

**RECEIVED**  
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**SC Court of Appeals**

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
IN THE COURT OF APPEALS

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Appeal from Administrative Law Judge

\_\_\_\_\_  
Judge D. B. Durdèn, Administrative Law Judge

\_\_\_\_\_  
Case # 2013-002712

\_\_\_\_\_  
Thomas Thompson #80681 - Appellant

v.

South Carolina Department of Probation,  
Parole, and Pardon Services - Respondent

\_\_\_\_\_  
Record on Appeal  
\_\_\_\_\_

Thomas Thompson  
#80681 HC-219  
4848 Goldmine Hwy  
Kershaw, S.C. 29067

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State of South Carolina  
Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services

NIKKI R. HALEY  
Governor



KELA E. THOMAS  
Director

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Columbia, South Carolina 29250  
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October 3, 2013

Mr. Thomas Thompson #00080681  
Kershaw Correctional Institution  
4848 Goldmine Hwy.  
Kershaw, SC 29067

RE: NOTICE OF REJECTION

Dear Mr. Thompson:

It is my responsibility to inform you, on behalf of the South Carolina Parole Board, that the Board has reached a decision regarding your parole hearing. The Board hereby makes the following CONCLUSION OF LAW:

After careful consideration of: (1) the characteristics of your current offense(s), prior offense(s), prior supervision history, prison disciplinary record, and/or prior criminal record, as described in the findings of fact below; (2) the factors published in Department Form 1212 (Criteria for Parole Consideration); and (3) the factors outlined in Section 24-21-640 of the South Carolina Code of Laws, the Parole Board concludes that parole must be denied.

You will be notified 30 days prior to your next scheduled parole consideration date.

FINDINGS OF FACT:

Nature And Seriousness Of Current Offense  
Indication Of Violence In This Or Previous Offense  
Use Of Deadly Weapon In This Or Previous Offense

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Larry Ray Patton, Jr.".

Larry Ray Patton, Jr.  
Director of Parole Board Support Services

10/2/2013

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA  
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW COURT

Thomas Thompson, # 80681,

Appellant,

vs.

South Carolina Department of Probation,  
Parole and Pardon Services,

Respondent.

Docket No. 13-ALJ-15-0053-AP

**ORDER OF DISMISSAL**

**STATEMENT OF THE CASE**

This matter is before the South Carolina Administrative Law Court (ALC or Court) pursuant to the Notice of Appeal filed by Thomas Thompson (Appellant), an individual incarcerated with the South Carolina Department of Corrections. On October 3, 2013, the South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services (Department) notified Appellant that the South Carolina Board of Parole and Pardon (Board) had rejected him for parole. Appellant timely filed an appeal with the ALC on November 12, 2013. Appellant challenges the Board's denial of parole as well as its procedures related to his parole eligibility hearing.

**DISCUSSION**

The Supreme Court of South Carolina has spoken clearly concerning the jurisdiction of the Administrative Law Court in cases such as this.

We emphasize that in future parole review hearings the Parole Board may avoid the result in the instant case if it clearly states in its order denying parole that it considered the factors outlined in section 24-21-640 and the fifteen factors published in its parole form. If the Board complies with this procedure, the decision will constitute a routine denial of parole and the ALC would have limited authority to review the decision to determine whether the Board followed proper procedure. Under that scenario, the ALC can summarily dismiss the inmate's appeal.

Cooper v. S.C. Dept. of Probation Pardon and Parole Services, 377 S.C. 489, 66 S.E.2d 106 (2008).

The Cooper decision was underscored by Compton v. S.C. Dept. of Probation Pardon and Parole Services, 385 S.C. 476, 685 S.E.2d 175 (2009), as follows:

In Cooper, we held that if the Parole Board deviates from or renders its decision without consideration of the appropriate criteria, it essentially abrogates an inmate's right to parole eligibility and infringes on a state-created liberty interest, warranting

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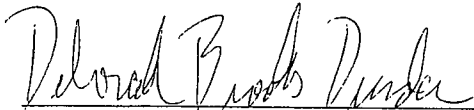
minimal due process protection. Because the Parole Board in Cooper neither offered an explanation nor indicated it had considered the statutory criteria or the criteria set forth in Form 1212, we had no other choice but to determine the order was defective and the decision was arbitrary and capricious. We emphasized that this result could be avoided in the future if the Parole Board clearly states in its order denying parole that it considered the factors outlined in section 24-21-640 and the fifteen factors published in Form 1212, and that if the Parole Board complies with this procedure, the decision will constitute a routine denial of parole and the ALC will have limited authority to review the decision.

Moreover, S.C. Code Ann. § 1-23-600(D) (Supp.2012) provides, "An administrative law judge shall not hear...an appeal involving the denial of parole to a potentially eligible inmate by the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services." Thus, this Court's authority to review a decision of the Board is limited to determining if the Board followed the proper procedure and considered the relevant factors. If that procedure was followed, any decision of the Board constitutes a routine denial of parole which this Court has no jurisdiction to hear.

The Notice of Rejection dated October 3, 2013, states that the parole board considered the fifteen factors and § 24-21-640, mentioned above. Thus, this is a routine denial of parole, and the ALC has no authority to consider this appeal.

**ORDER**

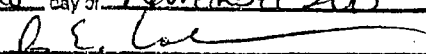
**IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that this appeal is **DISMISSED**, with prejudice.  
**AND IT IS SO ORDERED.**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Deborah Brooks Durden  
Administrative Law Judge

November 26, 2013  
Columbia, South Carolina

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This is to certify that the undersigned has this date served this order in the above entitled action upon all parties to this cause by depositing a copy hereof, in the United States mail, postage paid, or in the Interagency Mail Service addressed to the party(ies) or their attorney(s).

This 26<sup>th</sup> day of November 2013  
By:   
\_\_\_\_\_  
Judicial Law Clerk

South Carolina Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services  
Criteria For Parole Consideration

SC Board of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services  
P. O. Box 50666  
Columbia, SC 29250

Inmate Name	SCDC # 080681
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Set 10-2  
P

Criteria For Parole Consideration

The South Carolina parole law creates no right to be released on parole. Parole in South Carolina is strictly a matter of privilege or grace. The South Carolina Board of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services has absolute discretion to grant or deny parole. As such, the publication of these parole criteria in no way creates an expectancy of release, nor does it bind the Parole Board in any way to a favorable parole decision or establish any presumptions of entitlement to parole.

In deciding whether or not to grant parole, the Parole Board considers, among other things, the inmate's record before incarceration as well as during incarceration. The record itself is prepared through investigations conducted for the Parole Board, and it becomes a part of the inmate's parole file. These files are maintained by the Department of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services and are, by the statute, privileged and confidential. The confidentiality of the parole file is far reaching; inmates themselves have no right to inspect the contents of their files. If the inmate thinks his/her file is somehow incomplete or contains some error or other inaccuracy, he/she must notify the Board of the specific error or inaccuracy. The Board will investigate the inquiry and notify the inmate of the action taken.

Inmates do, however, enjoy certain rights in the parole process. The inmate has the right to appear at his parole hearing. If the inmate fails to appear, the Board may decide his/her case in absence. The inmate has the right to be represented by an attorney; however, he/she has no right to have an attorney appointed if he/she cannot afford one. At the hearing, the inmate has the right to present witnesses and evidence on his/her own behalf, but an inmate does not have a right to confront witnesses.

In deciding whether or not an inmate should be granted parole, the Board or Panel of the Board exercises its absolute discretion to the limits allowed by state and federal law. The discretion of the Board or panel aims at protecting the best interest of both society and the inmate being considered for parole. In its concern for the protection of society's and the inmate's best interests, the Board or Panel deliberates upon the "reasonable probability" that an inmate will not again violate the law, if parole is granted. When deliberating upon the reasonable probability that an inmate will not again violate the law, the Board or Panel weighs the factors listed below. The Board or Panel, in its absolute discretion, also considers any other factors not listed below which it considers relevant in a particular case.

1. The risk the inmate poses to the community;
2. The nature and seriousness of the inmate's offense, the circumstances surrounding the offense, and the inmate's attitude toward it;
3. The inmate's prior criminal records and his/her adjustment under any previous programs or supervision;
4. The inmate's attitude toward his/her family, the victim, and authority in general;
5. The inmate's adjustment while in confinement, including his/her progress in counseling, therapy, and other similar programs designed to encourage the inmate to improve himself/herself;
6. The inmate's employment history, including his/her job training and skills and his/her stability in the work place;
7. The inmate's physical, mental and emotional health;
8. The inmate's understanding of the cause of his/her past criminal conduct;
9. The inmate's efforts to solve his/her problems, such as seeking treatment for substance abuse, enrolling in academic and vocational education courses, and in general using whatever resources the Department of Corrections has made available to inmates to help with their problems;
10. The adequacy of the inmate's overall parole plan. This includes inmates living arrangements, where he/she will live and who he will live with; the character of those with whom the inmate plans to associate in both his/her working hours and his/her off-work hours; the inmate's plans for gainful employment;
11. The willingness of the community into which the inmate will be released to receive the inmate;
12. The willingness of the inmate's family to allow him/her to return to the family circle;
13. The attitudes of the sentencing judge, the solicitor, and local law enforcement officers respecting the inmate's parole;
14. The feelings of the victim's family, and any witnesses to the crime about the release of the inmate;
15. Other factors considered relevant in a particular case by the Board.

Reservation of Discretionary Power of the Parole Board

These criteria in no way limit the absolute discretion of the Parole Board or Panel to make parole decisions on a case-by-case basis and to grant or deny parole as it determines to be in the best interest of society and the inmate under review.

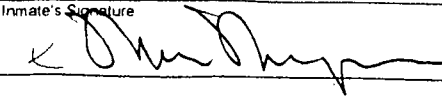
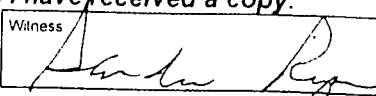
In some cases, the Board may decide that an inmate should be granted parole if the inmate completes one or more stated conditions. When this is the case, the Board may grant a parole that becomes effective when the inmate completes one or more stated conditions. Should the inmate disobey any rule or regulation of the South Carolina Department of Corrections before satisfying the stated conditions to make his parole effective, the Board may rescind the inmate's parole and treat the case as though parole had been rejected. In other cases, the Board may feel it needs more time to form its decision. In such cases, the Board may simply take the parole consideration under advisement and reschedule it at a later date. Similarly, the Board may postpone a parole hearing in order to dispose of detainers or pending charges.

If the Board rejects an inmate for parole, the inmate will be given written notice of rejection stating the reasons for rejection. Decisions of the Board have no precedential effect whatever and in no way limit the Board's absolute discretion at later parole hearings.

After rejection for parole, the procedure of scheduling of rehearing is as follows:

1. An individual serving time for a violent offense defined in §16-1-60 of the South Carolina Code of Laws 1976 will be reheard for parole two years following the date of parole rejections. Applicable legal exceptions may allow for a one year hearing.
2. An individual serving time for a nonviolent offense defined in §16-1-70 of the South Carolina Code of Laws 1976 will be reheard for parole one year following the date of parole rejections.

I certify that the above material has been explained to me, and I have received a copy.

Inmate's Signature 	Date 4/30/13	Witness 	Date 4/30/13
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Certificate of Appellant

The undersigned hereby certifies that the Record on Appeal contains all material proposed to be included by any party and not any other material.

s/ 

Thomas Thompson

80681 HC-219

4848 Goldmine Hwy

Kershaw, S.C. 29067

April 27, 2014

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MAY 07 2014

**SC Court of Appeals**