out a better citizen than received for incarceration. We have expanded our Vocational Programming within Palmetto Unified School District to provide improved skills to market for employment. In addition, we provide Work Keys programming and testing.

We have a six month pre-release program designated for offenders who, within the next six months, will be released from prison. Upon arrival at Manning Correctional Institution, our

designated pre-release center for the state, the offenders are assessed and provided a programming schedule which includes education, vocation, soft skills training, resume preparation, and OJT certification. For those offenders who are in possession of a GED and Work Keys certificate, they are signed up for the DEW Work Ready Initiative. A DEW Representative works with the participants for a two month period on employability skills, resume preparation, interview techniques, and then, in the last thirty days of incarceration, the offenders are taught how to search for employment. Resumes are sent out and applications filed for specific job openings. Each participant is given a DEW work center and contact person to make for a smoother transition from offender to citizen.

We also are working with internal job placement training sites to provide APPRENTICESHIP CERTIFICATES for training that meets the requirements. Our Prison Industries Division also provides job training opportunities and skills/ certification training that can be utilized in employment opportunities once released.

THE PROBLEM:

Each year, approximately 9,000 offenders are released from South Carolina prisons. Far too often, offenders are released into the same environment from which they came, still lacking the education or skills needed to succeed outside of prison.

OUR RESPONSE:

In response to this problem, in 2014, the S.C. Department of Corrections (SCDC) partnered with the S.C. Department of Employment and Workforce (DEW) to develop a program where a case manager from DEW is placed on site at correctional facilities with laptops and materials to assist eligible offenders. (NOTE: only non-violent offenders are eligible) in work and skills training.)

THE PROCESS:

Ninety days prior to release, these offenders are taught employment skills in a class each day, including resume assistance, mock interviews, basic computer skills, job search tactics, and an introduction to the SC Works system, which has centers located in every region of the state and provides jobseekers with career counseling, job referrals, testing and training services, and resume writing assistance.

The last thirty days before release, the DEW case manager focuses on preparing these individuals for life outside the facility, utilizing one-on-one sessions to discuss particular issues, providing guidance and information about resources they may need post-release, and registering them in the SC Works system so that they can begin to apply for jobs online.

At the time of release, each participant receives a folder that includes a Federal Bonding letter, several copies of their resume, a letter of explanation that explains their personal situation, information on the SC Works centers across the state, and any other information they need regarding other available resources.

POST RELEASE:

Each month after release day, the names of these returning citizens are sent out to the SC Works staff in the field so they may reach out to the individuals in their area to offer continued support.

OTHER OPTIONS:

In addition to the Second Chance program, SC Works also provides monthly assistance by conducting informational sessions in each correctional facility for those who are set to be released that month. These sessions are a way for SC Works to make connections and offer support to these individuals who may not know how to start over. Service information, center locations and contacts are the main focus of these meetings. SC Works services are also provided in various corrections facilities across the state on an as needed basis.

JOB FAIRS:

As part of the Second Chance initiative, DEW and SCDC provide behind-the-fence job fairs. Businesses that are “ex-offender friendly” come to correctional facilities to discuss employment opportunities for soon-to-be-released offenders. These job fairs have resulted in several employment opportunities for participants. The last job fair held at the Manning Reentry/Work Release Center in Columbia included employers such as Verizon, who was looking for sales reps; Echerer Painting, wanting painters; Lineberger Construction company, looking for laborers and other skilled workers; RUIZ Foods looking for production staff; and O’Reilly Auto Parts seeking sales reps.

OUTCOMES FROM PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS MANNING AND CAMILLE GRAHAM (November 1, 2014 through May 31, 2017)

- 963 individuals have completed the Second Chance program
- 516 returning citizens have been released from prison
- 389, or 75%, are earning wages

NOTES FOR INFORMATIONAL PURPOSES:

Tools available to returning citizens include:

- Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) – Included as part of the WOTC, hiring returning citizens helps businesses receive a tax credit. This federally funded program, administered by DEW, provides employers with a 40 percent tax credit on eligible employees’ first year of wages after they have worked 400 hours.
- The Federal Bonding Program – This free-of-charge insurance policy provides Fidelity Bonding insurance coverage for high-risk workers. While many individuals just need a second chance to prove themselves, this policy protects businesses in case of loss of money or property due to work dishonesty.

Sentencing Reform

The sentencing reform initiatives implemented pursuant to the “Omnibus Crime Reduction and Sentencing Reform Act of 2010” have resulted in significant successes. This legislation has averted all projected growth and decreased the prison population 14% since 2010. The conservative estimate of the total cost avoidance since 2010 is at least \$491 million. The averted costs include \$141 million in operating costs and \$317 million in capital costs. The savings also include \$33 in additional operating costs. In September of 2015, the PEW Charitable Trusts (PEW) issued a report titled “Imprisonment and Crime Rates Fell in 30 States over 5 Years.” PEW estimated that South Carolina is one of the top five states that has experienced the largest

decrease in imprisonment rates, while at the same time South Carolina has experienced a significant decrease in crime rates.

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YOPRS

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Historically, the three-year recidivism rate for Youthful Offenders released from SCDC has exceeded 50%.
- SCDC implemented a new community supervision (parole) service called Intensive Supervision Services (ISS) during FY 2011-12.
- ISS is based on the nationally recognized Intensive Aftercare Program (IAP) Model that utilizes evidence-based practices proven to:
 - Ensure the successful reentry of Youthful Offenders back into the community
 - Assist in the reduction of recidivism
 - Improve family and individual functioning
 - Ensure community safety
 - Reduce victimization
- Through ISS, an Intensive Supervision Officer (ISO) works in the community and is assigned to each Youthful Offender upon admission to SCDC.
- ISOs act in a proactive manner in the life of each offender under his/her supervision and manages a caseload of 20 – 25 individuals.
- Since implementation of ISS, the daily population of Youthful Offenders has dropped from 1,333 in FY2010 to 661 in FY2016 (50%).

ISO GUIDELINES

- **ISO Supervision While an Offender is Incarcerated**
 - Face-to-face visits, minimum of one per month
 - Completes three onsite residential assessments to ensure suitable residence upon release
 - Completes a GRAD-90 Assessment, which addresses both the risks (mental health issues, substance abuse, sociability concerns, career development) and assets (individual strengths, positive leisure time, family/mentor support, workforce readiness) that have proven prominent to the lives of the Youthful Offender population

- Completes an individualized Case Management Plan (CMP) that develops objectives for offenders that are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, timely, and incorporate restorative practices
- Develops a Community Reentry Team (CRT) that meets regularly to develop resources to assist the offender when reentering society such as educational opportunities, employment opportunities, and mental health/substance use services
- **ISO Supervision While an Offender on Parole Supervision in the Community**
 - Face-to-face visits in the home/community
 - First week: three (3)
 - Second week, onward: one (1) per week, four (4) per month
 - Ensures, when applicable, restitution is paid to victim(s) of crime
 - Monitors Release Guidelines to insure compliance
 - Utilizes a series of graduate responses, i.e., electronic monitoring, curfew, drug testing, service referrals, etc. to address Technical Violations of Release Guidelines, i.e., absconding, exceeding curfew, failure of random drug test, etc.
 - Assists offender in pursuing employment, further education, social services, mental health, medical and substance use services
 - Utilizes a series of incentives to encourage positive behavior, i.e., academic recognition, certificate of achievement, extended curfew, gift cards, reduction in level of supervision, etc.
 - Reviews individualized Case Management Plan (CMP) as needed with CRT, updating as offender progresses and needs change

DATA (Current as of 6-01-17)

- Total of 1,160 youthful offenders currently assigned to 61 ISOs, for an average of 19 per ISO
 - 828 (71%) of assigned offenders are in the community and on ISS parole
 - 332 (29%) of assigned offenders remain in SCDC institutions preparing for reentry
- Total of 5,535 random drug tests have been performed with offenders on ISS parole
 - 3,795 (69%) of offenders have passed these random drug tests
 - 1,740 (31%) of offenders have failed these random drug tests
- Total of 359 (43.4%) offenders are gainfully employed
- Total of 69 (8.3%) offenders are enrolled in or have completed GED classes
- Total of 17 (2.1%) offenders are enrolled in Higher Education
- Total of 16 (1.9%) offenders are enrolled in Alternative Education
- Total of 52 (6.3%) offenders are involved in Competency Development Programs (not education)
- Total of 1,669 Incentives have been used
- Total of 5,253 Technical Violations have occurred
- Total of 5,861 Graduated Responses have been issued/used
- Total of 4,567 Community Service hours have been completed by offenders
- Total of 244 (10.1%) of paroled offenders have been returned to SCDC custody for technical violations (over life of the program)
- Total of 196 (8.1%) of paroled offenders have been returned to SCDC custody for new convictions (over life of the program)

- Three-year ISS recidivism rate of 22.9% is less than half of the 52.9% recidivism rate for Youthful Offenders not receiving ISS

Overall Recidivism

**South Carolina Department of Corrections
Recidivism Rates of Inmates Released during FY2009 - FY2013**

	Year of Release				
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Total Number of Releases	13,454	12,744	12,024	11,409	9,623
Percentage of Releasees who Returned to SCDC:	Recidivism Rate by Year of Release				
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Within One Year or Less	9.6%	8.0%	7.5%	6.2%	6.2%
Within Two Years or Less	20.0%	18.0%	16.7%	15.5%	16.2%
Within Three Years or Less	26.6%	24.8%	23.4%	22.4%	23.1%
Within Four Years or Less	31.0%	29.6%	28.4%	27.2%	n/a
Within Five Years or Less	34.1%	32.7%	31.7%	n/a	n/a

Comparison of 3-Year Recidivism Rates by Inmate Attributes					
Attributes	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Overall Rate	26.6%	24.8%	23.4%	22.4%	23.1%
Gender					
Males	27.8%	26.1%	24.3%	23.3%	24.1%
Females	17.7%	14.3%	15.9%	15.2%	15.2%
Type of Release					
Maxout (Expiration of Sentence)	17.8%	18.1%	17.6%	17.7%	19.0%
Parole	21.0%	17.8%	18.8%	18.3%	17.4%
Probation	40.8%	36.6%	33.3%	31.8%	32.2%
Community Supervision	20.4%	16.1%	15.3%	14.0%	14.7%
Supervised Reentry	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	36.1%
Youthful Offender Act* - Parole	46.8%	42.0%	39.4%	38.4%	37.7%
Youthful Offender Act* - Maxout	30.1%	28.6%	28.9%	23.0%	27.8%
Youthful Offender Act* - Intensive Supervision Parole	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	22.9%
Age at Release					
Under 25 Years	37.7%	34.6%	32.9%	32.0%	31.8%
25-30 Years	25.3%	24.8%	22.3%	23.6%	23.1%
31-40 Years	23.6%	22.3%	20.4%	19.9%	20.3%
Over 40 Years	21.1%	19.0%	19.4%	17.0%	19.8%
Program Participation					
Pre-Release	25.1%	22.1%	20.6%	21.6%	20.8%
Work Program	22.4%	21.1%	18.1%	17.9%	19.1%
Labor Crew	22.4%	20.2%	19.0%	17.8%	19.1%
Labor Crew/Work Program	22.5%	20.1%	19.0%	17.8%	19.1%
Prison Industry	19.4%	18.6%	17.3%	14.6%	13.5%
GED Earned in SCDC Education Program	24.9%	26.3%	22.1%	21.4%	21.7%
Sentence Type					
Youthful Offender Act*	45.4%	40.8%	38.2%	36.9%	35.6%
Straight-time	23.8%	22.5%	21.2%	20.7%	21.7%
Criminal History					
Had Conviction and/or Commitment	28.6%	26.4%	25.1%	24.7%	25.4%
Had Commitment	30.2%	28.7%	27.2%	26.4%	27.1%
No Known Priors	23.0%	21.9%	20.5%	18.6%	19.4%
Mental Health Classification at time of release					
Mentally Ill	28.1%	28.9%	26.7%	26.4%	25.9%
Non-Mentally Ill	26.4%	24.2%	22.9%	21.9%	22.8%

* Youthful Offender Act (YOA) inmates serve an indeterminate sentence of 1 to 6 years. "Intensive Supervision Parole" releases began in FY13; this parole program includes "first time" youthful offenders who undergo intensive programs/oversight while institutionalized and while on parole supervision.

States Reduce Recidivism

Federal, state, and local governments work to improve outcomes

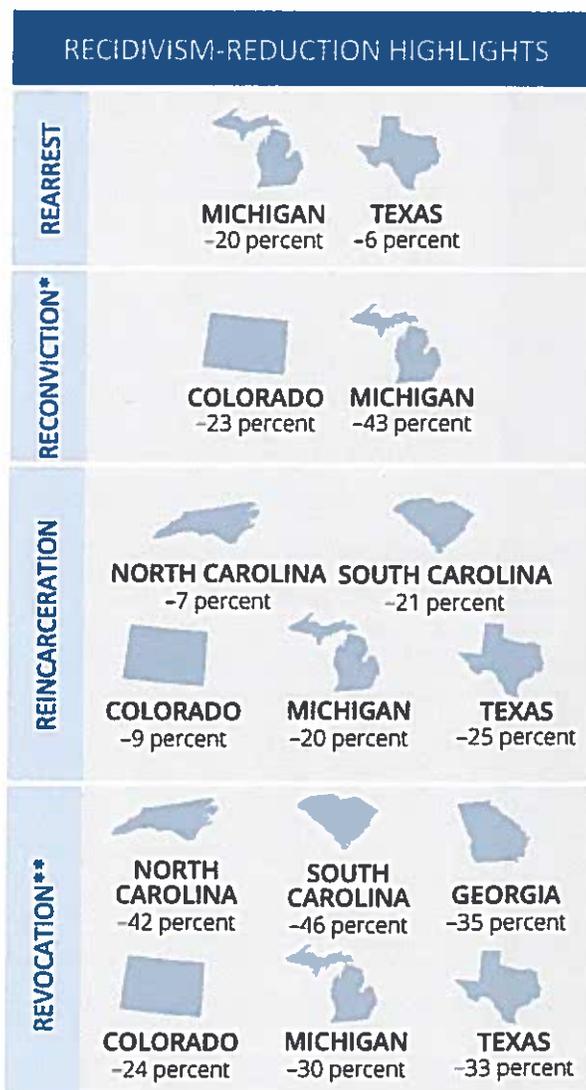
Efforts to reduce recidivism are grounded in the ability to accurately and consistently collect and analyze various forms of data. To that end, states have developed increasingly sophisticated and comprehensive recidivism tracking methods. By improving the accuracy and consistency of data collection, using more timely measures, and expanding the types of recidivism metrics that are tracked as well as the populations to which these metrics are applied, states are now better positioned to understand and respond to recidivism trends. The recidivism data included in this brief is not meant to be compared state by state; it is meant to show individual examples of state successes across various recidivism measures.

Methodology

This brief uses publicly available data from state agencies to identify achievements in recidivism reduction. Two types of recidivism are presented in this document—cohort-based and revocation-based.

Cohort-based recidivism is measured by tracking a set group of people over a specified time period. This type of recidivism is always presented as a rate representing the proportion of people who recidivate as compared to the whole cohort. For example, a cohort-based analysis of prison releases may track all people released in 2010 and measure the rate of returns to prison within three years. If there were 100 people in the 2010 release cohort and 32 of them returned to prison within three years, the recidivism rate for this cohort would be 32 percent. Cohort-based recidivism tends to be a less timely indicator than revocation-based recidivism due to the time period necessary for tracking. In the example above that uses a cohort of people released from prison in 2010, it would not be possible to calculate a three-year recidivism rate until after the end of 2013. Compounded by the time needed to conduct the analysis and publish results, this three- to four-year lag is commonly present for recidivism rates of any given cohort. Despite this lag, cohort-based recidivism is an important measure because it indicates how well a system is doing at limiting people's continued criminal justice involvement.

Revocation-based recidivism is measured by identifying people who are on either probation or parole who have had their supervision status terminated either due to a technical



*Volume or rate of returns to prison for a new crime.
**Volume or rate of parole or probation revocations.

violation of the conditions of their supervision (e.g., failing a drug test or missing an appointment with a supervision officer) or because they were arrested or convicted of a new crime. While some states publish only the rate of revocations from supervision, most states publish the exact number of revocations that occur within each calendar year. Revocation-based recidivism is an important measure because it shows how a system responds to noncompliant behavior, which may or may not include criminal behavior.

Because the type of information that is tracked and published in each state varies, different definitions of recidivism and means of measuring that recidivism vary across the state examples presented in this brief. The volume and rate of revocation-based recidivism are presented when possible, and rates are consistently presented for cohort-based recidivism data. Each state example also includes a summary of the types of recidivism data collected by the state.

Key Measures of Recidivism



REARREST is the broadest measure of recidivism. Because not all rearrests result in a guilty finding or conviction, this metric may suggest that there is more criminal activity than there actually is. However, it is still an important measure of the volume of people returning to courts and county jails as well as the most comprehensive indicator of a person's interaction with the criminal justice system.



RECONVICTION provides clear evidence that new criminal activity has been committed by someone with prior involvement in the criminal justice system and is considered the most accurate indicator of recidivism and public safety outcomes.



REINCARCERATION can be the result of both criminal and non-criminal behavior (e.g., incarceration for certain supervision violations), and generally refers to prison incarceration. Incarceration is the most costly criminal justice response available to states, and it also generates a significant financial burden for local jurisdictions, which are often responsible for incarcerating people who have been revoked. Due to the simplicity and availability of data needed for analysis, this measure is the most commonly available across states.



REVOCATION occurs when people who have been sentenced to probation supervision or who have been placed on probation or parole following a term of incarceration have their supervision status revoked, and in some instances incarcerated, as a response to their behavior. Revocation can be the result of both criminal and non-criminal behavior (e.g., arrest or conviction for a new crime or the violation of supervision conditions), and has significant cost implications for local and state governments.

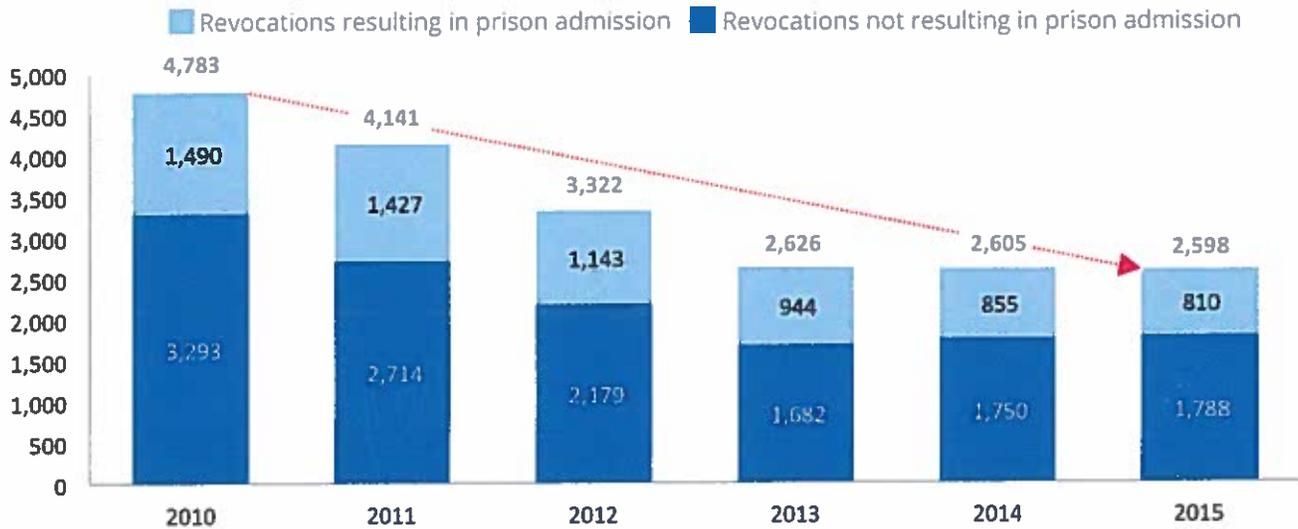
STATES DELIVER RESULTS:

SOUTH CAROLINA

46-percent decline in technical revocations

Between 2010 and 2015, the number of revocations for technical violations of conditions of supervision that resulted in admission to prison decreased 46 percent, from 3,293 to 1,788. Revocations not resulting in admission to prison also declined 46 percent, from 1,490 to 810.¹

NUMBER OF PROBATION AND PAROLE TECHNICAL REVOCATIONS



ADDITIONAL PUBLIC SAFETY MEASURES



21-percent decline in three-year return-to-prison rate

Between 2004 and 2013, the rate of people returning to prison within three years of release decreased 21 percent, from 33 percent to 26 percent.²



25-percent drop in incarceration rate for people on supervision

The rate of incarceration within three years of starting supervision declined from approximately 20 percent for the 2010 cohort to 15 percent for the 2012 cohort.³



16-percent decrease in the violent crime rate

Between 2010 and 2015, the number of violent crimes reported per 100,000 residents declined 16 percent, from 602 to 505.⁴

PUBLICLY AVAILABLE RECIDIVISM DATA		PEOPLE RELEASED FROM PRISON	PEOPLE ON PAROLE	PEOPLE ON PROBATION
3-YEAR FOLLOW-UP	REARREST			
	RECONVICTION			
	REINCARCERATION	✓		
ANNUAL REVOCATIONS	TECHNICAL VIOLATION	NOT APPLICABLE	✓	✓
	NEW CRIME	NOT APPLICABLE	✓	✓
	TOTAL	NOT APPLICABLE	✓	✓



OMNIBUS CRIME REDUCTION AND SENTENCING REFORM ACT

In 2010, the South Carolina legislature passed an omnibus bill that codified criminal justice system changes by

- Mandating post-release supervision, authorizing earned discharge, enhancing the available administrative responses to supervision violations, and using risk assessments to guide supervision decisions; and
- Restructuring penalties for certain violent, property, and drug offenses to reserve prison space for people convicted of more serious offenses.

2 SECOND CHANCE ACT GRANT REWARDS

South Carolina has received \$800,000 in federal investments that include

- One grant for a nonprofit organization to provide pre- and post-release mentoring and transitional services to people; and
- One grant for the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services to test innovative approaches to improve outcomes for people under probation supervision and implement evidence-based strategies.

Long-held views about what makes a criminal justice system successful have changed over the years, and South Carolina is one of the states leading the way in developing better approaches toward reducing recidivism. We now train staff to follow practices that have been proven to keep people out of the criminal justice system. When you incorporate input and support from nonprofits and the business community into your rehabilitation and reentry efforts, you build a stronger and safer community.

TBD, DIRECTOR OF CORRECTIONS

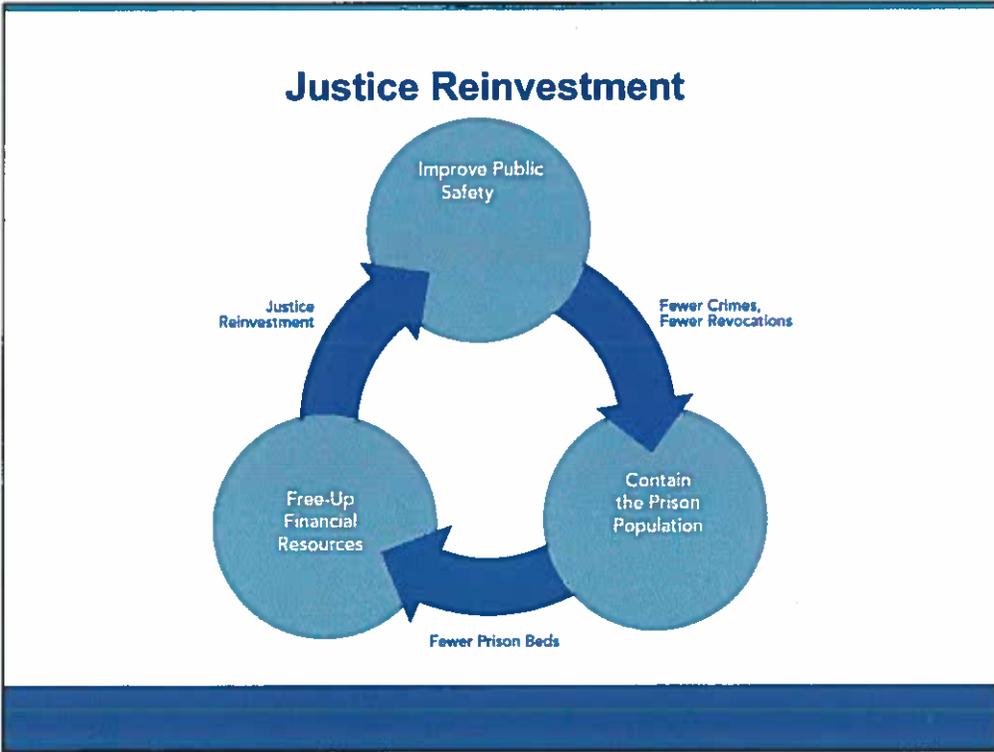
1. Urban Institute, *Assessing the Impact of South Carolina's Parole and Probation Reforms*, April 2017. People on probation and parole supervision are overseen by the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services.
2. South Carolina Department of Corrections, *Return to Prison Rates of Inmates Released during FY1993-FY2013*. 2013 was the most recent three-year recidivism data available. Includes people returning to prison on convictions for crimes committed prior to original incarceration.
3. Urban Institute, *Assessing the Impact of South Carolina's Parole and Probation Reforms*, April 2017.
4. FBI UCR Crime reports. 2015 was the most recent year of UCR crime data available.



THE
PEW
CHARITABLE TRUSTS

Containing Corrections
Costs in South Carolina

Laura Bennett and Casey Pheiffer
Sentencing Reform Oversight Committee
November 28, 2016



South Carolina: Justice Reinvestment 2009-2010

South Carolina's correctional population had nearly tripled during the past 25 years and was projected to grow 13% by 2014.

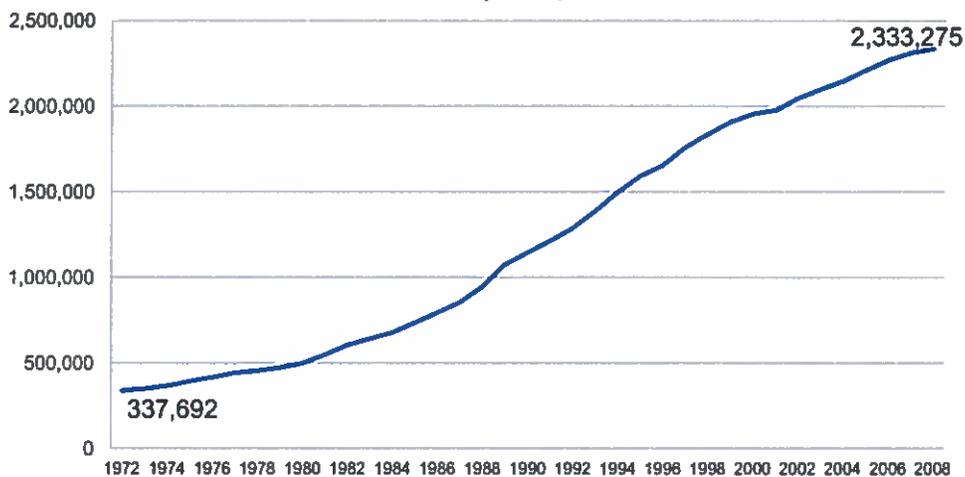
Sentencing Reform Commission

- 1. System Overview**
 - Examine how the state uses best practices in sentencing and corrections.
- 2. Prison Drivers**
 - Examine what's driving the size of the state's prison population; how the prison and supervision populations have changed over time.
- 3. Policy Development**
 - Evaluate potential policies; reach out to interested stakeholders.
- 4. Final Findings and Recommendations**
 - Finalize recommendations and task legislature with codifying them into law.

NATIONAL LANDSCAPE

**by 2008:
1 in 100 Adults Behind Bars**

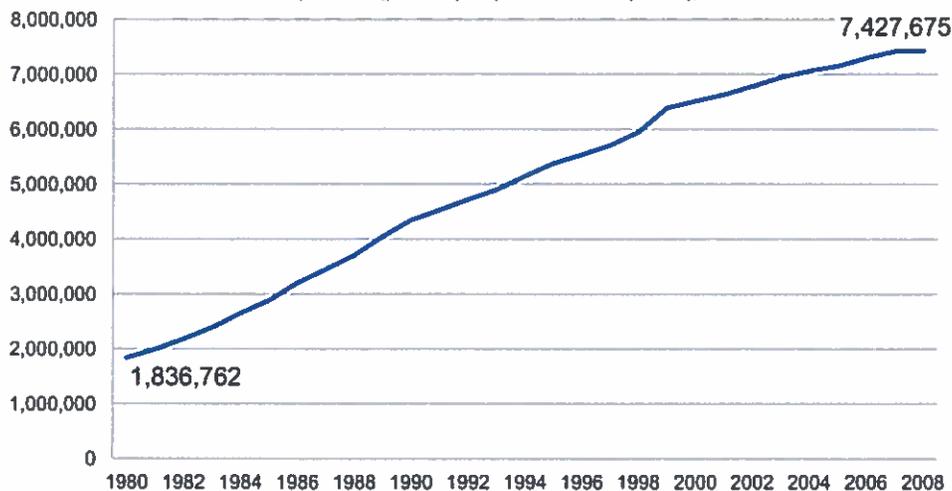
Incarcerated Population, 1972-2008



Source: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

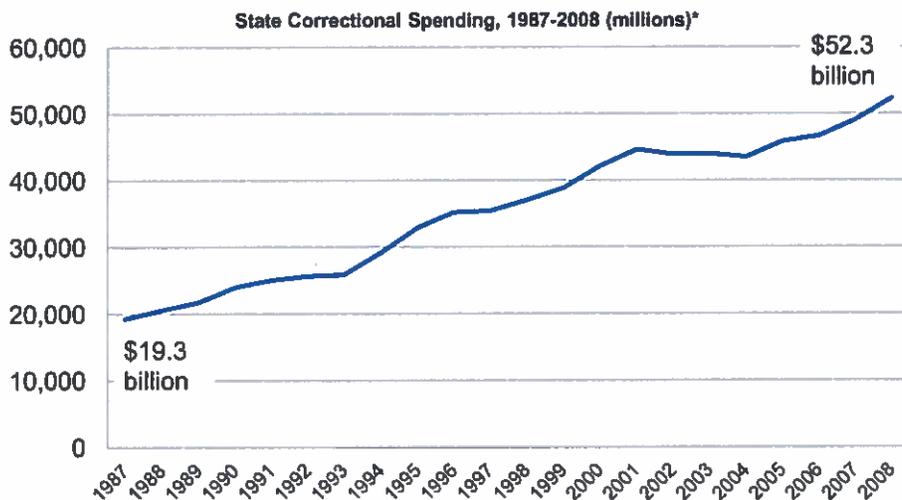
**by 2008:
1 in 31 Adults Under Correctional Control**

Correctional Population (prison, jail, probation and parole), 1980 - 2008



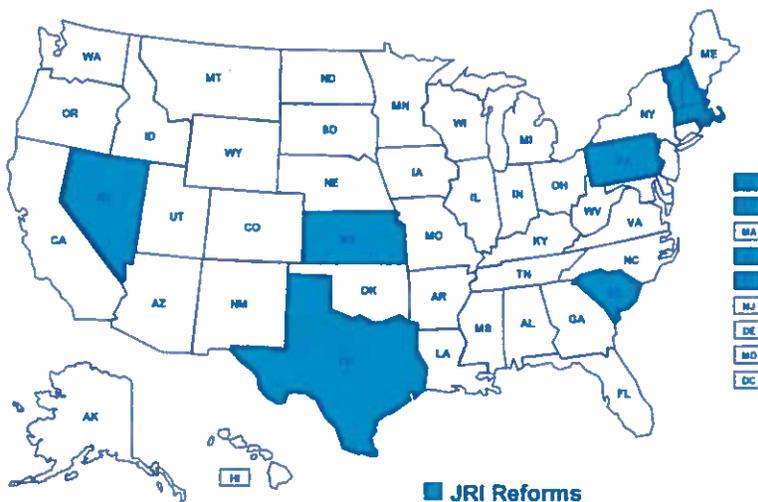
Source: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

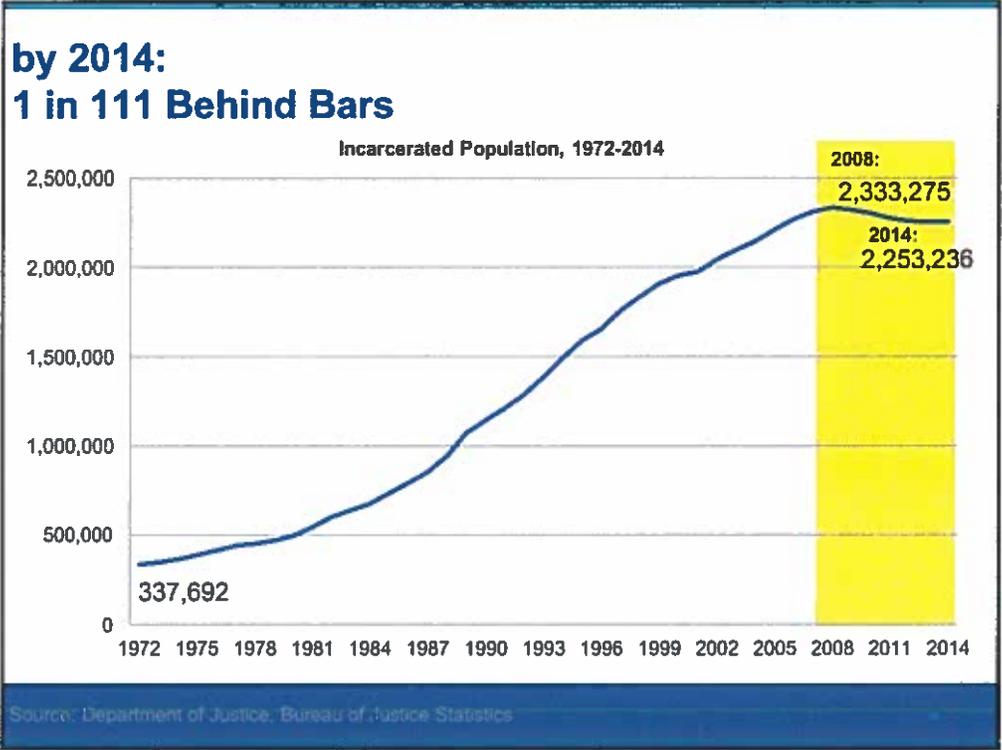
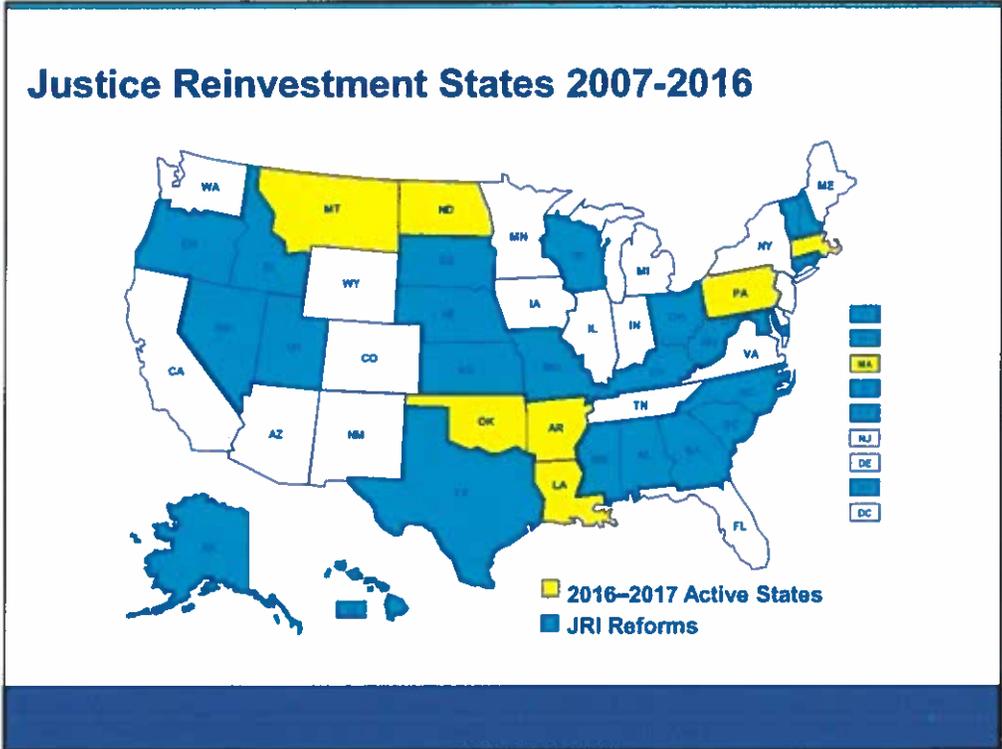
**by 2008:
1 in 13 State Dollars Spent on Corrections**



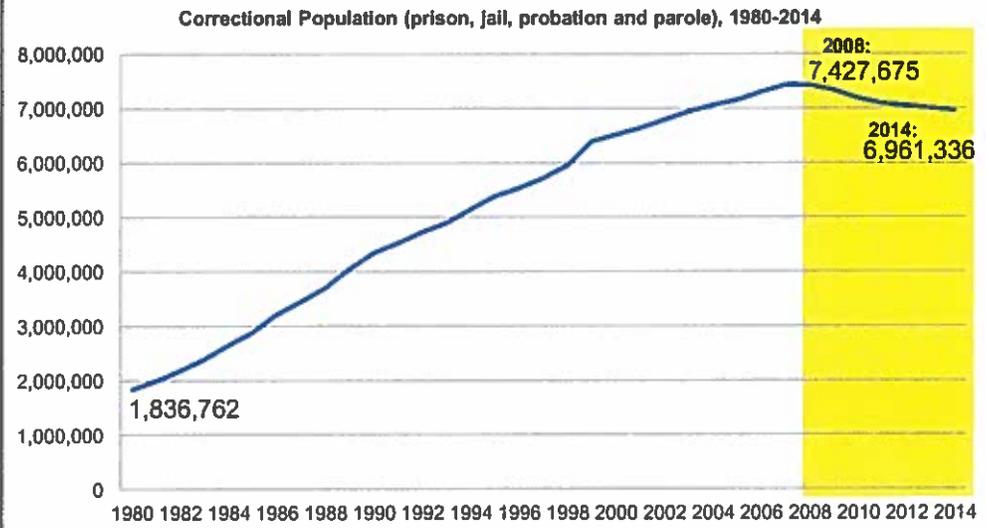
Source: National Association of State Budget Officers
*Inflation-adjusted

Justice Reinvestment States 2007-2010



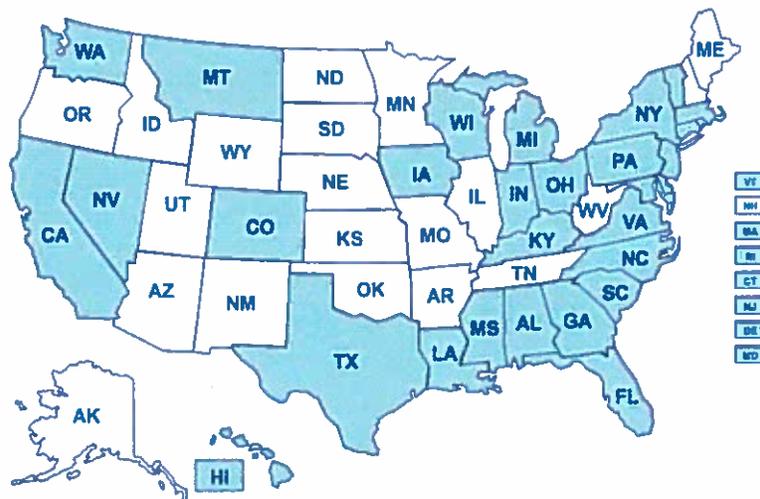


**by 2014:
1 in 36 Under Correctional Control**



Source: Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics

From 2009-2014, 30 States Achieved Reductions in Both Crime and Imprisonment Rates



Source: Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation and Bureau of Justice Statistics

Bipartisan Support for Reform Strong

"It does not matter whether a nonviolent offender is in prison for 21 or 24 or 27 months. What really matters is the system does a better job of making sure that when an offender does get out, he is less likely to commit another crime."

STRONGLY AGREE

73%

TOTAL AGREE

90%

Source: 2012 Public Opinion Strategies/Mellman poll

Reframing the Debate

Old Question:

"How Do We Demonstrate that We're Tough on Crime?"

New Question:

"How Do We Get Taxpayers a Better Public Safety Return on Their Corrections Dollars?"

South Carolina

Commission Findings and SB 1154 (2010) Reforms

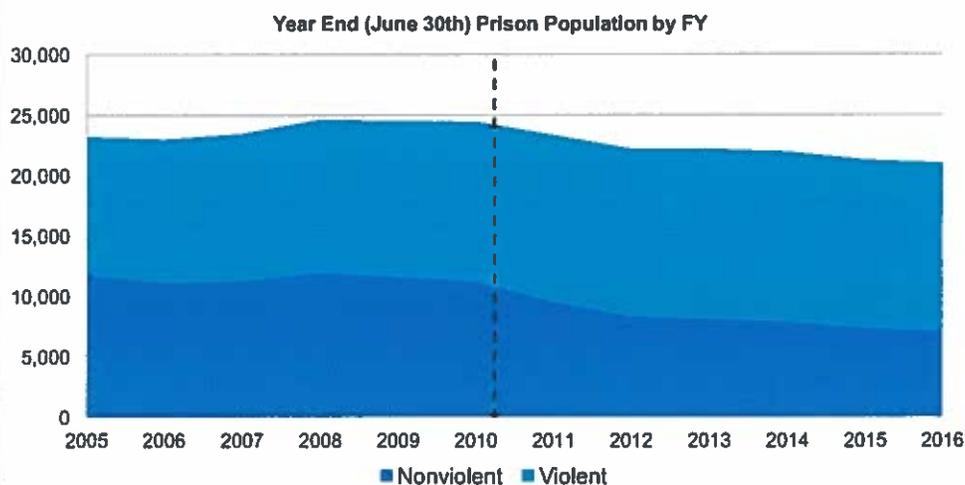
- **Finding: Admissions to prison increased 26% since 2000, with the increase largely made up of low-level offenders**
 - Reforms: Increased diversion options for less serious drug offenses; increased the felony property crime threshold to \$2,000
- **Finding: 49% of offenders in prison were there for non-violent offenses; share of drug offenders in prison had tripled over 30 year period to 20% of population**
 - Reforms: Reduced sentencing ranges for some low-level offenses; made some drug offenses parole eligible; provided more opportunities for earned time

Commission Findings and SB 1154 (2010) Reforms

- **Finding: 24% of admissions were offenders revoked from supervision, with technical violations the large majority**
 - Reforms: Established graduated sanctions and incentives for supervised offenders; established 20 for 30 earned time on supervision

- **Finding: The parole grant rate had substantially decreased to a rate of 10% in 2008**
 - Reforms: Made more offense groups parole eligible; required that non-violent inmates who have been incarcerated at least 2 years be released to mandatory supervision 180 days before release date

Number and Share of Nonviolent Offenders in Prison Decreased Since 2010



Source: South Carolina Department of Corrections

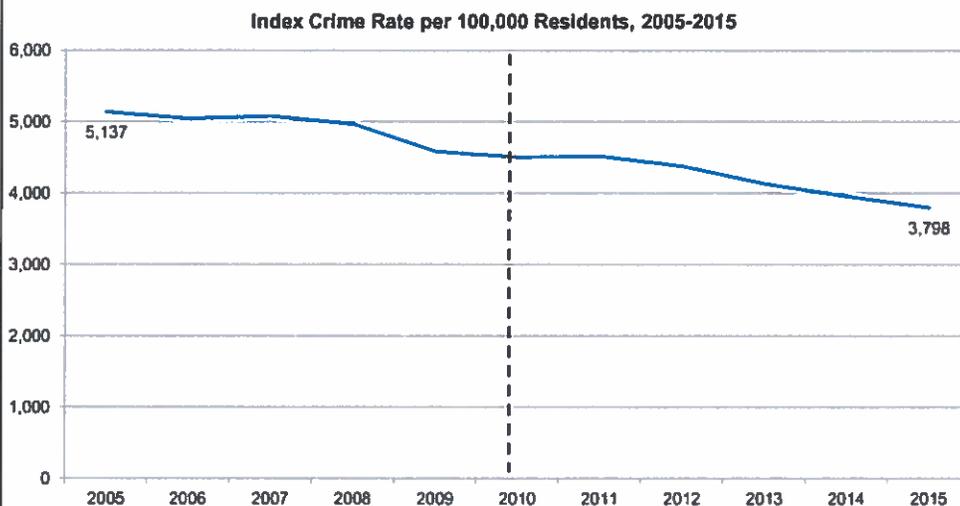
Imprisonment Rate Fell From 11th In Nation to 20th, Currently 431 per 100,000 Residents

State	Imprisonment Rate
Louisiana	868
Mississippi	686
Oklahoma	652
Texas	652
Alabama	642
Arizona	599
Georgia	563
Florida	554
Arkansas	553
Missouri	511
South Carolina	492
Idaho	473
Virginia	466
Nevada	464
Kentucky	459
Colorado	452
Ohio	448
Michigan	447
California	440
Delaware	440

State	Imprisonment Rate
Louisiana	818
Oklahoma	703
Alabama	634
Arkansas	601
Arizona	597
Mississippi	597
Texas	588
Missouri	527
Georgia	520
Florida	517
Idaho	492
Kentucky	475
Virginia	451
Indiana	444
Ohio	444
Delaware	443
Tennessee	439
Michigan	438
Nevada	437
South Carolina	431

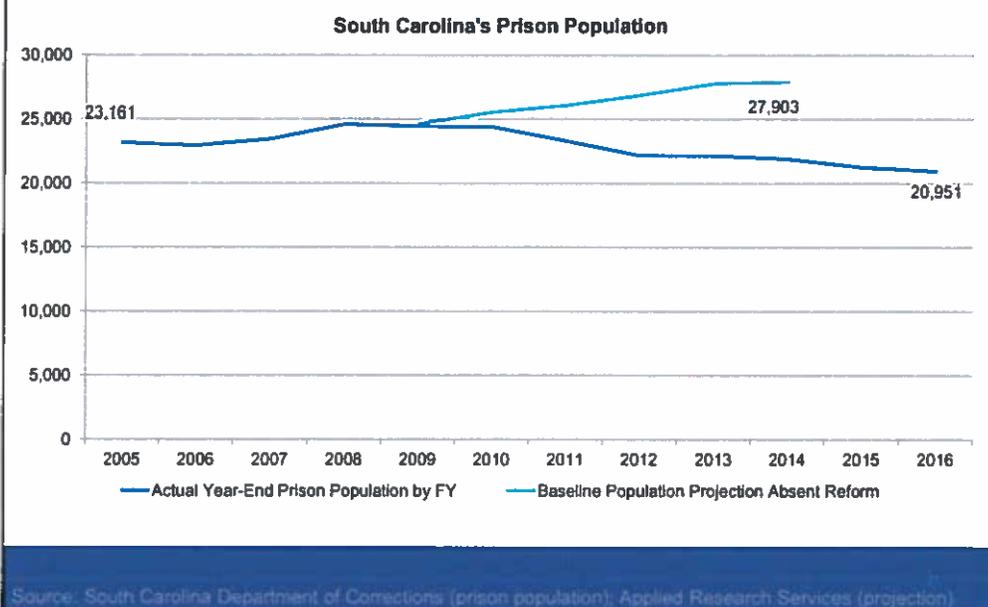
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics

Crime Rate Continued to Decline After Reforms

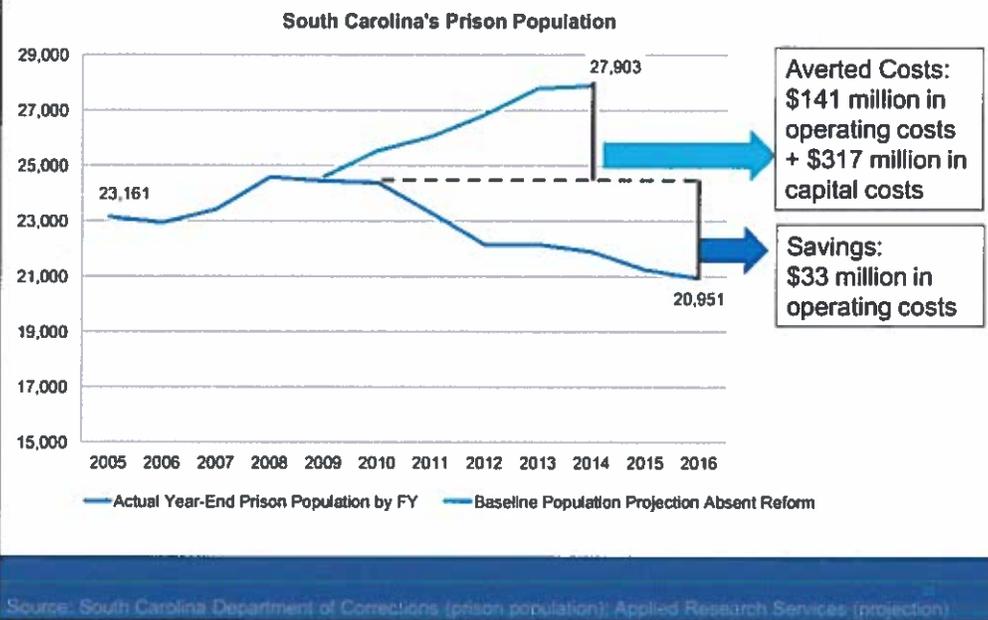


Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation

State Has Averted All Projected Growth and Decreased Prison Population 14% Since 2010



Total Cost Avoidance Since 2010 Tops \$490 Million



Cost Avoidance Attributable to Prison Population Decline, 2011-2016	
Averted Capital Costs	\$317,000,000
Averted Operating Costs	\$141,000,000
Savings on Operating Costs	\$33,000,000
Total Cost Avoidance	\$491,000,000

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Public Safety Performance Project
www.pewtrusts.org/publicsafety

Second Chance Program

DEW

Second Chance Program

Each year, approximately 10,000 people are released from South Carolina prisons. Far too often, ex-offenders are released into the same environment from which they came, lacking the education or skills needed to succeed outside of prison.

Through WIOA Title III funds, the S.C. Department of Corrections (SCDC) and the S.C. Department of Employment and Workforce (DEW) in 2014 developed a pilot program where a case manager from DEW was placed on site with laptops and materials to assist eligible returning citizens in work-skills training.

Ninety days prior to release, ex-offenders are taught employment skills in a one-hour class each day, including:

- workshops
- mock interviews
- resume assistance
- letters of explanation
- basic computer skills
- introduction to the SC Works system
- job search tactics
- soft skills

The last 30-days prior to release are especially important as the case manager prepares individuals for life outside the facility. This includes one-on-one sessions to talk through any fears or concerns they may have about being released, making suggestions and providing guidance and information about other agencies or resources they may need post release.

This is also the time when returning citizens get registered in the SC Works system and begin to apply for jobs online.

As part of the Second Chance initiative, DEW and SCDC provide behind-the-fence job fairs. Inviting ex-offender friendly businesses to come on-site to discuss employment opportunities, these job fairs have resulted in several employment opportunities for participants.

At the time of release each participant receives a folder that includes a Federal Bonding letter, several copies of their résumé, a letter of explanation that explains their personal situation, information on the SC Works centers across the state and any other information that staff feel they need relating to other available resources.

Each month after release day, the names of these returning citizens are sent out to the SC Works staff in the field so they may reach out to the individuals in their area to offer continued support.

In addition to the Second Chance program, SC Works also provides monthly assistance by conducting informational sessions in each correctional facility for those who are set to be released that month.

These sessions are a way for SC Works to make connections and offer support to these individuals that may not know how to start over. Service information, center locations and contacts are the main focus of these meetings

Services are also provided in various corrections facilities across the state on an as needed basis. SCDC will contact the center closest to them and request specific workshops in an effort to prepare their ex-offenders for release. The staff within each SC Works region also regularly reaches out to the facilities within their areas to offer support and assistance.

SC Works continues to work closely with all individuals after their release.

With proven results stemming from the pilot, the State Workforce Development Board invested state-level Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act funds into expanding the program to other correctional facilities.

Employment Tools – All Returning citizens are given an overview of the SC Works online system, as well as contact information for the SC Works center closest to their return destination. Participants in the Second Chance Initiative receive a folder at the time of release that includes a Federal Bonding letter, several copies of their resume, a letter of explanation that outlines their personal situation, information on the SC Works centers across the state and a case manager from their local SC Works center, and any other information or available resources relevant to that individual. Other tools available to returning citizens include:

- **Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC)** – Included as part of the WOTC, hiring returning citizens helps businesses receive a tax credit. This federally funded program, administered by DEW, provides employers with a 40 percent tax credit on eligible employees' first year of wages after they have worked 400 hours.
- **The Federal Bonding Program** – This free-of-charge insurance policy provides Fidelity Bonding insurance coverage for high-risk workers. While many individuals just need a second chance to prove themselves, this policy protects businesses in case of loss of money or property due to work dishonesty.

Outcomes

- **963 individuals have completed the program**
- **516 returning citizens have been released from prison**
- **389, or 75%, are earning wages**

Additional information

- The average class size is 20 with 3 classes per 90-day session.
- The last job fair held at the Manning pre-release center in Columbia included employers such as Verizon, who was looking for sales reps; Echerer Painting, wanting painters; Lineberger

Construction company, needed laborers and other skilled workers; RUIZ Foods looking for production staff; and O'Reilly Auto Parts needing sales reps.

- Federal bonds are paid for out of the state's Wagner Peysner federal funds. The typical coverage is \$5,000 but can go up to \$25,000 if requested by the employer. There is no cost to the jobseeker or the employer, each \$5,000 bond costs \$98 (again out of the federal funding). The coverage expires after six months. The agency spends less than \$2,500 of its federal dollars on bonds per year. It is a very successful program in that less than 1% nationally have had claims filed.
- The Work Opportunity Tax Credit was enacted in 1996. It is a federal tax credit available to employers for hiring individuals from certain targeted groups who face barriers to employment (i.e. ex-offenders, veterans, low income, long term unemployed, disabled)
- This program is open only to non-violent offenders. There are only three reasons to keep a non-violent offender out of the program: 1) if he didn't have HS diploma or GED; 2) if he had behavioral issues within the last 90 days; or 3) if he was self-employed in a legitimate business before he went to prison and is going back to it after he is released. Everyone who enrolls does not complete the program. The great majority of those who don't finish self-drop out but the agency doesn't know the reasons why they leave. Only a "handful" have been removed from the class.

SC Thrive



Manning Correctional Institution

(May 1, 2016- June 18, 2017)

Application Intake by Type

SNAP	811
Medicaid	Full-462 Aged, Blind and/or Disabled-31 Medicare Savings- 0 Optional State Supplemental-0 Breast and Cervical Cancer Program-1 General Hospital Services-0 Emergency Medicaid- 2 Nursing Home Services-0 Home and Community Based Services-0 TEFRA-0
Welvista	2
Voter Registration	0
Military & Veterans Benefits	0
JUUMP (Jobs Upfront Mean More Pay)	0
Medically Indigent Assistance Program	1
Taxes: Federal	0
Taxes: State	0
Total Applications Completed	1,311

SNAP Allotment by Client

(All Data is an estimate based on information provided by client and final qualification is determined by the Department of Social Services)

Estimated Annual Allotment	\$1,410,192
Average Estimated Annual Allotment Per Individual	\$2,316
Average Estimated Individual Monthly Allotment	\$193

Clients Served	919
Clients with App Return	824
Applications Completed	1,311

Counselor Activity

Counselor	Last Login	Applications Completed
Danielle Atkinson	06-12-2017	185
Brandon Byrd	06-06-2017	40
Charles Daniel	06-16-2017	218
Tamala Jackson	05-22-2017	26
Janie Jefferson	11-30-2017	134
Stephanie LaSane	02-28-2017	6
Johnny Morrow	06-16-2017	257
Rodney Robinson	06-16-2017	470

Household Dynamics

Households	919
Households with children	5
Household members	927
Children (under 18)	6
Adults (18-59)	899
Seniors (60+)	22
Current member of the military or a veteran	39
Surviving spouse or a dependent child of a veteran	8



Ridgeland Correctional Institution

(May 1, 2016-June 18, 2017)

Application Intake by Type

SNAP	4
Medicaid	Full-1 Aged, Blind and/or Disabled-0 Medicare Savings- 0 Optional State Supplemental-1 Breast and Cervical Cancer Program-0 General Hospital Services-0 Emergency Medicaid- 0 Nursing Home Services-0 Home and Community Based Services-0 TEFRA-0
Welvista	0
Voter Registration	0
Military & Veterans Benefits	0
JUUMP (Jobs Upfront Mean More Pay)	0
Medically Indigent Assistance Program	0
Taxes: Federal	0
Taxes: State	0
Total Applications Completed	6

SNAP Allotment by Client

(All Data is an estimate based on information provided by client and final qualification is determined by the Department of Social Services)

Estimated Annual Allotment	\$6,984
Average Estimated Annual Allotment Per Individual	\$2,328
Average Estimated Individual Monthly Allotment	\$194



Kershaw Correctional Institution

(May 1, 2016-June 18, 2017)

Application Intake by Type

SNAP	38
Medicaid	Full-33 Aged, Blind and/or Disabled-5 Medicare Savings- 1 Optional State Supplemental-0 Breast and Cervical Cancer Program-0 General Hospital Services-0 Emergency Medicaid- 0 Nursing Home Services-0 Home and Community Based Services-0 TEFRA-0
Welvista	0
Voter Registration	0
Military & Veterans Benefits	0
JUUMP (Jobs Upfront Mean More Pay)	2
Medically Indigent Assistance Program	0
Taxes: Federal	0
Taxes: State	0
Total Applications Completed	79

SNAP Allotment by Client

(All Data is an estimate based on information provided by client and final qualification is determined by the Department of Social Services)

Estimated Annual Allotment	\$ 88,092
Average Estimated Annual Allotment Per Individual	\$2,447
Average Estimated Individual Monthly Allotment	\$204

Clients Served	46
Clients with App Return	42
Applications Completed	79

Counselor Activity

Counselor	Last Login	Applications Completed
JoAnn Cook	02-06-2017	0
Steven Miller	06-08-2017	75
Naomi Otano	No Login	0
Linda Tammen	12-29-2016	4

Household Dynamics

Households	46
Households with children	0
Household members	48
Children (under 18)	0
Adults (18-59)	44
Seniors (60+)	4
Current member of the military or a veteran	5
Surviving spouse or a dependent child of a veteran	0



Allendale Correctional Institution

(May 1, 2016-June 18, 2017)

Application Intake by Type

SNAP	1
Medicaid	Full-0 Aged, Blind and/or Disabled-0 Medicare Savings- 0 Optional State Supplemental-0 Breast and Cervical Cancer Program-0 General Hospital Services-0 Emergency Medicaid- 0 Nursing Home Services-0 Home and Community Based Services-0 TEFRA-0
Welvista	0
Voter Registration	0
Military & Veterans Benefits	0
JUUMP (Jobs Upfront Mean More Pay)	0
Medically Indigent Assistance Program	0
Taxes: Federal	0
Taxes: State	0
Total Applications Completed	1

SNAP Allotment by Client

(All Data is an estimate based on information provided by client and final qualification is determined by the Department of Social Services)

Estimated Annual Allotment	\$0
Average Estimated Annual Allotment Per Individual	\$0
Average Estimated Individual Monthly Allotment	\$0

Clients Served	1
Clients with App Return	1
Applications Completed	1

Counselor Activity

Counselor	Last Login	Applications Completed
Maurice Coruj0	11-10-2016	0
Chelsea Hilliard	11-21-2016	1
Ellen Inabinet	10-27-16	0
Anita James	1-31-2016	0
Teresa Ramsey	No Login	0

Household Dynamics

Households	1
Households with children	0
Household members	1
Children (under 18)	0
Adults (18-59)	0
Seniors (60+)	1
Current member of the military or a veteran	0
Surviving spouse or a dependent child of a veteran	1



Camille Griffin Graham Correctional Institution

(May 1, 2016-June 18, 2017)

Application Intake by Type

SNAP	63
Medicaid	Full-47 Aged, Blind and/or Disabled-5 Medicare Savings- 1 Optional State Supplemental-0 Breast and Cervical Cancer Program-7 General Hospital Services-0 Emergency Medicaid- 0 Nursing Home Services-0 Home and Community Based Services-0 TEFRA-0
Welvista	40
Medicare RX Help	2
Voter Registration	0
Military & Veterans Benefits	0
JUUMP (Jobs Upfront Mean More Pay)	15
Medically Indigent Assistance Program	3
Taxes: Federal	0
Taxes: State	0
Total Applications Completed	181

SNAP Allotment by Client

(All Data is an estimate based on information provided by client and final qualification is determined by the Department of Social Services)

Estimated Annual Allotment	\$161,856
Average Estimated Annual Allotment Per Individual	\$3,303
Average Estimated Individual Monthly Allotment	\$275

Clients Served	70
Clients with App Return	67
Applications Completed	181

Counselor Activity

Counselor	Last Login	Applications Completed
Kami Drakes	No Login	0
	02-04-2016	0
Jennifer McDuffie	05-08-2017	39
Stephanie McMillan	06-14-2017	138
SC THRIVE STAFF	RESOURCE FAIR	4

Household Dynamics

Households	67
Households with children	11
Household members	130
Children (under 18)	13
Adults (18-59)	92
Seniors (60+)	25
Current member of the military or a veteran	5
Surviving spouse or a dependent child of a veteran	5

Sentencing Reform

South Carolina's Prison System



Report to the Sentencing Reform Oversight Committee

Bryan P. Stirling, Director
November 28, 2016



SCDC Institution Levels and Population Count

Institutional Count Total (as of November 2, 2016) = 20,529

Level I (Minimum Security): 5 Institutions

Level II (Medium Security): 9 Institutions

Level III (Maximum Security): 6 Institutions

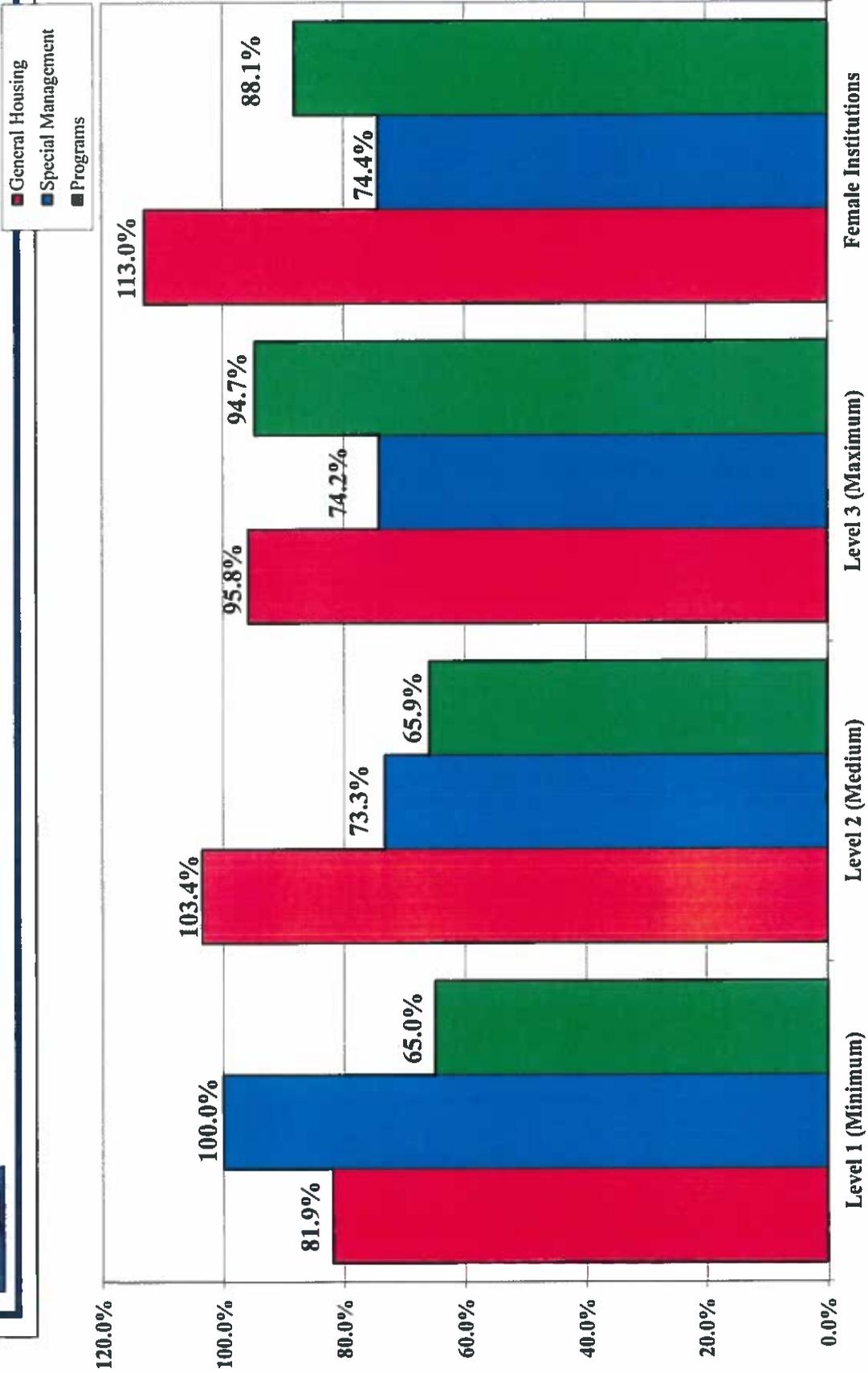
Female: 2 Institutions

Agency Total: 22 Institutions*

*During FY 2016, Lower Savannah Pre-Release closed (on June 2016)
During FY 2016, Goodman Correctional Inst. no longer housed women as of June 2016
During FY 2017, Walden CI closed as a Men's Level I, and relocated to Goodman CI as of November 2016

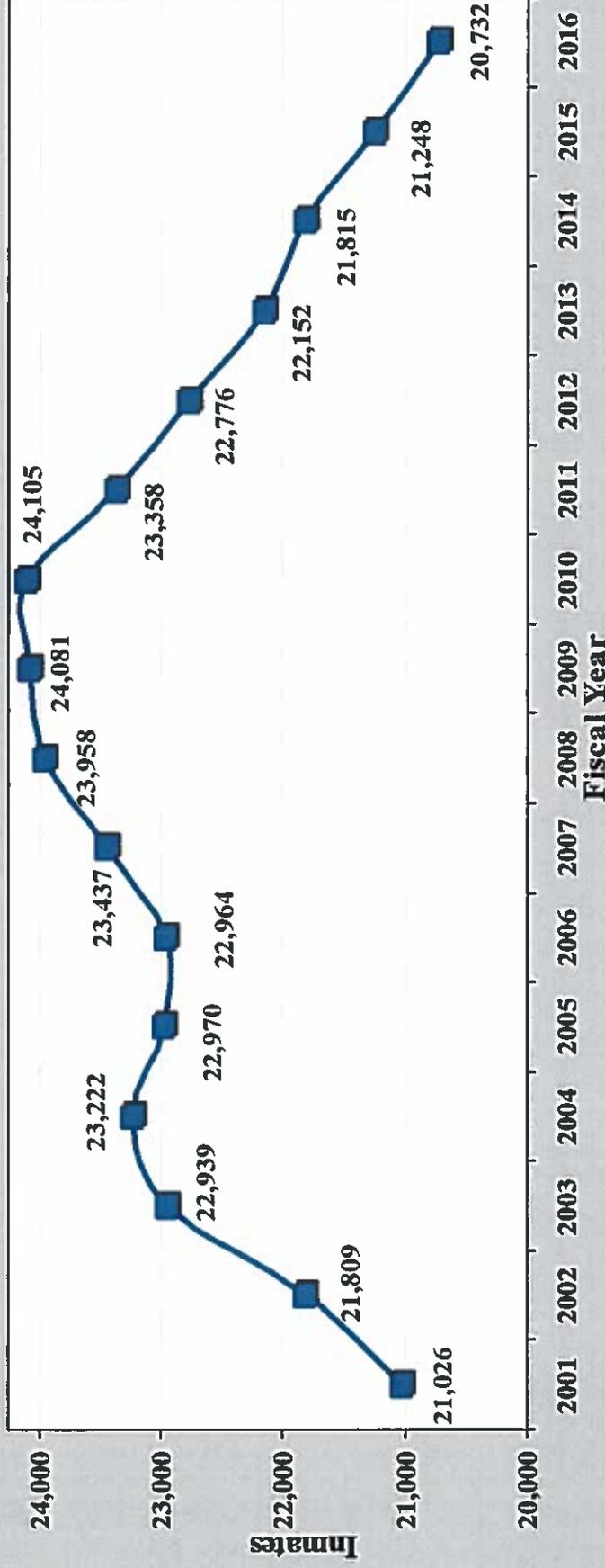


Utilized Capacity on November 15, 2016





Average Daily Population Statistics Fiscal Years 2001 - 2016



➤ SCDC's Average Daily Population*

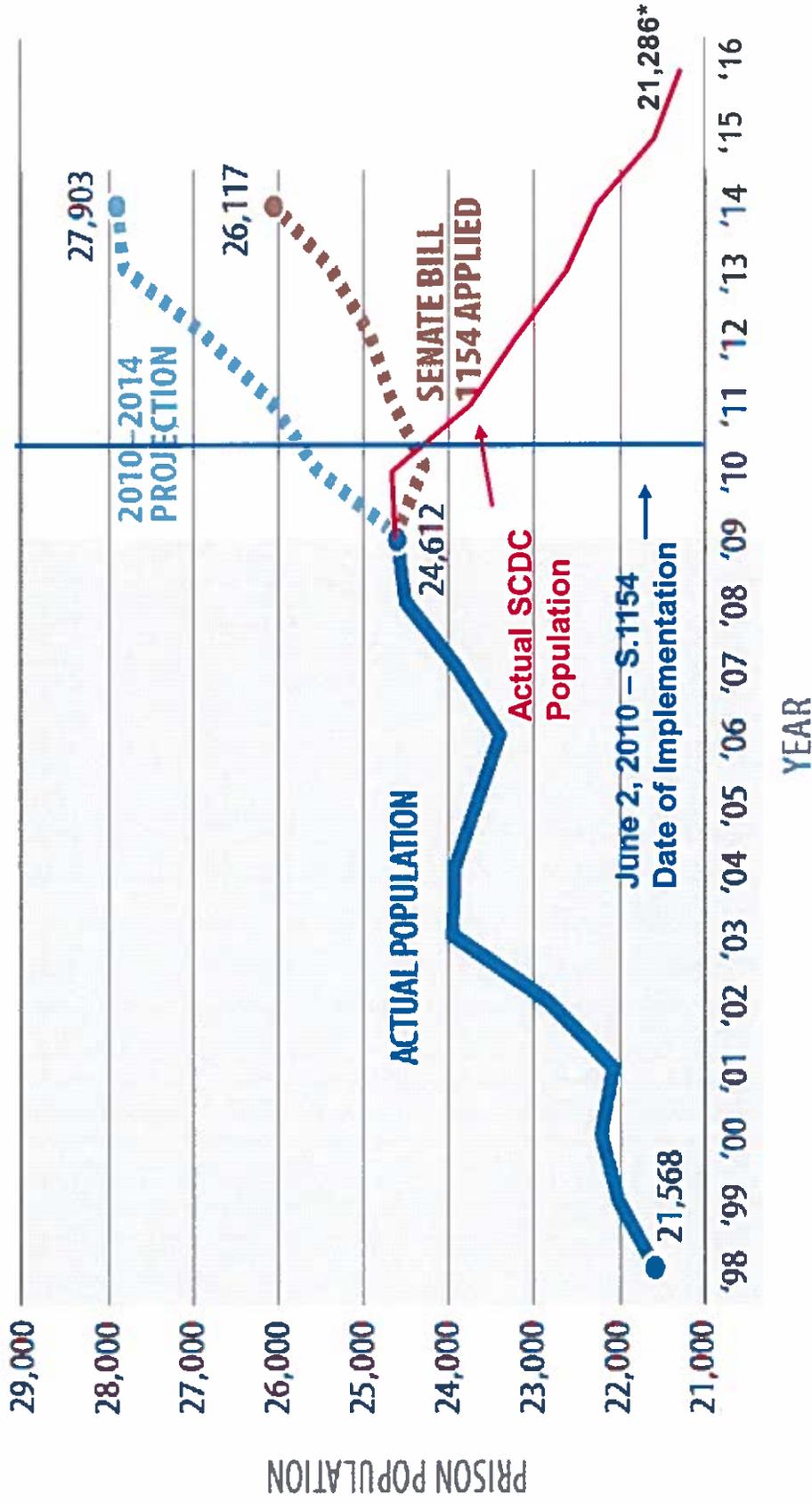
- Between June 2001 and June 2010 increased by 3,079 (14.6%)
 - Between June 2010 and June 2016 decreased by 3,373 (14.0%)
- By law, SCDC must provide security, housing, clothing, food, and healthcare.
- To prepare inmates for reentry into community, SCDC provides education, work, and addiction treatment programs.

*Facilities and Authorized Absences.



The Prison Population is Moving in the Opposite Direction from what was Projected by Applied Research Services, Inc.

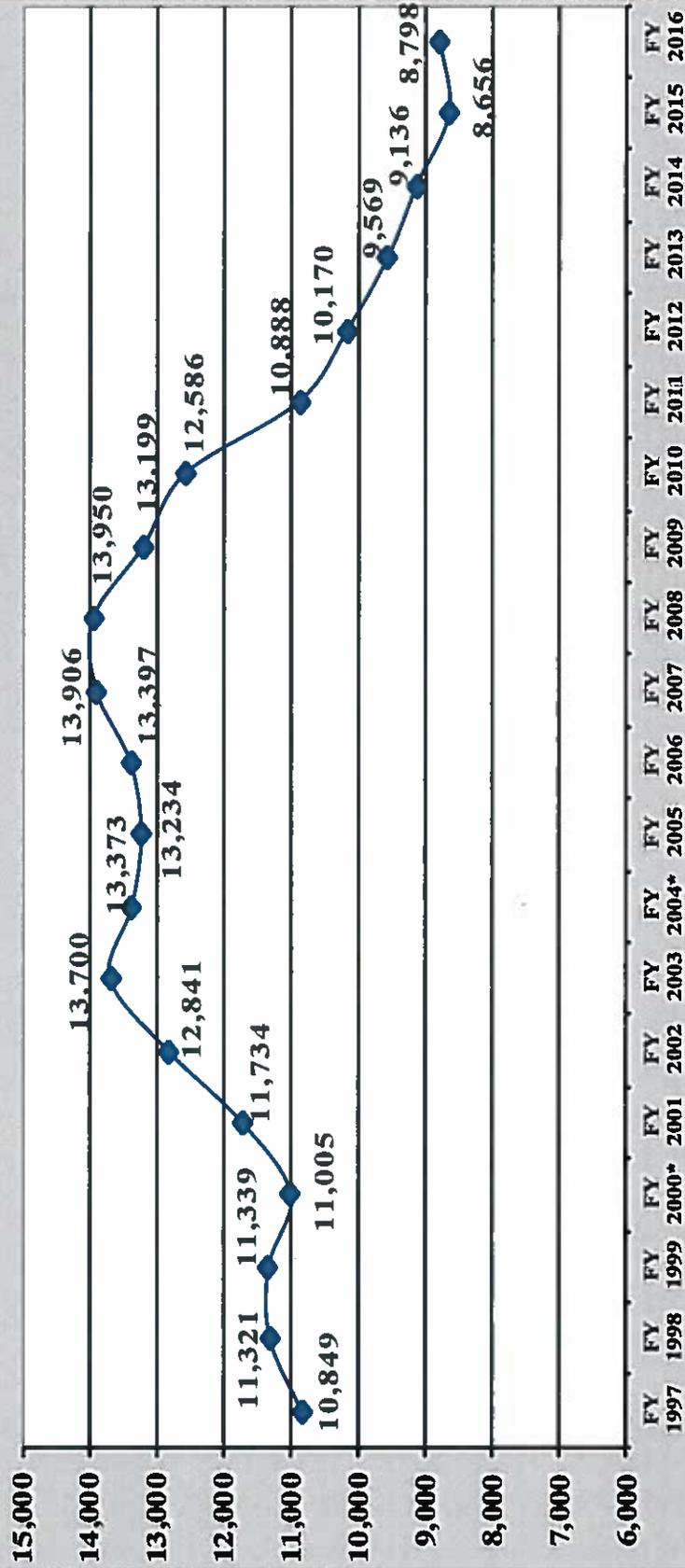
High Average Jurisdictional Count CY 1998 – CY 2016 (To Date)



* The high average monthly jurisdictional count for CYTD 2016 occurred in August 2016.



Annual Admissions to SCDC Fiscal Years 1997 - 2016





Annual Violent and Non-Violent Admissions Fiscal Years 2009 - 2016

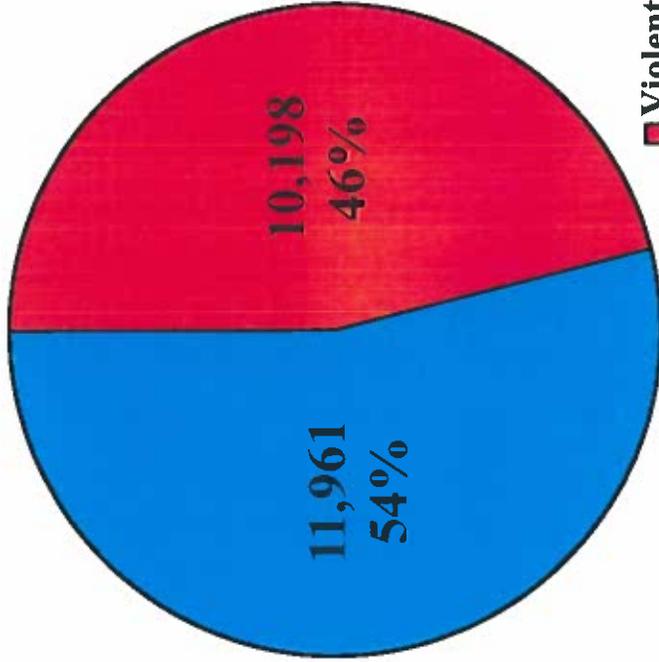
(36% Decrease in Non-Violent Admissions Between FY 2009 and FY 2015)



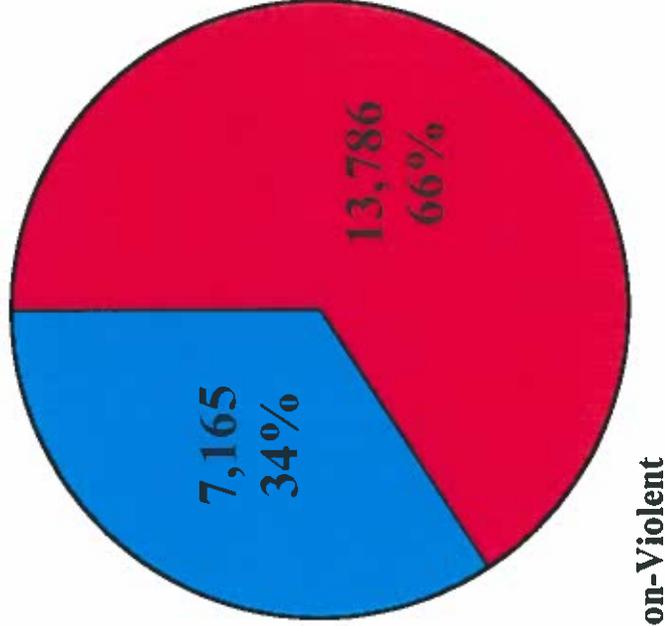


Violent vs. Non-Violent Population

June 30, 2002



June 30, 2016

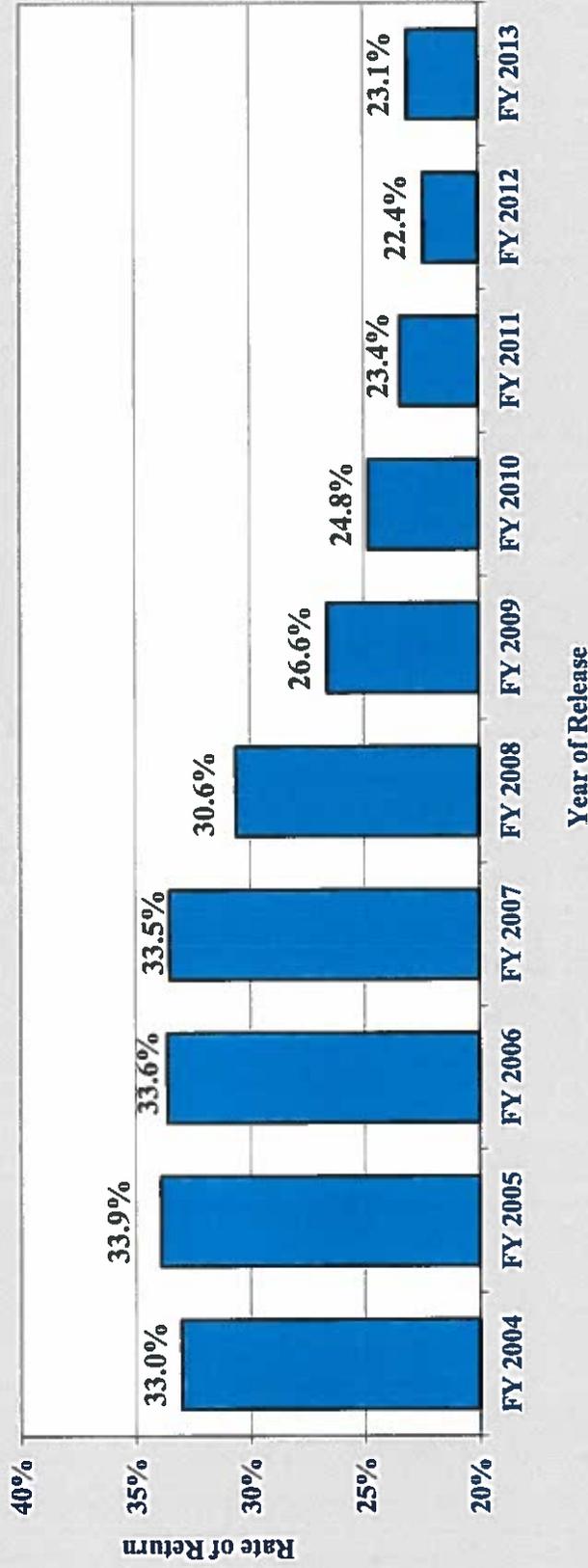


Violent Non-Violent



Recidivism Rates of Inmates Released During Fiscal Years 2004 – 2013*

Percentage of Releases who Returned to SCDC
within Three Years or Less



*Inmates released in FY 2013 and followed for three years, i.e., through FY 2016.

YOPRS



South Carolina Department of Corrections

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR OPERATIONS

DIVISION OF YOUNG OFFENDER PAROLE & REENTRY SERVICES (YOPRS)

INTENSIVE SUPERVISION SERVICES (ISS)

GENERAL INFORMATION

- Historically, the three-year recidivism rate for Youthful Offenders released from SCDC has exceeded 50%.
- SCDC implemented a new community supervision (parole) service called Intensive Supervision (ISS) during FY 2011-12.
- ISS is based on the nationally recognized Intensive Aftercare Program (IAP) Model that utilizes evidence-based practices proven to:
 - Ensure the successful reentry of Youthful Offenders back into the community
 - Assist in the reduction of recidivism
 - Improve family and individual functioning
 - Ensure community safety
 - Reduce victimization
- Through ISS, an Intensive Supervision Officer (ISO) works in the community and is assigned to each Youthful Offender upon admission at SCDC.
- ISOs act in a proactive manner in the life of each offender under his/her supervision and manages a caseload of 20 – 25 individuals.
- Since implementation of ISS, the daily population of Youthful Offenders has dropped from 1,333 in FY2010 to 661 in FY2016 (50%).

ISO GUIDELINES

- **ISO Supervision While an Offender is Incarcerated**
 - Face-to-face visits, minimum of one per month
 - Completes three onsite residential assessments to ensure suitable residence upon release
 - Completes a GRAD-90 Assessment, which addresses both the risks (mental health issues, substance abuse, sociability concerns, career development) and assets (individual strengths, positive leisure time, family/mentor support, workforce readiness) that have proven prominent to the lives of the Youthful Offender population
 - Completes an individualized Case Management Plan (CMP) that develops objectives for offenders that are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, timely, and incorporate restorative practices
 - Develops a Community Reentry Team (CRT) that meets regularly to develop resources to assist the offender when reentering society such as educational opportunities, employment opportunities, and mental health/substance use services
- **ISO Supervision While an Offender on Parole Supervision in the Community**
 - Face-to-face visits in the home/community
 - First week: three (3)
 - Second week, onward: one (1) per week, four (4) per month
 - Ensures, when applicable, restitution is paid to victim(s) of crime
 - Monitors Release Guidelines to insure compliance
 - Utilizes a series of graduate responses, i.e., electronic monitoring, curfew, drug testing, service referrals, etc. to address Technical Violations of Release Guidelines, i.e., absconding, exceeding curfew, failure of random drug test, etc.
 - Assists offender in pursuing employment, further education, social services, mental health, medical and substance use services
 - Utilizes a series of incentives to encourage positive behavior, i.e., academic recognition, certificate of achievement, extended curfew, gift cards, reduction in level of supervision, etc.
 - Reviews individualized Case Management Plan (CMP) as needed with CRT, updating as offender progresses and needs change

DATA (Current as of 6-01-17)

- Total of 1,160 youthful offenders currently assigned to 61 ISOs, for an average of 19 per ISO
 - 828 (71%) of assigned offenders are in the community and on ISS parole
 - 332 (29%) of assigned offenders remain in SCDC institutions preparing for reentry
- Total of 5,535 random drug tests have been performed with offenders on ISS parole
 - 3,795 (69%) of offenders have passed these random drug tests
 - 1,740 (31%) of offenders have failed these random drug tests
- Total of 359 (43.4%) offenders are gainfully employed
- Total of 69 (8.3%) offenders are enrolled in or have completed GED classes
- Total of 17 (2.1%) offenders are enrolled in Higher Education
- Total of 16 (1.9%) offenders are enrolled in Alternative Education
- Total of 52 (6.3%) offenders are involved in Competency Development Programs (not education)
- Total of 1,669 Incentives have been used
- Total of 5,253 Technical Violations have occurred
- Total of 5,861 Graduated Responses have been issued/used
- Total of 4,567 Community Service hours have been completed by offenders
- Total of 244 (10.1%) of paroled offenders have been returned to SCDC custody for technical violations (over life of the program)
- Total of 196 (8.1%) of paroled offenders have been returned to SCDC custody for new convictions (over life of the program)
- Three-year ISS recidivism rate of 22.9% is less than half of the 52.9% recidivism rate for Youthful Offenders not receiving ISS

**WorkKeys / GED /
Apprenticeship / on the Job
Training**

Attainment:

FY	GED	WorkKeys
2014	796	1101
2015	382	920
2016	192	916
2017 (7/1/16 - 6/23/17)	224	785

1. Inmates who receive their GED, WorkKeys, and/or Vocational certificates are equipped with the skills and credentials to secure employment, and are therefore less likely to re-offend.
2. A 2013 recidivism report compiled by the RAND Corporation (supported by the U.S. Department of Education and Justice Department), found that:
 - Inmates who participate in correctional education experienced a 43 percent reduction in recidivism
 - Inmates exposed to computer-assisted instruction;
 - a) learned slightly more in reading
 - b) substantially more in math
3. Every \$1 spent of Correctional Education reduces incarceration costs by \$4 to \$5

OJT Certificates

PRGM CODE	DESCRIPTION	Certificate Level	Working Hours Require to Achieve
100	OJT ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK I	I	200
101	OJT ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK II	II	400
102	OJT ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK III	III	800
103	OJT ADMINISTRATIVE CLERK IV	IV	1600
348	OJT ANIMAL HUSBANDRY I	Apprenticeships	2000
349	OJT ANIMAL HUSBANDRY II		
350	OJT ANIMAL HUSBANDRY III		
351	OJT ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IV		
116	OJT ASBESTOS REMOVAL I		
117	OJT ASBESTOS REMOVAL II		
118	OJT ASBESTOS REMOVAL III		
119	OJT ASBESTOS REMOVAL IV		
124	OJT BARBERING I		
125	OJT BARBERING II		
126	OJT BARBERING III		
127	OJT BARBERING IV		
132	OJT BEE KEEPING I		
133	OJT BEE KEEPING II		
134	OJT BEE KEEPING III		
135	OJT BEE KEEPING IV		
698	OJT BOILER ROOM I		
699	OJT BOILER ROOM II		
700	OJT BOILER ROOM III		
701	OJT BOILER ROOM IV		
140	OJT BRAILLE TRANSCRIPTION I		
141	OJT BRAILLE TRANSCRIPTION II		
142	OJT BRAILLE TRANSCRIPTION III		
143	OJT BRAILLE TRANSCRIPTION IV		
148	OJT BUILDING MAINTENANCE I		
149	OJT BUILDING MAINTENANCE II		
150	OJT BUILDING MAINTENANCE III		
151	OJT BUILDING MAINTENANCE IV		
164	OJT CAKE DECORATING I		
165	OJT CAKE DECORATING II		
166	OJT CAKE DECORATING III		
167	OJT CAKE DECORATING IV		
172	OJT CANTEEN I		
173	OJT CANTEEN II		
174	OJT CANTEEN III		
175	OJT CANTEEN IV		
180	OJT CAREER DEVELOPMENT I		
181	OJT CAREER DEVELOPMENT II		
182	OJT CAREER DEVELOPMENT III		
183	OJT CAREER DEVELOPMENT IV		

188 OJT CARPENTRY I
189 OJT CARPENTRY II
190 OJT CARPENTRY III
191 OJT CARPENTRY IV
535 OJT CHAPLAIN CLERK I
536 OJT CHAPLAIN CLERK II
537 OJT CHAPLAIN CLERK III
538 OJT CHAPLAIN CLERK IV
212 OJT COMMISSARY I
213 OJT COMMISSARY II
214 OJT COMMISSARY III
215 OJT COMMISSARY IV
228 OJT CULINARY ARTS I
229 OJT CULINARY ARTS II
230 OJT CULINARY ARTS III
231 OJT CULINARY ARTS IV
236 OJT CUSTODIAL SERVICES I
237 OJT CUSTODIAL SERVICES II
238 OJT CUSTODIAL SERVICES III
239 OJT CUSTODIAL SERVICES IV
244 OJT DAIRY SCIENCES I
245 OJT DAIRY SCIENCES II
246 OJT DAIRY SCIENCES III
247 OJT DAIRY SCIENCES IV
252 OJT DOG GROOMING I
253 OJT DOG GROOMING II
254 OJT DOG GROOMING III
255 OJT DOG GROOMING IV
260 OJT DOG REHABILITATION I
261 OJT DOG REHABILITATION II
262 OJT DOG REHABILITATION III
263 OJT DOG REHABILITATION IV
380 OJT EGG LAYING HOUSE I
381 OJT EGG LAYING HOUSE II
382 OJT EGG LAYING HOUSE III
383 OJT EGG LAYING HOUSE IV
268 OJT EGG PROCESSING I
269 OJT EGG PROCESSING II
270 OJT EGG PROCESSING III
271 OJT EGG PROCESSING IV
276 OJT ELECTRICAL I
277 OJT ELECTRICAL II
278 OJT ELECTRICAL III
279 OJT ELECTRICAL IV

284 OJT EQUESTRIAN CARE I
285 OJT EQUESTRIAN CARE II
286 OJT EQUESTRIAN CARE III
287 OJT EQUESTRIAN CARE IV
550 OJT FARM MAINTENANCE I
551 OJT FARM MAINTENANCE II
552 OJT FARM MAINTENANCE III
553 OJT FARM MAINTENANCE IV
632 OJT FINISHING SPECIALIST I
633 OJT FINISHING SPECIALIST II
634 OJT FINISHING SPECIALIST III
635 OJT FINISHING SPECIALIST IV
300 OJT FOOD SERVICE I
301 OJT FOOD SERVICE II
302 OJT FOOD SERVICE III
303 OJT FOOD SERVICE IV
308 OJT FORK LIFT OPERATOR I
309 OJT FORK LIFT OPERATOR II
310 OJT FORK LIFT OPERATOR III
311 OJT FORK LIFT OPERATOR IV
316 OJT FRAME SHOP I
317 OJT FRAME SHOP II
318 OJT FRAME SHOP III
319 OJT FRAME SHOP IV
628 OJT FURNITURE ASSEMBLY I
629 OJT FURNITURE ASSEMBLY II
630 OJT FURNITURE ASSEMBLY III
631 OJT FURNITURE ASSEMBLY IV
526 OJT GENERAL MAINTENANCE I
527 OJT GENERAL MAINTENANCE II
528 OJT GENERAL MAINTENANCE III
529 OJT GENERAL MAINTENANCE IV
548 OJT GREENHOUSE/NURSERY I
549 OJT GREENHOUSE/NURSERY II
567 OJT GREENHOUSE/NURSERY III
554 OJT GREENHOUSE/NURSERY IV
324 OJT GREYHOUND REHABILITATION I
325 OJT GREYHOUND REHABILITATION II
326 OJT GREYHOUND REHABILITATION III
327 OJT GREYHOUND REHABILITATION IV
539 OJT GROUNDS MAINTENANCE I
540 OJT GROUNDS MAINTENANCE II
541 OJT GROUNDS MAINTENANCE III
542 OJT GROUNDS MAINTENANCE IV

332 OJT HEAVY EQUIPMENT I
333 OJT HEAVY EQUIPMENT II
334 OJT HEAVY EQUIPMENT III
335 OJT HEAVY EQUIPMENT IV
556 OJT HIGHWAY SANIATION II
555 OJT HIGHWAY SANITATION I
557 OJT HIGHWAY SANITATION III
558 OJT HIGHWAY SANITATION IV
340 OJT HORTICULTURE I
341 OJT HORTICULTURE II
342 OJT HORTICULTURE III
343 OJT HORTICULTURE IV
356 OJT HVAC I
357 OJT HVAC II
358 OJT HVAC III
359 OJT HVAC IV
364 OJT INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING I
365 OJT INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING II
366 OJT INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING III
367 OJT INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING IV
547 OJT INST. SM. ENGINE REPAIR I
543 OJT INST. SMALL ENGINE REPAIR I
545 OJT INST. SMALL ENGINE REPAIR III
546 OJT INST. SMALL ENGINE REPAIR IV
544 OJT INST. SMALL ENGINE REPAIR II
624 OJT LAMINATION SPECIALIST I
625 OJT LAMINATION SPECIALIST II
626 OJT LAMINATION SPECIALIST III
627 OJT LAMINATION SPECIALIST IV
559 OJT LANDSCAPING I
560 OJT LANDSCAPING II
561 OJT LANDSCAPING III
562 OJT LANDSCAPING IV
702 OJT LAUNDRY I
703 OJT LAUNDRY II
704 OJT LAUNDRY III
705 OJT LAUNDRY IV
372 OJT LAW LIBRARY CLERK I
373 OJT LAW LIBRARY CLERK II
374 OJT LAW LIBRARY CLERK III
375 OJT LAW LIBRARY CLERK IV
396 OJT MASONRY I
397 OJT MASONRY II
398 OJT MASONRY III

399 OJT MASONRY IV
404 OJT MEDIA CENTER CLERK I
405 OJT MEDIA CENTER CLERK II
406 OJT MEDIA CENTER CLERK III
407 OJT MEDIA CENTER CLERK IV
412 OJT METAL FABRICATION I
413 OJT METAL FABRICATION II
414 OJT METAL FABRICATION III
415 OJT METAL FABRICATION IV
420 OJT MILK PROCESSING I
421 OJT MILK PROCESSING II
422 OJT MILK PROCESSING III
423 OJT MILK PROCESSING IV
428 OJT PAALS I
429 OJT PAALS II
430 OJT PAALS III
431 OJT PAALS IV
694 OJT PAINT I
695 OJT PAINT II
696 OJT PAINT III
697 OJT PAINT IV
436 OJT PALLIATIVE CARE I
437 OJT PALLIATIVE CARE II
438 OJT PALLIATIVE CARE III
439 OJT PALLIATIVE CARE IV
525 OJT PERSONAL CARE ASSISTANT I
710 OJT PERSONAL CARE ASSISTANT II
711 OJT PERSONAL CARE ASSISTANT III
712 OJT PERSONAL CARE ASSISTANT IV
444 OJT PLUMBING I
445 OJT PLUMBING II
446 OJT PLUMBING III
447 OJT PLUMBING IV
452 OJT PRINT SHOP I
453 OJT PRINT SHOP II
454 OJT PRINT SHOP III
455 OJT PRINT SHOP IV
612 OJT QUALITY CONTROL SPECIALIST I
613 OJT QUALITY CONTROL SPECIALIST II
614 OJT QUALITY CONTROL SPECIALIST III
615 OJT QUALITY CONTROL SPECIALIST IV
530 OJT RECREATION I
531 OJT RECREATION II
533 OJT RECREATION III
534 OJT RECREATION IV

460 OJT RECYCLING I
461 OJT RECYCLING II
462 OJT RECYCLING III
463 OJT RECYCLING IV
468 OJT REFRIGERATION I
469 OJT REFRIGERATION II
470 OJT REFRIGERATION III
471 OJT REFRIGERATION IV
476 OJT ROAD REPAIR I
477 OJT ROAD REPAIR II
478 OJT ROAD REPAIR III
479 OJT ROAD REPAIR IV
484 OJT ROOFING I
485 OJT ROOFING II
486 OJT ROOFING III
487 OJT ROOFING IV
608 OJT SAW OPERATOR I
609 OJT SAW OPERATOR II
610 OJT SAW OPERATOR III
611 OJT SAW OPERATOR IV
999 OJT SERVSAFE FOOD HANDLER
563 OJT SEWER LIFT I
564 OJT SEWER LIFT II
565 OJT SEWER LIFT III
566 OJT SEWER LIFT IV
492 OJT SEWING I
493 OJT SEWING II
494 OJT SEWING III
495 OJT SEWING IV
500 OJT SHORT ORDER COOK I
501 OJT SHORT ORDER COOK II
502 OJT SHORT ORDER COOK III
503 OJT SHORT ORDER COOK IV
690 OJT SMALL ENGINE REPAIR I
691 OJT SMALL ENGINE REPAIR II
692 OJT SMALL ENGINE REPAIR III
693 OJT SMALL ENGINE REPAIR IV
604 OJT SPRAY SPECIALIST I
605 OJT SPRAY SPECIALIST II
606 OJT SPRAY SPECIALIST III
607 OJT SPRAY SPECIALIST IV

508 OJT TEACHER ASSISTANT I
509 OJT TEACHER ASSISTANT II
510 OJT TEACHER ASSISTANT III
511 OJT TEACHER ASSISTANT IV
516 OJT WELDING FABRICATION I
517 OJT WELDING FABRICATION II
518 OJT WELDING FABRICATION III
519 OJT WELDING FABRICATION IV
620 OJT WOOD PRODUCTION MAINTENANCE I
621 OJT WOOD PRODUCTION MAINTENANCE II
622 OJT WOOD PRODUCTION MAINTENANCE III
623 OJT WOOD PRODUCTION MAINTENANCE IV
616 OJT WOOD SHOP FOREMAN I
617 OJT WOOD SHOP FOREMAN II
618 OJT WOOD SHOP FOREMAN III
619 OJT WOOD SHOP FOREMAN IV
681 OJT WOOD SHOP SPECIALTY FABRICATOR
680 OJT WOOD SHOP STOCK ROOM CLERK
600 OJT WRAPPING/SHIPPING I
601 OJT WRAPPING/SHIPPING II
602 OJT WRAPPING/SHIPPING III
603 OJT WRAPPING/SHIPPING IV

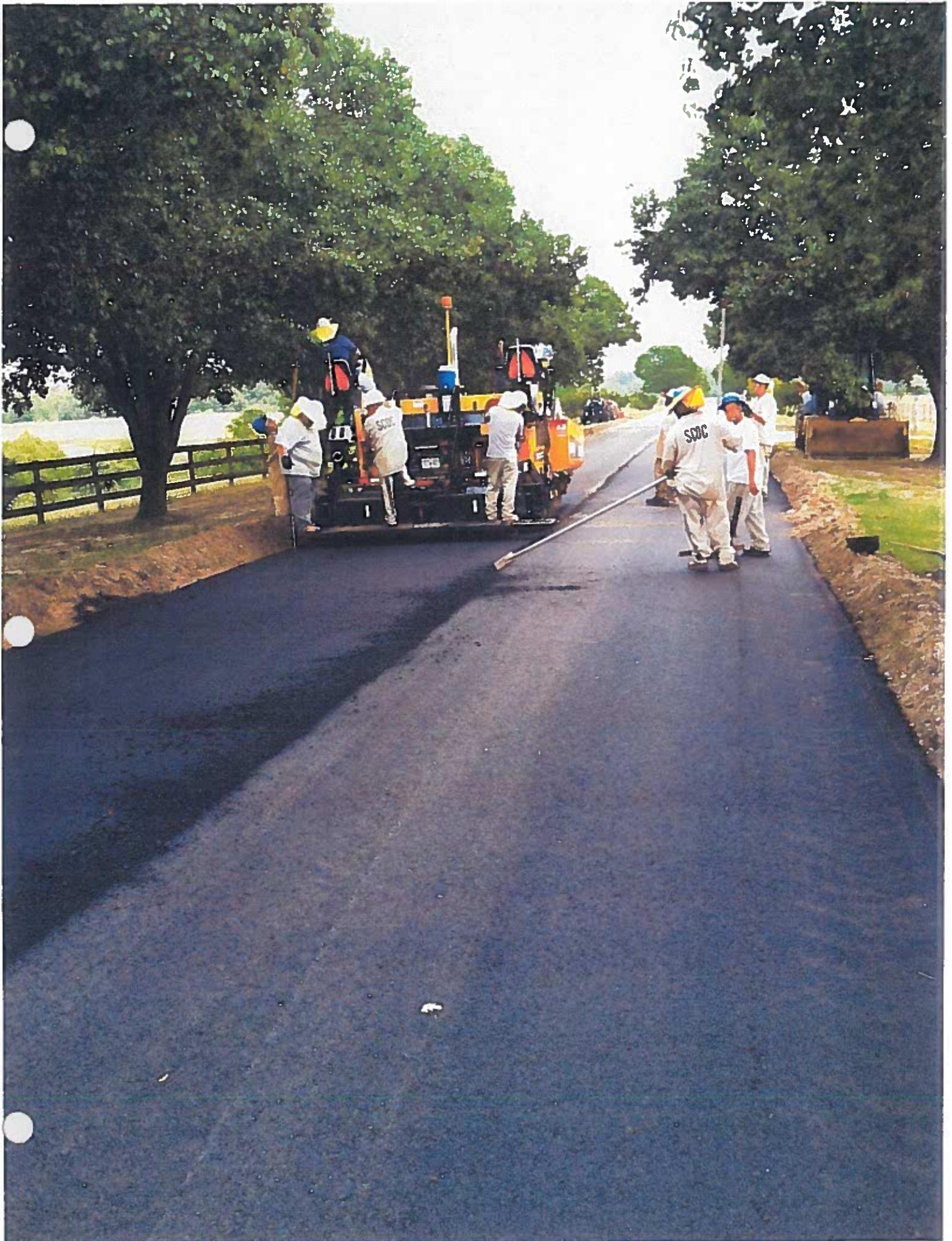


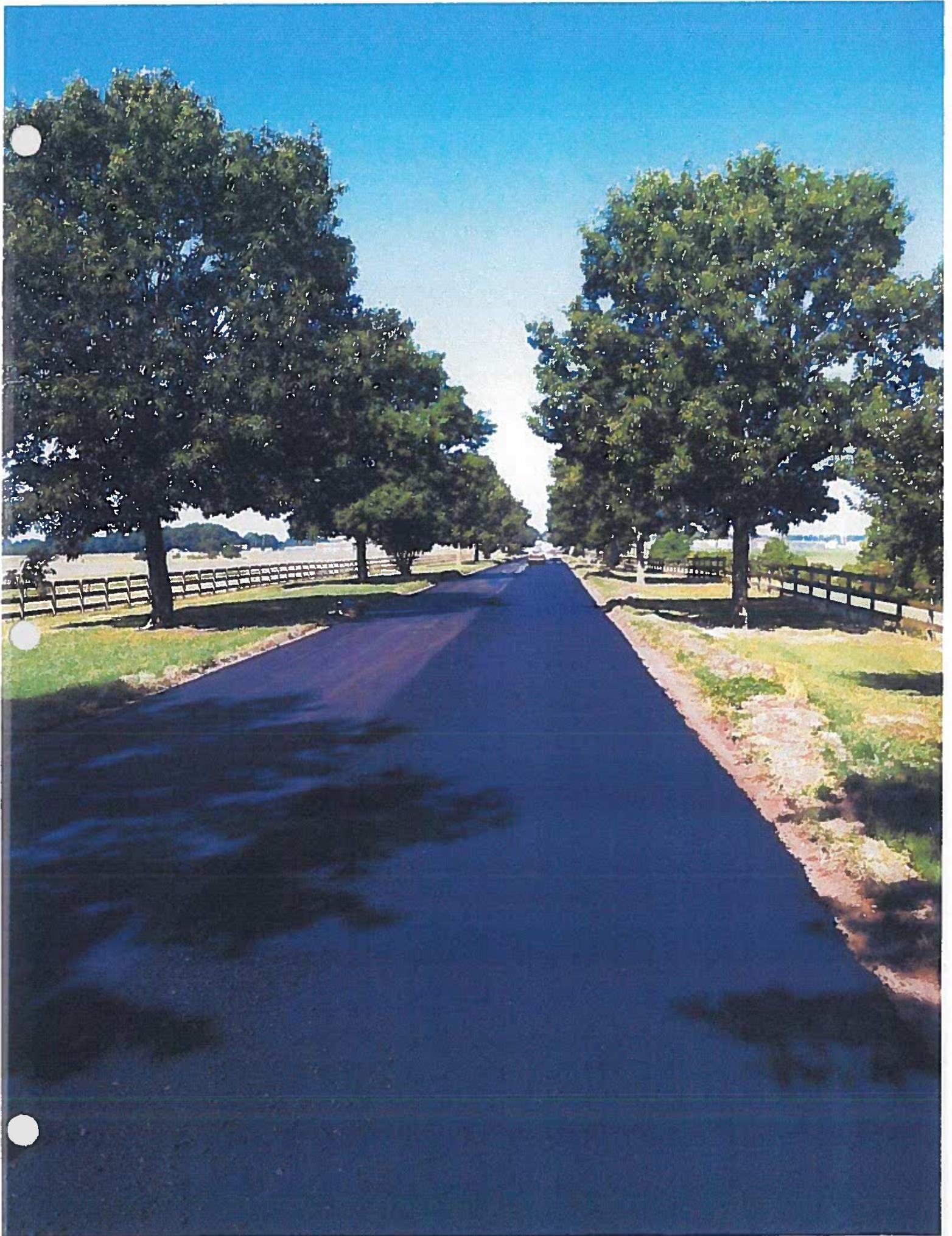
JLG LIFT

SUNBELT
600A

VEHICLE







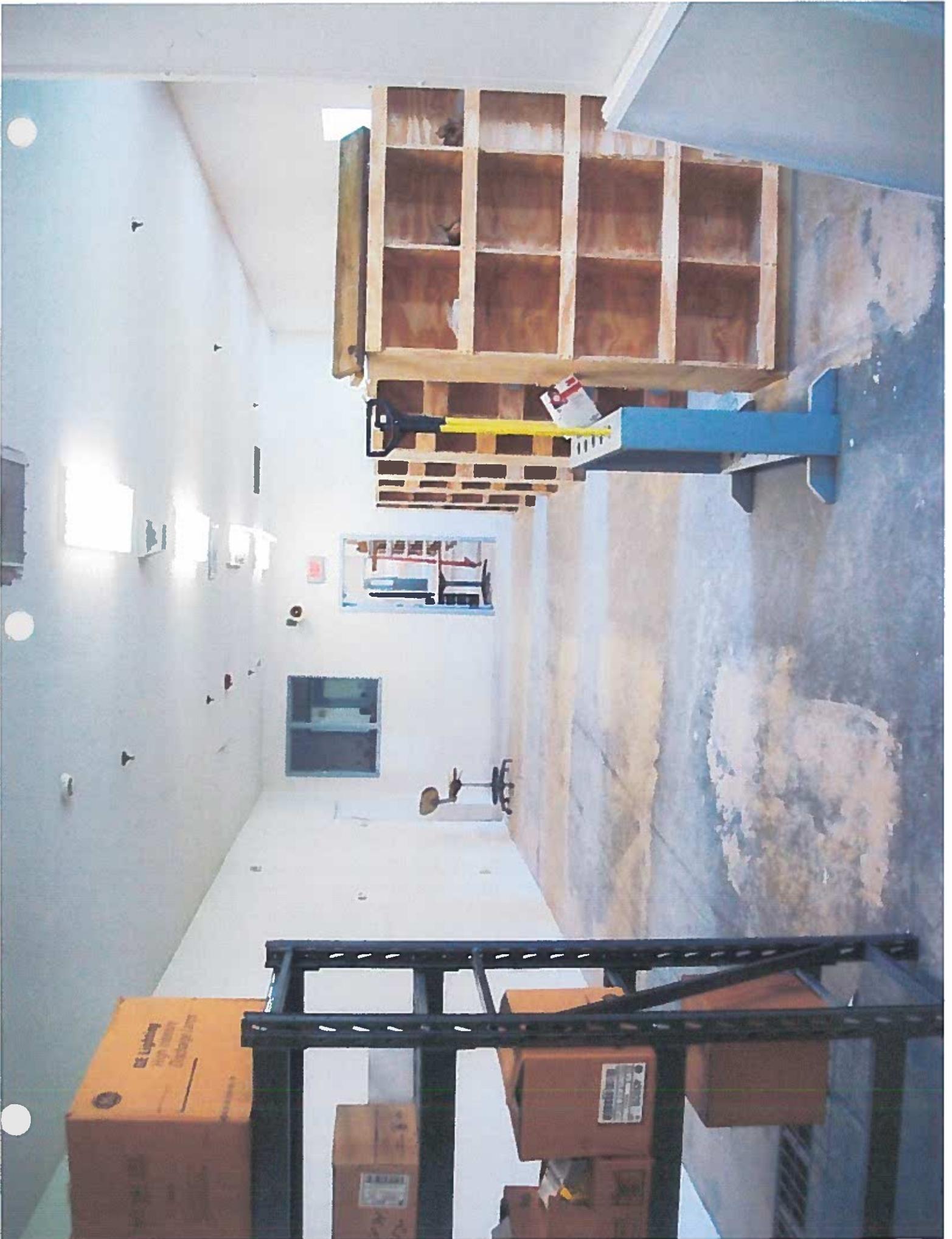


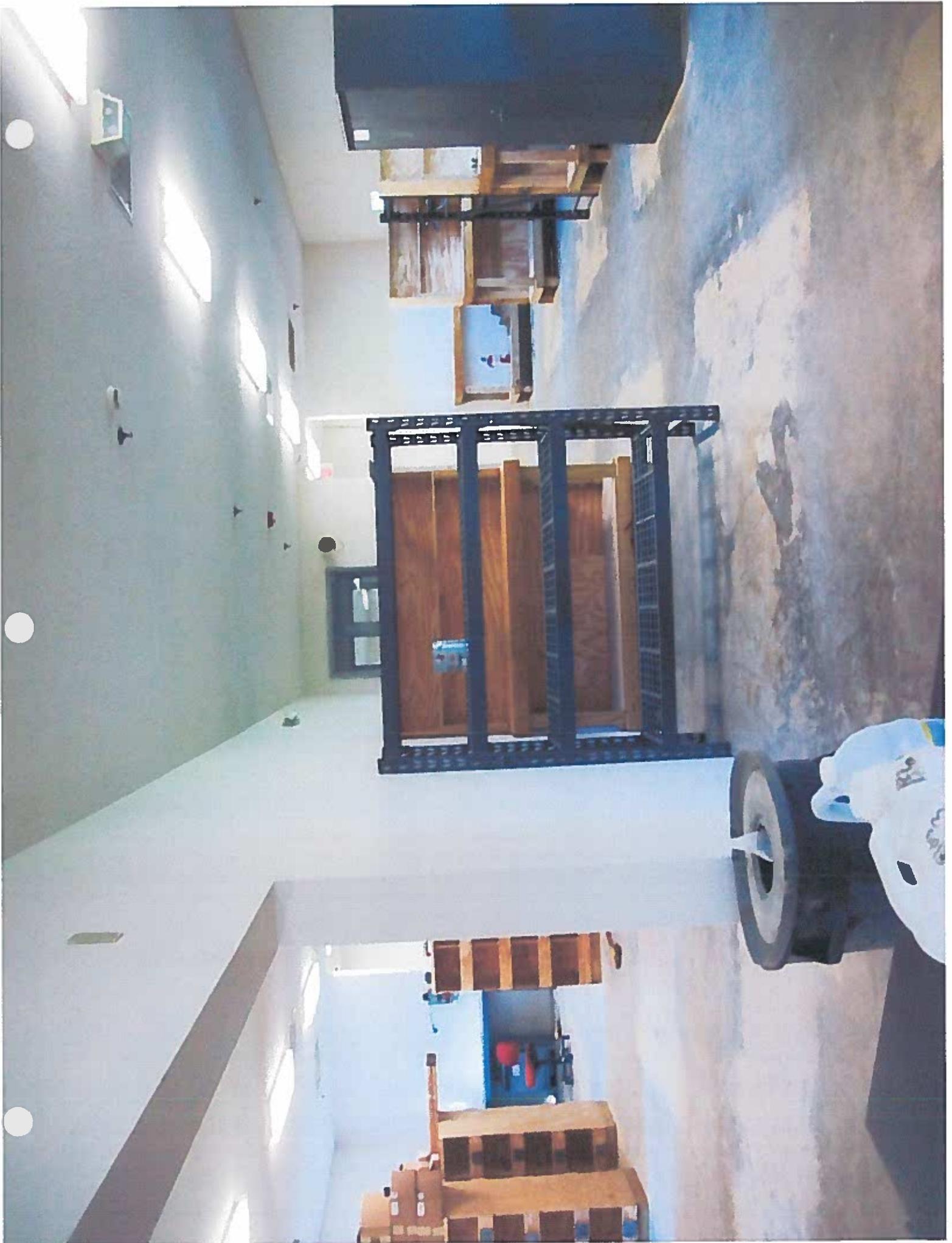




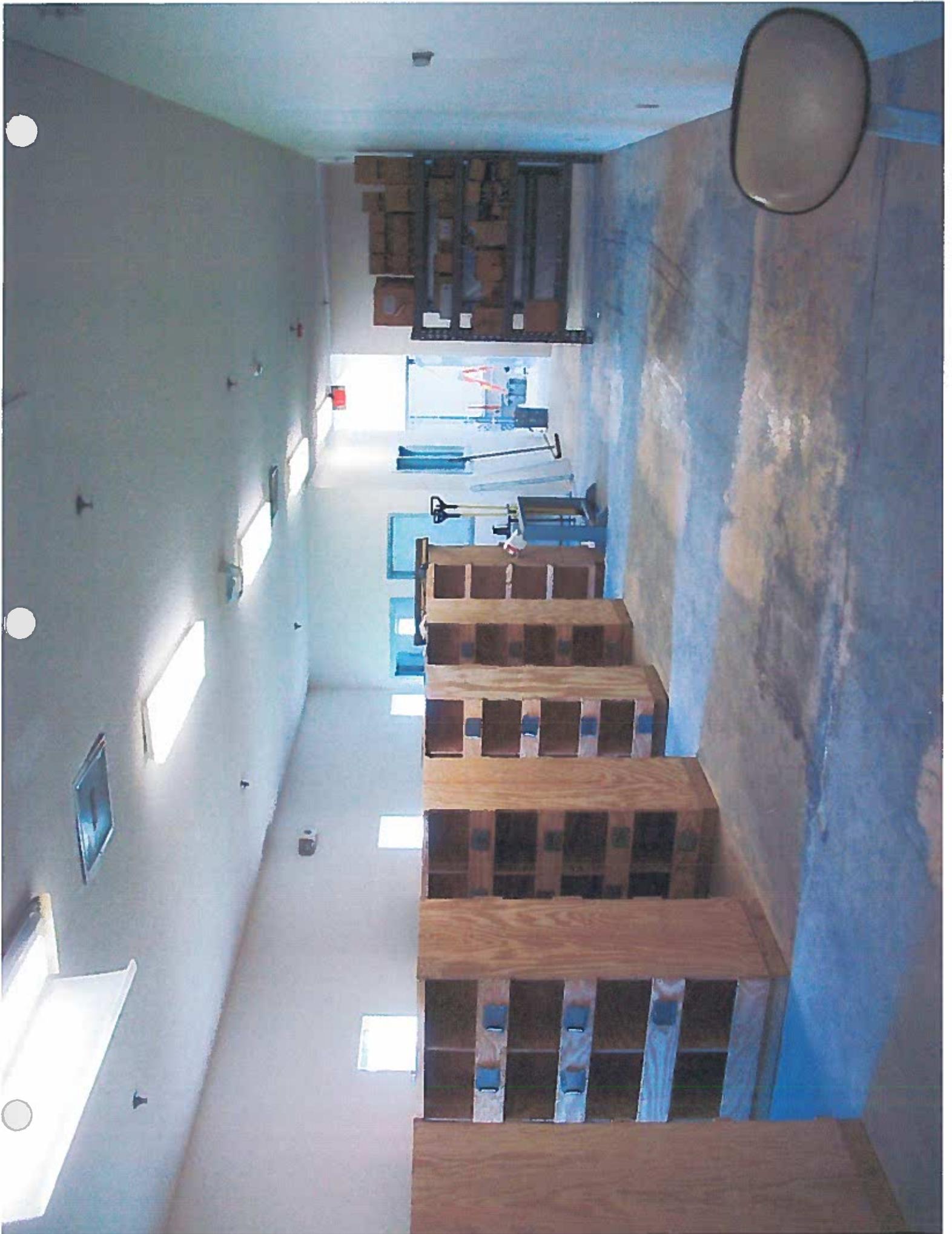




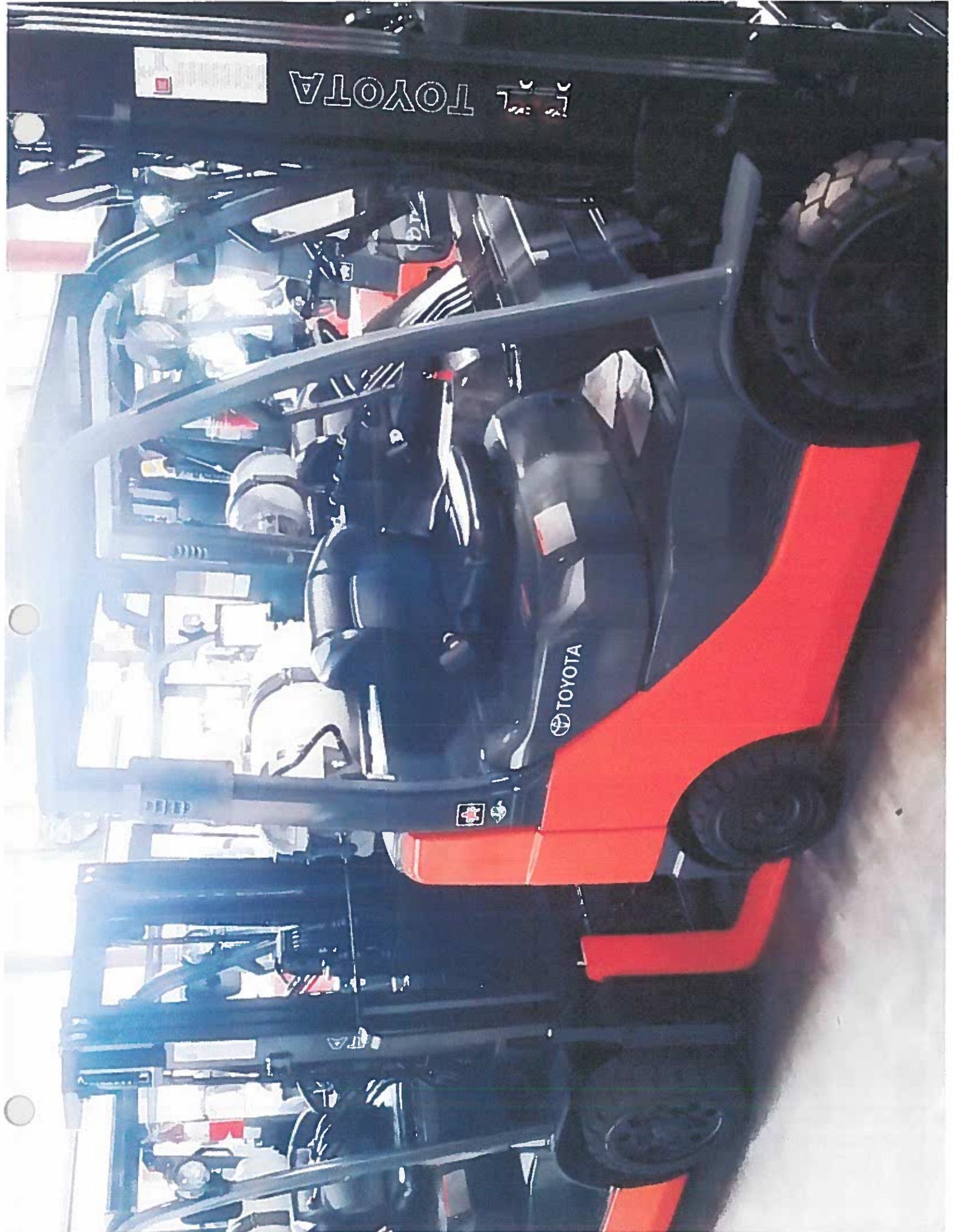












TOYOTA

TOYOTA

Director Bio

Bryan P. Stirling
Director
South Carolina Department of Corrections

Bryan P. Stirling was appointed by then Governor Nikki Haley as the Interim Director of the South Carolina Department of Corrections (SCDC) on October 1, 2013. He was later confirmed by the South Carolina Senate on February 19, 2014. With a staff of approximately 4,800, Stirling is also responsible for more than 20,200 inmates currently serving time in one of the 22 penal institutions across the state.

Director Stirling has made quite a mark on an agency that over the years has seen its fair share of financial hardships, officer shortages and media scrutiny. Under Stirling's leadership, the agency has closed five institutions. The inmate population has declined due to a reduction in the recidivism rates, sentencing reform, successful programs and services within the institutions. Once in office, Stirling helped settle a landmark mental health lawsuit that plagued the agency and its leadership for more than a decade.

Stirling has been recognized for his passion and dedication to making each institution a safe, secure and productive environment where offenders are given the educational tools and resources they need for a future that spans far beyond their prison cell.

In 2016, Director Stirling received the Stephen G. Morris Nelson Mullins Social Justice Award from the Columbia Urban League, and the William D. Leeke Award of Excellence for settling a decade old mental health lawsuit.

Prior to joining the correctional system, Director Stirling served Governor Nikki Haley as her Chief of Staff from October, 2012 to September, 2013, during which he oversaw management of the Governor's Cabinet and the Office of Executive Policy and Programs.

For nearly six years, Director Stirling reported directly to the SC Attorney General during his time as a Deputy Attorney General where he advised the Attorney General on policy and prosecuted criminal domestic violence cases.

Director Stirling entered public service after working as a lawyer in the private sector from 1996-2006, working as an attorney for McAngus Goudelock & Courie, LLC in Columbia, S.C, and later Tompkins and McMaster, LLP.

An active community volunteer, Stirling has given his time and talents to help protect victims of criminal domestic violence. He served on the executive committee for Children's Chance and serves the *Share Our Suzy* Cancer Assistance program. He also spent many years supporting his alma mater, the University of South Carolina, serving as a board member for the Gamecock Young Alumni Association.