

2018

ORANGEBURG DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



2018 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 POLICING

Standard: 01.02.09 **Action:** Review

Division: Internal Affairs **Effective Dates:** January 01, 2018 – December 31, 2018

- 1.2.9** *The agency has a written directive governing bias-based policing 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

Annual Review

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:

1. *Citizen concerns related to bias based profiling and any corrective measures taken;*
2. *Evaluation of traffic enforcement stops to include race and gender of vehicle drivers; and*
3. *A review of all complaints received by the department related to bias based profiling.*

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 sworn members of the Department during 2018 issued a total of 4467 citations. This represents a 33% increase in traffic citations from 2017 with a reported 3364 citations. The following data represents the gender and racial breakdown of the total number of citations:

Total	African American Males	African American Females	White Males	White Females	Other
4467	1938	1576	541	347	65

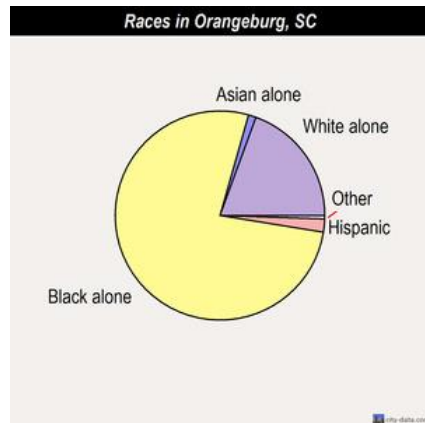
3514 citations were issued to **African American** violators, or **79%** of the total.

888 citations were issued to **White** violators, or **20%** of the total.

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

These percentages are similar to the 2017 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: Internal Affairs **Effective Dates:** January 01, 2018 – December 31, 2018

Annually, the agency conducts an analysis of its use of force activities, policies and practices. The analysis should identify:

- a. date and time of incidents;*
- b. types of encounters resulting in use of force;*
- c. trends or patterns related to race, age and gender of subjects involved;*
- d. trends or patterns resulting in injury to any person including employees; and*
- e. impact of findings on policies, practices, equipment, and training.*

This report is completed in compliance with Department Policy No. 05.01, Section E8. This report includes the type of force used, number of incidents by type of force, the incident type and an indication if the use of force was or was not consistent with Department training.

	2017	2018	% Change
Total Reports	13	17	+31%
Deadly Force	0	2	+100%
Intermediate Control	7	4	-43 %
Empty Hand Control	6	11	+83 %
Other:	0	0	NC
Reason			
Effect an Arrest	13	16	+23%
Restrain for Safety	0	1	+100%
Race			
Caucasian	1	2	+100 %
African American	12	15	+25%
Other	0	0	NC
Sex			
Male	12	16	+33 %
Female	1	1	NC
Injuries			
Suspect	4	8	+100%
Officer	1	3	+200%

Summary:

During the reporting period of 2018, officers reported seventeen (17) uses of force as compared to thirteen (13) uses of force during 2017. This represents a 31% increase in use of force incidents. Of the reported seventeen (17) uses of force during 2018, officers used intermediate control in four (4) incidents. This represents a 43% decrease from 2016. The primary device used during intermediate control types of incidents was the Taser on three (3) of the incidents. The percentage of male suspects involved in the use of force increased by 33% from the previous year. Because of these use of force incidents there were two reported minor injuries to officers while one officer received extensive injuries. In addition, eight minor injuries to suspects were reported. Twenty (20) different officers were involved in Use of Force incidents during 2018; however, no officer was involved in

more than two incidents. The experience of these officers ranged from one week to twelve years, with the average being four years' experience.

The initial contact with the involved suspects was reported as:

- Six - Public Disorderly Conduct
- Two - Failure to Stop
- Two - Loitering
- Two - Suspicious Persons
- One ea. - Interfering, Stolen Vehicle, Burglary, B&E Auto and Narcotics Violations.

The actions resulting in the Use of Force incidents were reported as:

- Seven - Flight to avoid arrest.
- Seven - Resisting arrest.
- Three - Other

During the reporting period, the agency had 1149 custodial arrests, which is a 17% increase from the 984 custodial arrests during the previous reporting period. This correlates to one Use of Force for every 68 arrests during the 2018 reporting year compared to one Use of Force for every 76 arrests during 2017.

The sixteen males involved in these incidents ranged in age from 16 years old to 60 years old with an average age of 27 ½ years old in addition, eleven of the suspects were below the age of thirty-five years old. The one female involved in these incidents was 17 years old.

The only noted patterns in relation to type of offense was that 35% of the incidents involved Public Disorderly Conduct. In 41% of the incidents, it was reported that the suspects were intoxicated by either alcohol or narcotics. It is also worth noting that 65% of the incidents occurred during the months of June through September with five of these occurring in July, which was the most for any month. There was no obvious pattern for incidents occurring on certain days of the week, however, nine incidents occurred between the hours of 6am and 8pm, eight occurred between 10pm and 4am with 10pm to midnight being the most prevalent time period accounting for 30% of all reported Use of Force incidents.

African Americans accounted for 85% of the suspects involved in these incidents while Caucasians accounted for 15%. Demographically, custodial arrests percentages were the same as the Use of Force incidents. These statistics show to be comparably similar to the demographics of the jurisdiction.

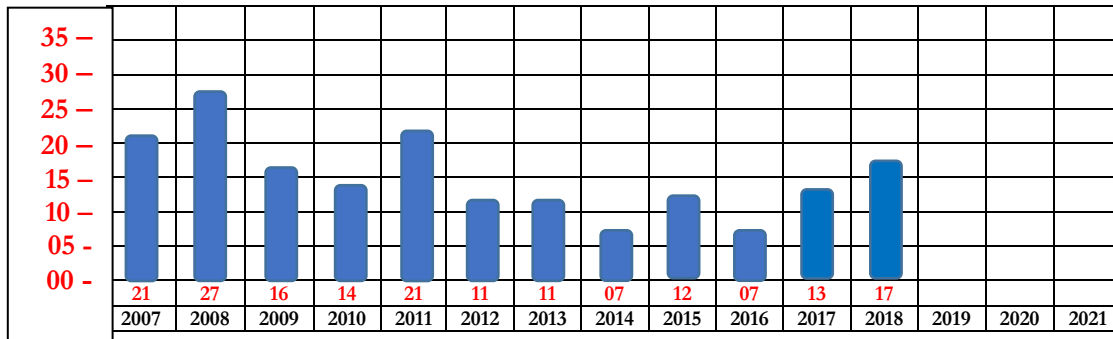
Administrative Review

All incidents were reviewed by the Training Office, which concluded that there were two violations of the agencies training guidelines. In addition, an Administrative Review was conducted on each incident. The Administrative Review concluded that there were departmental policy violations in these two incidents as well. These violations resulted in disciplinary actions and remedial training for the two officers involved. 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 six actively aggressive assaults on officers by the suspects involved in Use of Force incidents during 2018. Four 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, Empty Hand Control in one of the assaults and Deadly Force in two of the assaults. These six assaults resulted in one officer receiving minor injuries and

two suspects receiving minor injuries. Initial contact was made with three of the suspects, 43%, for PDC, two of the suspects for Failure to Stop and one suspect for a Field Interview. Four of the suspects, 57%, were reported to be intoxicated at the time of the assault. Both Deadly Force incidents began as Failure to Stop with one suspect firing at officers from his vehicle during the pursuit. The pursuing officer did not return fire immediately due to numerous occupants in the suspect vehicle. The suspect vehicle eventually stopped, and the suspect exited and began to flee on foot at which time he turned towards the officer and brandished the handgun at which time the officer returned fire. In the second Deadly Force Incident, the suspect exited his vehicle to flee on foot and pointed a long gun at the pursuing officer before fleeing into nearby residential yards. As a perimeter was being established, the suspect came around the corner of a home and was within feet of a responding officer running directly towards the officer in his patrol car with the weapon pointed in his direction. With insufficient time to find cover, the officer used his patrol vehicle as a weapon, which resulted in the suspect dropping his rifle and being apprehended. After a review of these incidents, modifications to the policies and procedures or training are not warranted at this time.



SPECIALIZED ASSIGNMENTS

Standard: 16.02.01 **Action:** Review

Division: All **Effective Dates:** January 01, 2018 – December 31, 2018

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, 2019, 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.

GRIEVANCE PROCEDURES

Standard: 22.4.3 **Action:** Review

Division: Administrative Secretary **Effective Dates:** January 01, 2018 – December 31, 2018

22.4.3 *Annually, the agency conducts an analysis of its grievances, as well as supporting policies and practices, and is reviewed by the chief executive officer.*

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.

Vehicle Pursuit Report

Standard: 41.02.02 **Action:** Analysis

Division: All Divisions **Effective Dates:** January 01, 2018 – December 31, 2018

41.2.2 *A written directive governs pursuit of motor vehicles, to include:
Conducting a documented annual analysis of pursuit reports, to include a review of policy and reporting procedures, approved by the agency CEO.*

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.*

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 by Command Staff personnel. The Administrative Review concluded that there were no departmental policy violations in these fifteen incidents as well. An overall Administrative Review of all Use of Force incidents revealed no established patterns or trends that would require any policy revision or training modifications.

Annual Analysis and Review

The Orangeburg Department of Public Safety engaged in fifteen (15) motor vehicle pursuits during 2018, which was a 7% increase from the previous reporting year. Of the fifteen (15) reported incidents, all were initiated by this agency. Ten of the pursuits went beyond the city limits and one went beyond Orangeburg County.

The initial violation in six (6) of the incidents were for reckless driving, five (5) in reference to traffic violations, two (2) in reference to stolen vehicles and two (2) in reference to felony warrants. In four (4) 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 roadblocks or tire deflating devices were utilized. There were three (3) incidents with reported injuries and five (5) incidents with reported property damage. As a result of these pursuits eight (8) subjects were arrested one (1) suspect escaped and six (6) pursuits were terminated.

It should be noted that in 2018 there were 4467 traffic stops. Of these, fifteen resulted in pursuits. In 2017, there were 3,365 traffic stops, of which, fourteen resulted in pursuits. Compared to the previous reporting period, traffic stops were up 33%, however motor vehicle pursuits were up only 7% during the same period. In addition, Charlie shift personnel were involved in eight (8) of the fifteen (15) pursuits 53% in 2018. In contrast, Alpha and Delta shifts were involved in two (2) pursuits each and Bravo shift was involved in three (3) pursuits.

It is also worth noting that 53% of the incidents occurred during the months of June through September with four of these occurring in July, which was the most for any month. There was no obvious pattern for incidents occurring on certain days of the week, however, eleven incidents (73%) occurred between the hours of 10pm and 4am, four occurred between 12 noon and 5pm. Midnight to 3am was the most prevalent time period accounting for 40% of all reported Vehicle 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 and in 2018, there was one pursuit for every 298 traffic stops.

Due to this notable increase in pursuits over the past several years, 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-two pursuits in 2018, which is a 16% increase from the nineteen pursuits they were involved in during the previous reporting period. In addition, not unlike our agency, SCHP Troop 7 experienced an increase 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.

Conclusion

This analysis of pursuit reports, policies and reporting procedures, indicates that no modifications to the policies and procedures are warranted at this time, however, it would be in the best interest of the agency to continue conducting 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.

Below is a brief summary of review findings per incident:

Incident 1:

18-00184 01/25/18 13:43 Reckless Driving Terminated

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

Incident 2:

18-00198 01/26/18 22:56 Traffic Violation Terminated

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

Incident 3:

18-00670 03/25/18 02:38 Reckless Driving Arrest

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

Incident 4:

18-00684 03/27/18 04:10 Traffic Violation Terminated

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

Incident 5:

18-00702 03/29/18 02:24 Reckless Driving Terminated

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

Incident 6:

18-01119 05/15/18 00:50 Traffic Violation Arrest

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

Incident 7:

18-01346 06/07/18 02:01 Traffic Violation Terminated

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

Incident 8:

18-01731 07/11/18 02:36 Reckless Driving Arrest

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

Incident 9:

18-01815 07/19/18 02:23 Reckless Driving Arrest

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

Incident 10:

18-01890 07/20/18 19:13 Reckless Driving Arrest

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

Incident 11:

18-01890 07/25/18 12:23 Traffic Violation Terminated

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

Incident 12:

18-02548 09/18/18 23:32 Felony Warrants Arrest

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

Incident 13:

18-02502 09/22/18 23:16 Stolen Vehicle Escape

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

Incident 14:

18-02589 09/29/18 21:08 Hit & Run Arrest

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

Incident 15:

18-03358 12/23/18 14:50 Stolen Vehicle Arrest

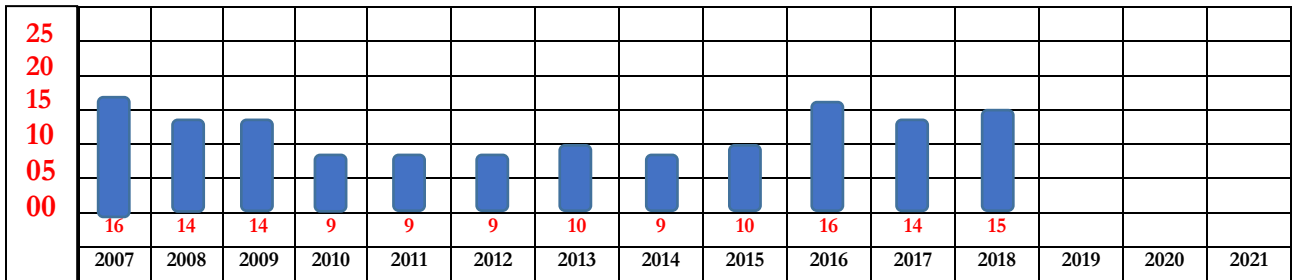
The initial traffic stop was justified by the officer, and the pursuit on its face appears proper.

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.

PURSUIT



Internal Affairs

Standard: 26.2.5 **Action:** Report

Division: Internal Affairs **Effective Dates:** January 01, 2018 – December 31, 2018

26.2.5 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

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, 2018 – December 31, 2018

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.*

The City of Orangeburg IT Director annually conducts 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, 2018 – December 31, 2018

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 aided 904 victims an increase of 4% compared to the previous reporting period. The most prevalent offenses are simple assault and battery and criminal domestic violence, which accounted for 318 of the 904 clients that were served which reflect a 20% decrease compared to the previous reporting period. Of these 318 victims, 200 were victims of simple assault and battery which reflects a 21% decrease from the previous reporting period, and 118 victims of criminal domestic violence which reflects a 28% increase 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.