

2017

ORANGEBURG DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



2017 ANNUAL COMPLIANCE REPORT



“A NATIONALLY ACCREDITED LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY”

1320 MIDDLETON STREET
ORANGEBURG, SC 29115

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MISSION

It is the mission of the Orangeburg Department of Public Safety to create and maintain an atmosphere of mutual cooperation with our community through innovative partnerships directed toward a common goal of protecting life and property through professional law enforcement and fire protection services.

We will remain pro-active and diligent in our efforts to enhance the quality of life in our community through professional development, supported by loyalty, courage, commitment, and integrity with equitable and dignified treatment for all citizens we serve.

VISION

The Orangeburg Department of Public Safety is dedicated to providing the highest level of law enforcement and fire protection services to all citizens in our community, incorporating professionalism, dignity and courtesy.

Furthermore, we understand the need for community support and feel compelled to develop and implement positive programs to foster mutual respect between all citizens and the department while preserving life, liberty and property.

VALUES

Loyalty:	Commitment to the agency and its organizational objectives above that of any individual.
Integrity:	Moral code of conduct that reflects honesty, accountability, and respect.
Trustworthy:	The agency must nurture community trust by performing its function in a professional and equitable manner.
Commitment:	Dedication to the community, department personnel, training, and professionalism.
Courage:	Meeting challenges and adversity without fear of scorn or ridicule recognizing the higher standards for which we are accountable.
Innovation:	Constantly searching to enhance the services provided to our community through improved technology, personal development and training.

BIAS BASED PROFILING

Standard: 01.02.09 **Action:** Review

Division: Special Operations **Effective Dates:** January 01, 2017 – December 31, 2017

1.2.9 *The agency has a written directive governing bias based profiling and, at a minimum, includes the following provisions:*

- a) *a prohibition against bias based policing;*
- b) *initial training and annual training for affected personnel in bias based issues including legal aspects; and*
- c) *a documented annual administrative review of agency practices including citizen concerns and any corrective measures taken..*

Bias Based Profiling	Section 01.47	IV D
<u><i>Annual Review</i></u>		
<i>At least annually, the department’s command staff and the director will review agency practices that could be associated with bias based profiling. This review will include, but is not limited to:</i>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <i>1. Citizen concerns related to bias based profiling and any corrective measures taken;</i> <i>2. Evaluation of traffic enforcement stops to include race and gender of vehicle drivers; and</i> <i>3. A review of all complaints received by the department related to bias based profiling.</i> 		

As required by Department Policy No. 01.47, “Bias Based Profiling”, an annual administrative review has been conducted of all agency practices including citizen concerns related to this issue. This review found that there were no complaints of Bias Based Policing during the reporting period, and the percentage of traffic stops, arrests and public contacts indicates a fair representation of the demographic makeup of the jurisdiction.

Citizen concerns related to bias based profiling or enforcement practices:

During the specified time period of this report, the Department did not receive any reports or comments from citizen groups or individuals reflecting concerns involving bias based profiling.

An evaluation of traffic enforcement stop data related to race/gender of the violator:

An analysis of traffic citations issued during this same period shows that a total of 3364 citations were issued by sworn members of the Department during 2017. This represents a 14.8% decrease in traffic citations from 2016 with a reported 3946 citations. The following data represents the gender and racial breakdown of the total number of citation:

Total	African American Males	African American Females	White Males	White Females	Other
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3364	1685	1052	345	264	18
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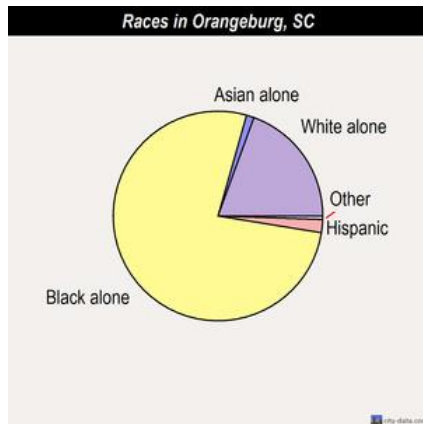
2738 citations were issued to **African American** violators, or **81%** of the total.

609 citations were issued to **White** violators, or **18%** of the total.

18 citations were issued to **Other/Unknown** violators, or **1%** of the total.

These percentages are similar to the 2016 report percentages and are a fair representation of the demographic makeup of the jurisdiction as can be seen in the table below.

- Black alone - 10,548 (75.8%)
- White alone - 2,869 (20.6%)
- Hispanic - 229 (1.6%)
- Asian alone - 178 (1.3%)
- Two or more races - 77 (0.6%)
- American Indian alone - 9 (0.06%)



Administrative Review.

During the specified time period of this report, the Department did not receive any citizen complaints with accusations of bias based profiling. In addition, enforcement data for the period indicates that the racial breakdown of stops and citations is a fair representation of the demographic makeup of the jurisdiction. No changes to policy, procedures or training are warranted at this time.

USE OF FORCE REVIEW

Standard: 04.02.04 **Action:** Analysis

Division: Special Operations **Effective Dates:** January 01, 2017 – December 31, 2017

04.02.04 *The agency conducts a documented annual analysis of its use of force activities, policies and practices.*

Use of Force

Section 05.01

IV E

Use of Force Review

1. *Supervisory review of all reports generated under Section D1 of this policy will be required.*
2. *Supervisors are required to sign and comment on the use of force report prior to forwarding it to the appropriate Duty Captain for Administrative Review.*
3. *The Duty Captain will ensure that the use of force report, accompanied by a copy of the incident report, is forwarded to the Department's Training Office.*
4. *The Training Office will review the incident and determine if the use of force was consistent with agency training, and return the use of force form and incident report to the Division Commander within 12 hours.*
5. *The Division Commander will indicate his findings and comments on the use of force report, make recommendations on, or take appropriate disciplinary action, and forward all associated paperwork and documentation to the Director of Public Safety.*
6. *The Director of Public Safety will review all use of force reports and make final determination regarding administrative actions affiliated with the use of force.*
7. *Use of force reports will be kept on file in the Director's Office for a period of five (5) years and purged thereafter according to the provisions of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History Record Retention Schedule.*
8. *Annually, the Special Operations Commander, or his designee, will review all use of force reports and prepare a use of force analysis to be included in the Department's Annual Report.*

This report is completed in compliance with Department Policy No. 05.01, Section E8. This report includes the date and time of the incidents, the types of encounters resulting in the use of force, trends and patterns related to race, age and gender, trends or patterns resulting in injuries, and an indication if the use of force was or was not consistent with Department training or policies.

	2016	2017	% Change
Total Reports	7	13	+85 %
Deadly Force	0	0	NC
Intermediate Control	6	7	+17 %
Empty Hand Control	1	6	+500 %
Other:	0	0	NC
Reason			
Effect an Arrest	7	13	+85 %
Restrain for Safety	0	0	NC
Race			
Caucasian	0	1	+100 %
African American	7	12	+71 %
Other	0	0	NC
Sex			
Male	5	12	+140 %
Female	2	1	- 50%
Injuries			
Suspect	4	4	NC
Officer	0	1	NC

Summary:

During the reporting period of 2017, officers reported thirteen (13) uses of force as compared to seven (7) uses of force during 2016. This represents an 85% increase in use of force incidents. Of the reported thirteen (13) uses of force during 2017, officers used intermediate control in seven (7) incidents. This is a 17% increase from 2016. The primary device used during intermediate control types of incidents was the Taser on six (6) of the incidents. The percentage of male suspects involved

in the use of force increased by 140% from the previous year. Because of these use of force incidents there was one reported minor injury to an officer and four minor injuries to the suspects involved. Eleven (11) different officers were involved in use of force incidents during 2017; two (2) or more officers were involved in six (6) incidents.

The actions resulting in the Use of Force were:

Seven - flight to avoid arrest.

Four - active aggression towards the officer.

One - active assault on a civilian.

One - refusing to follow commands.

During the reporting period, the agency had 984 custodial arrests, which is a 23% decrease from the 1287 custodial arrests during the previous reporting period. This correlates to one Use of Force for every 76 arrests during the 2017 reporting year compared to one Use of Force for every 184 arrests during 2016.

Of the thirteen incidents, four were results of felony charges, three were from assaults, three were for traffic violations, two were for shoplifting and one was for disorderly conduct. The twelve males involved in these incidents ranged in age from 16 years old to 37 years old with an average age of 27 years old. The one female involved in these incidents was 33 years old. There were no noted patterns in relation to type of offense, day of week or time of day of the incidents. African Americans accounted for 92% of the suspects involved in these incidents while Caucasians accounted for 8%. Compared to 85% custodial arrests of African Americans and 15% custodial arrests for Caucasians. These statistics show to be comparably similar to the demographics of the jurisdiction.

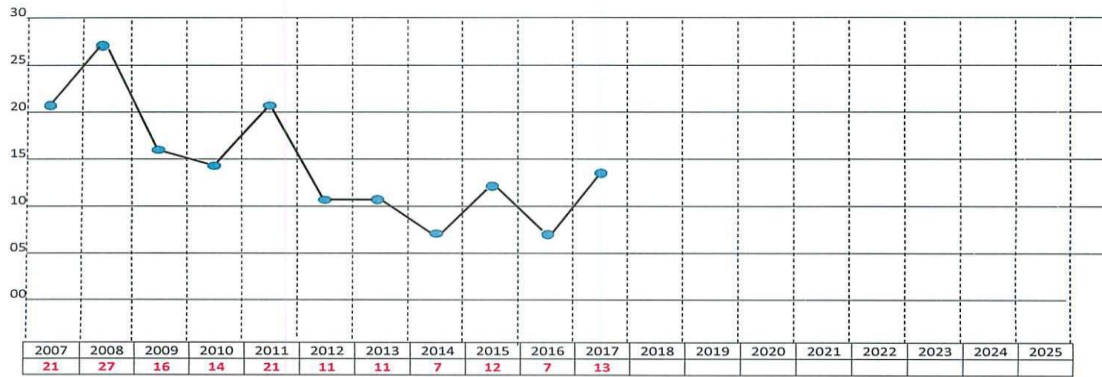
Administrative Review

All incidents were reviewed by the Training Office, which concluded that there were no violations of the agencies training guidelines. In addition, an Administrative Review was conducted on each incident. The Administrative Review concluded that all incidents complied with the departmental policy guidelines. An overall Administrative Review of all Use of Force incidents revealed no established patterns or trends that require any policy revision or training modifications.

Assaults on Officers

There were four actively aggressive assaults on officers by the suspects involved in Use of Force incidents during 2017. Two of these assaults were preemptive while two of the assaults occurred when the officer attempted to affect an arrest. Methods of control used in these incidents were Intermediate Control in three of the assaults and Empty Hand Control in one of the assaults. These four assaults resulted in three suspects receiving minor injuries. Initial contact was made with the four suspects for DUI, Narcotics, Hit & Run and Warrant Service respectively. Two of the suspects, 50%, were reported to be intoxicated at the time of the assault. The time period for the assaults was 1800 to 0300. There were no trends or patterns observed in any of the incidents. After a review of these incidents, modifications to the policies and procedures or training are not warranted at this time.

USE OF FORCE



SPECIALIZED ASSIGNMENTS

Standard: 16.02.01 **Action:** Review

Division: All **Effective Dates:** January 01, 2017 – December 31, 2017

16.2.1 *A written directive requires an annual documented review of each specialized assignment for the purpose of determining whether it should be continued. This review shall include:*

- a) a listing of the agency's specialized assignments;*
- b) a statement of purpose for each listed assignment; and*
- c) evaluation of the initial problem or condition that required the implementation of the specialized assignment.*

Allocation and Distribution of Personnel Section 01.20 IVC 1

Specialized Assignments

- 1) The department shall maintain a list of Specialized Assignments. Each Specialized Assignment shall be reviewed annually to determine whether the position should be continued. The annual review shall include:
 - a. A listing of the department's Specialized Assignments;*
 - b. A statement of purpose for each listed assignment; and*
 - c. The evaluation of the initial problem or condition that required the implementation of the Specialized Assignment.**

The following information is a review of the specialized assignments within the Department. These assignments are reviewed annually by the Director of Public Safety and the Command Staff to ensure their necessity in supporting the Department's mission.

- 1. **Position:** Special Response Team Member
Division: Patrol
Purpose: To enhance the overall effectiveness of the department's field operations during especially hazardous situations.
Reason for the Position: The Department recognizes the need for a specially trained and equipped team of officers, which can be utilized to respond to especially hazardous situations requiring specialized training and equipment with the basic mission of containment and apprehension of wanted persons, hostage situations, dignitary protection and response to active threat situations.

Review: Maintaining this position in its current status is required to support the Department's mission.

2. **Position:** Bicycle Officer

Division: Special Operations

Purpose: To enhance the overall effectiveness of the department's field operations during varied special assignments.

Reason for the Position: The Department recognizes the need for a specially trained and equipped team of officers, which can be utilized during special events, assignments and patrols where the enhanced mobility of bicycles will improve response times in congested areas of the city.

Review: Maintaining this position in its current status is required to support the Department's mission.

3. **Position:** Honor Guard

Division: Special Operations

Purpose: To provide a ceremonial unit that represents the agency at special functions.

Reason for the Position: The Department recognizes the need for a specialized ceremonial unit that projects the most positive, professional image in both appearance and demeanor, to represent the department at agency, city and civic sponsored functions as well as funerals of active and retired, sworn and civilian members of the department.

Review: Maintaining this position in its current status is required to support the Department's mission.

After reviewing the specialized positions on January 8, 2018, it is determined that all of the above listed positions will be continued to address the initial concern that prompted their implementation and to support the Department's mission.

EMPLOYEE GRIEVANCES

Standard: 25.01.03 **Action:** Review

Division: Investigations **Effective Dates:** January 01, 2017 – December 31, 2017

25.1.3 *A written directive requires a documented annual analysis of grievances.*

Grievance Procedures

Section 01.30.1

IV B

Annual Analysis

- 1. The Director of Public Safety will ensure that an analysis of all grievances filed against the department is conducted on an annual basis. The analysis will be utilized to determine if a trend exists in filed grievances and evaluate steps necessary to limit future grievances.*
- 2. The annual analysis will be in a form prescribed by the Director of Public Safety.*

A review of departmental records for the past calendar year indicates that there were no grievances filed during the reporting period. No modifications of the system are deemed necessary at this time.

Personnel Early Warning System

Standard: 35.01.09 **Action:** Evaluation

Division: All **Effective Dates:** January 01, 2017 – December 31, 2017

35.1.9 *A written directive establishes a Personnel Early Warning System to identify agency employees who may require agency intervention efforts. The system shall include procedures for:*

- a) provisions to initiate a review based on current patterns of collected material;*
- b) agency reporting requirements of conduct and behavior;*
- c) documented annual evaluation of the system;*
- d) the role of first and second level supervision;*
- e) remedial action; and*
- f) some type of employee assistance such as a formal Employee Assistance Program, peer counseling, etc.*

Personnel Early Warning System Section 01.48 III E

System Evaluation

The Director of Public Safety will review and evaluate the Personnel Early Warning System annually and make modifications when necessary.

A review of departmental records for the past calendar year indicates that there was one (1) instance in which the Personnel Early Warning System was activated pursuant to department policy. This instance resulted from an employee having two at-fault accidents within a six-month time frame. Once the employee completed the required remedial training and probationary period, he was released from probation. No modifications of the system are deemed necessary at this time.

Pursuit Report

Standard: 41.02.02 **Action:** Analysis

Division: All **Effective Dates:** January 01, 2017 – December 31, 2017

41.2.2 *A written directive governs pursuit of motor vehicles, to include:*

- a) evaluating the circumstances;*
- b) initiating officer's responsibilities;*
- c) designating secondary unit's responsibilities;*
- d) specifying roles and restrictions pertinent to marked, unmarked, or other types of police vehicle involvement in the pursuit;*
- e) assigning dispatcher's responsibilities;*
- f) describing supervisor's responsibilities;*
- g) specifying when to terminate pursuit;*
- h) engaging in inter and intra jurisdictional pursuits involving personnel from the agency and/or other jurisdictions;*
- i) requiring a written report and an administrative review of each pursuit;*
- j) conducting an annual, documented analysis of those reports; and*
- k) conducting an annual review of those policies and procedures.*

Vehicle Pursuit

Section 03.03.1

IV L

Critique of Pursuits

- 1. When an officer is involved in a vehicular pursuit, the field supervisor shall complete a "Vehicle Pursuit Critique Form", and forward it in a timely manner through the chain command to the Director of Public Safety.*
- 2. The department will conduct an annual review of all pursuits as specified by this policy.*
- 3. The department will conduct an annual review of all policies and procedures pertaining to vehicle pursuits.*

The Orangeburg Department of Public Safety engaged in a total of fourteen (14) motor vehicle pursuits during 2017 which was a 12% decrease from the previous reporting year. Of the fourteen (14) reported incidents all were initiated by this agency, and only one left Orangeburg County. The initial violation in five (5) of the incidents were for some type of traffic violation, two (2) in reference to a reported stolen vehicle, two (2) in reference to a reported armed robbery, two (2) in reference to a reported assault, two (2) were suspects in a hit and run with property damage and one (1) for larceny, and. In three (3) of the incidents there was only one officer involved in the pursuit and the

remaining eleven(11) had two or more officers involved. There were no incidents where either road blocks or tire deflating devices were utilized. There was one incident with reported injuries and six incidents with reported property damage. As a result of these pursuits eight (8) subjects were arrested three (3) suspects escaped and three (3) pursuits were terminated by the officer. After a review of pursuit policies and procedures, modifications to the policies and procedures may not be warranted at this time, however, it would be in the best interest of the agency to conduct thorough training on these policies and procedures and emphasize that the immediate apprehension of a suspect is never more important than the safety of innocent citizens or the public safety officer.

It should be noted that in 2017 there were 3,365 traffic stops. Of these, fourteen resulted in pursuits. In 2016 there were 4,645 traffic stops. Of these, sixteen resulted in pursuits. Compared to the previous reporting period, traffic stops were down 27.5%, however motor vehicle pursuits were down only 12% during the same period. Also, twelve (12) of the fourteen (14) pursuits 86% in 2017 involved only two of the four Patrol shifts. Alpha and Charlie shift personnel were each involved in six (6) of the fourteen (14)pursuits. In contrast, Bravo shift was only involved in two (2) pursuits and Delta was not involved in any pursuits.

Furthermore, a review of traffic pursuits from reporting periods 2012 thru 2015 revealed very little change in the number of pursuits in relation to the number of traffic stops. The average of these years is one pursuit for every 766 traffic stops. In 2017 the agency had one pursuit for every 240 traffic stops that were initiated.

Due to this notable increase in pursuits, I contacted the Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office as well as SC Highway Patrol Troop 7 in an effort to determine if they had seen similar trends in their pursuit statistics. SCHP Troop 7 reported twenty-nine pursuits in 2017, which is a 53% increase from the nineteen pursuits they were involved in during the previous reporting period. In addition, not unlike our agency, SCHP Troop 7 experienced a decrease in traffic stops during this reporting period. Unfortunately, the Orangeburg County Sheriff's Office does not track vehicle pursuits so no data was available for comparison.

Below is a brief summary of review findings per incident:

Incident 1:

17-00376 02/15/17 20:01 Armed Robbery Arrest

The initial traffic stop was justified by the officer, and the pursuit at its face appears proper.

Incident 2:

17-00652 03/23/17 19:15 Traffic Violation Arrest

The initial traffic stop was justified by the officer, and the pursuit at its face appears proper.

Incident 3:

17-00709 03/31/17 02:36 Traffic Violation Escape

The initial traffic stop was justified by the officer, and the pursuit at its face appears proper.

Incident 4:

17-00724 04/02/17 04:00 Armed Robbery Arrest

The initial traffic stop was justified by the officer, and the pursuit at its face appears proper.

Incident 5:

17-01455 07/04/17 15:50 Felony Hit & Run Arrest

The initial traffic stop was justified by the officer, and the pursuit at its face appears proper.

Incident 6:

17-01879 08/18/17 22:39 Stolen Vehicle Escape

The initial traffic stop was justified by the officer, and the pursuit at its face appears proper.

Incident 7:

17-01882 08/19/17 05:33 Assault Arrest

The initial traffic stop was justified by the officer, and the pursuit at its face appears proper.

Incident 8:

17-01897 08/22/17 12:00 Assault Escape

The initial traffic stop was justified by the officer, and the pursuit at its face appears proper.

Incident 9:

17-02026 09/02/17 02:22 Felony Hit & Run Arrest

The initial traffic stop was justified by the officer, and the pursuit on its face appears proper.

Incident 10:

17-02057 09/04/17 16:49 Traffic Violation Terminated

The initial traffic stop was justified by the officer, and the pursuit on its face appears proper.

Incident 11:

17-02232 09/24/17 14:49 Larceny Terminated

The initial traffic stop was justified by the officer, and the pursuit on its face appears proper.

Incident 12:

17-02443 10/14/17 21:59 Traffic Violation Arrest

The initial traffic stop was justified by the officer, and the pursuit on its face appears proper.

Incident 13:

17-03068 12/19/17 10:03 Stolen Vehicle Arrest

The initial traffic stop was justified by the officer, and the pursuit on its face appears proper.

Incident 14:

17-03158 12/30/17 21:08 Traffic Violation Terminated

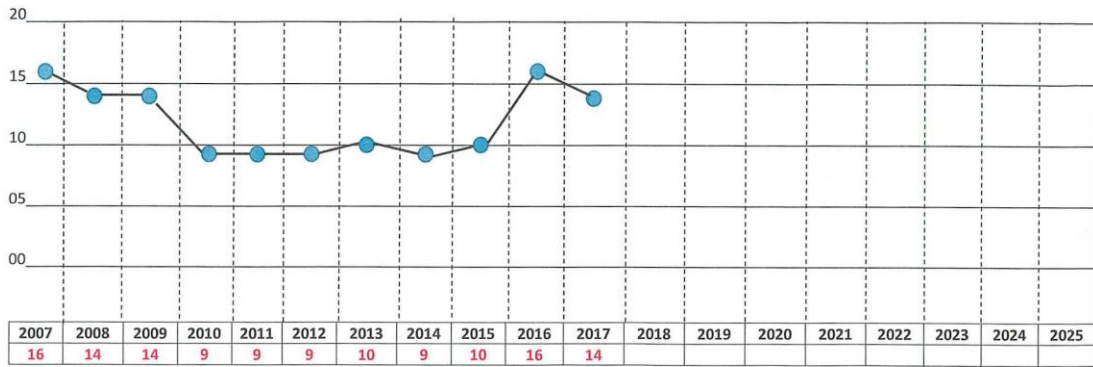
The initial traffic stop was justified by the officer, and the pursuit on its face appears proper.

Summary:

The Orangeburg Department of Public Safety, whenever possible, seeks alternative methods of apprehending suspects, when it is likely a vehicle pursuit will occur. However, in those situations where no reasonable alternative exists, officers may pursue known wanted criminals who fail to yield upon receiving proper notice; conditional upon the requirements of the Department's policy and City of Orangeburg and State of South Carolina laws governing operations of emergency vehicles.

The discretionary decision to initiate a pursuit shall be based upon the seriousness of the crime, the possibility of apprehension, the condition and type of police vehicle, the traffic and roadway conditions, the light conditions, and the type of area in which the pursuit is occurring.

PURSUIITS



Internal Affairs

Standard: 52.02.05 **Action:** Report

Division: All **Effective Dates:** January 01, 2017 – December 31, 2017

52.1.5 *The agency compiles annual statistical summaries, based upon records of internal affairs investigations, which are made available to the public and agency employees.*

Complaint Review & Professional Compliance Section 01.37

IV J

Annual Statistical Summaries and Public Information

- 1. The Office of Professional Compliance shall be responsible for compiling annual statistical summaries, based upon the records of complaints and internal investigations. This summary shall be distributed to department command staff and lieutenants for availability to agency personnel. This summary shall also be made available to the general public.*
- 2. The department shall make available information to the public on procedures to be followed in filing complaints against the department or its employees.*

There was one instance during the reporting period where the Office of Professional Compliance conducted an Internal Affairs Investigations. The complaint was sustained and the employee was terminated.

Central Records Computer Audit

Standard: 82.01.06 **Action:** Audit

Division: Special Operations **Effective Dates:** January 01, 2017 – December 31, 2017

82.1.6 *The agency has a process for maintaining security of central records computer systems, to include:*

- a) Data back-up;*
- b) Storage;*
- c) Access security; and*
- d) Password audits, at least annually.*

Records Management

Section 06.07

IV A

A. Security Precautions and Accessibility for Department Records

- 1. The Records Bureau Supervisor will control the accessibility of all reports, records, and other information stored in the Records Bureau. Sensitive information shall be placed in locked file cabinets or under a limited access code in the department's computerized records management system (RMS).*
- 2. In order to provide physical security and control access to department files, access to the Records Bureau is limited to the following persons:*
 - a) The Director of Public Safety;*
 - b) The Command Staff;*
 - c) The Records Supervisor;*
 - d) Public Safety Technicians; and*
 - e) Other persons authorized by the Records Bureau Supervisor.*
- 3. Central records information is accessible to operations personnel at all times through the department's RMS, or through the Records Bureau Supervisor on an on-call status.*
- 4. At least annually, the Records Bureau Supervisor will audit the RMS for verification of all passwords, access codes and any access violations.*

After a thorough review of Department's Computerized Records Management System (LawTrak), no access violations to the RMS were discovered during the specified time period. This audit includes a review of passwords issued to agency personnel, user rights, access codes, and a determination of any access violations.

Victim / Witness Assistance

Standard: 55.01.02 **Action:** Analysis

Division: Investigations **Effective Dates:** January 01, 2017 – December 31, 2017

55.1.2 *The agency completes a documented review of victim/witness assistance needs and available services within the agency's service area at least once every three years.*

Victim/Witness Assistance Program

Section 06.01

IV A

D *Analysis of Victims and Witnesses Needs and Services*

The Victim=s Advocate will perform an annual analysis which shall include the following:

- 1. The extent and major types of victimization within the agency=s service area.*
- 2. An inventory of information and service needs of victims and witnesses in general, including homicide and suicide survivors and special victims, such as those victimized by domestic violence, abuse and neglect (especially children and elderly), sexual crimes, and drunk drivers.*
- 3. Victim assistance and related community services available within the service area.*
- 4. Identification of all unfulfilled needs and the selection of those that are appropriate for the Department to meet.*

The extent and major types of victimization within the agency's service area:

The Orangeburg Department of Public Safety's Victim/Witness Assistance Program serves all individual victims of crimes. During the reporting period Victim Services provided assistance to 866 victims an increase of 2% compared to the previous reporting period. The most prevalent offenses are simple assault and battery and criminal domestic violence, which accounted for 396 of the 866 clients that were served which reflect a 3% increase compared to the previous reporting period. Of these 396 victims, 254 were victims of simple assault and battery which reflects a 4% increase from the previous reporting period, and 94 victims of criminal domestic violence which reflects a 32% decrease from the previous reporting period. Other major crime victims that are served include victims of armed robbery, assault and battery with intent to kill, and adult and child victims of sexual assaults.

An inventory of information and service needs of victims/witnesses in general and special victims such as victims of domestic violence, abuse and neglect, sexual crimes and drunk drivers:

All Victims - Notification of victim/witness rights, SOVA victim's assistance, SCVAN emergency fund, notification of court proceedings, bond hearings, and release, phone numbers and information of referral sources, information on victim/witness responsibilities and what to do if harassed or threatened.

Homicide/Suicide - Counseling services, information on crime scene clean up, support groups, court assistance, and assistance with funeral expenses and medical bills for homicide victims.

Abuse and neglect - Counseling services and assistance with medical bills.

Criminal Domestic Violence - Counseling services, support groups, classes for victims and batterers, assistance with medical bills, safety plan, resources for independent living, court assistance, and shelter.

Sexual Crimes - Counseling services, support groups, assistance with medical bills, court assistance and clothing.

Drunk Driving - Counseling services, support groups, court assistance, and assistance with medical bills and/or funeral expenses.

Victim assistance and related community services available in service area:

ODPS Victims Advocate - referrals, assistance with paperwork for SOVA and emergency fund, court assistance, transportation and notification of rights, court information and hearings.

DV Investigator - Investigate all criminal acts in reference to Domestic Violence offenses, including providing all patrol officers with digital cameras to document all DV/Domestic cases to enhance victimless prosecutions.

State Office of Victims Assistance (SOVA) - Crime victims fund to assist with medical, counseling and funeral bills as well as lost wages.

South Carolina Victim Assistance Network (SCVAN) - Emergency fund to assist with medication, glasses, medical equipment, clothing, shelter, food, and crime scene cleanup.

CASA - Counseling for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, anger management classes for domestic violence perpetrators, support groups and shelter for victims of domestic violence.

American Red Cross - Assistance with rent, utilities and food when available.

Mental Health - Crisis counseling, mental health counseling and anger management classes.

Alcoholics Anonymous - Counseling for victims and suspects with problems with alcohol abuse.

The William J. McCord Center - counseling for victims and suspects in the age range of 13 to 18 with problems of alcohol and drug abuse.

The Dawn Center - counseling for adult victims and suspects with alcohol and drug problems.

Pathways Program - counseling groups for both the students and their parents, located in the middle schools of district five.

Family Court - Orders of Protection

Magistrates - Restraining orders

Identification of Unfulfilled needs:

Presently, there has been a steady increase in the City's Hispanic population, which may, in the future require specialized training for line officers. This segment within our community faces many barriers with regards to law enforcement from language to cultural differences, which may affect delivery of service. In addition to the Hispanic population, the agency should explore additional Victim's Services options specifically designed for victims of the LGBT community within our jurisdiction.