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**SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT
DIVISION**



**ANNUAL REPORT
1993-1994**

Printed Under The Direction Of The
State Budget And Control Board

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STATE DOCUMENTS

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To the General Assembly of South Carolina:

In accord with statutory authority requirements, the annual report of the South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division for the Fiscal Year 1993-94 is transmitted to your honorable body.

Respectfully submitted,



Robert M. Stewart, Chief

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- Alcohol Reg/Training

FY 93/94 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Expenditures	CJICS	Regulatory	Missing Persons	Employer Contri.	Permanent Improvement	Arson Control
Personal Services	2,841,755.50	336,860.21	78,308.47			593,744.18
Contractual Services	473,832.71	19,048.65	3,084.03			3,158.29
Supplies	130,345.88	9,717.64	967.22			20,414.64
Fixed Charges	1,255,661.27	3,240.68				2,553.80
Travel	17,289.94	5,311.77	1,062.31			17,768.11
Equipment	527,729.91	6,919.32				328.14
Lights, Power, Heat						
Transportation						
Agents Operations						
Supervised Health Fitness						
Implied Consent						
Employer Contributions				4,561,065.54		
Permanent Imp.					93,021.50	
TOTAL	5,246,615.21	381,098.27	83,422.03	4,561,065.54	93,021.50	637,967.16

TOTAL OF EXPENDITURES

Personal Services.....	16,395,312.37
Contractual Services.....	2,256,561.51
Supplies.....	1,562,285.62
Fixed Charges.....	1,613,009.56
Travel.....	335,101.15
Equipment.....	1,280,426.84
Lights, Power, Heat.....	305,714.47
Transportation.....	497,343.97
Agents Operations.....	200,000.00
Supervised Health Fitness.....	48,107.39
Implied Consent.....	110,931.60
Employer Contributions.....	4,561,065.54
Permanent Improv.....	128,021.50
Hospital Care.....	3,911.00
TOTAL.....	29,297,792.52

FY 93/94 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Expenditures	Admin.	General Law Enforcement	Agents Operations	Implied Consent	Supervised Health Fitness	Security General	Child Fatalities
Personal Services	1,118,548.64	10,856,597.68				449,810.09	119,687.60
Contractual Services	790,350.18	963,709.59				2,283.62	1,094.44
Supplies	224,574.49	1,165,424.19				5,210.63	5,630.93
Fixed Charges	242,614.30	108,384.51				480.00	75.00
Travel	13,244.15	278,257.93				1,315.04	851.90
Equipment	30,855.74	707,257.15					7,336.58
Light, Power, Heat	101,555.33	204,159.14					
Transportation	1,400.20	495,943.77					
Agents Operations			200,000.00				
Supervised Health Fitness					48,107.39		
Implied Consent				110,931.60			
Employer Contributions							
Permanent Imp.		35,000.00					
Employee Suggestion Awards							
Hospital Care		3,911.00					
Employee Deductions							
TOTAL	2,523,143.03	14,818,644.96	200,000.00	110,931.60	48,107.39	459,099.38	134,676.45

SOURCE OF FUNDS

FY 93-94 Appropriations.....	25,238,579.77
FY 93-94 Appropriations Lapsed.....	0
Revenue Brought Forward from FY 92-93.....	991,680.06
FY 93-94 Revenue.....	4,714,779.88
Revenue Forward to FY 94-95.....	(575,800.69)
Revenue Lapsed to General Fund.....	1,164,468.00
Capital Projects Revenue From FY 92-93.....	64,681.50
Capital Projects Revenue FY 93-94.....	35,000.00
Capital Projects Revenue Forward to FY 94-95.....	(6,660.00)
TOTAL.....	29,297,792.52

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

In 1947, a decision was made by means of an executive order to replace the Governor's State Constabulary with a more updated statewide law enforcement agency called the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division. The Executive Order was replaced in 1974 by updating legislation enacted by the General Assembly pertaining to the structure of the State Law Enforcement Division. The new statutes created SLED, provided for the appointment of the agency's chief and placed all state employed security employees, as outlined by law, under SLED supervision.

The decision to replace the Constabulary, which for many years was the main investigative arm of South Carolina governors, was brought about by a number of factors, including the South Carolina Sheriff's Association and the state's chiefs of police - all expressing a need for better, more advanced investigative manpower and technical assistance. Various political subdivisions around the state, according to law enforcement leaders, were unable to maintain financially the sufficient investigative and technical personnel and scientific equipment necessary for forensic science and police chemistry requirements in solving major crimes.

Combined with these statewide needs by smaller law enforcement agencies and the growing investigative requirement of the Governor's Office and the South Carolina Attorney General's Office, the decision was made to create the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, more commonly known as SLED.

Since its formation in 1947, SLED has been operated to provide maximum law enforcement assistance to various police agencies around the state. The Division has five fundamental responsibilities:

1. The provision of investigative, technical and manpower assistance to all sheriffs, chiefs of police, solicitors, grand juries, city and county managers and other offices charged with a criminal responsibility.
2. The provision of an enforcement and security arm to the Governor and to conduct investigations for and of state agencies at the direction of the Governor.
3. The maintenance of a statewide Criminal Justice Communications and Information System for South Carolina: a system developed to provide a statewide computerized communication network and to provide a criminal history.
4. The provision of a statewide crime laboratory to provide Chemistry, Firearms, Questioned Documents and Polygraph examinations for all law enforcement.

5. The enforcement of all alcohol regulation and inspection laws.

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

However, 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 Governor or the Chief of SLED.

SLED's responsibilities (as can be seen under Statutory Authority), have grown with the Division, running the gamut from investigative responsibilities to security requirements. Further, the Division has been given the added responsibility for establishing and operating a narcotics and dangerous drug department; and for establishing, housing and managing a computerized Criminal Justice Information and Communications System (CJICS) for various criminal justice agencies. The Division also has been given the authority to enforce implementation of regulatory statutes pertaining to private detectives and security guards, as well as handguns and other firearms.

The Division is continuing to grow as part of the Governor's Office, and an annual report to the South Carolina General Assembly is required under Section 138 of the Appropriations Act. This report is the required documentation for that purpose.

The Division's financial report of operating capital is found as Item II of the Governor's annual operating budget.

MANAGEMENT STAFF

DIRECTOR:

Robert M. Stewart, Sr., Chief

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANTS:

Hugh E. Munn, Public Information/Freedom of Information

Cindy Konduros, Intergovernmental Affairs

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS:

Elizabeth C. DeFreese

Glenda D. Booth

DEPARTMENT COORDINATORS:

Staff Services Mark W. Huguley, Inspector

Investigation Services..... James Q. Christopher, Major

Community Services.....McKinley Weaver, Major

Support ServicesD. Carlton Medley, Major

Information Services James V. Martin, Major

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

The S.C. State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) was established by and operated under the appointive authority of the Governor as provided in the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1942, Sec. 3096; 1945, Sec. 337; Sec. 23-160; and 1962, Sec. 23-1-60.

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

Sec. 23-1-60 relating to the Governor's appointment of special deputies, constables and detectives was amended for their reappointment and discharge under certain conditions.

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

Sec. 23-3-10 was enacted creating the State Law Enforcement Division, providing appointive authority of its chief by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and providing for its personnel, their powers and duties.

Sec. 23-3-20 was enacted establishing bonding requirements for the chief and agents and providing reappointment for agents to insure continuation of employment except for discharge with cause.

Sec. 23-3-30 placed all state-employed security employees, except those employed by the South Carolina Department of Corrections, 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 include:

Sec. 23-3-110 establishing a statewide Criminal Justice Information and Communications System as a department within the State Law Enforcement Division.

Sec. 23-3-120 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. 23-3-110 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. 23-3-140 qualifying the compliance of disclosure of information compiled by the CJICS System.

Sec. 23-3-150 authorizing the Division to accept, grant and appropriate funds on behalf of the state for use in the operation of the CJICS System.

Sec. 23-3-40 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 to 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 provided for exemptions under the act and the duties of the Division.

Sec. 56-5-2950 (Implied Consent Law) directing SLED to establish blood/alcohol testing standards and to train and certify persons conducting breath tests.

In 1972, Sec. 44-53-480 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.

Additionally, several statutes enacted prior to the Fiscal Year 1976 period became operational during the 1976 Fiscal Year, including the following:

Sec. 16-23-10, 23-31-110 - as amended requiring the division to investigate each applicant for a license to sell handguns in South Carolina to insure he is qualified as prescribed by law. Furthermore, the Division is charged with the responsibility of insuring that the dealers comply with the law with respect to record-keeping and handgun sales.

Sec. 16-22-210, 23-31-310 - (Known as Special Weapons Act) requiring that any person who possesses a sawed-off rifle or shotgun, or any automatic rifle shall register the weapon with SLED, and that the Division shall issue a registration permit for this weapon.

Sec. 16-23-10, 23-31-110 - requiring the Division to receive a copy of each handgun transaction conducted by licensed handgun dealers of the state. Each of these individual forms is to be processed by SLED to insure that the purchaser has not

purchased more than one handgun in a 30-day period and that he has not been convicted of a crime of violence as stated in the act.

Further, this section, as revised in June, 1975, also stipulates that SLED is to issue gun permits to citizens of South Carolina when it is determined by SLED that, due to business necessities, the citizens' lives are regularly placed in danger. The Division does a complete background investigation of each applicant to insure the applicant's integrity, need for such a permit, and proficiency in the use of handguns.

Sec. 17-7-80 - requires that all coroners submit to SLED for the performance results of blood, alcohol and drug analysis on body fluids removed from fatalities involving traffic, boating and swimming accidents.

Sec. 23-35-170 - requiring the Division to receive a copy of all quarterly reports of such sales of dynamite or powerful explosives from the auditor of each county. Such person selling or keeping for sale the explosives mentioned in this section shall make a quarterly report to the county auditor of each county. The auditor of each county shall forward a copy of all reports to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division.

In 1985, Sec. 23-3-200 through 23-3-320 of the code was enacted, charging SLED with the responsibility to create a Missing Person Information Center as a part of the Division to serve as a central repository for information regarding missing persons and missing and exploited children.

In FY 1989-90, two additional statutes were added pertaining to the provision of SLED assistance in drug trafficking and Civil Rights investigations.

Section 14-7-1780 states that the State Law Enforcement Division shall provide service "as the State Grand Jury requires."

Section 45-9-40 of Title 45, Chapter 9, of the 1976 Code, requires that whenever the Attorney General receives a complaint that there is a pattern or practice "...so as to deny the full exercise of the rights described...", the Attorney General shall notify the State Law Enforcement Division which shall conduct an investigation. The results of this investigation must be reported to the State Human Affairs Commission.

In 1991, the State Arson Control Program was transferred to SLED. Section 23-9-210 and Section 23-9-220 authorized the creation of the State Arson Control Program and defined specific duties and responsibilities for the team.

Pursuant to 1993 Act No. 181, 1582, effective July 1, 1993, all of the powers, duties, functions, rights, and privileges of the South Carolina Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission concerning law enforcement, regulation enforcement, and inspections were transferred to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division.

In 1993, the South Carolina Child Fatality Review and Prevention Act was enacted and provided for the creation of the Department of Child Fatalities at SLED and to establish the State Child Fatality Advisory Committee.

Further, this section, as revised in June, 1975, also stipulates that SLED is to issue gun permits to citizens of South Carolina when it is determined by SLED that due to business necessities, the citizen's lives are regularly placed in danger. The Division does a complete background investigation of each applicant to insure the applicant's integrity, need for such a permit, and proficiency in the use of handguns.

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In 1982, Sec 23-3-300 through 23-3-320 of the code was enacted, charging SLED with the responsibility to create a Missing Person Information Center as a part of the Division to serve as a central repository for information regarding missing persons and missing and exploited children.

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OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

Robert M. Stewart was appointed by Governor Carroll Campbell in 1988 and reappointed to be the Chief of SLED, succeeding the late J. P. "Pete" Strom.

As Chief, Stewart's responsibility is to direct the statewide investigative agency in all facets of law enforcement assistance as mandated by law, including providing necessary manpower and expertise in criminal detection and investigations. The chief is appointed by the Governor with advice and consent of the S. C. Senate, and the position is coterminous with the Governor's term.

The OFFICE OF THE CHIEF also consists of:

Executive Assistant for Public Information and Freedom of Information: serves as the agency's official spokesman, public information officer, and media relations adviser and handles various other administrative responsibilities as authorized by the Chief; represents other law enforcement agencies when requested to deal with news media and public inquiries at major crime or serious incident scenes; serves as the agency's liaison with the S. C. Criminal Justice Academy as adviser and lecturer on law enforcement media relations matters. In compliance with the mandates of the S. C. Freedom of Information Act, the Executive Assistant directs a supervisory special agent to maintain, conduct and respond to various public requests for access to SLED documents. During FY 1992-93, a total of 561 requests were received and processed at SLED.

Executive Assistant for Intergovernmental Affairs: was added in 1993 to assist the SLED Chief in fostering and maintaining positive working relationships with various other governmental agencies within the state as they relate to budgetary, legislative, and similar matters as deemed appropriate by the Chief.

STAFF SERVICES

Under the direction of an Inspector, Staff Services is responsible for the daily administrative and inspection duties of SLED. Staff Services consists of the following departments:

Administration

Administrative Services is coordinated by a supervisor in connection with budgetary and payroll, personnel, procurement, and garage services

needs of the agency. The coordinator has direct responsibility over the following departments:

Purchasing: consisting of a supervisor and staff and dealing with procurement of equipment, certain services, and supplies required by the agency.

Budget/Payroll: consisting of a supervisor and staff responsible for administration of the agency's payroll and other budgetary requirements as defined by policies and procedures.

Personnel: consisting of a supervisor and staff with duties consisting of maintaining proper agency personnel files, reviews, and other pertinent responsibilities.

Garage Services: consisting of a supervisor and staff responsible for maintenance and repairs of the agency's fleet of vehicles.

Inspections

The inspections component is responsible for the staff inspections, safety and planning functions. Staff inspections generally focus on agency procedures. The inspections process is an essential mechanism for evaluating the quality of operations, ensuring that goals are being pursued, identifying the need for additional resources, and ensuring that control is maintained throughout the organization. The inspections component is currently staffed with a Special Agent in Charge and a Special Agent.

INVESTIGATIVE SERVICES

Investigative Services, directed by an Assistant Director with the rank of Major, carries out statutory mandates to investigate violations of criminal law. To that end, a SLED investigation may be authorized by the Chief and conducted as follows:

1. Assigned by an Investigations Coordinator (Major) for criminal investigations.
2. Supervised by a Region Coordinator (Captain) for criminal investigations in any of four geographical regions of the state.
3. Assigned by a Narcotics Enforcement Coordinator (Captain) for investigations of illegal drug trafficking in South Carolina.

An Investigations Coordinator is responsible for directing criminal investigations as deemed appropriate by the Chief.

Regional Operations

Coordinators are authorized to supervise criminal investigations and other operations as directed by the Chief in the following regions:

Piedmont (Oconee, Pickens, Anderson, Greenville, Greenwood, Abbeville, Newberry, Laurens, Union, Spartanburg, Cherokee, McCormick, and York counties).

Midlands (Richland, Lexington, Aiken, Edgefield, Saluda, Kershaw, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chester counties).

Pee Dee (Horry, Georgetown, Marion, Dillon, Florence, Williamsburg, Sumter, Chesterfield, and Marlboro counties).

Low Country (Charleston, Beaufort, Jasper, Dorchester, Berkeley, Calhoun, Orangeburg, Hampton, Allendale, Barnwell, and Colleton counties).

Narcotics

The Narcotics Department was formed in 1971 with the advent of legislation charging SLED with enforcement of laws pertaining to the illicit traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs (Section 44-53-480, South Carolina Code of Laws). The department 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 Department maintains a close liaison with other state and federal agencies in coordinating investigations against illicit drug traffic and provides intelligence information to these agencies regarding such traffic activity.

There are 52 agents, 5 supervisory special agents (Lieutenants) and a Special Agent in Charge (Captain) assigned to the department at this time.

On June 3, 1988, Governor Carroll Campbell announced the formulation of a Strike Force known as the Governor's RAID (Retaliation Against Illegal Drugs) Team made up of members from the South Carolina Highway Patrol, Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources and SLED Narcotics. This gave a total of 60 sworn law enforcement personnel to combat the drug problem at the state level. This team was made statutorily permanent, under SLED, during the 1993 legislative year. Additionally, pursuant to Section 23-3-15, SLED was given "specific and exclusive jurisdiction and authority statewide, on behalf of the

state in matters including"....."covert investigation of illegal activities pertaining to and the interdiction of narcotics and other illicit substances".

The South Carolina Army National Guard has dedicated two helicopters and personnel to support the ground effort of our annual Marijuana Eradication Program. Additionally, personnel from the National Guard work year round in various positions to support the overall counter drug effort to include the SLED personnel assigned to the State Grand Jury section of the South Carolina Attorney General's office.

During the Fiscal Year 1993-94, the Narcotics Department received and processed 599 requests for investigations from federal, state and local agencies. These requests for investigations generated 957 investigations by the section.

TOTAL VALUE OF DRUGS PURCHASED OR SEIZED.....
..... \$47,833,058.50

CASH SEIZED..... 430,111.11

OTHER ASSETS 235,875.00

TOTAL ARRESTS676
(includes the marijuana arrests)

NOTE: Other real properties and monies were seized through the State Grand Jury and will be reported through them.

23,349 marijuana plants were seized in the 1993-94 Fiscal Year which resulted in 141 arrests.

STATE DRUG TOTALS

SALE/POSSESSION COMBINED	JULY-DECEMBER 1993	JANUARY-MAY 1994
Cocaine/Heroin/Opium	3,763	2,864
Marijuana	4,318	3,850
Other Drugs	281	238
Drug Equipment/Paraphernalia	502	504

The above figures are taken from reports submitted to the UCR program by participating police agencies.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Under the direction of an Assistant Director with the rank of Major, Community Services comprises a variety of external and internal responsibilities of SLED, including the following departments:

Community Relations and Victim/Witness Program

Supervised by a coordinator with the rank of Captain, these departments were begun at SLED in July, 1994. Personnel in the Community Relations and Victim/Witness departments will be soliciting input from educational, civic, and religious organizations, as SLED works to maintain a positive and professional relationship with all aspects of South Carolina communities.

DARE

The SLED DARE unit (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) has earned a National Certificate of Accreditation and is now functioning as the State DARE Training Center for South Carolina. This unit is supervised by the Captain over Community Relations and Victim/Witness and consists of four agents. This unit is responsible for helping train local DARE officers for a statewide educational program of in-classroom drug awareness instruction for elementary school students.

Training

In accordance with requirements of state law and with various SLED policies and procedures, agents must maintain a specific level of physical and training proficiency. In order to maintain these levels during FY 1993-94, the following training was conducted:

In-Service Training: SLED conducted 13 in-service classes consisting of approximately 24 hours each. These classes included:

- Legal updates
- Officer Survival Core Course
- Firearms training / night requalification & shotgun qualification
- Defensive driving techniques
- SLED administrative procedures including blocks of instruction on cocaine agitated delirium and its relation to law enforcement

Additionally, this department coordinates participation in Project Readiness, which includes clinical screening, blood work and various physical tests which promote fitness and wellness. A separate test is also conducted

by the training staff of 1.5 mile run/walk, bench press, push-ups, pull-ups and sit-ups.

Pre-employment testing and new employee training is also coordinated by the Training Section.

Protective Services / Emergency Preparedness

This component of SLED is a part of the Special Operations Unit. Its mission is to provide security for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Attorney General and other governmental officials as deemed appropriate by the Chief. It is a twenty-four hour, seven day a week operation.

In addition, we provide assistance, upon request, to the United States Secret Service and to the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other federal agencies in the protection of principles for which they are responsible when they are in the state.

This component also is called upon to assist the field offices in planning and implementing security operations as they pertain to major events, crowd control where it involves multi-agency participation, as well as meetings involving governmental officials, upon request.

Another portion of our mission is to be the agency's contact point for the Adjutant General's Office of Emergency Preparedness. The Governor has designated the State Law Enforcement Division to be the coordinating department for law enforcement activities in the event of a disaster. There are two plans -- one for natural or man-made disasters known as the Comprehensive Emergency Plan, and one for the Fixed Nuclear Facilities, known as the Radiological Emergency Response Plan. It is through our participation in drills and practical exercises that we stay in a position of constant readiness should a disaster occur.

SUPPORT SERVICES

Coordination of Support Services is maintained by a Major and is organized to provide certain specialized technical and investigative assistance to SLED and other law enforcement agencies around the country. Support Services consists of the following departments:

Forensic Sciences

The Forensic Sciences Coordinator directs one of the most sophisticated and up-to-date police science laboratories in the country, maintaining professional expertise in a variety of disciplines. The laboratory,

headquartered at SLED on Broad River Road in Columbia, South Carolina, is a 70,000 square foot state-of-the-art facility.

Modern police agencies are relying on scientific technology as an integral part of today's crime investigative methods. Such technology has given police many additional scientific tools with which to conduct a more thorough investigative inquiry, and more police agencies around the state and nation have found that often 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 analysis 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 investigative approach or methods should be used.

Construction was completed on the new SLED Forensic Services Laboratory building, and the new facility was occupied during August and September of 1989. All forensic lab departments are located in the new facility. The departments which constitute Forensic Services consist of the following: Laboratory Administration and Support; Arson; Drug Analysis; Evidence Control; Firearms and Tool Marks; Forensic Art; Implied Consent; Latent Fingerprints and Crime Scene Search; Photography, Polygraph; Questioned Documents; Serology; Toxicology; and Trace. A brief explanation of the services performed by each department follows:

Laboratory Administration and Support

Overall management of SLED's Forensic Services Laboratory is provided by the Forensic Sciences Coordinator and Assistant Coordinator. Each forensic department has a supervisor who oversees the daily operation of his or her work unit. These department supervisors report to the Coordinator and/or the Assistant Coordinator. A support staff of 14 Administrative Support Specialists and Assistants provide for the preparation of laboratory reports and correspondence, evidence intake and return, court and other appearance scheduling, work flow enhancement and numerous other administrative and support functions.

Arson Department

The Arson Department is directly responsible to the Arson Team investigators, various volunteer fire fighters, professional public safety officers, police, and sheriff's departments for the analysis of fire debris samples. The analysis of fire debris involves the detection and identification of flammable/combustible substances used to ignite/sustain a fire. This department conducts examinations for the identification of explosive, incendiary, and pyrotechnic devices, as well as the identification and comparison of lubricants that may have been used in sexual assault cases. This department currently has one analyst.

LABORATORY:

The Arson Department utilizes a variety of techniques to collect/concentrate accelerants. The most common method used is the absorption/elution - Passive Diffusion (C-Strip). Other methods that are used occasionally are headspace (heated), solvent wash, and purge and trap.

- 1. (2) Gas Chromatographs
- 2. (1) High Pressure Liquid Chromatograph
- 3. (1) Polarized Light Microscope

COURT:

The Arson Analyst is responsible for testifying and defending results of laboratory examinations in municipal, state, federal, criminal and civil courts.

FIELD INVESTIGATION:

The analyst is on 24-hour call for assisting local police/fire services in the procession of suspected arson scenes.

TRAINING:

Training in the proper collection and preservation of arson debris is presented at the S. C. Criminal Justice Academy and upon request from other fire/law enforcement service personnel.

**Examination Requests
for FY 93-94**

Explosive Analysis.....	19
Flammable Analysis.....	943
Lubricant Analysis.....	9
TOTAL.....	971

Drug Analysis Department

The Drug Analysis Department received a total of 9,102 cases in the calendar year of 1993. Types of drug analyses requested are as follows:

Drug/Narcotic Cases	10,307
Marijuana Cases.....	2,006
Alcohol (% Ethanol in Moonshine)	65
Poisons.....	46

The department has implemented several new programs and restructured others which reflects the desire to improve the quality of service the SLED Drug Analysis Department provides the law enforcement community.

The BEST (Best Evidence Sample Testing) Program was initiated in August 1990. The program thrust is to increase the speed of drug case analyses and produce the best possible charge the law enforcement agency can levy in court. All sixteen judicial circuits of South Carolina (along with the Charleston City and Greenville County Services Laboratories) are now using the program.

The Reversal (Sting) Program provides SLED Narcotics and other requesting agencies with real street quality drugs and fake drugs to run reversal (sting) operations on those individuals who desire to buy illegal drugs. The department provides pre-analyzed, pre-weighed drugs to narcotics agents for these projects.

The Marijuana Training Program provides training to local law enforcement agencies in marijuana analyses. The program is a two day, onsite classroom and one day laboratory with the officer receiving a certificate of training. This carries 24 hours towards continuing education credit for the Criminal Justice Academy.

The Student Intern Program introduces and provides training to local college/university students in the forensic sciences. The student is recommended by his/her advisor for this program which lasts a semester.

The Drug Information Program is designed totally for the other law enforcement agencies that do not deal with narcotics, yet are involved with the legal aspect of sentencing. The agencies which are targeted include the Federal Parole Boards and Correctional Institutions.

Evidence Control Department

The Evidence Control Department is staffed by one Evidence Control Officer and three Evidence Technicians. This department is the central evidence repository for the SLED Forensic Services Laboratory complex. This department is in charge of the submission, distribution, storage, security, and return of all evidence submitted to the SLED laboratories for analysis.

Firearms Department

The Firearms Department is comprised of one Examiner/Supervisor, two Examiners, one Examiner in training, and one Administrative Specialist.

Evidence in seven hundred twenty-seven (727) new cases was submitted to the Firearms Department during the period July 1, 1993, through June 30, 1994; on which 2,876 firearms examinations were conducted; 84 were toolmark related; and 177 dealt with other areas of responsibility within this department.

These examinations are conducted grossly, photographically, and microscopically. Generally speaking, evidence submitted to the Firearms

Department is examined for unique striations, impressions, and microscopic fractures from which a conclusion can be reached.

Forensic Art Department

The Forensic Art Department began operation July 1, 1988. This department provided new and updated services to the law enforcement community. This department provides services in the following areas:

1. Interviews witnesses/victims of crimes to obtain verbal description in order to create freehand drawings of criminal suspects.
2. Creates postmortem facial drawing from photos of deceased bodies on which tissue is present -- intact or decomposing remains.
3. Retouches photos or drawings done from photos that show an "updated" representation of an individual's appearance, either victim or suspect (example: child updates).
4. Creates facial reconstruction prepared from skeletonized remains.

Composites	98
Skull Reconstructions.....	3
Child Updates	8
Graphics	159
Misc.	2
TOTAL	264

Implied Consent Department

The Implied Consent Department is responsible for all breath alcohol testing instruments used to test subjects under arrest for Driving Under the Influence (DUI), Felony DUI, Boating Under the Influence (BUI), Flying Under the Influence (FUI), and Commercial Drivers License (CDL) violations. There are 163 devices placed in criminal justice agencies throughout all forty-six counties. Support for these devices is provided on a twenty-four hour a day basis.

The Implied Consent Department is staffed by three highly trained criminalists, each of whom has undergone extensive training both as to the mechanical operation and chemical principles employed by the breath testing equipment. The staff must be very knowledgeable in matters involving chemistry, electronics, computer science, and law. They undergo additional training each year to stay current with changes and developments in breath

testing technology and its role in highway safety. The Implied Consent Department provides many varied services to criminal justice agencies throughout the state. Examples of the types of services provided by this department include the following:

1. **Evaluation of breath testing equipment**
2. **Selection and approval of breath testing sites**
3. **Establishment of breath testing policies and procedures**
4. **Repair/checkout of breath testing equipment**
5. **Inspection of breath testing equipment and sites**
6. **Ordering and maintaining supplies needed for breath testing**
7. **Courtroom testimony involving breath testing**
8. **Maintaining records and statistics on the program**
9. **Answering information requests on breath testing matters**
10. **Providing consultation to criminal justice agencies**
11. **Approving curriculum for training of breath test operators**
12. **Assisting with certification for breath test operators**
13. **Assisting with recertification for breath test operators**
14. **Providing training on matters relating to breath testing**

The breath alcohol testing program in South Carolina began in February 1970 with 57 Breathalyzer Model 900s located in the 46 counties. In 1991, SLED began the process of replacing the Breathalyzers with a fully computerized device, the BAC DataMaster. These DataMasters were purchased with funds obtained from the Governor's Office of Highway Safety. The first DataMasters were installed at the Lexington County Jail in August 1991. Currently, there are 102 Breathalyzers located at 77 sites in 34 counties and 61 DataMasters located at 48 sites in 12 counties. These twelve counties are Aiken, Anderson, Charleston, Florence, Greenville, Horry, Lexington, Newberry, Pickens, Richland, Spartanburg, and York. The remaining Breathalyzers will be replaced with DataMasters as funds become available.

Breathalyzer repairs are usually performed at the Implied Consent office at SLED. Police agencies typically transport the instrument to SLED for repair and pick up the instrument once the repair is accomplished. Field inspections of Breathalyzers are offered four times a year at six locations for a total of 24 field inspection days. BAC DataMaster repairs are performed at the testing site by the Implied Consent Department. Inspections of DataMasters may be accomplished either on-site or remotely via computer.

The introduction of the DataMaster has required that the Implied Consent Department undertake two new tasks that were performed by other departments or agencies for the Breathalyzer program. These tasks are:

1. All downloading, archiving, and statistical analysis of DataMaster records are now accomplished by the Implied Consent Department. Breathalyzer records were and are completely maintained by the SLED Data Processing Department.
2. Administration of the DataMaster operator certification and recertification records is conducted by the Implied Consent Department.

The Breathalyzer operator recertification program is handled by the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy (SCCJA).

The Implied Consent Department also answers a large number of Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests. The number of requests has greatly increased since the DataMaster program began. During the 1993-94 fiscal year, over 600 requests were filed with this department. A response can take from 15 minutes to hours depending on the nature of the request.

Latent Fingerprint and Crime Scene Department

The Latent Fingerprint and Crime Scene Department is staffed by examiners who are professionally trained in the development and identification of latent fingerprints, footwear, tire tread impressions, as well as the thorough investigation and complete reconstruction of scenes of crimes. Since the opening of SLED's Forensic Services Laboratory, the Latent Fingerprint and Crime Scene Department has implemented substantial improvements to service the needs of all law enforcement agencies throughout the state. This department also enhances the crime scene search capabilities of other agencies offering internships to local law enforcement officers practicing in the field of forensic identification.

The latest equipment and techniques for the development of latent fingerprints and the search for and analysis of physical evidence both in the laboratory and in the field are used. Laser technology and other alternate light source technology is being used by the department.

TOTAL CASES RECEIVED IN LATENT PRINTS...3,198

Photography Department

Because of the heavy emphasis placed on photographic documentation of criminal activity and of all phases of physical evidence identification, SLED's Photography Department stands ready to assist any SLED agent, criminalist or other law enforcement officer.

The Photography Department operates monochrome processing and printing facilities and is able to offer complete photographic documentation. This department is responsible for evaluating, budgeting and requesting equipment and supplies pertaining to the operation of the department, as well as procuring, operating and supplying field photographic units issued to agents and criminalists throughout the state.

The Photography Department also provides allied photographic services throughout the state to political subdivisions in the form of suggested planning, equipping and training of personnel in the area of photographic services and photographic documentations on the local level.

During the 1993-94 fiscal year, the Photography Department received the following cases:

B & W Film Processing.....	828
B & W Print Processing.....	853
Color Film Processing.....	1,473
Photo Assignments	27
Latent Print Evidence Photos.....	601
Ques. Doc. Evidence Photos.....	247

Polygraph Department

SLED provides polygraph examinations as requested by the various local, state, and federal criminal justice practitioners operating in South Carolina. Many investigations, especially those offering conflicting information or those revealing no apparent suspects, are guided by the results of the polygraph testing procedures. Indeed, many cases are cleared on-the-spot by confessions obtained during the interview process. Oftentimes, the polygraph serves as the only means available to investigators in their search for the truth.

Since 1988, the Polygraph Department has embarked upon a mission to continuously improve the reliability of the polygraph procedure. As part of the Quality Assurance Program, stringent guidelines have been adopted by which uniform, professionally recognized techniques are employed in order to determine the truthfulness or attempted deception of the examinees. Also, each polygraph chart must undergo the careful scrutiny of the chief polygraph examiner prior to the publication of any official opinions or conclusions. By constant emphasis on quality, the Polygraph Department continues to provide a cost effective means of promptly clearing many criminal inquiries.

During fiscal year 91-92, the SLED Polygraph Department was selected by the U. S. Department of Defense to participate in an extensive study of computerized polygraph systems. As part of the study, 50% of all examinations are conducted using computer equipment on loan from the Defense Department, and all collected data is forwarded to Johns Hopkins University's Department of Applied Physics for scientific evaluation.

The goal of the study is to successfully demonstrate the utility of complex algorithms to analyze physiological responses recorded during polygraph examinations as a way of standardizing the evaluation/quality assurance process. Participation in this program is proving to be extremely valuable in maintaining the Polygraph Department's position on the leading edge of providing a prompt, cost-effective means of resolving criminal complaints.

The Polygraph Department has also begun conducting pre-employment examinations on prospective agents and criminalists as part of the personnel screening process. This program has proved to be an invaluable tool in "weeding out" applicants with histories of unlawful or disreputable activity, thereby, assuring that only the most trustworthy persons are hired into SLED.

**FOR FISCAL YEAR 1993-94
THIS DEPARTMENT ADMINISTERED**

NUMBER OF CASES	1,029
NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS	1,792
NUMBER WITH NO DECEPTION INDICATED	421
NUMBER WITH DECEPTION INDICATED	336
NUMBER OF CONFESSIONS OBTAINED	108
NUMBER OF INDEFINITES	129
NUMBER OF CASES REFUSED	0
NUMBER OF DID NOT TEST	70
NUMBER OF DID NOT SHOW	728

Questioned Document Department

The SLED Questioned Document Department is currently staffed by two Document Examiners. State Law Enforcement Division Document Examiners are highly trained laboratory personnel who are required to complete a two-year internship in the discipline before full certification. SLED's document examiners testify in Federal, State and Municipal courts across the state, as well as appearing as expert witnesses before the state's ethics, licensing and regulatory boards and commissions. The personnel of the Questioned Document Department maintain professional proficiency through the design and implementation of original research and the reporting of these endeavors before conference forums on the national level. It is through the adherence of strict professional and laboratory standards that SLED's Document Examiners have become part of a profession that only has some 250 such experts nationwide.

The Questioned Document Department's examinations are multi-faceted, incorporating microscopic examinations in conjunction with instrumentation designed specifically for forensic document problems.

In the department, many types of examinations are necessary in order to resolve cases ranging from forgeries, election fraud, and white collar crimes to suicides, obscene and threatening notes.

Some areas of Forensic Document Examination are:

- 1. HANDWRITING AND HANDPRINTING IDENTIFICATION**
- 2. TYPEWRITERS, COMPUTER PRINTOUTS, CHECKWRITERS, MECHANICAL IMPRESSIONS AND RUBBER STAMPS**
- 3. WATER-SOAKED AND CHARRED DOCUMENTS**
- 4. OFFICE COPIER MACHINE IDENTIFICATION AND CLASSIFICATION**

5. **PRINTING**
6. **DECIPHERMENT/OBLITERATIONS**
7. **DATING OF DOCUMENT**
8. **LINE INTERSECTIONS**
9. **INDENTED WRITING**
10. **PAPER/INKS**
11. **WATERMARKS**
12. **RECONSTRUCTION OF RECORDS**

The Document Department provides training programs for the law enforcement community in forgery investigative techniques and related investigations, as well as addressing check and bookkeeping problems to the business sector. These lectures are given across the state introducing the participants to techniques used in document identification, as well as the recommended methods for the collection and preservation of exemplars and evidence.

Total Cases: 674

Serology/DNA Analysis Department

The Serology and DNA Analysis Department is responsible for the collection and preservation of biological evidence from major crime scenes throughout the state, and is also responsible for the analysis and characterization of this as well as other biological evidence that may be submitted to SLED by other law enforcement agencies. This evidence may consist of dried stains or liquid samples of body fluids such as blood, semen, or saliva; and the analysis techniques include chemical, enzymatic, immunologic, electrophoretic, radiologic, and microscopic methods.

The Serology and DNA Analysis Department consists of one supervisor, and ten analysts, and services are provided in the following areas:

- A. **IN THE FIELD** - to search for, then collect, examine, and preserve biological evidence at major crime scenes at any location in the state of South Carolina for the purpose of aiding in the investigation of violent crimes; and to reconstruct the crime scene when testifying in courts of law.
- B. **IN THE LABORATORY** - to inventory, examine, analyze, and compare all items of evidence that have been collected at the crime scenes by SLED personnel or that have been submitted by other law enforcement agencies.

- C. **IN THE COURTS** - to appear as expert witnesses during criminal proceedings in local, state, federal and military courts.
- D. **IN TRAINING** - to conduct schools and in-service training in the serology or DNA field for law enforcement officers, prosecuting attorneys, and judges; and also to train nurses, physicians, or other hospital personnel in the collection and preservation of sexual assault and physical abuse evidence.

The State of South Carolina has experienced a 76.5% increase in violent crimes over the last 10-year period. The types of violent crimes included in this statistic include murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The Serology/DNA Department primarily assists in the investigation of these types of crimes.

Total cases assigned to DNA/Serology Department...3,020

Toxicology Department

The Toxicology Department is composed of the Death Investigations and Driving Under the Influence Sections. Through the efforts of these sections, the department provides alcohol, drug, and poison analyses of physiological specimens to all coroners and law enforcement personnel for the investigation of possible suspicious deaths, traffic fatalities and crimes such as driving under the influence. In addition, this department is on call twenty-four hours each day for emergency assistance to medical personnel in possible poisonings and overdoses.

The Toxicology Department is being served by seven highly trained toxicologists, one of whom is the Chief Toxicologist. Members of this department have attended numerous training courses and seminars relating to the field of toxicology. Ongoing training is provided both by this department and outside entities.

Driving Under the Influence Section

The DUI Section of the Toxicology Department is responsible for the analysis of body fluid samples obtained from living drivers suspected of DUI or Felony DUI. The majority of samples received by this section are obtained under one of two scenarios: (1) Driver under arrest for DUI or Felony DUI and is unable to take a breath test due to injuries sustained in an accident; and (2) Driver takes a breath test and has a reading of less than 0.10% and the officer requests a urine test to check for the presence of drugs.

Death Investigations Section

The Death Investigations Section of the Toxicology Department is responsible for the postmortem analysis of body tissues and body fluids for any type of compound that can be ingested, inhaled, absorbed, or injected by an individual, and its relevance in the manner of death.

Examples of services provided by this section include:

- (A) Providing comprehensive toxicological analyses of physiological specimens submitted by forensic pathologists and coroners in an effort to determine a plausible manner of death.
- (B) Conducting routine toxicological testing in criminal cases (e.g., homicide, criminal sexual conduct) and traffic fatalities, at the request of local law enforcement agencies.
- (C) Providing scientific interpretation of results and expert testimony in civil and criminal courts when necessary.
- (D) Offering clinical drug testing services in life-threatening cases at the physician's request.
- (E) Toxicologists are frequently asked to lecture and/or provide professional consultation in non-SLED related toxicological matters throughout the United States.

Total Toxicology Cases: Approximately 4,100

Trace Evidence Department

This department is responsible for the analysis of all trace evidence collected at crime scenes. Evidence submitted to this department is analyzed chemically, physically and microscopically, so therefore, the analysts assigned to this department must be highly trained in all areas of chemical, instrumental and microscopic analysis of forensic evidence. The Trace Department is staffed by a supervisor and four analysts whose case loads vary with the type of expertise the particular analyst has acquired.

The types of analyses conducted by the Trace Department are:

- 1) The examination, identification and comparison of fabrics and/or fibers.
- 2) The examination, identification and comparison of paints, polymers and plastics.
- 3) The examination and comparison of human and animal hairs.
- 4) The examination and identification of gunpowder residues for the purpose of determining a muzzle to target distance.
- 5) The examination and identification of gunprimer residues on hands or other surfaces.
- 6) The examination, identification and comparison of glass, fiberglass and other insulating materials.
- 7) The examination, identification and comparison of a wide variety of other evidence such as metals, inks, synthetic and natural materials.

The types of instrumentation employed by the Trace analysts to conduct their examinations are:

- 1) Microscopy - Comparison and Polarized light, Infrared and Ultraviolet Microspectrophotometry
- 2) Pyrolysis/Gas Chromatograph/Infrared Spectrophotometer/Mass Spectrometer
- 3) Fluorescence Spectrophotometer
- 4) Thermal Analysis - Thermal Gravimetric, Differential Scanning Calorimeter, Thermal Mechanical Analysis and Differential Thermal Analysis
- 5) X-Ray Diffraction
- 6) Atomic Absorption
- 7) Scanning Electron Microscope With Energy Dispersive X-Ray
- 8) Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrophotometer

All analysts are responsible for testifying and defending their work in local, State and Federal courts in South Carolina and in other jurisdictions should the need arise. The analysts are also responsible for being on call for response to crime scenes to assist local agencies in the processing of crime scenes.

**Trace Evidence Department
Exam Requests for FY93-94**

Departmental Cases.....	2,082
Fibers.....	431
Glass.....	40
Gunprimer Residue.....	891
Gunpowder Residue.....	325
Hair.....	6,563
Paint.....	93
Other Trace Exams.....	159

Arson / Explosives Section

The Coordinator of the Arson/Explosives Sections maintains the dual responsibility of:

1. Directing the investigations of arson and arson related crimes.
2. Directing the response of the SLED Bomb Squad and its investigation of explosive violations.

The following is a brief discussion of these roles:

Arson Investigations

The SLED Arson Investigative Section provides fourteen (14) highly trained criminal investigators whose responsibility is to provide investigative

assistance to local law enforcement and the fire service anywhere within the boundaries of South Carolina. The agents provide crime scene assistance, investigative assistance and the ultimate testimony and presentation of evidence in a court of law. This unit maintains equipment that is used to process major arson scenes. In October, 1994, this section will have canine arson detection capabilities.

Bomb Squad

The SLED Bomb Squad provides two (2) agents who respond to requests for assistance within the boundaries of South Carolina. They provide assistance in bomb render safe procedures and investigative techniques involving explosive violations. They provide assistance to local, state and federal agencies in all explosive related matters including protection details, disposal of materials such as old dynamite, blasting caps and war souvenirs.

Total number of requests for assistance for Arson/Explosives - 573

Alcohol Enforcement Unit

SLED has dedicated the following personnel to the Alcohol Enforcement Unit: one (1) Special Agent in Charge with the rank of Captain, three (3) Supervisory Special Agents with the rank of Lieutenant, twenty-nine (29) Agents and two (2) Administrative Support Specialists.

The Alcohol Enforcement Unit is responsible for enforcing the laws and regulations governing alcoholic beverages, beer, and wine, as well as any other law that may be violated at approximately fifteen thousand (15,000) licensed locations throughout the state. The unit also conducts investigations pertaining to the unlawful manufacture, sale and possession of non-tax paid liquor.

During FY 1993-94, the unit compiled the following statistics:

Administrative violations	868
Administrative warnings	477
Criminal Arrests	1,994
Inspections of Licensed Premises	5,090
Licensed Investigations	3,918
*ARI	44

Liquor Stills (6 illegal stills destroyed, 484 gallons of liquor confiscated, 78,120 gallons of mash destroyed, 9 arrests).

*Alcohol Related Incident - Investigation into the source of alcohol obtained by underage people involved and/or killed in traffic accidents.

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, as well as supporting and assisting SLED personnel in conducting specialized investigations. Much intelligence information is gathered and maintained from across the state and nation concerning the activities of "career criminals", organized crime figures, white collar crimes and various gangs and traveling criminals, as well as general investigations concerning homicides, narcotics, frauds, thefts, gambling, sex offenses, etc. During Fiscal Year 1993-94, the intelligence team, consisting of one section head, five (5) special agents and an investigative support analyst, handled approximately 25,000 inquiries in connection with approximately 2,500 requests. In addition, the SLED Intelligence section publishes a monthly criminal intelligence bulletin disseminated to local, state and federal law enforcement agencies. For the fiscal year 1993-94, a total of 5,700 bulletins were published.

SLED Intelligence is a charter member of the Regional Organized Crime Information Center (ROCIC), operating under a Justice Department grant. ROCIC is a clearinghouse which exchanges current information on the southeastern part of the United States and connects information on organizations throughout the rest of the country. Intelligence is also a member of the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU) which consists of intelligence and organized crime activity in the United States. In addition, the SLED Intelligence Section acts as the State Liaison Office for Interpol located in Lyon, France. Intelligence is also the state liaison for (FinCEN) Financial Crimes Enforcement Network which handles requests for many types of crimes involving narcotics, money laundering, fugitives, etc. FinCEN is located in Vienna, Virginia, and is under the Department of the Treasury.

Airplane

SLED maintains and operates a fixed wing airplane which is used exclusively for law enforcement functions, including: search, rescue, and apprehension of lost persons, children, or criminal suspects. The aircraft also is used for surveillance of criminal suspects and activity, marijuana eradication missions, transportation of witnesses, and extraditions of prisoners.

During FY 1993-94, the airplane had a total of 96 flights, to include:

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Type</u>
64	Marijuana Eradications
22	General Law Enforcement Support (surveillance, searches, etc.)
5	Maintenance Flights
5	Recurrent Training Flights

At the end of FY 93-94, SLED's airplane had been flown 273.1 hours and had a total of 3748.9 flight hours. In addition to SLED's airplane, other airplanes are used to support SLED's operation. A total of 49 missions were flown totaling 128.2 hours.

Helicopter

In January, 1990, SLED began providing specialized air support with a state-of-the-art equipped helicopter to be stationed at SLED Headquarters. The McDonnell Douglas Model 500E helicopter primarily provides support for drug law enforcement purposes and other missions, including security, disaster responses and fugitive and missing person searches. During FY 93-94, the helicopter participated in 236 total missions.

<u>MISSION</u>	<u>TYPE</u>
65	Bloodhound/Manhunts
63	Search/Rescue (persons/property)
15	Narcotics (eradication, surveillance, raids, etc.)
42	Law Enforcement Support (SWAT team, VIP security, transportation, aerial photos, etc.)
31	SOP/Recurrent Training
20	Maintenance Flights

NOTE: At the end of FY 93-94, the helicopter was flown 503.7 hours and had a total of 2990.0 flight hours. In addition to SLED's helicopter, other helicopters are used to support SLED's operation. A total of 6 missions were flown totaling 22.2 hours.

In January, 1994, SLED acquired a UH-1H Huey Helicopter. The Huey Helicopter provides support for SLED's SWAT Team and Bloodhound Tracking Team to relocate quick response teams to remote areas of the state. At the end of the FY 93-94, the Huey was flown for 33 missions for a total of 50 hours.

Operation Intercept - Fugitive Task Force

In September of 1986, the Fugitive Task Force was established to address the increasing number of fugitives at large in our community, state and across the nation. Prior to this, law enforcement had no unified approach to the apprehension of fugitives who had left their local jurisdictions. OPERATION INTERCEPT, the joint effort of the United States Marshal's Service, SLED and local law enforcement authorities to locate and apprehend fugitives, has progressed to an entity to be relied on by agencies across the state and nation.

At the present time there are five (5) SLED employees assigned full-time to this section which includes one (1) supervisor and four (4) special agents. The agents work out of Columbia, Anderson, Greenville and Charleston and are commissioned Special Deputy U. S. Marshals. The U. S. Marshal's Service has assigned ten (10) employees which includes one (1) supervisor, seven (7) Deputy U. S. Marshals, and two (2) Investigative Research Analysts. The Deputy U. S. Marshals also work out of Columbia, Greenville, Charleston and Florence.

Various local law enforcement agencies across the state work with SLED on an as needed basis, and designated officers are commissioned Special Deputy U. S. Marshals.

To date, the Fugitive Task Force has arrested 2,468 fugitives and cleared an additional 2,279 warrants. The Fugitive Task Force has also received and processed 1,661 intelligence requests from federal, state and local agencies.

The information below illustrates the activities of the Fugitive Task Force during Fiscal Year 1993-94:

Arrests: 285

Missing Person Information Center

Missing Person Information Center (MPIC) began operation July 1, 1985. It serves as a central repository for information on missing persons and missing and exploited children. The MPIC also provides technical assistance to law enforcement agencies statewide. The center also works with missing person units nationwide, coordinating efforts to locate the missing.

The MPIC has a staff of four: one (1) supervisor, two (2) agents, and one (1) administrative assistant. The staff is available 24 hours a day, and a statewide toll free line is provided for reporting missing persons and lead or sighting information.

South Carolina's Missing Person law mandates that a law enforcement agency, after receiving a missing person report by a parent, spouse, legal custodian, guardian, or public or private entity, shall immediately arrange to enter the information about the missing person into the missing person file of the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer; immediately inform all of its on-duty officers of the missing person report; transmit a statewide broadcast to all other law enforcement agencies to be on the lookout for the person; and transmit a copy of the report to the MPIC. The law also provides that there is no waiting period for filing a missing person report which has aided law enforcement in the locating of missing persons. During Fiscal Year 93/94, the MPIC received a total of 138 missing persons cases and investigated 32 child abuse cases.

Additional assistance offered by the Missing Person Information Center include:

The production of flyers on the missing person which can be distributed to law enforcement, the family, and other individuals and organizations;

Provide the news media with current information and pictures on missing persons;

Provide bulletins and information to other agencies and organizations and distribute nationwide as needed.

Training of law enforcement officers statewide on the Missing Person law and other topics relating to missing and exploited children;

Training to child care professionals on the recognition, handling and reporting of child abuse.

Training to law enforcement officers statewide and the public on Alzheimers/Dementia and the "very special person" registry.

Coordination with the S. C. Criminal Justice Academy to provide related training on a continuing basis for the state's law enforcement officers;

Provide investigative assistance to law enforcement in child abuse and exploitation cases;

Support for community based efforts in preventing disappearances and promoting safety, to include films and slides for children and parents and "Safety Town", as well as brochures and pamphlets;

Counseling and referral services for missing children and their families.

Bloodhounds

SLED maintains a pack of mantrailing bloodhounds. At the present time, there are 12 to 16 bloodhounds. These hounds are used to assist in apprehending escapees and fugitive criminals of all types and for searching for lost persons.

The tracking team, consisting of seven (7) agents, are on call 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. During Fiscal Year 1993-94, the agents handled 229 calls for a total of 1,180 hours, resulting in 151 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 find additional evidence on the trails such as weapons and footprints which become essential items in preparation of criminal cases for trial. Agents and dogs traveled 28,377 miles during the year and ran more than 387.2 miles.

Technical Services Department

The Technical Services Department was formed in order to meet the growing demand for specialized surveillance and provide expertise in the field of technical surveillance and communications equipment along with a depository for such equipment.

There are three (3) agents assigned to the department. Their primary duties consist of conducting sophisticated surveillances, maintaining equipment, special adaptations of equipment, and researching the latest surveillance and communications equipment and techniques.

In order to provide these services to the agency, the department utilizes the latest in audio, video, radio and thermal imaging technologies.

Department of Child Fatalities

In July of 1993, the Department of Child Fatalities was established to address the increasing number of child deaths in the state. Prior to this, there was no unified approach into the investigation of child deaths, especially in the infant or toddler stage where physical evidence is often very subtle in nature. The Department provides assistance to coroners, pathologists, and local law enforcement officers statewide.

The Department has a staff of five: one (1) supervisory special agent, three (3) agents, and one (1) administrative assistant. The four agents are available twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week to provide investigative assistance to the coroner or local law enforcement after receiving a report of the death of a child.

To expedite investigations, state law mandates that a coroner or medical examiner must report, within a twenty-four hour period of time, all child deaths under the age of eighteen years to the Department when the death is unexpected, unexplained, or suspicious in nature. This includes all suspected SIDS cases, but excludes cases where a child has currently been under a physician's care. State law also mandates that an autopsy be performed as soon as possible and that pathologists report their results within forty-eight hours of the autopsy. An immediate investigation is begun upon receipt of the pathologist's report, unless the cause of death is an unavoidable natural death. The Department received 260 cases during the fiscal year 93/94.

Additional responsibilities of the Department include:

- to provide, and update, as needed, a protocol for child fatality reviews to be available to coroners, pathologists and the Department. The protocol requires proper documentation of the scene to insure accurate and complete documentation of the cause of death;

- to develop a Forensic Pathology Network. Pathologists in the state will receive specialized forensic training on an annual basis on the various aspects of child autopsies. This will provide continuous standardization and coordination among the state's pathologists.

- to provide intense training on a routine basis to local professionals such as coroners and law enforcement officers on the use of the protocol and other issues pertaining to infanticide;

- to undertake a study of the operation of local investigations of child fatalities involving statutes, regulation, policies and procedures of the agencies involved with children's services and child death investigations. If a problem is found in an agency, the problem will be addressed to the State Child Fatality Advisory Committee. This committee is comprised of all agencies involved in children's services. The Department will address the problem to the appropriate agency to ask for their assistance in correcting the problem. The Department will follow up to see that the problem has been corrected and report these findings to the Advisory Committee;

- to meet on a regular basis with the Advisory Committee to discuss all child fatality investigations. This will insure that each department delivering services to children will stay abreast of the activities and involvement of their particular agency;

- to submit to the Governor and General Assembly an annual report to include the Department's findings and recommendations.

It is the intent of this Department to afford as much training as possible to professionals who provide services to children in hopes of developing a statewide network which will work together to prevent future child deaths and to provide a safer environment in which children can live.

Auto Theft Unit

The Auto Theft Unit was formed to combat the theft of motor vehicles in the State, including commercial and farm equipment, as well as cars and trucks. This unit offers assistance to all state, county and municipal law enforcement agencies in-state and out, with emphasis on chop shops and stolen car rings. The agents are trained in the latest technology used in identifying vehicles whose Vehicle Identification Numbers and/or identities have been altered or completely changed.

The Auto Theft Unit consists of three (3) agents, two (2) of whom were added in Fiscal Year 1993/94 due to State Government restructuring.

During the Fiscal Year 1993/94, 60 cases were investigated. Thirty-five of these were chop shops resulting in 76 arrests and 155 motor vehicles recovered with a total value of \$1,850,000.00

Headquarters Operations

A Headquarters Coordinator oversees activities of certain civilian employees (phone clerks) who handle public calls at the agency after hours and on holidays.

The Headquarters Coordinator also supervises extradition assignments for agents when requested. During FY 1993-94, SLED handled 49 extraditions.

Swat Team

SLED maintains a volunteer team of highly qualified and trained agents specializing in responding to volatile and dangerous missions. These missions include fugitive apprehension, hostage recovery, sniper incidents, and other similar cases.

The SLED SWAT Team consists of agents and a Captain Coordinator and is activated only on the orders of the Chief of SLED or the deputy director in the Chief's absence.

The SWAT Team coordinator also has the responsibility of maintaining a level of proficiency in training as mandated by the agency's policies and procedures.

During Fiscal Year 1993/94, the SLED SWAT Team received a total of 59 calls.

INFORMATION SERVICES

Information Services is directed by a coordinator with the rank of Major. The range of responsibilities in this section include Communications and Data Processing, Regulatory, Alcohol Regulation and Training, Case File Management, Central Records Repository, and Uniform Crime Reporting.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

The South Carolina General Assembly enacted legislation in 1974 providing SLED with authority to devise and operate a Criminal Justice Information and Communications System (CJICS).

The CJICS program primarily is organized to accumulate various data detailing the volume, types, and frequency of crimes in South Carolina, to

develop and operate a statewide computerized communications network for law enforcement agencies. FY 1993-94 results from the various CJICS departments include:

Communications and Data Processing

The computer and communications network involves a three processor computer located at SLED Headquarters and an electronic interface to the computers located at the South Carolina Department of Transportation (DOT) in Columbia, South Carolina, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) in Washington, D.C., the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications Systems, Inc. (NLETS), in Phoenix, Arizona, the Canadian Police Information Center (CPIC), the Richland County Sheriff's Office, Columbia, South Carolina, the Greenville Law Enforcement Center, Greenville, South Carolina, and the Beaufort County Sheriff's Department in Beaufort, South Carolina. Additionally, there are electronic computer interfaces with the Charleston County Sheriff's Department and the Myrtle Beach Police Department connecting mobile data terminal systems to the SLED computer mainframe and there are well over 150 mobile data terminals accessing SLED through the Beaufort County interface. Presently, there are 300 mobile terminals accessing information that is available from the SLED/CJICS computer system. SLED and the Department of Public Safety completed an interface with the Highway Patrol district offices. The Department of Public Safety is actively pursuing bringing all seven of the district offices on-line. Currently the Midlands district is the only one on-line. This gives the Highway Patrol access via mobile data terminals to SLED, NCIC or NLETS information. It is expected that over 5,000 of these mobile data terminals will be in use eventually.

The SLED/CJICS computer system supports and maintains in excess of 2,000 terminals located in local and state criminal justice offices throughout the state with at least one terminal available in every county. SLED is continuing the acquisition and installation of personal computers that are utilizing word processing, electronic mail, desktop publishing, and graphics, as well as other personal computer applications.

During FY 1993-94 the number of terminal devices supported by the SLED/CJICS system increased by 12.6% and the number of transactions processed in support of the communications network increased by 16%.

The SLED/CJICS Data Processing Department also has the responsibility for the physical housing and maintenance of the division's Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). The AFIS is comprised of a central processing computer system, as well as peripheral devices such as tape drives, disk drives, printers, and optical disks that are used in storing and subsequent searching and retrieval of over six and a three quarter million fingerprint images and minutiae that are on file. All hardware and software maintenance and back up of files are the responsibility of the data processing department.

Under the CJICS system at SLED Headquarters, the Data Processing and Communications Section had the following programs and files either in operation or in the process of implementation during the fiscal year:

COMPREHENSIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

- Vehicle Registrations
- Computerized Criminal Histories (CCH)
- Driver's Licenses Files
- Stolen Articles, Vehicles, Guns & License Plates
- Missing Persons File
- Wanted Persons File
- State Wanted Persons File
- Unidentified Person File
- Stolen Boats
- Stolen Securities
- Canadian Vehicle Registration File
- Canadian Driver License File
- Canadian Articles File
- Canadian Boats File
- Canadian Guns File
- Canadian Securities File
- Canadian Criminal Records

COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES

- NCIC (FBI Department of Justice)
- NLETS (Interstate Law Enforcement Communications)
- Message Switching (between law enforcement agencies)
- Richland County Sheriff's Department
- Greenville County Law Enforcement Center
- Charleston County Mobile Terminals
- S. C. Department of Transportation
- Myrtle Beach Police Department

FINANCIAL APPLICATIONS (SLED ONLY)

- Accounts Payable
- Accounts Receivable
- General Ledger
- Voucher System
- Vehicle Accounting
- Inventory Control
- Payroll

MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

- Case Files Management System
- Evidence Analysis Tracking System
- Gun Registration and Sales Management
- Security Officer Management
- Investigative Case Tracking
- Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)
- In Service Training System
- Bloodhound Tracking System

Helicopter Usage System
Implied Consent System
Narcotics System
Personnel System
On-line Firearms Transaction Center System

PROVIDES DATA PROCESSING SERVICES

Dept. of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services
Department of Mental Health
Attorney General's Office
State Grand Jury Program
Pretrial Intervention Program

Central Records Repository

This department has the responsibility for maintaining timely, accurate and complete criminal history records, based on fingerprint card submissions on all criminals known to have participated in crimes in the State.

At the present time, there are sixty (60) employees assigned to the Central Records Repository; one (1) Central Records Director; one (1) Assistant Supervisor, two (2) Administrative Assistant I's; seventeen (17) Fingerprint Examiners and Technicians; seven (7) Senior Data Control Clerks; four (4) Administrative Specialist C's; ten (10) Administrative Specialist B's; and sixteen (16) Administrative Specialist A's.

Annual activity volume for the Criminal Records Department includes receipt of 181,433 fingerprint cards, receipt of 53,447 correspondence items, approximately 4,000 telephone requests, handled and processed 382,724 name searches and processed and posted 212,564 dispositions. This department identified 68% of the total of all fingerprint cards as recidivous offenders. Forty-eight thousand, three hundred and forty-eight criminal fingerprint cards were received and coded on first time offenders (individuals who had no prior arrest in the State Repository during this period).

All law enforcement agencies in the state are submitting fingerprint cards to the Criminal Records Department. The agencies have been instructed to submit two (2) fingerprint cards to the department on all misdemeanors and felony arrests, with the exception of minor traffic arrests, in order for the department to build and maintain an updated centralized criminal history record information file. Effective July 1, 1989, Section 14-17-325 of the South Carolina Code of Laws was enacted. This requires every clerk of court report the disposition of each case in the Court of General Sessions to the State Law Enforcement Division. This method of disposition reporting should dramatically improve General Session disposition reporting. This agency recently participated in the Federal BJS Criminal Records' Improvement Grant. As a result of this grant, the department realized several important objectives:

The South Carolina Law Enforcement Division and Court Administration worked under the auspices of this grant in order for this department to receive disposition information electronically. This has greatly facilitated this department receiving disposition information on a timely basis. At the present time, Clerks of Court in 39 counties are submitting judicial information electronically while the other six counties are being reported to SLED electronically via the South Carolina Court Administration. It is expected that all 46 counties will be submitting electronic judicial information during this current fiscal year.

This department began the felony flagging program whereby all General Session offenses are classified by statute code. This will assist in the identification of individuals prohibited from acquiring a firearm in accordance with either State or Federal Law. This program has been most beneficial to the South Carolina Firearms Transaction Center (FTC), which operates under the auspices of the Repository. The FTC Began on February 28, 1994, as a result of the recently passed Brady Law. This section is comprised of 13 employees and is staffed 7 days a week, 12 hours per day except Sunday, which is staffed five and a half hours. The FTC takes calls from each firearm dealer in South Carolina concerning the eligibility of each individual attempting to purchase a firearm, according to the Gun Control Act of 1968, as well as the South Carolina Code of Laws. Since February 28, 1994, through June 29, 1994, this unit has received 18,994 requests of which 859 requests were denied the purchase of a firearm.

As part of the Central Records' Improvement Grant, this department assisted with the development of a Sentencing Field and Offense Code Study. This study concluded with recommendations that the South Carolina Statute Codes and Sentencing Fields be standardized and included by all South Carolina Criminal Justice Agencies to avoid duplication of effort and possibly allow for a fully integrated Criminal Justice System for the State of South Carolina.

This office is also submitting conviction reports to the Immigration and Nationalization Service of all suspected aliens convicted in South Carolina for possible deportation hearings.

In order to understand and fully appreciate the work of the Central Repository personnel's efforts, the following is offered: all incoming fingerprint cards are officially recorded and then are searched through the automated name files. In the event of "hits" or "matches", the search card is compared against the file cards. If no identification is made by name, then the card is forwarded to the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) for searching by fingerprint pattern and minutiae data.

When identifications are made, the South Carolina Computerized Criminal History files are updated and copies are sent to the FBI Identification Division and the NCIC III (Interstate Identification Index). Files are also updated daily. Under the two-fingerprint card submission concept, one remains in the Criminal Records Department at SLED and the other copy is sent to the FBI Identification Division for processing. A "rap sheet" or a chronological listing of arrest events and judicial findings is produced by the FBI and sent to the submitting criminal justice agency.

There are presently 762,042 separate individuals entered on the State Repository File. This Department has been in the process of automating criminal arrest records sixteen (16) years and has done a vast amount of work in this period. During this fiscal year, 272,452 total arrests have been added to our database, as well as 212,564 dispositions added to arrest.

All law enforcement agencies, and numerous other criminal justice agencies in the state, have the capability of requesting a criminal record check through the statewide communications network and receiving automated criminal history record check responses immediately on their terminal. Through very complex sophisticated interstate network, this criminal history information is available to other law enforcement and criminal justice agencies throughout the United States and Canada.

CCH INFORMATION AT THE PRESENT TIME

Idents on File	762,042
Ident Add-Ons	716,020
Total Arrest Counts	2,654,694
Judicial Count	1,925,421
Supplemental Counts	191
Custody-Status.....	255,500
TOTAL RECORDS ON CCH FILE.....	6,310,369

(Civil Processing Unit)

The Civil Processing Unit of the Criminal Records Repository, which handles all non-criminal justice name searches has been increasingly inundated with requests. The requests include school teachers, child day care employees, private entities, businesses or for any licensing or employment purpose. This year over 93,663 requests of this nature were handled by this office.

(Expungements)

This office is also responsible for screening and processing all court ordered expungements concerning state statutes 17-1-40, 44-53-450, 34-11-90, 22-5-910 and 17-11-150. Over 7,628 expungement orders were handled by this office during this period.

(AFIS)

This department has successfully coordinated the implementation of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). AFIS is a relatively new computer based system for encoding, classifying, matching, storage and retrieval of fingerprint minutiae and images. Minutiae is where ridge lines end or a single ridge splits into two parts. This process converts the unique spatial relationship of fingerprint minutiae points, whereby a unique

searching algorithm is utilized to search tenprints and latent prints with amazing speed and accuracy. This department presently has over 710,000 tenprint cards entered in the AFIS database. This includes approximately 535,000 males and approximately 175,000 females, which are subject to AFIS latent and tenprint searches. The addition of AFIS in this department has allowed all tenprint cards, which have been unidentified by the name search process, to be processed by the automated searching process, which has resulted in an additional 10% hit rate, which heretofore would have resulted in misidentifications or misses. The AFIS has also been very successful in identifying special searches: unknown dead, amnesia victims, unidentified offenders thought to be using alias names, etc.

At the present time, Charleston City Police Department, Rock Hill Police Department, Greenville Sheriff's Office and Greenville County Criminal Justice Support Department (combined) and Aiken County Sheriff's Office have purchased a remote latent workstation and is interfaced to the main processor at SLED. This gives these agencies access to all latent search transactions. The South Carolina AFIS System was designed to accommodate a total of 9 remote workstations. The addition of remote sites to the AFIS central processor will help utilize the full potential of the system.

Uniform Crime Reports Department

The Uniform Crime Reports Department (UCR) is responsible for the statewide crime information reporting system and for publishing annual or other periodic reports of the crime rate in South Carolina. The information collected is classified according to the guidelines of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), the National Sheriff's Association, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. SLED participates in the national UCR system administered by the FBI.

South Carolina was one of the first states to implement a statewide UCR program. The program was initiated in July 1973, as one of approximately fourteen state programs. It has continued to serve the law enforcement community and the public with enhanced services since that time, and is now a leading system among approximately forty state UCR programs. The fundamental objectives of the South Carolina UCR program are:

1. To inform the Governor, legislature, other governmental officials and the public of the nature of the crime problem in South Carolina.
2. To provide law enforcement administrators with criminal statistics for administrative and operational use.
3. To determine who commits crimes by age, sex, race and other attributes in order to find the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.
4. To provide base data and statistics to help measure the work load and effectiveness of the criminal justice system.

5. To provide base data for research to improve the effectiveness and performance of criminal justice agencies.

The extent to which local law enforcement offices throughout the state participate in reporting is the key to the success of the UCR program.

There are 287 local law enforcement agencies participating in the program, including data reported by the 46 highway patrol county offices in the state. The success of the program is reflected in the fact that there was nearly 100 percent population coverage as of the end of Fiscal Year 1976-77, and the coverage has remained high ever since.

The UCR Department gathers information in all crime categories, including those known as Part I crimes (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, breaking and entering, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson). Information in the monthly and annual report is published by county, city and state totals, 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 to all participating agencies in the form of monthly reports covering their areas of jurisdiction. The formal report prepared by the UCR Department and titled "Crime in South Carolina" is published annually by SLED and is available to any citizen or organization.

(IBRS)

SLED, in 1977, implemented an incident based reporting (IBR) system for UCR data that has been attempted in only a handful of states. Even today there are only about fifteen states which have operational IBR programs. This system involves collecting crime information directly from standard incident and arrest reports as they are prepared by the local law enforcement agencies. The procedure relieves local agencies of the burden of preparing monthly UCR tallies, while providing detailed information not available under the outdated but widely used summary/tally system. The incident based system produces information such as victim/offender information, premise types, time of day and location of crimes in specific areas within a given jurisdiction. The incident reporting system also provides more uniformity of reporting, since all crimes are classified individually.

In addition to training local law enforcement agencies in UCR techniques, the five UCR field agents provide training in police report writing and police records management. The agents are further responsible for training local agencies in fingerprinting and the submission of Computerized Criminal History (CCH) information. The UCR agents assist sheriffs' offices and police departments in methods of compliance with a number of federal and state laws concerning the collection, storage and dissemination of crime information.

During 1986-1987, the UCR field staff began an extensive program of auditing the 205 local criminal justice agencies which are served by the FBI's

National Crime Information Center (NCIC). The audits are mandated by the FBI as a condition for any state's participation in the national information system. The purpose of the audits is to insure that the agencies are in compliance with NCIC policies concerning the transmittal, storage and use of criminal justice information such as missing persons files, wanted persons files, and stolen articles files. These audits have proved to be beneficial and productive in determining compliance with NCIC regulations and have been an opportunity to improve records management procedures and participation in state information programs. The five agents are tasked with auditing the 205 agencies at least once every two years. A full audit, including the final reports, may require up to two days to complete. Serious discrepancies in local operating procedures may require an agent to schedule a follow-up audit. The audit program is now a permanent part of the mission of the UCR Department.

As of January 1, 1991, the UCR field agents were given the responsibility of conducting full background investigations on applicants for employment at SLED and the State Grand Jury. Background investigations, including neighborhood canvasses, personal and telephone interviews, criminal records checks and other checks generally require three to five days to complete. Agents, on average, conduct three background investigations per month.

(NIBRS)

The SLED Uniform Crime Reports Department was selected in 1986 by the U. S. Department of Justice, specifically the FBI and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), to be the site of a national pilot/demonstration program to study ways to expand and improve UCR data across the country. South Carolina was chosen for this project in large measure because of the success of its existing incident based reporting program, and the fact that the UCR field agents were able to maintain constant liaison and training with local agencies, which resulted in one of the best instances of state and local information sharing in the nation. During the national pilot project, the UCR field agents trained and monitored nine demographically varied test sites to determine whether certain data could be captured by local police officers, identified, analyzed, and automated by a state UCR program, and transmitted to the FBI. The UCR report analysts, who code and enter the information from thousands of local documents, operated under a dual data capture system, and, with the rest of the UCR staff, were involved in constant feedback with the FBI's program development team. The information gained from the South Carolina pilot project demonstrated that a national system is feasible, and led directly to the development of the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), which has been implemented by the FBI and will significantly change the methods used by thousands of law enforcement agencies nationwide in collecting, reporting, and utilizing crime information.

During FY 1988-89, the UCR Department began developing the systems needed to capture the enhanced national and state data, as defined by the NIBRS program. At the same time, SLED and a number of local law enforcement agencies, partially funded through a cooperative agreement with the FBI and BJS, began designing and programming systems to allow the automated transfer of local IBR information to the South Carolina UCR

program. Improved incident report forms and other documents were designed to assist in the capture of necessary data. The UCR agents retrained the 287 law enforcement agencies in report writing using the enhanced incident, supplemental and booking forms. The report analyst began learning the NIBRS classification and coding system in 1991.

As of January, 1991, South Carolina became one of the first three states in the United States to upgrade to 100% NIBRS reporting. Contributing agencies are monitored by the UCR field agents and report analysts to insure complete understanding of the system and the records management methodology required to maintain it. Quality control will be performed to help sheriffs' offices and police departments insure the accuracy of any information stored or published by the state program. The greater degree of detail available in NIBRS reporting, especially the increased data concerning victims, offenders, and multiple offense incidents, will make this program a valuable asset to law enforcement and other criminal justice entities.

On January 1, 1993, the South Carolina UCR Department began collecting data on bias motivated crimes, commonly called "hate crimes". The initial training was performed by personnel from the FBI's UCR Section. All law enforcement agencies in the state were invited to attend the training which was aimed at identifying and reporting crimes motivated by bias against people because of their race, religion, ethnic origin, or sexual orientation. Another round of training was provided by SLED personnel in September, 1994.

Agencies were encouraged to implement local methods of identifying and reviewing bias motivated incidents before forwarding them to the UCR Department.

The 1992 and 1993 Annual Report published by SLED, and "Crime in South Carolina" are among the first to include the detailed information available through the NIBRS system.

Regulatory Services Department

The Regulatory Services Department of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division was created in December of 1972 due to legislation of the General Assembly for the purpose of licensing and regulating the private security and private detective companies within the State of South Carolina. This Department is also responsible for the licensing and regulation of all the retail pistol dealers in the State, issuance of concealed weapon permits, special weapon permits, coroner's concealed weapon permits, and special limited licenses, as well as the registration of serial numbers of all machine guns manufactured in the state, and maintaining of lists and locations of all South Carolina dealers in precious metals.

At the present time, there are eighteen (18) employees assigned to this Department which include one (1) supervisor, six (6) administrative specialists, one (1) administrative assistant, and ten (10) agents.

The information submitted below should further illustrate the function and activities of the Regulatory Services Department for Fiscal Year 1993/94:

<u>COMPANY LICENSES ISSUED</u>	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Private Security Company	19	115	134
Premise Security Company	7	150	157
TOTAL COMPANIES	26	265	291

PRIVATE/PREMISE SECURITY

Licenses Denied	2
Licenses Revoked.....	1
Licenses Suspende.....	0
Licenses Currently on Probation.....	0
Hearings Pending.....	0
Cases Made Against Individuals for Operating Without License and/or Registration or Violations of the Act	0

<u>PRIVATE DETECTIVE REGISTRATIONS ISSUED</u>	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	204	431	635

Registrations Denied.....	4
Registrations Revoked.....	0
Registrations Suspended.....	0
Private Detectives Currently on Probation.....	0
Hearings Pending.....	0
Cases Made Against Individuals for Operating Without Registration and/or Violations of the Act.....	0

PRIVATE/PREMISE SECURITY COMPANY EMPLOYEE REGISTRATIONS

	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Security Guard Registrations	4,423	6,080	10,503
Security Transfers	2,115		2,115
Private Security Temporaries	1,166		1,166

TOTAL SECURITY/DET. REGISTRATIONS			14,419
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Private Security Upgrade/Armed	449
Security Guard Concealed Weapons Permits.....	397
Security Guard Terminations.....	5,430
Security Guard Revocations.....	51
Security Guard Denials.....	232

INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED

Private Security Companies/Detectives	433
Retail Pistol Dealers	338
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	771

RETAIL PISTOL DEALERS

	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Licenses Issued	97	197	294
Licenses Denied	0		
Licenses Revoked	0		
Total Dealers Licensed	97	197	294

CONCEALED WEAPON PERMITS

	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Permits Issued	460	662	1122
Applications Denied	52		
Permits Revoked	0		
Permits Suspended	0		
Total Concealed Weapons Permits	512	662	1,122

SPECIAL LIMITED LICENSES

	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Licenses Issued	0	1	1

SPECIAL WEAPONS PERMITS

	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Permits Issued	0	5	5

CORONER'S CONCEALED WEAPON PERMITS

	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Permits Issued	0	0	0

INVESTIGATIONS

Criminal History Checks - Security/Detectives	16,159
Crim. His. Checks - Retail Pis. Dealers, Concealed Weapons Per. and Special Limited License Applications ...	1,417
Case File Investigations	5
Complaints Investigated	64
Investigations for Concealed Weapon Permits	1174
Handgun Cases	752
TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS	19,544

HANDGUN PURCHASE CASES

Handgun Cases.....	451
Dual-Purchase Handgun Cases	269
Underage Handgun Cases	5

TOTAL HANDGUN CASES..... 725

Handguns Confiscated Through Inspections (Saturday Night Specials)	57
Stolen Handgun Hits (NCIC).....	51
Handgun Cases Referred to ATF	15

State Constables

The Special Agent in Charge of Regulatory Services has the responsibility for maintaining records and regulation requirements for persons commissioned by the Governor as State Constables:

For FY 93-94, the following number of State Constables are:

Group I	(employed by government entities)	848
Group II	(certified retired law enforcement officers)	279
Group III	(others requesting commission, public utility investigators, and financial institution investigators)	627
TOTAL		1,754

Case Files

The Case Files Department, which consists of an Administrative Assistant I, is responsible for maintaining source document to support all investigations undertaken by the Division. These files include investigative reports, statements, copies of search and/or arrest warrants when applicable, laboratory reports, and other information secured during the investigation. This department also maintains evidence secured during criminal investigations by Division personnel and coordinates the final disposition of the same in accordance with established rules and regulations.

Number of Cases Opened.....	4,468
Number of Cases Closed.....	2,679

Alcohol Regulation & Training

This department was added to SLED in 1994 and is directed by a Captain. This coordinator is responsible for providing adequate operation and regulation training for businesses that are licensed to sell alcoholic beverages in South Carolina.

255	Total Number of Documents Printed
1.74	Cost Per Unit
442.78	Printing Cost - B.C. State Budget & Control Board (up to 255 copies)
—	Printing Cost - Individual Agency (requesting over 255 copies and/or reprints)
442.78	Total Printing Cost



This department was added to 21 FTD in 1994. This coordinator is responsible for regulation training for law enforcement in all alcoholic beverages in South Carolina.

Total Number of Documents Printed	<u>255</u>
Cost Per Unit	\$ <u>1.74</u>
Printing Cost - S.C. State Budget & Control Board (up to 255 copies)	\$ <u>442.76</u>
Printing Cost - Individual Agency (requesting over 255 copies and/or halftones)	\$ <u>—</u>
Total Printing Cost	\$ <u>442.76</u>