

Profile of County Jails in South Carolina: Part I

Feb. 2003

County	Contact	Facility	ADP	Rated Capacity	Capacity for Sent. Inmates	Est. No. of SCDC Inmates with 91 to 365 Day Sentences	Capable of Providing Comp. Medical Care	Capable of Providing Program Activities	FY 2003 Budget	Per Diem
Abbeville	Barry New	Abbeville Co. Detention Center	35	96	38	30%	Outside provider	None currently	756,500	35.00
		Abbeville Co. Prison Camp	28	38	38					
Aiken	John Rowley	Aiken Co. Detention Center	300	364	56	50	Yes	Some	3,094,000	30.00
Allendale	John Stokes	Allendale Co. Detention Center	41	50	18	12-20	Use Dr.'s office & county hospital	No	513,087	45.00
Anderson	Robert Daly	Anderson Co. Detention Center	284	266	50	108	Yes	No space	2,871,200	26.73
Bamberg	Gary Brown	Bamberg Co. Detention Center	45	64	26	0.3	County Dr. on staff	Not very capable	475,000	16.00
Barnwell	Deloris Charlton	Barnwell Co. Detention Center	63.5	66	40	50% of all inmates sentenced	No in-house medical	No current programs		35.00
Beaufort	Mark Fitzgibbons	Beaufort Co. Detention Center	187	239	52	9	Capable but costly	Could expand	4,435,255	64.65
Berkeley	Carolyn Ware	Berkeley Co. Detention Center	232.5	154	72	125	Limited	Just drug treatment	2,021,905	40.00
Calhoun		Orangeburg-Calhoun Regional Detention Center (see Orangeburg)								
Charleston	Keith Novak	Charleston Co. Detention Center	1,250	661	31	549	Too overcrowded	No	n/a	36.60
		Charleston Co. Work Camp	160	144	144					
Cherokee	Harold Crocker	Cherokee Co. Detention Center	125	150	24	10-15%	Average capability	No	n/a	45.00
Chester	Major Smith	Chester Co. Detention Center	98	36	14	30-40%	Barely capable	No	1,100,000	65.00
Chesterfield	Ritchie Rallings	Chesterfield Co. Detention Ctr.	32	20	0		Non-existent	Non-existent	706,414	38.00
	Denise Douglas	Chesterfield Co. Work Camp	58	66	66		Limited	Limited	455,830	21.50
Clarendon	Sheldon Hughes	Clarendon Co. Correction Center	55	46	20		Limited access	Some programs	450,000	35.00
Colleton	Capt. McLaughlin	Colleton Co. Detention Center	90	96	11		Contracted for 85	None currently		15.00
Darlington	Kenneth Lynch	Darlington Co. Detention Center	175	242	56	35	PT Nurse	None currently	2,297,330	37.50
		Darlington Co. Prison Camp	50	41	41					
Dillon	Johnny Sapp	Dillon Co. Detention Center	85	116	44	10	Nurse visits 2 times/week - FT medical officer	Starting an adult educ. program	1,410,598	37.50
Dorchester	Arnold Pastor	Dorchester Co. Detention Center (Summerville Annex)	171	132	40		Service contract	Several programs	410,000	45.00
Edgefield	Polly Hall	Edgefield Co. Detention Center	50	48	5	70	Limited	No	573,877	50.00
Fairfield	John Seibles	Fairfield Co. Detention Center	81	110	48	19	Medical in red	Average capability	1,200,000	30.00
Florence	Mike Illes	Florence Co. Law Enforce Center	363	518	96	80	Yes - with more \$\$	Yes-more \$\$	5,001,627	52.00
		Florence Co. Prison Camp	40	96	96					
Georgetown	Charles Kocsis	Georgetown Co. Detention Center	173	167	66	30	Yes	Yes	2,400,576	38.00
Greenville	Jim Dorriety	Greenville Co. Detention Center	998	771	302	n/a	Very capable	Minimal capability	8,651,000	49.71
		Greenville Co. Prison Camp	140	176	176					
Greenwood	Robert Allen	Greenwood Co. Detention Center	190	213	58	0.3		No	1,677,000	23.00
Hampton	Tonda Smith	Hampton Co. Jail	50	48	20	30-40	Yes	No	149,997	37.00
Horry	Joey Johnson	J. Reuben Long Detention Center	480	345	96	48% of all sent to SCDC	No - additional medical staffing	Volunteers provide on limited basis	8,500,000	48.00
		Horry Co. Prison Camp (included in Detention Ctr. Figures)								
Jasper	Charlie Grant	Jasper Co. Jail	40	23	8	15-20%	No	No	850,000	38.00

Profile of County Jails in South Carolina: Part II

County	Per Diem to Feds	Designated Facility	If DF, Number of Inmates	Age of Detention Facility/ Date Opened	Last Expansion/ Renovation	Additional Comments on Local Impact of Housing Prisoners Sentenced to One Year or Less
Abbeville	No	Yes	22	1 year	2002	Would lead to space and budget hardship.
Aiken	n/a	No		June 2002	New	This would force us to expand on a facility that just opened. Would need at a minimum 4 more officers. Suspect the number would be higher than the estimate of 50. Pleas would be entered to make sentences less than a year to permit the inmate to serve local time.
Allendale		No		1985	1999	We presently have 18 beds to house all sentenced inmates (town, county, and child-support). Usually we are close to capacity with 90 day and less sentences. We would have to increase in size and add staff. This would put Allendale County in a costly position or a high risk position. It would be very hard on our small county. I would urge everyone not to pass this at this time.
Anderson	n/a	Yes	28	47 years	2000	We do not have the room to house the anticipated numbers. It would require another expansion of our jail.
Bamberg	No	No		2002	2002	
Barnwell	n/a	Yes	10	50 years	1978	This facility in its current size and condition does not have the capability to house the additional influx of inmates.
Beaufort	47.35	Yes	7	11 years	2001	If we are forced to take these prisoners, I would recommend immediate termination of the designated facilities program. Will SCDC pay to build extra beds if needed?
Berkeley	20.53	No		8 years	1995	The proposed change would pose an increase in millage to expand and hire additional officers required.
Calhoun						
Charleston	42.76	No		Bldg. 1: 1994; Bldg. 2: 1967; Bldg. 3: 1996	1994	
Cherokee	48.00	No		1997	1997	10-15% increase; budget and capacity would be adversely affected.
Chester	No	Yes	8	32 years	2002	Would be unable to provide proper housing or care.
Chesterfield (DC)	No	Yes	0	1981	2003	Brand new facility with a rated capacity of 92 will open March 15, 2003.
Chesterfield (WC)	n/a	Yes	6	1953	2003	Would put a great financial burden on the county.
Clarendon	No	Yes	3	1978	1992	The long-term effect would be negative given staffing and budget constraints.
Colleton		No		7 years	1996	Would require increase in staff and an increase in the amount of services to cover basic needs, healthcare, food, etc. We would become overcrowded - the capacity we normally house versus what we are rated for.
Darlington	38.00	No		29 years	2000	Would be grossly under staffed. Each housing unit has a capacity of 56 and over that you must have two officers in the unit. We have been unable to get any additional officers since moving into the new addition to the facility in April 2000.
Dillon		Yes	13	6 years		
Dorchester	38.00	Yes	4	43 years	1993	The facility is already severely overcrowded.
Edgefield		No		23 years		Due to staffing, population in excess of capacity, and booked court dockets as well as the facility needing renovations, this would be a definite hardship for the facility.

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Fairfield	18.50	Yes	6	3 years		Our medical is average; we provide basic service meeting most standards.
Florence	37.85	Yes	25	1994	1994	Would have to hire 10 more employees. Could expect overflow in work camp. More money for comprehensive medical care and programs. Would reduce ability to control space allocation and the number of inmates paying a per diem; thereby, reducing revenue. Would increase our budget approx. \$500,000 for expansion and between \$1 and \$1.5 million for operating expenses.
Georgetown	35.00	Yes	21	7 years		If this law is passed we will have to send all state inmates back to SCDC.
Greenville	49.71	Yes	None - Overcrowded	Bldg. 1: 1976; Bldg. 2: 1974; Bldg. 3: 1999	1999	We could not handle it. Would place us under federal scrutiny. SCDC sends out report yearly expressing how severely overcrowded we are.
Greenwood		Yes	6	1976	1993	Space and budgetary concerns.
Hampton	No	No		1972	2001	Keep current law. Would be disastrous to fund the added expense and provide adequate manpower.
Horry (DC)	n/a	Yes	1	14 years	2003	We would need to build additional space to handle the increased population. We would also need to expand our support and program areas.
Jasper	n/a	No		1970	2001	Already overcrowded with inadequate facilities - would compound the problem and incidents would escalate.
Kershaw	43.10	Yes	2	2 years		Inadequate visitation facilities; inadequate housing and staffing; increase in food, uniforms, and other supplies; limited work opportunities available.
Lancaster	n/a	Yes	1	23 years	1998	Our daily avg. for 1/2003 was 126, an increase from our avg. of 120 in 2002. Our highest count reached 157 a few years ago. We are not equipped to handle the numbers we do now, and if we are required to house inmates with sentences of one year or less, I do not know how we will be expected to handle this. It will impact small and large counties, but I think it will impact smaller counties even more. We have difficulty hiring and retaining staff, and an increased inmate pop. would put an even greater strain on current staff.
Laurens	No	Yes	Cap. for 10; 4 at Present	1996	1996	Would greatly affect our economy. County can't afford increase of 40%. We are 16 officers short now. Would greatly put our county at risk.
Lee						
Lexington	36.00	Yes	14	3 buildings: 1975, 1992, 1999	1999	Space for convicted male and female population is lacking. Law libraries for convicted inmates are a large expense. What level of security will be needed to house these individuals?
Marion	No	Yes	6	1997	1997	Housing will not allow us to accommodate any more inmates. We cannot afford the cost of constructing another facility.
Marlboro	n/a	Yes	10	6 years	1997	Without total funding from the state, the cost to the county would be excessive.
McCormick	n/a	No		49 years	1990	
Newberry	n/a	Yes	16	28 years	2003	After renovations should not have any problems.
Oconee	n/a	Yes	5	1978	1981	This would create a financial nightmare for the county. We would be putting people on the floor, housing violent and non-violent offenders together, and creating unsafe working conditions for our staff.
Orangeburg	30.00	No		Old: 1974; New: 1990	1999	Budget and space will be major problems.
Pickens (DC)	No	Yes	7	1976		Would be unable to provide medical care, staffing, and space.

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Pickens (PC)		Yes	44			Bed space would be the biggest problem. Concerned about housing escape risks and people who need intense, professional treatment for alcohol/drug addiction (currently only have counseling available through the county Alcohol and Drug Commission). If we reduce the number of state inmates to free up bed space, this will greatly reduce skilled labor available to the county. We would essentially have to build an addition to the county prison to house the additional inmates at an approximate cost of \$2.5 million. Plus, additional staff would be necessary at a cost of \$200,000.
Richland	45.00	Yes	None	9 years	1996	
Saluda	n/a	Yes	Trustee - 1	1976	2000	Very small facility - housing more would just add to the problem.
Spartanburg	47.42	No		Main jail: 8.5 years; Annex: 13 years	1994	To provide sufficient bed space a new housing unit would have to be added (estimated cost of \$2.2 million per 88 inmates).
Sumter	n/a	Yes	14	6 months	2002	This change would have a tremendous negative impact on Sumter County. The absence of any advance notification that allowed for the planning, funding, staffing, and construction that would be required to meet local, state, and federal standards will put Sumter County, as well as other local jurisdictions, in a very vicarious position.
Union (DC)	No	Yes	13	1940	2002	
Union (Co. Jail)		No		6 years	n/a	
Williamsburg	30.00	No		1953	2001	Would present a great hardship to staff.
York (DC)	55.00	Yes	4	1995	1995	No room -- medical and other programs not adequate.
York (Co. Prison)		Yes	55	9 years		We would expect an avg. daily increase of 7 inmates per day. The impact would be an increase in budget of \$63,875.