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REPORT OF THE

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

FOR FISCAL YEAR
1975

J. P. STROM, CHIEF

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FOR FISCAL YEAR

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J. P. STROM, CHIEF

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June 30, 1975

To the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina

In accord with statutory requirement, the first report of the South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division for the fiscal year 1975 is transmitted to your honorable body.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. Strom, Chief

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

The South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) originally was created by executive order in 1947 to replace the State Constabulary which had been for many years the investigative arm of the governors of the state.

The decision to create the division was influenced to a large degree by the vocally-expressed petition of the South Carolina Sheriffs' Association and the chiefs of police in the state to provide investigative manpower and technical assistance to the law enforcement agencies of cities, towns and counties. The law enforcement leaders asserted that the majority of the political subdivisions within the state were not able financially to maintain sufficient investigative and technical personnel and scientific equipment necessary for forensic science and police chemistry requirements in solving major crimes. These needs, coupled with the requirements of the governor and the S. C. Attorney General's office for both criminal and administrative investigations, brought about the formation of SLED.

The division has two fundamental responsibilities:

1. To provide investigative, technical and manpower assistance to all sheriffs, chiefs of police, solicitors, grand juries, mayors, city and county managers and other offices charged with a criminal justice responsibility.

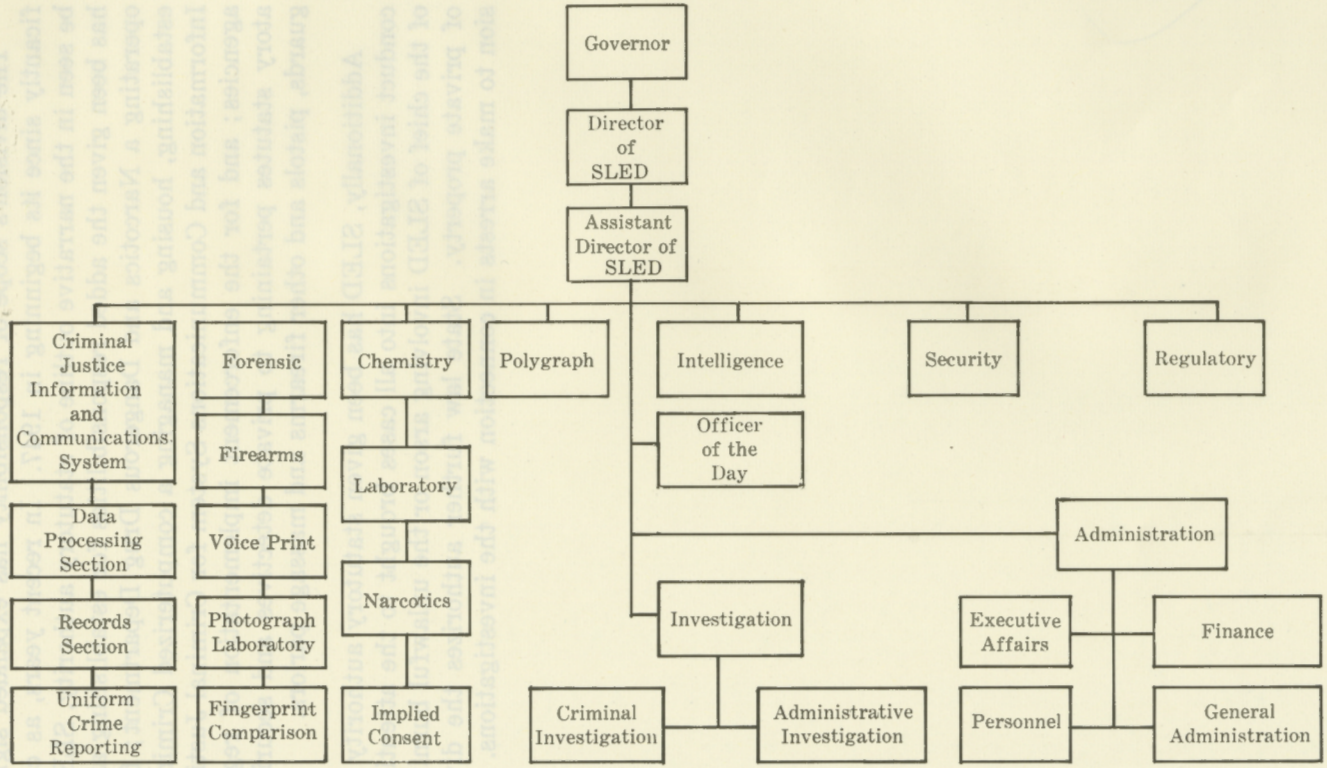
2. To provide an enforcement and security arm to the governor and to conduct investigations for and of state agencies at the direction of the governor.

The overall purpose of SLED is to apprehend or assist in the apprehension of violators of South Carolina criminal statutes and to bring such perpetrators before the courts of the state.

SLED does not accept requests for its personnel or facilities from private individuals except under extraordinary circumstances which are determined on an individual basis by the chief or the governor.

The division's scope of responsibility has expanded significantly since its beginning in 1947. In recent years, as can be seen in the narrative outline of statutory authority, SLED has been given the added responsibilities for establishing and operating a Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Department; for establishing, housing and managing a computerized Criminal Information and Communications System for Criminal Justice agencies; and for the enforcement implementation of reguatory statutes pertaining to private detectives and security guards, pistols and other firearms and massage parlors.

Additionally, SLED has been given statutory authority to conduct investigations into all cases brought to the attention of the chief of SLED involving arson or the unlawful burning of private property. State law further authorizes the division to make arrests in connection with the investigations.


Governor
Director of SLED
Assistant Director of SLED
Criminal Justice Information and Communications System
Data Processing Section
Records Section
Uniform Crime Reporting
Forensic
Firearms
Voice Print
Photograph Laboratory
Fingerprint Comparison
Chemistry
Laboratory
Narcotics
Implied Consent
Polygraph
Intelligence
Officer of the Day
Investigation
Criminal Investigation
Administrative Investigation
Security
Regulatory
Administration
Executive Affairs
Finance
Personnel
General Administration

SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

DIRECTOR	1
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR	1
INVESTIGATION	
Officer of the Day	1
Investigators	73
Investigators (Bloodhounds)	2
Pilots	2
Total Investigation	80
ADMINISTRATION	
Director of Management Services	1
Administrative Assistants	3
Staff Assistants	2
Secretaries	6
Clerk Typists	1
Accounting Clerks	4
Clerk	1
Printer	1
Total Administration	19
SECURITY	
Chief/Public Safety	1
Public Safety Officers	29
Total Security	30
INTELLIGENCE	
Field Lieutenant	1
Agents	4
Secretary	1
Total Intelligence	6

CHEMISTRY	
Director	1
Assistant Director	1
Chemists	8
Laboratory Technician	1
Field Lieutenant	1
Agents	19
Staff Assistant	1
Secretaries	3
Total Chemistry	35
FORENSIC	
Forensic Examiner (OIC)	1
Forensic Examiner Assistant (OIC)	1
Forensic Examiners	3
Chief Photographer	1
Secretary	1
Total Forensic	7
POLYGRAPH	
Polygraph Examiner (OIC)	1
Polygraph Examiner Assistant (OIC)	1
Polygraph Examiners	2
Clerk Typist	1
Total Polygraph	5

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM	
Record & Communications Officer (OIC)	1
Data Processing Administrator	1
Computer Operations Manager	1
Operations Manager	1
Computer Operators	8
Teletype Operators	1
System Analysts	5
Programmers	5
Key Entry Supervisor	1
Key Entry Operators	4
Agents	8
Secretaries	2
Criminal Records Supervisor	1
Fingerprint Examiners	5
Technicians	7
Clerks	11
Administrative Assistant	1
Total C.J.I.C.S.	63
REGULATORY	
Administrative Assistant	1
Agents	2
Secretaries	2
Clerk Typist	1
Clerk	1
Total Regulatory	7
Total South Carolina Law Enforcement Division	252

Management Staff

Chief J. P. Strom ..... Agency Director

Captain J. Leon Gasque ..... Assistant Agency Director

Lieutenant James K. Wilson ..... Chief Forensic Chemist

Lieutenant Earl Wells ..... Senior Chemist

Lieutenant Buford Mabry ..... Supervisor—Narcotics Department

Lieutenant M. N. Cate ..... Chief Examiner—Forensic Science

Lieutenant Daniel Defreese ..... Assistant OIC—Forensic Science Lab

Agent M. H. Dawson ..... Supervisor—Photography Laboratory

Lieutenant Carl B. Stokes ..... Records and Communications Officer

Mr. Joe Collins ..... Supervisor—Computer Services

Lieutenant Jerry Hamby ..... Supervisor—Uniform Crime Reporting

Agent Jerry Luthren ..... Supervisor—Criminal Records

Lieutenant Frank Faulk ..... Supervisor—Polygraph Examinations

Lieutenant Walter Powell ..... Supervisor—Criminal Intelligence

Agent Ernest L. Ellis ..... Supervisor—Regulatory Department

Lieutenant George S. Fender ..... Officer of the Day

Mr. R. L. Woolam ..... Director of Management Services

Mrs. Jo Ann Funderburk ..... Supervisor—Finance Section

Mr. Paul Moran ..... Supervisor—Personnel Records, Procurement and Inventory Control

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

The State Law Enforcement Division was established by and has operated under the appointive authority of the governor as provided in the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1942, Sec. 3096; 1945, Sec. 337; 1952, Sec. 53-3 and 53-4; and 1962, Sec. 53-3 and 53-4.

In 1974, updating legislation was enacted by the General Assembly pertaining to the structure and function of SLED, including:

Sec. 53-3 relating to the governor's appointment of special deputies, constables and detectives was amended so as to include for appointment of security guards and to provide for their reappointment and discharge under certain conditions;

Sec. 53-4 relating to gubernatorial authority over state constables was repealed.

Sec. 53-16 was enacted creating the State Law Enforcement Division, providing appointive authority of its chief by the governor and providing for its personnel, their powers and duties.

Sec. 53-17 was enacted establishing bonding requirements for the chief and agents and providing reappointment of agents to insure continuation of employment except for discharge with cause.

Sec. 53-4.1 placed all state-employed security employees, except those employed by the S. C. Department of Corrections and the S. C. Department of Mental Health, under the direct supervision of the State Law Enforcement Division.

Additionally, legislation was enacted in 1974 providing SLED with the authority to devise and operate a Criminal Information and Communications System and to regulate and control licensing of detectives and private security agencies. Enabling legislation in these matters included:

Sec. 53-30—establishing a statewide Criminal Information and Communications System as a department within the State Law Enforcement Division.

Sec. 53-31—requiring that all law enforcement agencies and court officials shall report criminal data within their respective jurisdictions to the system and authorizes the division to determine the specific information to be supplied under Sec 53-30 and the methods by which it shall be compiled, evaluated and disseminated. The section further authorizes the division to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 53-33—qualifying the compliance of disclosure of information compiled by the CJICS System.

Sec. 53-34—authorizing the division to accept, grant and appropriate funds on behalf of the state for use in the operation of the CJICS System.

Sec. 53-35—directing all sheriffs and police departments to furnish SLED with a record of all fingerprints taken in criminal investigations resulting in convictions. The section charges SLED with the responsibility for the cost and implementation of this reporting program and for the preparation of the regulations and instructions for its functioning.

Sec. 56-646—(referred to as the South Carolina Private Detective and Private Security Agencies Act) . . . . empowering the chief of SLED to determine applicant qualifications for licensing and registration, to investigate alleged violations of the provisions of the act, to promulgate rules and regulations as needed and to establish and enforce standards governing the safety and conduct of persons licensed and registered. The section also authorizes a fee assessment for license privileges and responsibilities and provides for exemptions under the act and the duties of the division.

Sec. 46-344 (Implied Consent Law)—directing SLED to establish blood/alcohol testing standards and to train and certify persons conducting breath tests.

In 1971, **Sec. 32-1510.60** of the Code was enacted, charging SLED with the responsibility for enforcement of laws pertaining to illicit traffic in controlled and counterfeit substances and requiring the establishment of a Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Department within the division.

ORGANIZATIONAL FUNCTIONS AND PROGRAMS

Departments within SLED are organized from a management viewpoint into two areas: general operations and support services.

GENERAL OPERATIONS: Oversees functions involving various investigative areas and specialized activities. Squads in this department include:

Criminal Investigative Squad . . . . . This group consists of investigator-agents, some of whom are assigned in the several counties as resident agents and field lieutenants, and some of whom are assigned to SLED headquarters. The members of this squad assist local law enforcement agencies in investigating their more serious types of crimes and conduct criminal and administrative investigations as requested by the governor and the attorney general. In addition to these primary work responsibilities, the criminal investigation squad also performs additional assignments such as extraditions, crowd control, fugitive and rescue searches, prisoner transfers and special assignments such as security coverage for VIP visitors to the state, for the governor, the lieutenant governor and their families.

Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) . . . . . Throughout the country, SWAT teams have been developed by law enforcement agencies to cope effectively with incidents of sniper fire, barricaded suspects and the pursuit and apprehension of extremely dangerous armed criminals. In order to provide the needed assistance to local enforcement agencies for these situations, SLED organized and developed its SWAT team.

Arson Investigation . . . . . This squad consists of specially trained agents who are assigned to assist local law enforcement agencies, fire departments, the S. C. Forestry Commission, the S. C. State Fire Marshal and the insurance industry in the investigation of arson and unlawful burnings. This unit investigated 184 arson cases this year.

Bomb Threat Squad . . . . . In late 1970, the division established a bomb threat squad as a basic part of a statewide planning program to deal with the alarming increase in bomb

threats to our schools, public buildings and industrial complexes.

Personnel in this squad are trained in the expertise of handling explosive and incendiary devices and are equipped with special mobile equipment and tools to assure the division's readiness to meet and deal with any bomb threat situation.

SLED's initial plan also called for an intensive training and educational program for local enforcement, firefighting personnel and responsible public and industrial officials. SLED personnel conducted numerous seminars and training sessions for police agencies and fire departments throughout the state and held planning and information seminars with public and business management officials to aid them in developing security plans and training classes of their own. This program has been highly successful and effective in reducing substantially the number of industrial work stoppages which were being experienced by textile and other key industries in the state.

Special ongoing plans also were developed for all state buildings as part of a continuing responsibility for the squad as it responds to and investigates bomb threats.

During fiscal year 1974-75, there were 356 bomb threats reported to the division from throughout the state. Public schools reported 183 of these.

Criminal Intelligence . . . . . In order to deal with the increasing number of sophisticated criminal operations, the division established a Criminal Intelligence Section in 1973, which has the responsibility of interacting and responding to inquiries from other law enforcement agencies in the state and nation concerning the activities of "career criminals," organized crime figures and white collar and traveling criminals. South Carolina is a member of the Regional Organized Crime Information Center, which exchanges current information on the activities of approximately 800 professional career criminals in the southeastern part of the United States. The regional center, located in New Orleans, La., has a membership of 19 southeastern and southwestern states. It func-

tions as a communications and information center, provides photo lab and staff analyst services and acts to coordinate interstate surveillance of suspected traveling criminals.

Search Aircraft . . . . . SLED maintains a single engine aircraft operated by a two-man agent-pilot crew. The principal activity of this aircraft is to seek out illicit moonshine operations, but its use has evolved further into support of other search operations perform by SLED and for surveillance and traffic control. During the 1974-75 fiscal year, the plane and crew were responsible for the location and destruction of 33 stills and 10,663 gallons of mash and liquor and the confiscation of four automobiles.

Bloodhounds . . . . . SLED maintains a pack of man-trailing bloodhounds ranging in number between 12 and 16. These hounds are used to assist in apprehending escapees and fugitive criminals of all types and for searching for lost persons.

The bloodhounds and their handlers are on call 24-hours-a-day, 365 days a year. During fiscal year 1974-75, they responded to 281 calls resulting in 130 apprehensions. Prompt apprehensions such as those made possible by the bloodhounds serve to prevent further fugitive criminal acts such as robbery, assault and auto theft. Often, the bloodhounds also find additional evidence on the trails such as weapons and footprints which become essential items in preparation of criminal cases for trial.

Security . . . . . SLED is charged with the overall responsibility for the direct supervision of state-employed security personnel except those employed by the S. C. Department of Corrections and the S. C. Department of Mental Health. In general, each state agency employs its own security personnel under security guidelines established by the chief of SLED, which incorporates an inspection system and regular reports from the chief security officer to the chief of SLED.

The security of the State House and Capitol Complex and grounds is handled directly by the division's Security Guard Squad. There are 30 persons in the squad, headed by a chief

inspector, who is charged with around-the-clock security of the Capitol Complex buildings and grounds.

SUPPORT SERVICES: The application of science technology is an integral part of today's modern crime investigation methods. In many instances, physical evidence and its scientific analysis and interpretation are necessary and essential as methods of proof. Certain laws can be enforced only through findings from scientific tests and many evidence problems are solvable only by scientific inquiry. Equally important is the fact that evaluation and identification of physical evidence in the early stages of an investigation can be of invaluable assistance in decisions concerning what investigative approach or methods should be used.

Consequently, police science, generally referred to as criminalistics, must be considered as essential to the goals of law enforcement.

The criminalistics laboratories located at SLED headquarters are complete, full-service facilities with the capability of performing the entire scope of police scientific inquiry. Operating as the only criminalistics laboratories in the state, SLED makes its facilities available to every enforcement agency in the state. This centralized concept is in keeping with the basic purpose of the division, and consolidation of resources is the most sensible way of providing facilities involving a significant capital outlay, such as is required for the sophisticated instrumentation and equipment in criminalistics laboratories. The concept assures the taxpayer of maximum utilization of the equipment and, more importantly, management is able to attract and employ the best available technical skill for the staffing of the laboratories.

In general categories, the criminalistics laboratories provide user services in the following areas:

Case strategy consultation
Laboratory casework
Expert witness services
Field investigations
Police personnel training
Public information

The practitioner of general criminalistics is basically an applied research worker who must possess a scholarly ability in addition to a practical ability for solving finite problems. It is the policy of SLED, and a necessity of the profession, that laboratory staff members must pursue a career development training and education program including job cross-training to assure professional proficiency.

The various departments operating under Special Services include the following:

Chemistry Department . . . . . This department is supervised by a chief chemist who is responsible for the administration and management of the chemistry laboratory, the statewide Implied Consent Program and the Narcotics and Dangerous Drug section.

The chemistry laboratory is under the supervision of the assistant chief chemist and is staffed by eight graduate chemists, each of whom are responsible for all the case work received from a pre-assigned judicial circuit. All are qualified as expert witnesses to provide testimony regarding test results and procedures.

The laboratory has at its disposal the latest analytical instrumentation, such as gas chromatagraph, mass and nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometers, ultraviolet, infrared, atomic absorption and flourescence spectrophotometers, thermal analysis and gas chromatography.

Some of the methods and procedures used for physical and chemical analysis in the identification of evidence by the laboratory are:

1. Examination of glass particles using microscopic examination and specific gravity methods to determine direction of breaking force and source of particle.

2. Examination and identification of fabric and/or fibers using thermal analysis, infrared and ultraviolet spectrophotometry, gas chromatography and microscopy.

3. Examination and identification of soil, metals and insulating materials from safes using atomic absorption,

infrared spectrophotometry, emission spectrographic analysis and density gradius analysis.

4. Examination and identification of paints to determine source and type using Frustrated Internal Multiple Reflectance Infrared Spectrophotometry, Gas Chromatography, Emission Spectrographic Analysis and Thermal Analysis.

5. Comparison and identification of hairs, human or animal, using optical and scanning electron microscopy.

6. Analysis and identification of flammable substances, using gas chromatography and infrared spectrophotometry.

7. Analysis and identification of explosive substances and explosive residues using thermal and chemical analysis.

8. Test of powder burns and residues using diphenylmine (paraffin) tests on persons suspected of firing a gun and using Walker tests and atomic absorption spectrophotometry to identify powder burns and determine distance of gun from victim.

9. Test and analyze alcoholic liquids to determine alcohol percentage, fusel oils, lead aldehydes and other poisons and presence of yeast cells in beer using gas chromotography atomic absorption and chemical testing.

10. Examination and identification of semenal fluids in rape cases using microscopic and chemical analysis.

11. Analysis and identification of blood and other body fluids by chemical methods including benzidine, hemin crystal and precipitin tests.

12. Detection of carbon monoxide in blood of arson and suicide victims using a CO-Oximeter.

13. Analysis and identification of poisons or drugs in solid dosage form and from body fluids and tissues using infrared, ultra-violet and fluorescent spectrophotom-

etry, gas chromotography, mass spectrometry and chemical analysis.

14. Test and identify presence of alcohol in persons through blood, urine and breath-testing methods.

During fiscal year 1974-75, the chemistry laboratory reported on 7,305 cases and perform 26,596 lab analyses in providing services to local law enforcement agencies.

(Implied Consent Program) Under the Implied Consent law, SLED is charged with the administrative responsibility for the training, certifying and re-certifying anyone who is to perform tests to determine the alcohol content in the blood of persons arrested for motor vehicle violations alleged to have been committed under the influence of alcohol.

The Chemistry Department is responsible for supervising this program utilizing the breath-testing program and other chemical blood test methods. The Chemistry Department employs a staff technician to provide supply and support on an around-the-clock basis for the 130 breath-testing instruments located throughout the state. The department collects and correlates statistical data pertaining to alcohol testing to assure up-to-date methods and procedures and conducts evaluation testing of new breath-testing equipment. The training and certification of all breath-testing operators is conducted by the chemistry staff through the S. C. Criminal Justice Academy.

Staff members from the Chemistry Department also furnish expert testimony regarding breath-testing and chemical blood-alcohol testing to the state courts.

During the year, the breath-testing program accounted for 1,300 machine repairs and inspections at the 130 breath-testing sites in the state, and there were 1,250 breath-testing operators certified by the staff during the period.

The effectiveness of the program can be seen in the statistical comparison of 23,591 tests administered against 12,886 licenses suspended for driving under the influence.

(Narcotics Squad) The Narcotics Squad was formed in 1971 with the advent of legislation charging SLED with en-

forcement of laws pertaining to the illicit traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs. The squad is given the responsibility for providing investigative assistance to local enforcement agencies and for initiating overt and covert investigations into major narcotic and dangerous drug traffickers operating interstate and intrastate.

The Narcotics Squad maintains close liaison with other state and federal agencies in coordinating investigations against illicit drug traffic and provides intelligence information to these agencies regarding such drug traffic activity.

There are 18 agents and a lieutenant supervisor assigned to the squad — all working under the direction of the Chemistry Department's chief chemist. During the year ending June, 1975, these narcotics officers conducted 471 investigations in connection with 658 drug and narcotics cases. Total value of drugs purchased or seized was estimated at $722,394.

Forensic Science Laboratory . . . . . In addition to the Chemistry Department examinations, there are other kinds of evidence examinations which employ a broad scope of technologies. The Criminalistics Laboratory section responsible for providing these services is under the supervision of a chief examiner and is staffed by four graduate examiners and a photographic technician.

Members of this professional laboratory staff are used to form crime scene search teams to collect physical evidence, in addition to performing laboratory examinations and testing. These personnel, like the chemistry staff members, are qualified to render expert witness testimony in the courts regarding the presentation of test results.

Examinations conducted by this lab section consist of: firearms identification, tool mark identification, latent fingerprint, questioned documents, crime scene processing, optical and electron micscropy, voiceprint identification, fracture and impression indentification, composites and photography.

These laboratories are equipped with modern examination equipment, including a scanning electron microscope and optical comparison microscopes, electronic voice print recorders,

precision tools and machinery, test firing facilities and a complete crime photo laboratory equipped to process black and white or color photos.

During the year, this laboratory's activity included evidence examinations which required 7,742 fingerprint comparisons, the processing of 7,187 photo prints and 2,302 comparisons in all other areas, including 358 cases involving firearms identification. The majority of the firearms identifications cases involved homicides.

Polygraph Section . . . . . This section was first established by SLED in 1950. This section is staffed by four qualified licensed examiners.

The polygraph services of SLED are used in every type of law enforcement investigation throughout the state. Many investigations are cleared each week as a result of these polygraphy examinations, and it should be noted that the polygraph is used not only to determine if an individual is lying but also to establish if he is being truthful.

The polygraph section has saved thousands of dollars in investigative man-hours each year as a result of being able to clear many investigations promptly by polygraph examinations.

In the year ended June, 1975, this section conducted 1,093 polygraph examinations from which 154 confessions were obtained.

Criminal Justice Information and Communications System . . . . . The need for a statewide communication and information system in South Carolina was recognized by the several criminal justice agencies, the courts and by the Office of Criminal Justice Programs. SLED was requested to develop, house and manage the system. Implementation of the system began in 1969 with the cooperation and technical help of the State Computer Services Office and the financial support of state appropriations and a federal grant through the Law Enforcement Assistance Program (LEAP).

The program, known as CJICS, is a system developed to provide a statewide computerized communication network and

to provide a criminal history record file which the criminal justice agencies can inquire of or add information to. The system is also required to provide Uniform Crime Statistics reports.

The CJICS program is organized into three service units which combine to satisfy the defined purposes for which it was originally created. These units are: the Communications and Data Processing Section, the Records Section and the Uniform Crime Reporting Section.

The total program is under the supervision of a Communications and Records officer with a specialist-supervisor directly responsible for each at the three service units. There are a total of 63 people employed in the program embracing such skills as fingerprints and records specialists, systems analysts, programmers, computer operators and both data processing and statistical clerical skills.

(Communications and Data Processing) The computer and communications network involves three computers located at SLED headquarters and an electronic interface to the computers located at the S. C. Highway Department in Columbia, S. C., and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) in Washington, D. C. The system monitors and maintains eighty-two (82) terminals located in local and state criminal justice offices throughout the state. There is at least one terminal in every county.

During fiscal year 1975, the computer processed a mean average of 10,556 messages per 24-hour period. New, easier to use terminals were installed, beginning in December, 1974, replacing the teletype machines. The message volume increased 20.4 per cent as a result of the new terminals.

The systems and programming staff has developed programs which allow terminal inquiries about vehicle and license checks, stolen vehicles, tag numbers, guns and other serialized stolen articles. SLED currently is developing systems which will expand further the inquiry capability of terminal users.

Systems and programming developed and implemented the following applications during fiscal year 1975:

1. Stolen auto and tags inquiry system (revised).
2. Stolen guns and serialized article inquiry system.
3. Uniform Crime Reporting.
4. Traffic fatality reporting system.
5. Aeronautics registration of private aircraft.
6. Job accounting.

Systems currently under development:

1. Wanted persons, 30 per cent complete.
2. Probation, Pardon and Parole reporting, 90 per cent complete.
3. Private Detective system, 70 per cent complete.
4. Narcotic system (revised), 80 per cent complete.
5. Computerized criminal history, 10 per cent complete.
6. Grants management system, 85 per cent complete.

(Records Section) This section has the responsibility for maintaining the criminal history records and fingerprints card file on all criminals known to have participated in crimes in the state. They are also responsible for the files on all cases, both criminal and administrative, investigated by SLED.

The Records Section processes and files correspondence, fingerprint cards, disposition advices and "mug shots" submitted by some 277 local, state and federal agencies and responds to name checks and other inquiries from these agencies.

Annual activity volume for this section included the conducting of 70,779 name searches, the processing and filing of 36,208 disposition advices and other correspondence items. The section received and coded 35,939 fingerprint cards received from agencies during the year.

Fingerprint cards received are searched against names already on file and filed accordingly or, in the event no record is on file, the prints are classified by both the "Henry" and the NCIC classifications systems and a new file is made.

Sixty-five percent or approximately 23,380 of the fingerprint cards received in fiscal year 1975 required this type of classification. In addition, 57,684 fingerprint cards already on file were classified with the NCIC system code in preparation for placing them into the computerized criminal history program.

The Records Section also processed SLED's investigative case file activity which included 2,532 cases opened and 2,790 cases closed. These files incorporate all written case reports, statements of testimony, interviews, photographs and other pertinent case information.

(Uniform Crime Report Section) The third service unit within the CJICS program is the Uniform Crime Report Section (UCR). This section is responsible for the statewide Uniform Crime Data Reporting System and for publishing annual reports concerning crime and crime statistics in South Carolina. The information collected is classified according to the guidelines of the FBI and the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

South Carolina was one of the first states to implement a statewide UCR program. The program was initiated in July, 1973. The fundamental objectives of the South Carolina UCR program are:

1. Inform the governor, legislature, other governmental officials and the public as to the nature of the crime problem in the state, its magnitude and its trends.
2. Provide law enforcement administrators with criminal data for administration and operational use.
3. Determine who commits crimes by age, sex and race in order to assist in finding the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.
4. Provide base data to measure the workload and effectiveness of South Carolina's criminal justice system.
5. Provide base data to measure the effects of prevention and deterrence programs.

The extent to which local law enforcement offices throughout the state participate in reporting is the key to the success of the UCR program. As a first step in this direction, SLED,

in conjunction with the FBI, held workshops with the local law enforcement offices throughout the state on the program objectives and the reporting procedures.

The success of the program is reflected in the fact there is 100 percent reporting participation by the local law enforcement agencies.

There are 252 local law enforcement agencies covered by the reporting program, in addition to data reported by the seven Highway Patrol field offices in the state.

The report contains statistical data on seven major crime categories, known as Class I crimes, as well as on a group called Class II crimes. Statistics in the annual report are tabulated by counties, metropolitan areas and statewide and includes crime rates per 10,000 population; total crimes committed by type, such as murder, rape, robbery, etc.; and other significant crime and law enforcement activity factors which can provide sheriffs, police chiefs and other responsible officials with valuable management and planning tools. This information is made available, on request, to all participating agencies in the form of monthly reports covering their areas of jurisdiction. The report prepared by the UCR Section titled Crime in South Carolina is published annually by SLED. Excerpts from the 1974 report are presented on the following pages to provide an example of the type of information furnished.

Regulation Section . . . . . In 1974, the division was given the responsibility for regulation and administration of private detective and private security companies. Regulatory responsibility is a new area in the overall mission of SLED. A regulatory section was established and given authority for implementing the new law.

During the 1975 legislative session, statutes covering the regulation and control of handguns and other weapons and for the regulation of massage parlors were enacted. These statutes will, of course, contribute to the increased growth of the Regulatory Section.

During the 12 months ended June, 1975, this section re-

newed or issued licenses to 112 detective and security companies and processed 3,472 applications for registration of individuals employed by these firms—meaning SLED must conduct a background investigation and criminal records check for each applicant.

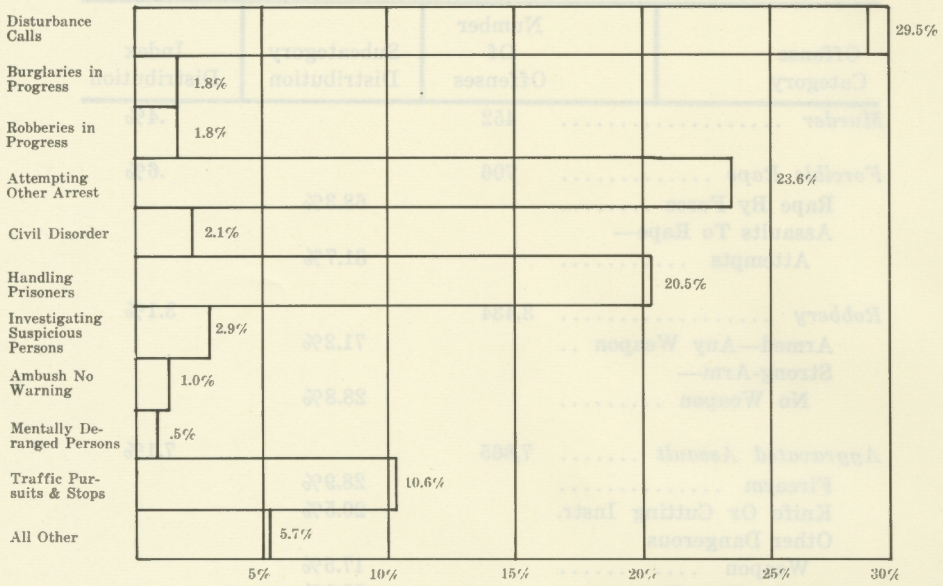
UNIFORM CRIME REPORT STATISTICS

NUMBER OF OFFENSES REPORTED

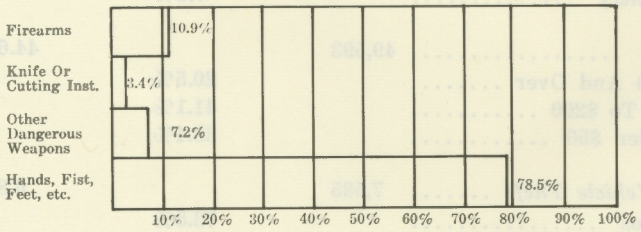
Offense Category	Number Of Offenses	Subcategory Distribution	Index Distribution
Murder	452		.4%
Forcible Rape	706		.6%
Rape By Force		68.3%	
Assaults To Rape—Attempts		31.7%	
Robbery	3,434		3.1%
Armed—Any Weapon		71.2%	
Strong-Arm—No Weapon		28.8%	
Aggravated Assault	7,865		7.1%
Firearm		28.9%	
Knife Or Cutting Instr.		20.5%	
Other Dangerous Weapon		17.5%	
Hands, Fist, Feet, etc.		33.1%	
Breaking Or Entering/Burglary	41,551		37.4%
Forcible Entry		83.2%	
Unlawful Entry—No Force		9.4%	
Attempted Forcible Entry		7.4%	
Larceny	49,593		44.6%
$200 And Over		20.5%	
$50 To $200		41.1%	
Under $50		38.4%	
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,585		6.8%
Autos		73.5%	
Truck And Buses		9.0%	
Other Vehicles		17.5%	
Total	111,186	100%	100%

Distributions may not equal 100% due to rounding.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED BY ACTIVITY



LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS ASSAULTED BY WEAPON TYPE



COUNTY CRIME RATES PER 10,000 POPULATION

County Population	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Breaking or Entering	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft
Abbeville, 21,600	1.9	1.9	4.2	25.5	69.4	87.0	17.1
Aiken, 93,700	1.5	3.2	8.0	34.1	104.1	142.0	17.2
Allendale, 10,100	3.0	3.0	3.0	54.5	110.9	53.5	10.0
Anderson, 113,600	1.8	.9	6.8	28.9	120.0	180.0	14.5
Bamberg, 16,600	2.4	2.4	1.8	33.1	80.7	72.9	3.6
Barnwell, 18,900	0	0	2.1	18.5	26.5	30.7	2.1
Beaufort, 52,800	.9	5.1	5.5	31.8	96.8	170.5	14.0
Berkeley, 60,400	2.5	1.7	5.6	9.8	104.3	51.3	7.5
Calhoun, 10,600	.9	0	1.9	28.3	120.8	43.4	4.7
Charleston, 259,900	1.7	5.6	35.2	45.6	241.5	312.3	51.7
Cherokee, 39,700	1.5	.5	9.3	17.1	108.1	73.8	10.8
Chester, 30,700	1.0	0	5.2	6.5	90.0	100.3	2.6
Chesterfield, 34,500	1.7	.6	2.0	23.2	55.9	82.6	5.8
Clarendon, 26,500	1.1	1.9	0	3.4	101.5	24.5	1.9
Colleton, 28,400	1.1	.7	1.8	26.8	57.6	44.4	4.2
Darlington, 56,400	2.5	1.4	5.3	12.6	59.4	102.1	8.2
Dillon, 29,400	1.0	2.4	5.4	42.9	90.5	69.7	6.5
Dorchester, 41,700	.7	2.6	6.7	21.6	44.8	103.8	8.4
Edgefield, 16,400	3.0	1.8	6.1	106.7	103.7	77.4	12.2
Fairfield, 19,800	.5	1.0	9.6	15.2	93.9	50.0	4.0
Florence, 96,800	1.8	1.3	10.0	23.1	153.0	185.6	16.3
Georgetown, 36,800	.5	.5	6.5	28.5	64.4	85.3	7.3
Greenville, 265,800	1.9	3.9	23.4	33.6	255.2	252.6	68.0
Greenwood, 51,800	1.7	1.2	4.1	35.9	126.3	200.0	11.0
Hampton, 16,800	-1.2	.6	1.2	7.7	22.0	33.9	3.6
Horry, 83,700	1.6	1.9	6.1	29.9	133.1	237.9	36.4
Jasper, 12,900	0	3.1	5.4	30.2	45.7	68.2	3.9
Kershaw, 35,800	.8	1.4	5.3	20.9	120.7	150.0	14.2
Lancaster, 45,300	.9	1.3	2.2	15.0	98.5	180.8	12.4
Laurens, 49,700	1.4	.6	4.4	11.3	87.3	113.3	3.8
Lee, 16,900	4.7	1.8	5.3	44.4	43.2	62.7	1.8
Lexington, 111,500	.9	2.9	8.6	27.0	143.9	140.8	33.8
McCormick, 8,200	4.9	2.4	1.2	69.5	70.7	20.7	9.8
Marion, 32,300	1.5	1.9	6.8	41.5	55.4	109.0	11.5
Marlboro, 28,700	7.0	2.1	5.2	37.6	128.9	122.0	10.5
Newberry, 30,200	2.0	1.0	3.0	59.3	94.7	110.3	5.6
Oconee, 43,500	.9	.7	2.1	17.0	104.8	73.3	9.0
Orangeburg, 76,000	1.2	2.8	4.6	27.9	80.4	105.7	8.2
Pickens, 67,300	.9	1.0	3.6	9.4	80.1	78.8	8.2
Richland, 249,300	2.2	4.6	24.9	25.0	253.3	317.0	51.5
Saluda, 14,600	2.7	2.1	1.4	39.0	71.9	54.8	8.2
Spartanburg, 189,900	1.5	2.2	13.0	24.1	184.1	188.9	38.6
Sumter, 82,600	1.8	1.6	7.5	19.6	89.8	120.0	11.3
Union, 30,200	.7	.3	4.6	19.2	59.9	43.0	5.6
Williamsburg, 33,900	.3	0	2.7	7.7	29.2	20.4	.3
York, 92,500	1.0	1.7	7.7	37.0	202.6	239.9	28.1

Agency Expenditures

A statement of expenditures for the State Law Enforcement Division for fiscal year 1974-75 is shown below. The expenditures shown include both federal and state funds. A narrative analysis of these expenditures follows the financial report.

STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION
Statement of Expenditures for Fiscal Year Ended 6-30-75

Description	General Law Enforcement Expenditures	CJICS Expenditures	Regulatory Expenditures	Total Expenditures
Personal Services	$2,133,110	$ 502,346	$22,187	$2,657,643
Contractural Services	460,252	83,032	——	543,284
Supplies	452,561	37,006	9,671	499,238
Fixed Charges	41,502	428,392	——	469,894
Equipment	456,423	305,665	8,838	770,926
Health and Retirement	11,106	——	2,259	13,365
Criminalistics Supplies	58,344	——	——	58,344
Permanent Improvement	3,000	——	——	3,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$3,616,298	$1,356,441	$42,955	$5,015,694

Of the total amount of agency expenditures for the year, $3,938,089 was from state appropriation funds, $1,034,650 was from federal grant funds, and $42,955 from regulatory revenues. Federal fund expenditures were utilized primarily in the CJICS program for computer hardware and terminal circuitry and for the purchase of equipment in the criminalistics laboratories.

The 1974-75 Appropriations Act reflects a state fund appropriation in the amount of $4,065,064. The division returned $126,975 of this appropriation to the State General Fund at the end of the year.

Total appropriation for the agency for the fiscal year 1975-76 is $4,651,398.