

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING NOTES

11 a.m., Monday, July 1, 2019

Governor's Conference Room * Wade Hampton Building * 1200 Senate St. * Columbia, SC 29202

Members present: Jay Johnson, 6th Circuit Solicitor's Office; Dr. Jerome Kurent, Medical University of South Carolina; Duffie Stone, 14th Circuit Solicitor; Linda Macon, 6th Circuit Solicitor's Office; Heather Weiss, S.C. Attorney General's Office; Richard Gregory, S.C. State Law Enforcement Division; Katrina Shealy, S.C. Senate; Terrence Green, Lexington Police Department; Allison Farrell, S.C. Department of Mental Health; Jane Key, S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control; Devon Hughes, S.C. Criminal Justice Academy.

Also present: Kristy Quattrone, Governor's Office; Sara Goldsby, S.C. Department of Alcohol and Other Drug Abuse Services; Nicole Howland, City of Lexington; Tara Martin, S.C. Attorney General's Office; Kate Usry, 11th Circuit Solicitor's Office; Doward Hunter, Lexington Medical Center; Julie Plane, Lexington Medical Center; Melinda Reeves, Saluda County Sheriff's Office; Jennifer Jeffocat, Lexington County Department of Social Services; Ashley Mancik, University of South Carolina; Louann Sandel, Domestic Abuse Center; Stereon Gamble, Lexington County Sheriff's Department; Karla McLawhorn Hawkins, S.C. Department of Education; Deb Haney, Sister Care; Dawn Marie Ardel, Laurens County SAFE Home; Mahri Irvine, S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control; Jennifer Aplin, Commission on Prosecution Coordination; Lisa Catalanotto, Commission on Prosecution Coordination; LeAnn McMeenamin, 11th Circuit Solicitor's Office; Megan Raymer, S.C. Attorney General's Office; Caroline Avant, S.C. Attorney General's Office; Robert Brame, University of South Carolina; Brandi Bradley, S.C. Department of Social Services; Shawn Reeves, S.C. Department of Social Services; Macaulay Morrison, JCLCC; Scott Beard, S.C. Attorney General's Office; Bryan Stirling, S.C. Department of Corrections.

- **CALL TO ORDER**, Duffie Stone, committee chair, Fourteenth Circuit Solicitor
Meeting began at 11:10 am
- **RECOGNITION OF QUORUM**
Solicitor Stone recognized the presence of a quorum of the committee membership.
- **APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES FROM MARCH 25, 2019, MEETING**,
Solicitor Stone directed the committee's attention to the meeting minutes for the 3/25/19 meeting and asked if any member had any comments or questions, of which there were none. A motion to approve the minutes was made and seconded, and the minutes were unanimously approved by the members present and voting.
- **RECOGNITION OF NEW PARTICIPANT**
Solicitor Stone acknowledged new committee member, Karla McLawhorn Hawkins, of the S.C. Department of Education.
- **PAPERLESS VICTIM FORMS**, Chief Deputy Todd Johnson, Newberry County Sheriff's Office; Connie Johnson, victim advocate, Newberry County Sheriff's Office; Chief of Police Terrence Green, Lexington Police Department: Introduced Connie Johnson to make a presentation of the cloud-based electronic form system.

Connie Johnson, Victim Advocate, Newberry County Sheriff's Office: Salient CRGT is the company that developed the paperless victim form. Can sign with finger or with cursor. Deputies have access to the forms with their phones and laptops. Works better than paper forms in today's society. Once a victim form is completed, it is sent simultaneously to victim's phone by text and/or e-mail. The Newberry Sheriff's Dept. has been using the tool since January 1 and began testing it prior to the official launch beginning in October 2018. The department has had no problems. Officer feedback is that they love it and it is more efficient than the paper forms.

The tool utilizes online login access to Victim Notification Form. The tool auto fills the city and state. Officers are using the tool in the field on their phones. The tool is not an app, rather it is a website that can be saved on officers' phones.

If victim dies, the information in the system updates. Juvenile forms can be linked to victim forms. Court dates can be added. Any and all additions or changes on a case are sent as notifications to the victims.

The department is currently working with the vendor to add a reminder section so that reminders for court dates and other action dates can be sent to the victim as well.

Emails, important website/phone number links, victims rights, contact info for victim advocate are all included in the information sent to the victim using the notification tool.

The tool keeps a log of all contact with victim and all victim forms.

Q: Does it track who is accessing the victim info?

A: Not sure, but believe so because it tracks who is logging in.

Have not had a problem with victims not having a cell phone or e-mail, but officers still keep a paper form on hand.

Officer Johnson shared a success story related to the electronic victim notification form and tool:

DV victim was getting spoof phone calls from defendant. Victim stopped answering calls as a result. Investigator could not get through to victim, so sent a message through the victim notification portal. Victim was sent a text message through the portal. Only administrators have access to the portal. That page allows option to text victim. Text notice was sent through the portal to ask that victim call the victim advocate. Victim knew it was through the victim system and responded by calling the number. Without the system, she said she would have never have answered the phone call.

- **FATALITY REVIEW BOARD PRESENTATIONS**

1. **Kate Usry, 11th Circuit Solicitor's Office** (30 minutes): Introduced Nicole Highland.

Nicole Highland, General Council, Lexington County Sheriff's Office: Shared a story of a victim whose death was ruled a suicide but was likely a homicide that was

undetected. The victim was referred to Sistercare. Sistercare was able to have her 2 pending charges dismissed. Offender 1 was incarcerated for assaulting victim, but after his release, he went straight to victim and sexually assaulted her. She lost faith in the system. Ultimately, Offender 1 was incarcerated again because a female investigator was able to get the truth and info from the victim. Victim finally moved on from Offender 1 (but not until she had a child with him). Victim was in another abusive relationship with Offender 2. Offender 2 ultimately killed her, but law enforcement immediately ruled it as a suicide. The solution is getting people on staff that care about DV. This cannot be solved exclusively through training, money or legislation.

- **Detective Steven Gamble, Lexington County Sheriff's Office:** Things learned from the failings of this case:
 1. Interview everyone present on the scene...
 2. Mandated report writing
 3. Policy Changes
 4. Change mindset of officers. (In the case described, the officer did not look at or consider the history)
 5. Mandated ½ day training once a year for deputies (4 hours are required for certification annually. This can be done through 4 hr. CJA video OR by training offered by the department)
 6. Another failing is that probation does not check criminal history when an offender reports in. Therefore, the offender may not violate probation, but this is because Probation, Parole and Pardon Services is not always checking on criminal history while on probation.

Solicitor Stone: There has to be a culture in every entity dealing with DV (solicitor's office, sheriff's office, local LE department.), but the question is how do you instill this culture?

Nicole Highland: She believes there needs to be a model DV policy for each agency/entity implemented statewide. Policy should include accountability measures.

Dr. Bob Brame: Regarding reforming the coroner system. If a coroner arrives on the scene and it looks like a suicide, the coroner should have a meaningful encounter. In this case, if there had been this encounter, the coroner would have known there was a DV incident only hours before. In this case, the coroner didn't even know about this before making his ruling. Now, there is a practice, but not a policy, that there must be a meaningful discussion between the coroner and LE to make sure the coroner has the information needed in order to make a decision. This type of policy has now been implemented in Lexington County. This includes scraping beneath fingernails, etc. Also, hospitals are now prompted to ask if person is a victim of DV, are there children in the house, etc.

Q: How many years between the fatality and the review is typical?

A: 7 years (Not done until after all appeals are completed).

Q: Should each fatality review committee include an Alcohol and Drug Abuse Council rep?

A: Not necessarily, but they certainly can, and the committee's should welcome participation regardless.

Nicole Highland: One thing she thinks the state can do: Small counties that don't have resources available, don't have a lot to review. Resources need to be provided for small counties. Need data to get grants and need grants to get training and resources. Committee needs to structure goals like a grant...set goals for 12 mo, 3 years, 5 years, etc.

2. Derek Polsinello, 13th Circuit Solicitor's Office (30 minutes)

2018 Case Review, 2009 DV-related murder.

Wanted to create a profile to learn from when assessing future cases.

Victim and offender lived together and had a child they were raising together. (After the woman's death, it was discovered that the offender was not the child's biological father.) The woman died from multiple gunshot wounds. Body was later dumped and discovered three days later.

Offender was sentenced to 35 years in 2012.

Beginning in early 1996, he was arrested multiple times related to guns, drug dealing. DV began in 2006 (first offense for which he was held accountable). It always starts small. In 2006, he was found guilty of CDV 1st offense (simple assault: pointing gun at victim's mother and hitting her.) He got one year, but bonded out, so was only behind bars for a week or two. In 2009, committed an armed robbery, immediately before killing her.

Solicitor Stone: The offender's record was one of a career criminal with "non-violent" offenses, until he killed victim.

Dr. Brame: Research show that there is not a specialization by criminals' activity.

Solicitor Stone: This comports with idea that there is no such thing as a non-violent offense.

Has taken a closer look as the offender's criminal conduct leading up to the murder; timetable of the murder. After murder, he was telling people about the murder before it was even discovered.

Autopsy showed that he had shot her superficially a few days before he killed her. The victim (nor the victim's family) never reported.

Half of all female homicides are committed by a current or former male partner.

Would encourage education about DV in schools starting in 6th grade. Letting future victims know how to react, what to do, options etc. if this happens in the future to them.

Compass of Carolina's Neil Sandara was qualified by the judge in this case as a victim expert. He counsels batterers, as well as victims.

3. **Committee's conclusions** (15 minutes): Committee Discussion and Recommendations

Heather Weiss: Recent case involved gun store. Offender went to gun store and store denied gun purchase because of pending DV charge. Gun store owner and wife called City of Columbia police, but ultimately nothing was further investigated related to the offender, and importantly, the defendant of the pending DV charge was not notified. A few days later the offender shot and killed the victim. He was able to purchase a gun from another store, which was legal because he had not been convicted (yet) of the pending DV charge. Perhaps these notifications can be added in the victim notification system, so that if the city of Columbia entered the call from gun store owner into the system, the victim would have been notified of this activity by offender.

- **NEW BUSINESS**

Date for next meeting: October 7, 2019. Solicitor Stone will send notice out to everyone.

Solicitor Stone thanked everyone for a productive meeting.

- **ADJOURNMENT**

A motion was made and seconded to adjourn, which was unanimously approved by the committee membership present and voting. The meeting was, therefore, adjourned at 12:51 PM.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA



S.R. HUBBARD III
SOLICITOR, ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

ELEVENTH CIRCUIT SOLICITOR'S OFFICE DVFRC CASE SUMMARY

CASE TYPE: Cause of Death ruled an accidental overdose, although possible suicide was also considered.

PARTIES:

- F1 – Victim
- M1 - first abusive partner; now deceased
- M2 - second abusive partner, and the person she was involved with at the time of her death.

BRIEF OVERVIEW:

This case provided the DVFRC an excellent opportunity to examine a family unit, over the course of almost 10 years, that ultimately resulted in the death of F1.

F1 and M1 were in a relationship from a young age. Police reports show M1 was involved with drugs and disruptive behavior starting in high school. The relationship was abusive – M1 was arrested multiple times for assault on F1. F1 was also charged twice with CDV in 2000/2001, with M1 as the listed victim. When F1 was arrested, M1 was on bond, with a no contact order, for multiple CDV charges with F1 as the victim. However, the bond violation was not addressed. These two arrests, as well as the failure to enforce the NCO, caused F1 to lose confidence in law enforcement, which subsequently, led to her being unwilling to call for help when M1 was released from prison and continued to beat her. M1 and F1 had one child together.

F1's charges were ultimately dismissed, after she attended counseling with Sistercare. She earned her nursing degree, ended the relationship with M1, and became gainfully employed at Lexington Medical Center. Unfortunately, she became involved with another abusive partner, M2. F1 was found deceased in 2009 of what appeared to be a drug overdose. However, there had been a prior domestic violence incident, several hours beforehand, at another location. No arrest was made for that incident and the officer did not generate an incident report. At the time of the investigation, the ongoing domestic violence in the relationship did not appear to be considered, and therefore, very little investigative work was done by the detective assigned to the case. In hindsight, there is uncertainty about the circumstances of the death.

State of South Carolina
Thirteenth Judicial Circuit

Greenville County Courthouse
305 E North Street, Suite 325
Greenville, South Carolina 29601



Telephone: 864-467-8282
TeleFax: 864-467-8582

Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee

2018 Annual Report

Pursuant to the South Carolina Commission on Prosecution Coordination, Judicial Circuit Solicitor Domestic Violence Fatality Review Committee Protocol Section III (S), June 14, 2017, this report is submitted for the period of January 1, 2018 through December 31, 2018. The case reviewed in preparation of this report is *State of South Carolina v. Willie James Poole*.

Factual Summary

On January 12, 2009, the Greenville County Sheriff's Office (GCSO) responded in reference to a deceased female on a wooded dirt trail at the end of Lakeside Road and Stauton Bridge Road in Greenville County, South Carolina. The complainants were riding their dirt bikes in the area where they spotted the deceased body of Talibah Lanease Allen (victim). The Medical Examiner's report would later conclude that the victim died from multiple gunshot wounds to the chest, and that the manner of death was a homicide. The victim's body was dumped in the wooded location for at least 48 hours prior to being discovered by the complainants.

Through the GCSO's investigation, evidence showed that sometime between January 9 – 10, 2009, Willie James Poole (defendant) murdered the victim by shooting her multiple times in the chest with a .22 caliber handgun. The defendant and the victim drove to the incident location at some point during this time frame (most likely against the victim's will), where the defendant shot and killed the victim, dumped the victim's body in the woods, and drove away. According to third party witness statements, the defendant returned to his home shortly after in a panic, closed the door behind him, and barricaded the front door with furniture. When questioned about his odd behavior, the defendant admitted to shooting the victim, but stated that the bullet just "grazed" her. Other witnesses reported to police that the defendant was telling people about the victim's death prior to the news reporting the discovery of her body.

Defendant's Criminal Record Prior to the Murder

- 1996 (Georgia): Theft by receiving stolen auto property
Carrying pistol without license
- 1997 (South Carolina): Simple assault battery

CONFIDENTIAL

LAW ENFORCEMENT SENSITIVE
DO NOT DISSIMINATE

- 1998 (South Carolina): Simple possession marijuana
Possession pistol by minor
Possession crack
- 1999 (South Carolina): Manufacturing/Distributing crack cocaine x 2
- 2000 (South Carolina): Simple assault battery
Driving under suspension
Manufacturing/Distributing crack cocaine
Possession crack cocaine
- 2007 (South Carolina): Parole Violation
Criminal Domestic Violence 1st offense (Talibah Allen victim)
Pointing and presenting a firearm at a person (Talibah's mother victim)
Failure to stop blue light
- 2011 (South Carolina): Armed robbery with a deadly weapon
Failure stop blue light

History between the Defendant and Victim

The defendant and victim had a volatile and toxic relationship. While they were never married and had no children in common¹, they were in an on-and-off again relationship for at least 8 years, periodically living together, breaking-up, then getting back together starting in 2000.

From early 2000 until 2006, there were unreported incidents of domestic violence between the defendant and victim. The defendant would often hit the victim in the head with his fists. The first reported incident occurred in 2006. In 2006, the defendant barged into the home of the mother of the victim, Ms. Evelyn Allen, (*who spoke to this Committee on August 2nd, 2018*), and in a hostile manner confronted both Ms. Allen and the victim. The defendant pointed and presented a handgun at Ms. Allen, threatened to kill her, and also struck the victim in the face multiple times with his fists. In 2007 the defendant plead guilty to Criminal Domestic Violence First Offense, and Pointing and Presenting a Firearm at a Person. He was sentenced to seven months' probation, and was required to do family violence intervention classes. This was the only time the defendant was held accountable in terms of when he exhibited violence towards this victim (until his voluntary manslaughter plea in January 2012). On January 12, 2012, the day of his murder trial, the defendant plead guilty to voluntary manslaughter and possession of a weapon during the commission of a violent crime. He was sentenced to 35 years in prison. His expected release date is 2034.

This Committee met with Ms. Allen and her two daughters (Velda and Beverly, victim's sisters) on August 2, 2018. Ms. Allen provided great insight in regards to who this defendant was and the unreported incidents of violence and control that this defendant exhibited towards the victim

¹ Before the victim died she had a minor female daughter, whom the defendant and victim thought was the defendant's daughter. After the conclusion of this case in 2012, a genetic test of the child was done by the victim's family and it was determined that the defendant is NOT the biological father.

and her family. When asked to describe this defendant and the first thing that comes to her mind when she hears his name, Ms. Allen said “fear.” The victim was fearful of him according to Ms. Allen. He was a master manipulator and controlled the victim in many ways. He tried to isolate the victim from her family. He would provide her drugs, and even go as far as making her sell drugs for his own person gain/endeavors.

The victim once told Ms. Allen that the only time she felt safe was when the defendant was in prison or in jail. However, the victim would always get back together with the defendant and “give him another chance.” He would show up at her job and act in an irate manner, requesting to speak with the victim, as he was always suspicious that she was cheating on him with another individual. At one point the victim had a prestigious job at a bank, managing as many as 20 people and making a significant income for her and her daughter. The defendant did not like this. He was unemployed, had a lengthy criminal record, and made his money by selling drugs. Ultimately the victim was fired from her banking job due to the defendant constantly showing up at her work, calling, acting in an irate manner, and becoming a distraction for the bank. He was never reported for any of this. The defendant would assault the victim in the head with his fists on multiple occasions, none of which were ever reported (other than the 2006 incident). Neither Ms. Allen nor her sisters reported these incidents, in part, because the victim did not want it reported out of fear of retaliation by the defendant. There were no male authoritative figures in the victim’s family who stood up to the defendant when he would assault, intimidate, and try to control the victim.

When asked if anything could have saved the victim from the defendant, Ms. Allen stated “death.” Ms. Allen stated to the Committee that as a result of this tragic case, she became close/befriended the defendant’s mother. Ms. Allen learned that at a young age, the defendant witnessed domestic violence in his own household (his father beat his mother). This would tend to support the notion that those who witness and/or who are subjected to domestic violence within their own home at a young age are more likely, themselves, to commit acts of domestic violence or become victims of domestic violence in the future.²

Committee’s Recommendations/Findings

Perpetrators who commit acts of domestic violence may come from various backgrounds and experiences. This particular defendant can be classified in the following:

- controlling, possessive, and domineering
- isolates victim from family members
- disrespect towards victim’s family members
- witnessed domestic violence in his own household at a young age
- history of escalating violence and a prior CDV 1st conviction
- illegally possessed guns
- illegal drug use/activity
- lack of self-accountability, responsibility, and culpability for his actions
- narcissist

² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Women’s Health.
<https://www.womenshealth.gov/relationships-and-safety/domestic-violence/effects-domestic-violence-children>
September 3, 2018.

- misogynistic
- unproductive member of society

This Committee is making the following recommendations:

1. A State-wide commitment, emphasis, and push on domestic violence/intimate partner violence education in the school system. Particularly, starting at the 6th grade level and continuing upon high school graduation. While schools may already be addressing this issue once or twice a year as a “circuit” or “unit”, it is this Committee’s recommendation that more is needed, such as a quarterly educational review of domestic violence awareness. A victim/preventative based approach is needed to try to attack this epidemic before it spreads further. The old way of approaching domestic violence may have been offender-based and *reactive*. This approach is not working and is outdated. This Committee is recommending a *pro-active* and victim/future-victim based approach. Children as early as in the 6th grade need to be instilled with the notion that it is never acceptable to physically assault (or offer or attempt to do so) an intimate partner, girlfriend/boyfriend, fiancé, and/or wife/husband. These quarterly educational reviews from 6th grade until high school graduation would be assisted with personnel from local law enforcement, the Solicitor’s office, and local non-for-profits who would come into the classroom and get the message out that our society has a ZERO tolerance policy on domestic violence. Children need to know the warning signs, effects, and ultimate consequences of domestic violence, both from a victim and offender based perspective. This Committee believes that the same way we approach and teach our children about child abuse, is the same way we must approach and teach our children about domestic violence. It is never acceptable for anyone to sexually abuse, touch, lure, entice, exploit or endanger a child. We teach our children this and what to look out for. *The same approach* must be done regarding domestic violence. It is unlikely that this epidemic will curtail itself or die out with society’s oldest generation. Our society cannot “arrest its way out” of domestic violence. This is a learned behavior and the numbers show that there is no sign that domestic violence is slowing down;

2. That all schools adopt an internal “Handle With Care” type program/initiative. See;

<http://www.handlewithcarewv.org/handle-with-care.php>

https://www.news10.com/news/handle-with-care-program-launches-in-albany_20180327033326242/1081328339

<http://marc.healthfederation.org/albanycapital-region-ny/update/2017-wrapping-around-kids>

<https://www.timesunion.com/local/article/Albany-community-s-interest-in-impact-of-11125003.php>

The “Handle With Care” program/initiative would be supported by local health systems/hospitals, local law enforcement, and local Department of Social Services/Child Protective Services. Children who are subjected to domestic violence, whether they are abused in the process or not, are often referred to as the “silent victims of domestic violence”³. After a domestic violence incident occurs in

³ The Guardian. <https://www.theguardian.com/australia-news/2015/nov/30/silent-victims-report-highlights-plight-of-children-living-with-family-violence>

November 2015.

the household, usually the focus is on prosecuting the defendant(s) and assisting the victim. What are often overlooked are the ramifications and effects that that traumatic experience has on the child. It is easy for the child to fall through the cracks of the legal system and become overlooked in terms of assistance, education, and support. The "Handle With Care" program/initiative works to identify these silent victims early on and provide attention, support, and understanding by adults in a supervisory role who come into contact with these children. The adult in the supervisory role would get a heads-up that the child is a HWC (Handle With Care) child, thus enabling the adult to know *beforehand* that the child has undergone some type of trauma or severe event. Knowing this will assist the adult when interacting with the child and will provide the adult understanding if the child is showing unusual or concerning behavior;

3. An emphasis on "third-party witness" investigation by law enforcement when investigating domestic violence incidents. It is no secret that when officers arrive on scene after a domestic dispute, often the victim may not want to cooperate for various reasons. Using a peripheral approach during the investigation by the officer may lead to third-party witnesses who either saw or heard the incident unfold. This type of investigation and witness may enhance the State's case in terms of evidence and ability to prosecute, even if the victim is uncooperative. While this Committee understands the pressures, demands, and time restraints of law enforcement when investigating these types of cases, this Committee believes it would be worthwhile if the responding officer(s) make it a point to check any/all nearby third party witnesses who may have heard or seen the incident unfold. This investigatory commitment by law enforcement could potentially provide more evidence, thus enabling the State to prosecute the case more effectively, even if the victim is uncooperative.

Domestic Violence Evaluation Criteria

1. Number of identified domestic violence fatalities in the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit for 2018; Four (4)
2. Number of fatality reviews conducted by the Committee in 2018; One (1)
3. Efforts by the Committee to educate the public about domestic violence:

A Community Domestic Violence Coordinating Council for the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit was established in March 2017. Participants on the council include law enforcement personnel, health care providers, university administrators, and domestic violence service providers. The purpose of the Council as set forth in the new Domestic Violence Law is three fold:

- a) Increase the awareness and understanding of domestic violence and its consequences;
- b) Reduce the incidence of domestic violence in the county or area served; and
- c) Enhance and ensure the safety of battered individuals and their children.

Solicitor's Office Committee member Judy Munson conducts a Domestic Violence Victims Information Meeting monthly at the Solicitor's Office in conjunction with the Centralized Domestic Violence Unit.

4. Domestic violence services, for both victims and offenders, available in the Judicial Circuit (with contact information):

VICTIMS - Greenville

SHELTER SERVICES:

- Safe Harbor – (864) 467-3636
- Mary's House – (864) 859-9191

LEGAL ASSISTANCE:

- SC Legal Services – (864) 679-3232
- Solicitor's Office Victim Advocate – (864) 467-8647

COUNSELING SERVICES:

- Compass of Carolina – (864) 467-3434

STARTING OVER:

- SHARE – (864) 269-0700
- Domestic Violence Assistance (864) 505-2740

OFFENDERS - Greenville

Addcare Counseling

413 Vardry Street Bldg. 7

Greenville, SC 29601

864-467-1319

angelabradyl@addcarecounseling.com (Angela Brady)

Compass of Carolina

1100 Rutherford Rd.

Greenville, SC 29609

864-467-3434

deitza@compassofcarolina.org (April Deitz)

Don Foster

104 Mills Avenue

Greenville, SC 29605

864-235-5666 office

864-616-9663 cell

Middle Tyger River Community Center

84 Groce Rd, Lyman, SC 29365

Lynn Ford

864-490-0018

rllynnford@hotmail.com

O.P.E.RA Centro De Familia

301 Piney Mountain Rd.

Greenville, SC 29609

864-787-8259 cell for Robert Taylor

Phoenix Center

1400 Cleveland Street

Greenville, SC 29607

864-467-3910

VICTIMS - Pickens

SHELTER SERVICES:

- Mary's House – (864) 859-9191

COUNSELING SERVICES:

- BHS – (864) 898-5800

2018 Thirteenth Judicial Circuit Committee Members

James Beaver – Captain, Greenville County Sheriff’s Office
Becky Callaham – Director, Safe Harbor
Tamika Cannon, Esq. – South Carolina Legal Services
Deputy Solicitor Andrew Culbreath – Solicitor’s Office
Assistant Solicitor Judy Munson – Solicitor’s Office
Assistant Solicitor Derek Polsinello – Solicitor’s Office
Kent Dill – Deputy Coroner, Greenville County
Frank Eppes, Esq. – GACDL
Michelle Greco – Greenville Health System
Dena Green – Greenville County Department of Social Services
Creed Hashe – Chief Deputy, Pickens County Sheriff’s Office
Dr. Kandy Kelly – Pickens County Coroner
Patricia Mullinax – Lieutenant, Greenville Police Department
Diana Tapp – Victim Advocate, Greenville County Sheriff’s Office
Howie Thompson – Captain, Greenville Police Department
Dr. Michael Ward – Chief Medical Examiner, Greenville County
Rita Wearbon – Victim Advocate, Solicitor’s Office

Greenville Health System Safe Harbor South Carolina Legal Services Greenville DSS
Greenville County Sheriff’s Office Pickens County Sheriff’s Office Greenville Police Department Solicitor’s Office
Greenville County Coroner Pickens County Coroner Greenville Association of Criminal Defense Lawyer